

Communicable Disease Update



August 9, 2022

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Healthy Choices. Healthy People. Healthy Communities.

A Quick Update

- Monkeypox Update
- COVID-19 Update
- 2021 Annual Communicable Disease Report

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Background

- Caused by infection with the monkeypox virus; in the same family as the variola virus which causes smallpox.
- Symptoms:
 - Fever
 - Headache
 - Muscle aches and backache
 - Swollen lymph nodes
 - Chills
 - Exhaustion
 - Rash*
- Illness typically lasts 2-4 weeks.



Monkeypox Rash

- Rash can look like pimples or blisters that appear on the face, inside the mouth, or on other parts of the body, like hands, feet, chest, genitals, or anus.
- **Macules** (1-2 days) > **Papules** (1-2 days) > **Vesicles** (1-2 days) > **Pustules** (5-7 days) > **Scabs** (7-14 days)

Examples of Monkeypox Rashes

Photo credit: UK Health Security Agency



Stage	Stage Duration	Characteristics
Enanthem		The first lesions to develop are on the tongue and in the mouth.
Macules	1-2 days	- Following the enanthem, a macular rash appears on the skin, starting on the face and spreading to the arms and legs and then to the hands and feet, including the palms and soles. - The rash typically spreads to all parts of the body within 24 hours becoming most concentrated on the face, arms, and legs (centrifugal distribution).
Papules	1-2 days	By the third day of rash, lesions have progressed from macular (flat) to papular (raised).
Vesicles	1-2 days	By the fourth to fifth day, lesions have become vesicular (raised and filled with clear fluid).
Pustules	5-7 days	- By the sixth to seventh day, lesions have become pustular (filled with opaque fluid) – sharply raised, usually round, and firm to the touch (deep seated). - Lesions will develop a depression in the center (umbilication). - The pustules will remain for approximately 5 to 7 days before beginning to crust.
Scabs	7-14 days	- By the end of the second week, pustules have crusted and scabbed over. - Scabs will remain for about a week before beginning to fall off.

Transmission

Spread through close, personal skin-to-skin contact:

- Direct contact with monkeypox rash, scabs, or body fluids from a person with monkeypox.
- Touching objects, fabrics (clothing, bedding, towels), and surfaces that have been used by someone with monkeypox.
- Contact with respiratory secretions.

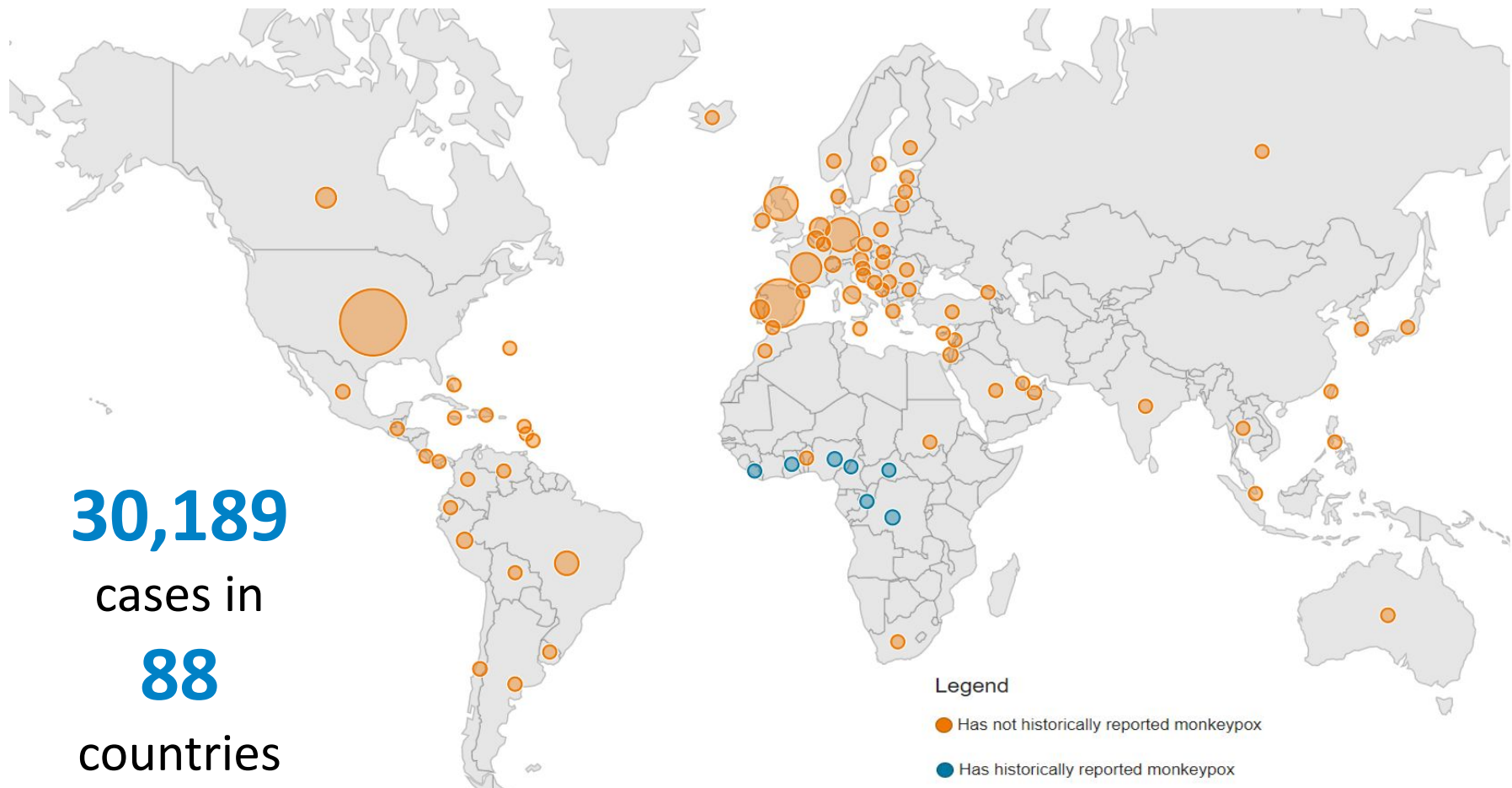


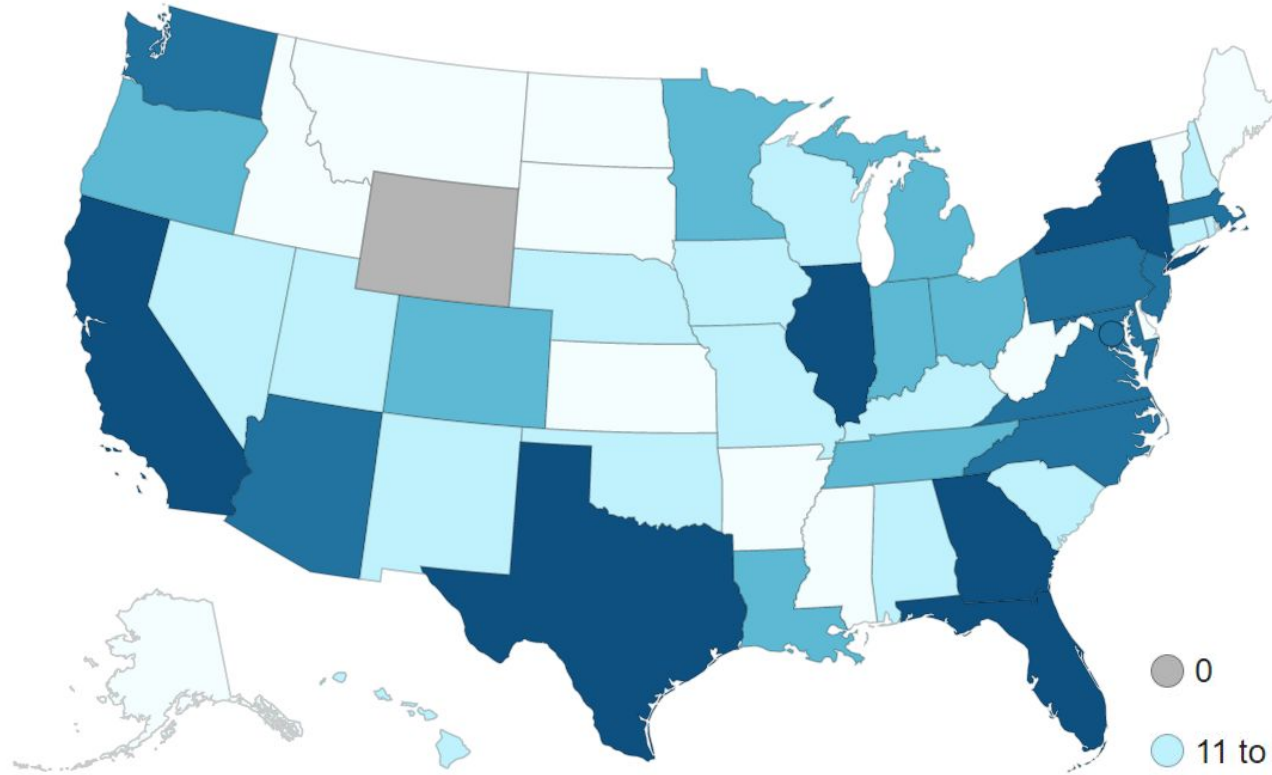
At-Risk Groups

- Everyone is susceptible to monkeypox.
- Most current cases in Utah have occurred in men who have sex with men (MSM).
- We are not currently seeing the virus spread in the general community, but has the potential.
- As a result, this demographic is where our efforts have been focused.



30,189
cases in
88
countries





8,934
cases in
49
states

54
cases in
5
jurisdictions

- 3** cases in Davis County
- 40** cases in Salt Lake County
- 1** case in Summit County
- 6** cases in Utah County
- 4** cases in Weber/Morgan Counties



Vaccination

- JYNNEOS vaccine is not currently available to the general public.
- Usually a two-dose vaccine, but due to scarcity of resources, Utah is providing one dose to individuals.
 - “Dose sparing”?
- Prioritization includes:
 - Individuals who have had close, intimate contact with someone who has monkeypox.
 - MSM who have had multiple partners in recent weeks, particularly in group settings.

Treatment

- Tecovirimat (TPOXX®) is an antiviral recommended only for those who are likely to become severely ill, like patients with weakened immune systems.
- Only approved by the FDA for treatment of smallpox.
 - Limited data available regarding the safety and efficacy of treatment of monkeypox.
- Pain management.
 - Clinical providers indicate that urogenital lesions are associated with pain out of proportion to expectation based on clinical experience with sexually transmitted diseases in the same anatomic areas.

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COVID-19

Davis County, Utah

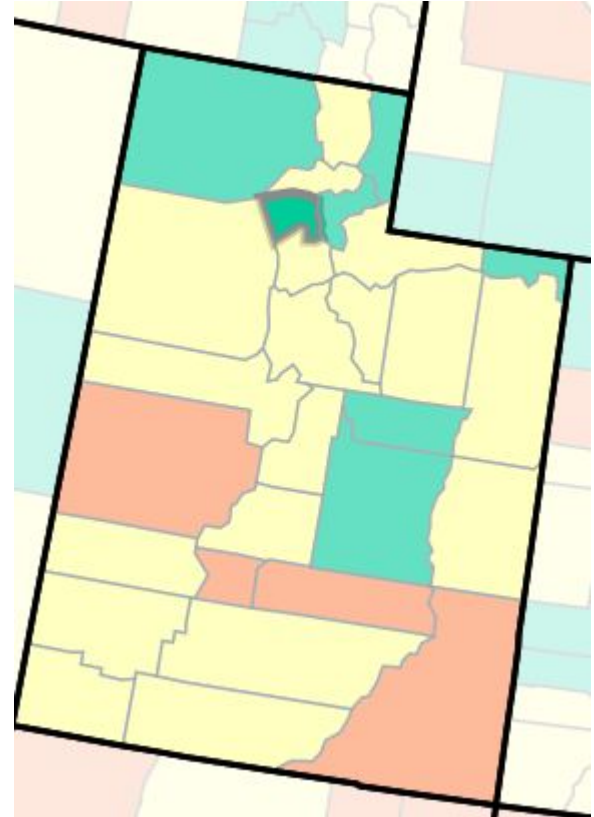
[State Health Department](#) 

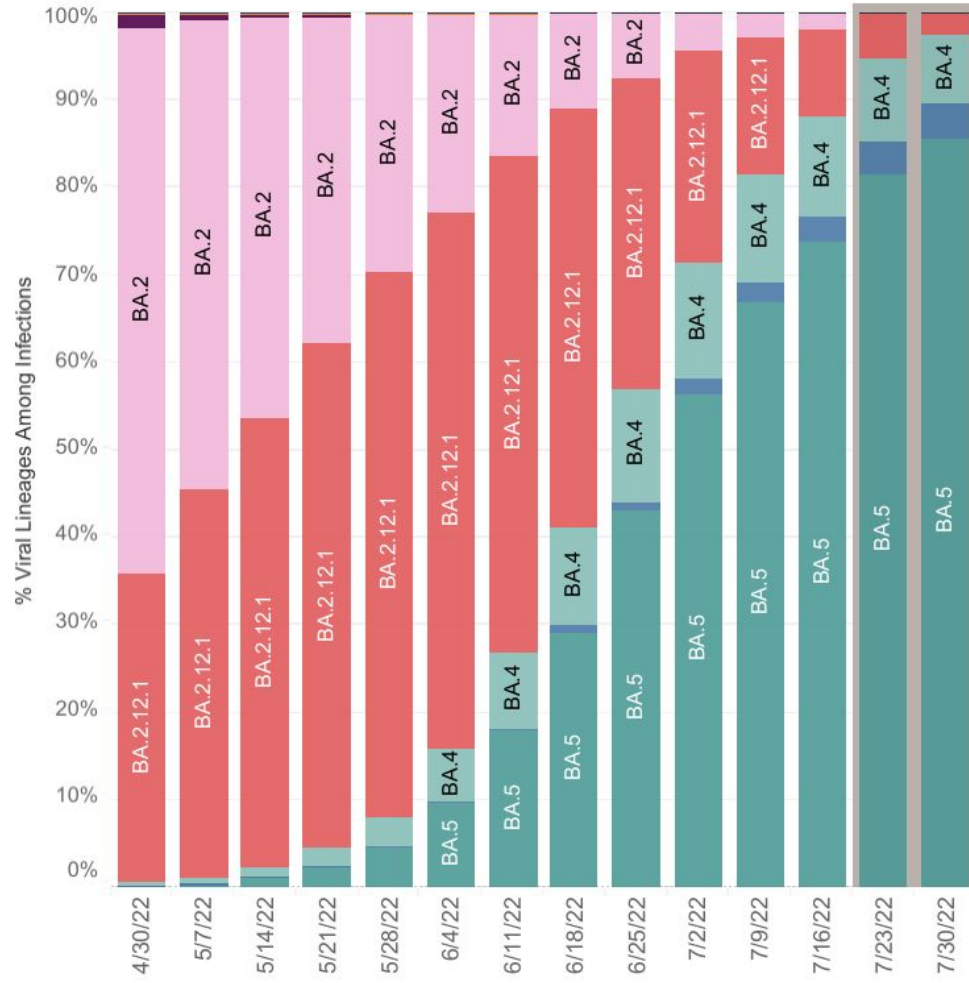
COVID-19 Community Level

● Low

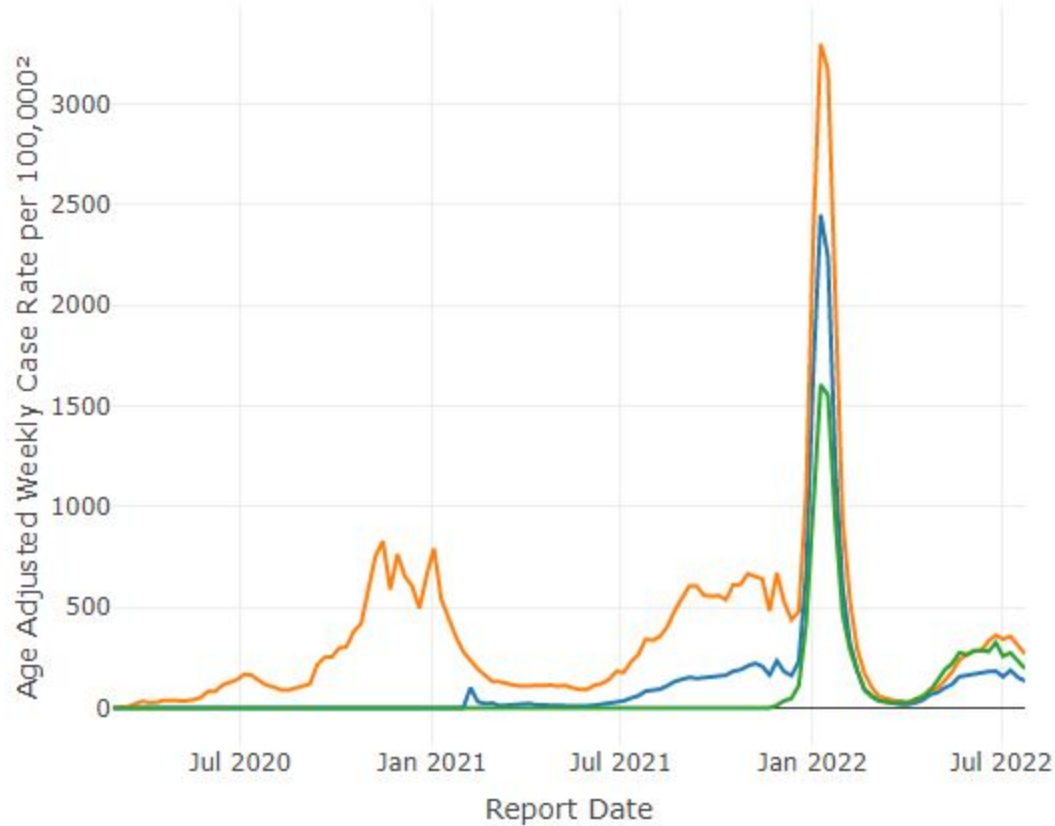
Recommended actions based on current level

Stay [up to date](#) with COVID-19 vaccines. [Get tested](#) if you have symptoms. Wear a mask if you have symptoms, a positive test, or exposure to someone with COVID-19. Wear a mask on [public transportation](#). You may choose to wear a mask at any time as an additional precaution to protect yourself and others.





Case Rates



Weekly Age Adjusted
Case Rates in:

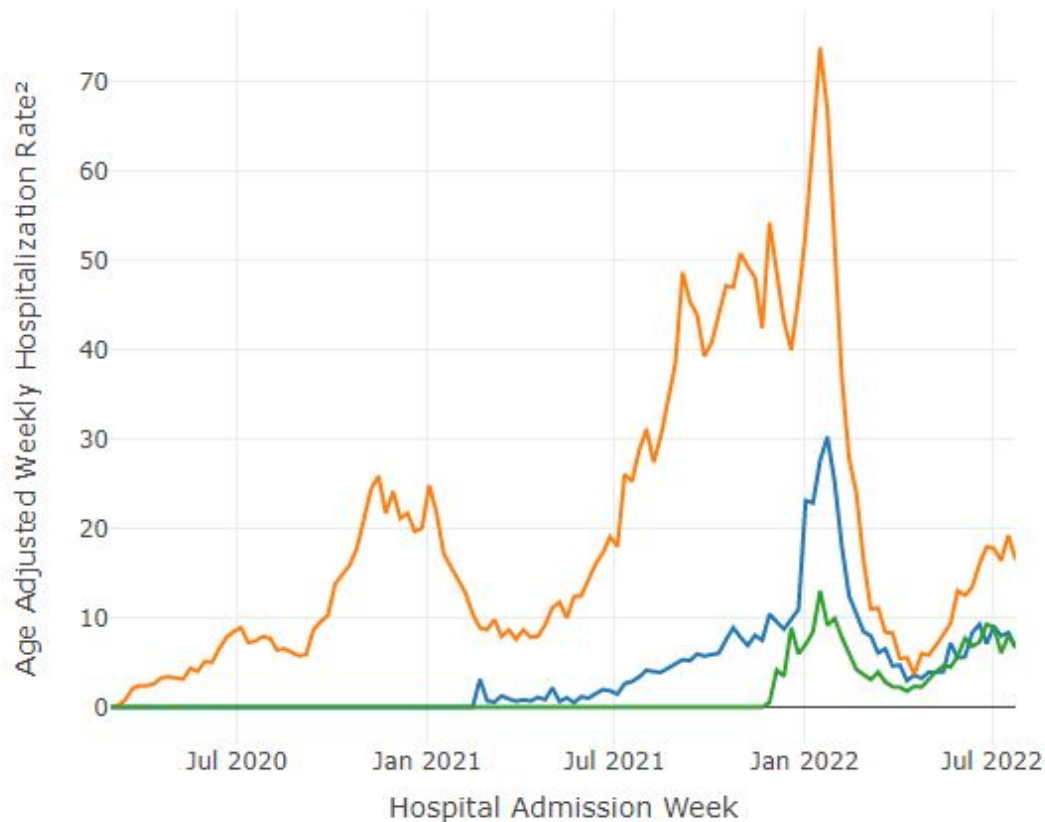
Unvaccinated

Vaccinated

Boosted

Utahns Aged 12+ Years

Hospitalization Rates



Weekly Age Adjusted
Hospitalization Rates in:

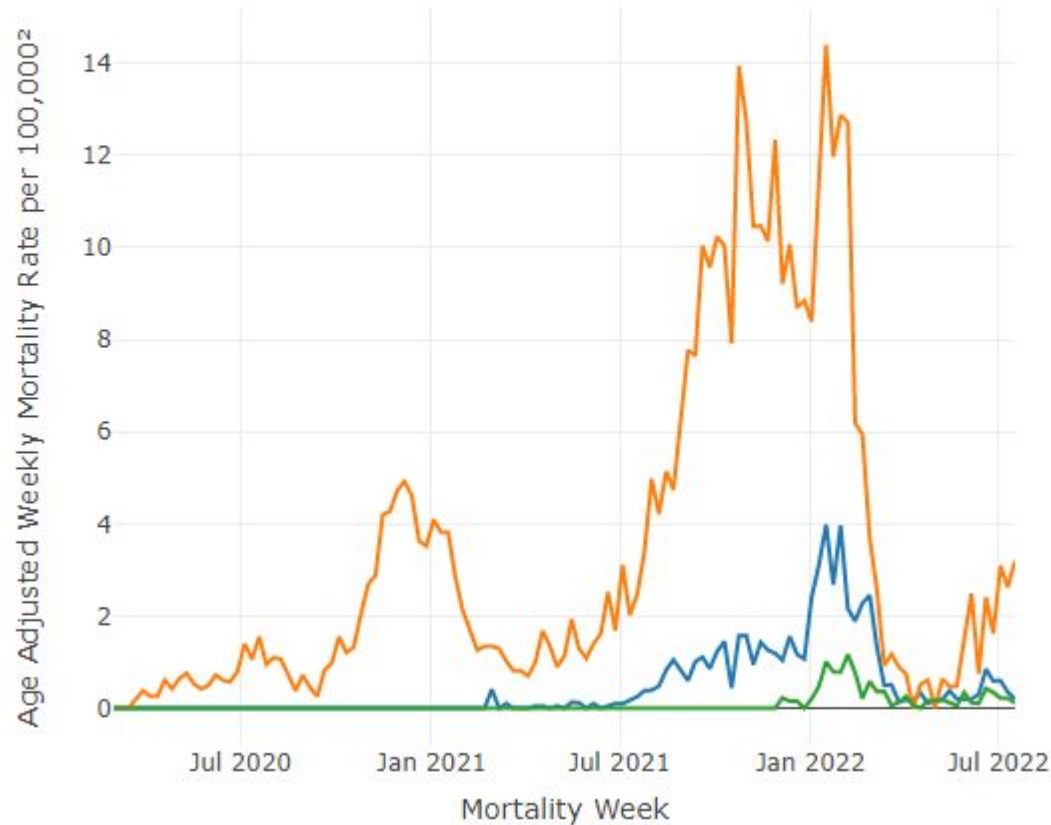
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Mortality Rates



Weekly Age Adjusted
Mortality Rates in:

Unvaccinated

Vaccinated

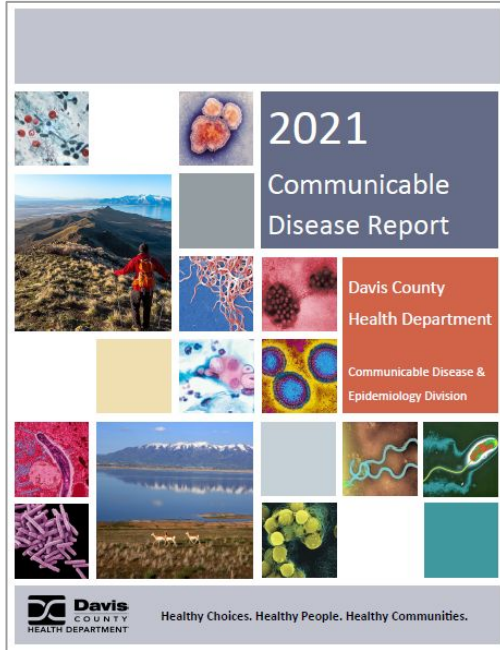
Boosted

Utahns Aged 12+ Years

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2021 Communicable Disease Report



- 2021
- 2019-2020 combined issue - available on our website.

Table 1. Frequently Occurring Diseases in Davis County, 2021

Rank	Disease	Number of Cases
1	Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19)	41,079
2	<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> infection	940
3	Gonorrhea	260
4	Hepatitis C, acute & chronic	127
5	Invasive Streptococcal Infections	107
6	Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE)	104
7	Tuberculosis, Latent Infection (LTBI)	74
8	Campylobacteriosis	48
9	Syphilis, all stages	36
9	Norovirus	36
11	Shiga toxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> (STEC)	33
12	Salmonellosis	31
13	Cryptosporidiosis	20
13	Giardiasis	20
15	HIV Infection, adult	12
16	Hepatitis B, acute & chronic	11
17	Coccidioidomycosis	10
18	Chickenpox (Varicella)	9
18	West Nile virus infection	9
20	Pertussis	7

Me at work after seeing that MonkeyPox
has made it to America and Covid-19
cases going back up:



Questions?