Early detection can help stop the spread of monkeypox. Know what to look for and what to do if you suspect monkeypox.

**Signs and Symptoms**

- A new, maculo-papular rash that develops into vesicles and then pustules. Lesions may be deep-seated, firm, well-circumscribed and umbilicated. The rash may:
  - Appear anywhere on the body, including palms, soles and anogenital region
  - Be localized to a specific body site or diffuse
  - Be the only symptom people experience
  - Be painful, painless, or itchy

- Fever, headache, malaise, chills, and lymphadenopathy may occur.

- Patients may present with anorectal pain, rectal bleeding, or tenesmus in association with visible perianal skin lesions and proctitis.

**Ask the patient: Within the last 21 days, have you**

- Traveled to a **country** with recent monkeypox cases, one that’s experienced prior outbreaks?

- Had close or intimate contact with someone with a similar rash or confirmed monkeypox infection?

- Had close or intimate contact with someone in a social network experiencing monkeypox infection?
  - Most U.S. cases have been among gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men; many of whom had anonymous sex with someone they met on dating apps or sex with multiple partners at commercial sex venues or events where anonymous sex is common.
Call your **health department** as soon as you suspect monkeypox

- Your state or local public health agency will:
  - Provide guidance for specimen collection and arrange for testing
  - Provide guidance for isolation
  - Discuss treatment options, if needed
- Tell your hospital epidemiologist or infection preventionist about the patient.

Protect your patient, yourself, and others

- Have the patient wear a mask and place them in a single-person room. Follow CDC’s [infection prevention and control guidelines](https://www.cdc.gov/monkeypox) for healthcare facilities, including using [appropriate PPE](https://www.cdc.gov/monkeypox) around the patient.

Share resources with your patient

Let patients know:

- **What to do if they are sick**, including how to manage symptoms and rash relief
- **How to identify close contacts** and tips on what to say
- **How to prevent spreading** monkeypox to others

People with monkeypox are advised to stay at home (isolate) if they have monkeypox symptoms, including until the monkeypox rash has healed and a new layer of skin has formed.

- **How to disinfect their home**, including what type of disinfectant to use and how to clean hard and soft surfaces
- If **treatment** may be right for them

[www.cdc.gov/monkeypox](http://www.cdc.gov/monkeypox)