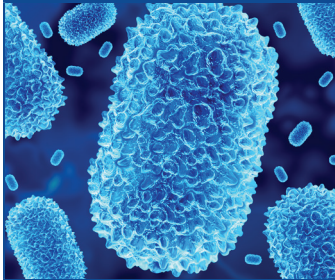


Mpox (Previously Monkeypox)

Overview














Mpox is a rare zoonotic disease that is caused by infection with mpox virus. There are 2 clades (e.g., “strains”) known to cause human illness: clade I and II.¹ Clade II causes less severe illness than clade I.¹ The enveloped virus was first identified in 1958 when two outbreaks of a pox-like disease occurred in colonies of monkeys kept for research, hence it’s historical name of “monkeypox.” Mpox has been endemic in several African countries since the first human case was recorded in 1970 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). There have been ongoing outbreaks in Nigeria, DRC and Cameroon.¹ In response to a global outbreak of clade II mpox, in 2022 the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC).² In early 2024, the DRC experienced the largest surge in clade I mpox ever recorded in the country. In the summer of 2024, with spread of the DRC outbreak to other countries, the WHO declared the second PHEIC for mpox in as many years.² Mpox causes a flu-like illness with rash.^{3,4} The fatality rate ranges depending on the clade and the patient’s immune status. Mpox can spread to anyone through close, personal, often skin-to-skin contact including intimate sexual contact.⁴

About the Pathogen & Infection Control Measures

Infectious Agent (Pathogen)²	Agent Type: Enveloped Virus Taxonomy: ▶ Family: <i>Poxviridae</i> ▶ Genus: <i>Orthopoxvirus</i>	▶ Species: mpox virus ▶ Strain: Clade I, Clade II ▶ Sub-strains: Clade Ia, IIa, IIb Synonym(s): MPXV, Monkeypox Characteristics: Enveloped virus
Infectious Characteristics Definitions: ▶ Incubation period—the time from exposure to infection with symptoms. ▶ Period of communicability—time when a pathogen can be transmitted from one person to another. ▶ Mortality rate—the number of deaths due to a disease divided by the total population.	Risk factors for severe illness:⁴ Incubation period:⁴ Period of communicability:³ Signs & symptoms:^{3,4} Duration of illness:^{3,4} Severity of illness and Mortality Rate:³	While anyone can get mpox, persons with compromised immune systems, pediatric patients, pregnant women, or people with other concurrent infections may be at higher risk for serious disease from mpox infection. Clade I causes more severe illness than Clade II. ³ 1–21 days. At symptom onset but may occur 1–4 days before symptoms begin, and until rash has fully healed and a new layer of skin has formed. Some people may experience all or only a few symptoms including: Flu-like symptoms—fever, headache, chills, exhaustion, swollen lymph nodes, muscle aches, rash/lesions. Mpox is usually a self-limited disease with symptoms lasting from 2 to 4 weeks. Most mpox clade II infections are mild to moderate and is rarely fatal. Over 99% of people who get this form of the disease are likely to survive. Clade I mpox tends to cause more serious infections with a fatality rate of up to 11%.
Mode(s) of Transmission^{3,4} How the Infection Spreads	Direct contact: Direct from person-person through routine close, personal, often skin-to-skin contact, including sexual contact, with an infected person. Less commonly, mpox can be spread from respiratory secretions and from direct contact with materials, such as clothing or linen, of an infected person. Mpox can also be transmitted from infected mother to unborn fetus.	
Survival on Surfaces⁵	Like other enveloped viruses, the mpox virus has the potential to survive for several weeks on surfaces.	
Immunization/ Prophylaxis/Treatment^{3,4}	Vaccination is currently only recommended for select at-risk individuals per CDC guidance. Currently, there is no specific treatment approved for mpox.	
Infection Control Measures³	General Measures for All Spaces (commercial buildings, K–12 schools, healthcare): ¹ ▶ Avoid close contact: Do not have contact with people with a rash that looks like mpox or any objects or material that person with mpox has used. ▶ Hand hygiene: Wash hands often and after touching lesion material, clothing, linens, or environmental surfaces that may be contaminated. ▶ Get vaccinated: Per CDC at-risk persons should consider immunization against mpox.	Healthcare-Specific Measures: ▶ Isolation Precautions: Standard and modified isolation precautions in a single patient room with a dedicated bathroom. Special air handling not required. Keep the door closed if it is safe to do so. Aerosol-generating procedures should be done in an airborne isolation room. ▶ PPE: Use personal protective equipment (PPE) when caring for patients—gown, gloves, eye protection, NIOSH-approved particulate respirator equipped with N95 filters or higher. ▶ Patient Transport: Limit transport/movement outside of the patient room to medically essential purposes. Mask patient and cover any lesions with sheet or gown. ▶ Linens: Soiled laundry should be handled in accordance with recommended practices . Never shake or handle in a manner that may disperse infectious material. ▶ Waste management: Waste management should be handled in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.
Cleaning & Disinfection³	The Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) has activated its Emerging Viral Pathogens (EVP) Policy to allow product manufacturers to make off-label claims about effectiveness against the monkeypox virus. The EVP Policy is an important tool which allows for a quick way to address environmental surface disinfection for an emerging viral pathogen of public health concern.	

Clorox Product Recommendations

These CloroxPro and Clorox Healthcare products have demonstrated effectiveness against viruses similar to the monkeypox virus on hard, nonporous surfaces and can be used against the monkeypox virus when used in accordance with the directions for use against the virus listed for each product in the table on hard, non-porous surface. Please reference [List of surface disinfectants for EVPs](#) for additional information.⁶

Products for use against mpox virus	DIN	Follow contact time and DFU for	
Healthcare Disinfectants			
<p>Clorox Healthcare Bleach Germicidal Wipes</p> <p>Item No. 55894 6" x 5" 150 ct. Canister 6/case</p> <p>Item No. 01308 6.75" x 9" 70 ct. Canister 6/case</p> <p>Item No. 01309 12" x 12" 110 ct. Bucket 2/case</p> <p>Item No. 01310 12" x 12" 110 ct. Bucket Refill 2/case</p>		02465671	Rhinovirus (1 minute)
<p>Clorox Healthcare Bleach Germicidal Cleaner</p> <p>Item No. 01416 32 fl. oz. Pull Top 6/case</p>		02469278	Norovirus (1 minute)
<p>Clorox Healthcare Hydrogen Peroxide Cleaner Disinfectant Cleaner</p> <p>Item No. 01664 32 fl. oz. Pull Top 6/case</p>		02403528	Rhinovirus (1 minute)
<p>Clorox Healthcare Hydrogen Peroxide Cleaner Disinfectant Wipes</p> <p>Item No. 01456 6.75" x 9" 95 ct. Canister 6/case</p> <p>Item No. 01458 12" x 11" 185 ct. Bucket 2/case</p> <p>Item No. 01459 12" x 11" 185 ct. Bucket Refill 2/case</p>		02406225	Rhinovirus (1 minute)
<p>Clorox Healthcare Fuzion Cleaner Disinfectant</p> <p>Item No. 1671 32 fl. oz. Spray 9/case</p>		02459744	Rhinovirus (1 minute)
<p>Clorox Healthcare VersaSure Cleaner Disinfectant Wipes</p> <p>Item No. 01686 6" x 5" 150 ct. Canister 6/case</p>		02473151	Norovirus (5 minutes)
Professional Disinfectants			
<p>Clorox Clorox EcoClean Disinfecting Cleaner</p> <p>Item No. 55938 32 fl. oz. Spray 9/case</p>		02542528	Rhinovirus (30 seconds)
<p>CloroxPro EcoClean Disinfecting Cleaner Wipes</p> <p>Item No. 55949 75 ct. Canister 6/case</p>		02545047	Rotavirus (5 minutes)
<p>CloroxPro Clorox Disinfecting Wipes</p> <p>Item No. 01169 75 ct. Canister 6/case Fresh Scent</p> <p>Item No. 01292 75 ct. Canister 6/case Lemon Scent</p>		02492636	Rotavirus (4 minutes)
<p>CloroxPro Clean-Up Disinfectant Cleaner with Bleach</p> <p>Item No. 01172 128 fl. oz. Refill 4/case</p>		02494019	Rhinovirus (Spray 30 seconds) (Direct application by cloth—5 minutes)
<p>CloroxPro Clorox Disinfecting Bio Stain & Odour Remover</p> <p>Item No. 01693 32 fl. oz Spray 9/case</p>		02456842	Norovirus (5 minutes)

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2. WHO. WHO Director-General declares mpox outbreak a public health emergency of international concern [Internet]. Available from <https://www.who.int/news/item/14-08-2024-who-director-general-declares-mpox-outbreak-a-public-health-emergency-of-international-concern>
3. CDC. About Mpox: Your Health. [Internet]. [Cited 2024 Jan 16]. Available from <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/mpox/your-health/index.html>
4. WHO. Mpox (monkeypox): Key Facts. [Internet]. [Cited 2024 Jan 16]. Available from <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/mpox#:~:text=Key%20facts%20Mpox%2C%20previously%20known%20as%20monkeypox%2C%20is,mpox%20was%20caused%20by%20the%20clade%20lb%20strain>
5. Wißmann, J. E., Kirchhoff, L., Brüggemann, Y., et al. (2021). Persistence of pathogens on inanimate surfaces: A narrative review. *Microorganisms*, 9(2), 343.
6. <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/disinfectants/emerging-viralpathogens.html>

For more information, contact your Clorox sales representative, or call 1-866-789-4973 visit us: www.cloroxpro.ca