FIRST CASE OF MONKEYPOX IN STANISLAUS COUNTY

**Stanislaus County** - Stanislaus County Public Health is reporting its first case of Monkeypox in an adult male. The individual is in isolation and has not been hospitalized; additional details will not be released for reasons of medical privacy. The risk to the public remains low.

“The United States is currently experiencing a monkeypox outbreak, and there will likely be additional cases in Stanislaus County in the weeks ahead,” said Dr. Julie Vaishampayan, Stanislaus County Public Health Officer. “We ask our community members to learn about the symptoms and ways this infection spreads so they can take actions to protect themselves and others.”

Monkeypox is a virus that spreads person-to-person through direct contact with the infectious rash, scabs, or body fluids; respiratory secretions during prolonged, face-to-face contact, or during intimate physical contact, such as kissing, cuddling, or sex; and touching items (such as clothing or linens) that previously touched the infectious rash or body fluids.

Symptoms of monkeypox can include a rash that can appear anywhere on the body, flu-like symptoms, and swollen lymph nodes. The current outbreak has included many people with lesions in the genital or anal area. To protect yourself and others:

- Avoid close, skin-to-skin contact with people who have a rash that looks like monkeypox.
- Communicate with potential partners about whether you are experiencing symptoms and avoid close physical contact with anyone who has symptoms, particularly open wounds, sores, or rashes.
- Do not handle or touch the bedding, towels, or clothing of a person with monkeypox.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.
- If you have symptoms or have been in close contact with someone diagnosed with monkeypox in the last 21 days, you should contact a healthcare provider to see if you should be tested.
- If you have an active rash, or other symptoms stay away from people or pets you live with when possible.

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People typically recover in two to four weeks, and most do not require hospitalization. However, the disease can be serious, particularly for those who are immunocompromised, children, people with a history of eczema, or who are pregnant or breastfeeding. People who have symptoms of monkeypox should contact their healthcare provider. Before the visit, they should notify their healthcare provider that they are concerned about monkeypox and whether they recently had close contact with a person who had a similar rash or a person who has been diagnosed with monkeypox.

If you have been in contact with someone who has monkeypox, check with your healthcare provider for the next steps. For more information regarding monkeypox and how to stay protected, visit monkeypox sites at:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/index.html

California Department of Public Health
https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/monkeypox.aspx

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