

Monkeypox (hMPXV) Vaccination in New Jersey

The vaccine for monkeypox (hMPXV) is called **JYNNEOS**.
With the current limited supply of JYNNEOS vaccine in
New Jersey, **the following residents may be eligible
for vaccination**. Those who:



Have had known contact with
someone who tested positive for
orthopoxvirus or monkeypox (hMPXV)
virus within the past 14 days



Attended an event where known
monkeypox (hMPXV) exposure
occurred within the past 14 days

OR

Plan to attend an event or social
gathering where monkeypox (hMPXV)
exposure is more likely (for example,
events in areas where monkeypox is
circulating and close skin-to-skin
contact or intimate contact will occur)



Have multiple sex partners, or have a
partner that has multiple sex partners

**Anyone who reports their eligibility (by meeting any of
the above criteria) is eligible for vaccination.**

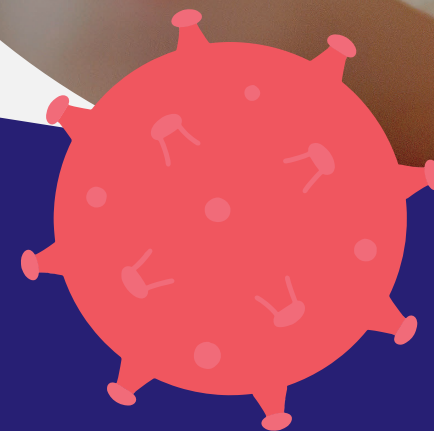
Current vaccination efforts focus on disproportionately
affected groups, including gay and bisexual men, and other
men who have sex with men. This may change over time.

NJ Department of Health receives monkeypox (hMPXV)
vaccines from the federal government and they are
provided at no cost to eligible individuals.

**For more information and vaccine locations,
visit <https://bit.ly/njmpx>
or scan the QR code:**



NJ Health
New Jersey Department of Health



**HUMAN MONKEYPOX
VIRUS (hMPXV)**
What You Need to Know



Human monkeypox, which is referred to as hMPXV, is an infection caused by a virus. Symptoms can be mild, but some cases can be more severe and require hospitalization.

Here is what you need to know to stay safe and prevent the spread of this infection.

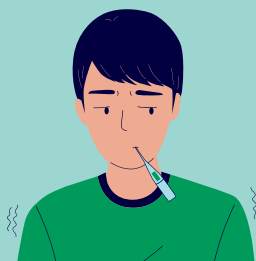
What are the symptoms of monkeypox (hMPXV)?



Symptoms may include:

- Rash, bumps, or blisters that may be on or around the genitals or other areas (such as the hands, feet, face, or chest)
- They may look similar to common sexually transmitted infections or other skin rashes like shingles or poison ivy

- Flu-like symptoms may occur before the rash such as fever, head and body aches, swollen lymph nodes, and chills

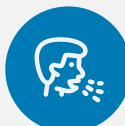


How does monkeypox (hMPXV) spread?

Monkeypox (hMPXV) spreads through close, physical contact between people, including:



Direct contact with monkeypox (hMPXV) rashes



Mucus or saliva (spit) during prolonged, face-to-face contact or intimate physical contact, such as kissing, cuddling, or sex



Touching things used by someone with monkeypox (hMPXV) such as towels, bed linens, and clothing

Monkeypox (hMPXV) can spread from the time symptoms start until the rash has fully healed and a fresh layer of skin has formed.

How can monkeypox (hMPXV) be prevented?



Ask your sexual partners if they have a rash or other symptoms of monkeypox (hMPXV)



Avoid skin-to-skin contact with anyone who has a rash or other symptoms of monkeypox (hMPXV)



Avoid contact with materials such as bedding, towels, clothing, or other objects used by an infected person



Wash your hands well with soap and water, or use alcohol-based hand sanitizer after contact with infected people

What should I do if I have symptoms or think I may have monkeypox (hMPXV)?

If you have any monkeypox (hMPXV) symptoms, contact your **healthcare provider, urgent care center, or hospital** right away

- Call before you go so they can be ready to isolate you from other people.
- Be sure to wear a mask and cover lesions as much as possible
- Let your healthcare provider know if you recently traveled, had contact with someone with a similar rash, or someone who was diagnosed with monkeypox (hMPXV)
- Get tested if it is recommended by your healthcare provider; testing involves collecting swabs of the rash
- Isolate at home while test results are pending



What to do if you test positive?



Isolate until all lesions have resolved, the scabs have fallen off, and a fresh layer of intact skin has formed (usually 2-4 weeks).



Stay home except as required for emergencies or follow-up medical care.



If possible, use a separate bathroom if there are others who live in the same household.



Wear a well-fitting mask or respirator if you need to be around other people in the home.



Routinely clean and disinfect commonly touched surfaces using an EPA-registered disinfectant.



Wash hands with soap and water and use hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol.



Abstain from all sexual activity



Avoid close contact with other people and pets in the home.



Avoid use of contact lenses to prevent eye infection.



Avoid shaving areas of the body with blisters or lesions to prevent spread of the virus.

What should I do if I think I've been exposed to monkeypox (hMPXV)?



Contact your local health department right away



Get vaccinated if recommended by public health official



Monitor symptoms for 21 days

