



# Monkeypox (MPV): What you and your patrons should know

Provincetown health officials are reaching out to licensed businesses whose staff and/or guests could be exposed to monkeypox (the virus's name was changed by the World Health Organization to MPV); sharing signs and symptoms, and recommending cleaning protocols that can help to prevent the spread of MPV. While the threat of MPV to the general U.S. population remains low, it's important to be aware of symptoms and transmission, and remain vigilant in order to prevent further spread of the virus.

## How is the virus spread?



Direct contact (touch, intimacy, sexual contact) with body fluids or fluid from pox vesicles.



Indirect contact with items that have been contaminated with the virus such as clothing, bedding, or towels.



Spread of large respiratory droplets following prolonged face-to-face contact.

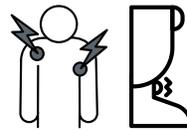


**IMPORTANT!** Presentations of MPV vary from person to person. Early symptoms of MPV are not dissimilar to COVID-19. Anyone experiencing flu-like illness as described above should **isolate** and test for COVID-19 per CDC recommendations. If a rash appears at any point, it is best to refrain from physical interaction (including intimacy or sexual contact) and consult a physician.

## What are the symptoms?



Flu-like illness (fever, chills, malaise, headache, muscle aches) after an incubation period of typically 3 to 15 days.



Swollen Lymph nodes in the neck and/or armpit or other areas of the body.



Appearance of a rash, often beginning on the face and then spreading to other parts of the body, including the genital, anal, and perianal areas.

## Preventing the Spread of MPV: Best Practices for Hygiene, Laundry and Disinfection of Surfaces

- Hand washing with soap and water or use of an alcohol-based hand rub should be performed by infected persons and household contacts after touching lesion material, clothing, linens, or environmental surfaces that may have had contact with lesion material.
- Dishes and other eating utensils should not be shared. It is not necessary for the infected person to use separate utensils if properly washed.
- Soiled dishes and eating utensils should be washed in a dishwasher or by hand with warm water and soap.
- Laundry (e.g., bedding, towels, clothing) may be washed in a standard washing machine with warm water and detergent; bleach may be added but is not necessary.
- Soiled laundry should not be shaken or otherwise handled in a manner that may disperse infectious particles.
- Care should be used when handling soiled laundry to avoid direct contact with contaminated material.
- Contaminated surfaces should be cleaned and disinfected. Standard household products may be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.