

To reduce your risk:

- Wash your hands often with soap and water or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer, especially before eating or touching your face and after you use the bathroom.
- Avoid close, skin-to-skin contact with people who have a rash that looks like monkeypox.
- Avoid contact with objects and materials that a person with monkeypox has used.

## Vaccination

The monkeypox vaccine is safe, very effective, and is the best way to protect yourself and others.

Be sure to check the Wisconsin Department of Health Services website ([dhs.wisconsin.gov](http://dhs.wisconsin.gov)) often for eligibility, as it changes frequently. Scan the code to learn more about eligibility.



## Interference with PrEP & HIV Treatment?

Neither monkeypox or the vaccine interferes with HIV medications or PrEP.

Monkeypox can be more severe in people living with HIV, especially those not on treatment or with low CD4 counts.



Getting vaccinated is the best way to keep you and your community safe. The vaccine is known to be effective in individuals with a CD4 count over 100. Get vaccinated when you have access to the vaccine. Scan the code for Milwaukee Health Department scheduling. Sixteenth Street will contact our HIV patients when the vaccine is available at the clinic.



Sixteenth Street

PREVENTION AND OUTREACH

# Monkeypox

1243 S. Cesar Chavez Dr.  
Milwaukee, WI 53204  
(414) 897-5645

Monday - Friday  
9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

## What is Monkeypox?

Monkeypox is a viral infection that is spread to humans from rodents and monkeys, then from human to human. Monkeypox is now a pandemic — the virus is rapidly spreading around the world with cases in the United States, Wisconsin, and Milwaukee.

## Who is at Risk?

Anyone can get monkeypox, even healthy individuals. Infections are generally mild and rarely fatal. However, people with weakened immune systems, children under 8 years old, people with a history of eczema, and people who are pregnant or breastfeeding may be more likely to get seriously ill or die.

## Symptoms

There is usually a delay between contact and symptoms of between 3 and 21 days, with most individuals developing symptoms 5-14 days after contact.

Symptoms can include ...

Fever • Headache • Aches • Swollen Lymph Nodes

... typically followed by: a pimple- or blister-like rash appearing on any area of the body, but most commonly on the face, genitals, abdomen, hands, and feet.

## I Think I Have Monkeypox...

People who think they have monkeypox, have had close personal contact with someone who has monkeypox, or display any of the symptoms listed should seek health care attention immediately. If your provider decides that you should be tested, they will work with you to collect the appropriate specimens and send them to a lab for testing.

Avoid close/physical contact with others, as well as pets and other animals, until you see a health care provider. Additionally, wear a mask and cover all lesions with clothing or gauze until you are seen by a provider.

## I Tested Positive...

If you test positive, isolate until your rash has healed, scabs have fallen off, and a fresh layer of intact skin has formed. Remain isolated if you experience other symptoms. Only leave isolation to see a health care provider and avoid public transportation; cover your rash and/or lesions and wear a mask.

## Spread & Prevention

Monkeypox can spread from person to person through direct contact with the infectious rash, scabs, or body fluids. It can also be spread by respiratory secretions during prolonged, face-to-face contact or during intimate physical contact such as kissing, cuddling, or sex.

Monkeypox can spread from the time symptoms start until the rash has fully healed and a fresh layer of skin has formed. Anyone in close personal contact with a person who has monkeypox can get it and should take steps to protect themselves, including vaccination.