

MONKEYPOX

Country Perspective: Ghana

15 September 2022

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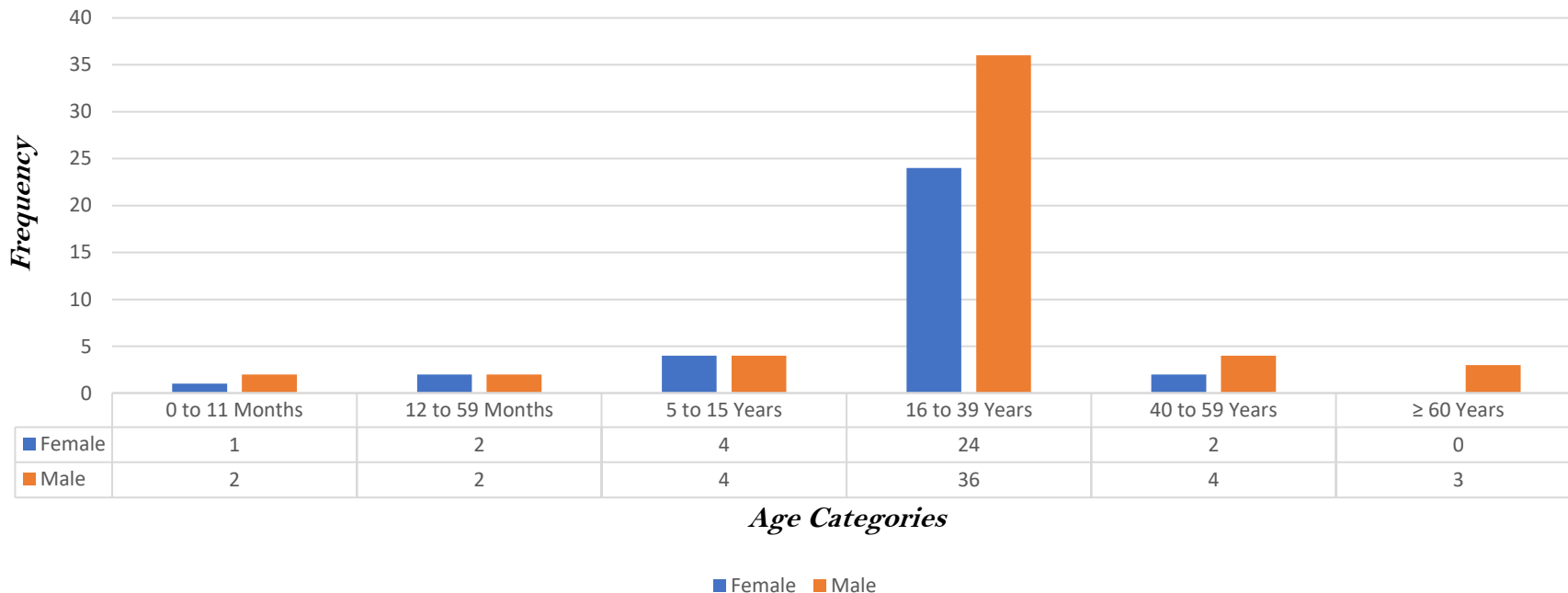
MONKEYPOX OUTBREAK IN GHANA

(As at September 6, 2022)



- 84 confirmed cases of monkeypox confirmed by PCR in laboratory
- 535 suspected cases of monkeypox (testing ongoing in NMIMR, KCCR & NPHRL)
- 12 out of 16 regions with confirmed cases
- Greater Accra Region has the highest number of cases for both suspected (191) and confirmed (51)
- Four (4) deaths reported (Upper East Region – 2, Greater Accra – 1 and Central Region – 1)
- 38 districts have confirmed monkeypox cases
- 51 confirmed cases among males constituting 60.7%
- No new region with confirmed case since Aug. 24th 2022
- National Case Fatality Rate is 4.8%.

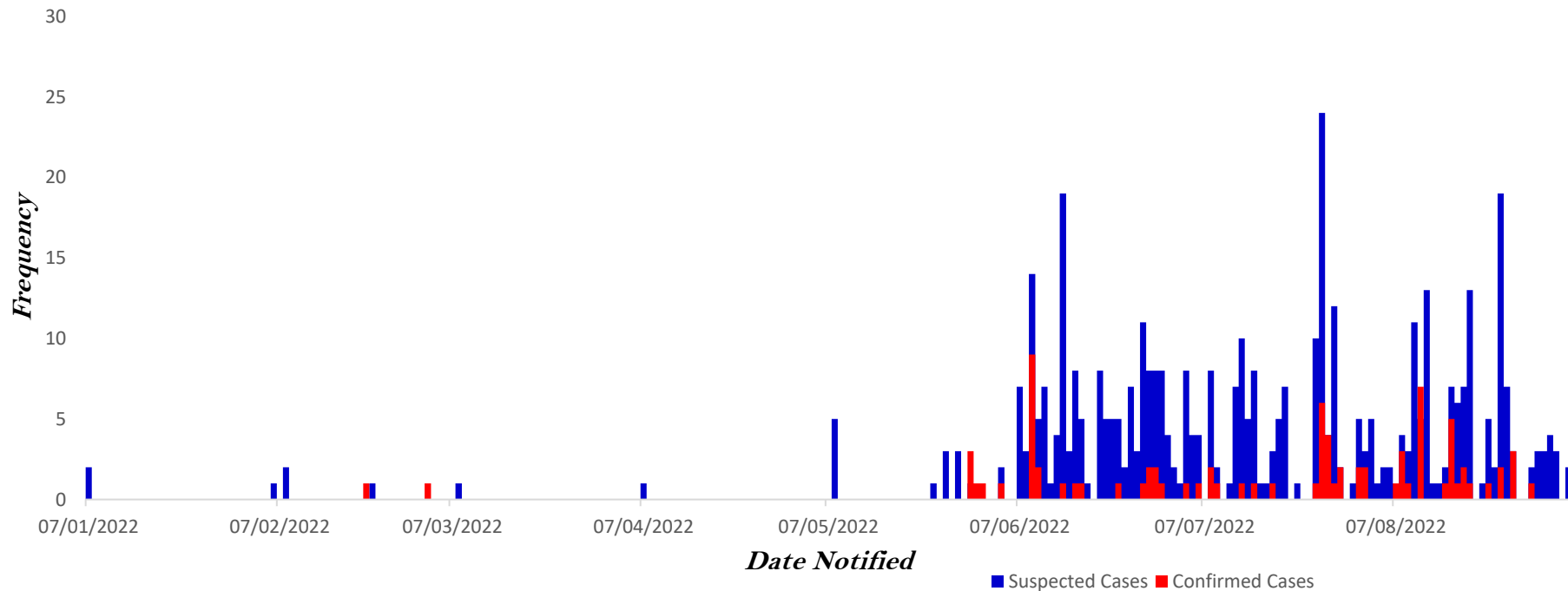
Age and Sex distribution of Monkeypox



The Distribution of Monkeypox by Region, September 6, 2022

Region	Number Suspected	Number Confirmed	Deaths
Ahafo	9	0	0
Ashanti	69	6	0
Bono	16	5	0
Bono East	15	1	0
Central	45	7	1
Eastern	48	3	0
Greater Accra	191	51	1
North East	4	1	0
Northern	24	1	0
Oti	7	1	0
Savannah	7	0	0
Upper East	43	3	2
Upper West	25	3	0
Volta	18	2	0
Western	11	0	0
Western North	3	0	0
Ghana (grand total)	535	84	4

Epicurve of Monkeypox



Distribution of confirmed Monkeypox cases

The geographical distribution of the confirmed cases of monkeypox per reporting region and district is illustrated in Figures 6 to 7. At present, the southern, middle, and northern zones of the country have confirmed cases of monkeypox. There is evidence of gradual and slow geographical spread.

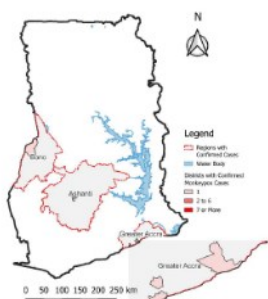


Figure 6: Distribution of Confirmed Monkeypox Cases in Ghana, January to May 2022



Figure 6: Distribution of Confirmed Monkeypox Cases in Ghana, June 2022

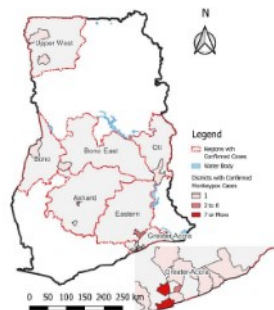


Figure 6: Distribution of Confirmed Monkeypox Cases in Ghana, July 2022

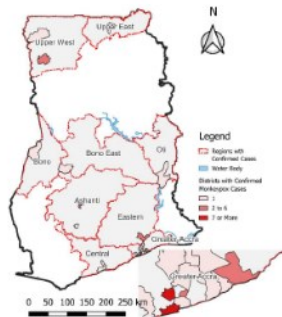


Figure 6: Distribution of Confirmed Monkeypox Cases in Ghana, 2nd August 2022

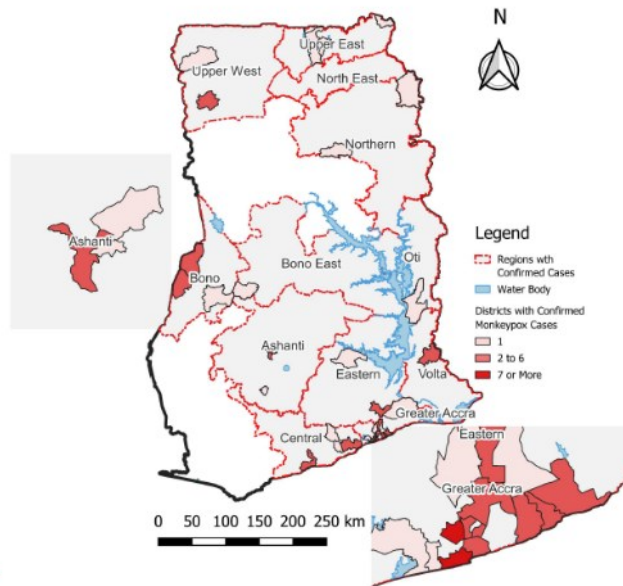
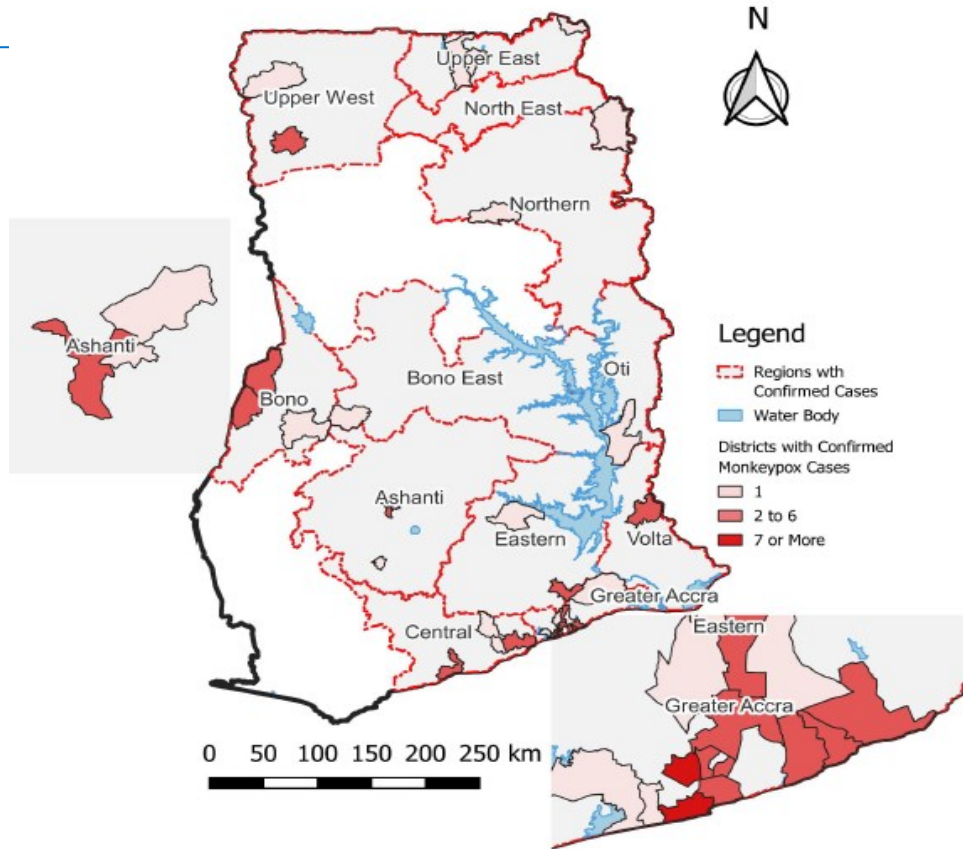


Figure 7: Distribution of Confirmed Monkeypox Cases in Ghana, 6th September 2022

Distribution of Confirmed Monkeypox Cases in Ghana

September 6, 2022



MONKEYPOX RESPONSE: Community Factors

1. Breaking the “ALLYSHIP” with marginalized populations. A risk we should avoid at all cost!

“they are at us again, what is this...what is this? It has been like this since I was born...people hate us until death. I am a member of this community (MSM community).. and we meet here every day...and I have not seen anybody with that disease”.

“ And it is named Monkey disease, aba!. Now this government and the parliamentarians will have a reason even to arrest us.....when we meet; they had wanted to do this all the time....why this name kuraah la (at all)??

MONKEYPOX RESPONSE: Community Factors

2.Change the name of the disease!

WHO must listen, work hard and change the name of the disease now!.

- ✓ Difficult to do because it is not new disease;
- ✓ Has long history with already existing literature.
- ✓ Communities feel name is derogatory.

MONKEYPOX RESPONSE: Community Factors

3. New RCCE guidelines released by WHO will assist with community response

4. LMIC should not be left behind again in the roll out of the repurposed vaccines against MPOX

MONKEYPOX SBC Materials



How Monkey Pox spreads?



It is transmitted from infected animals or infected humans

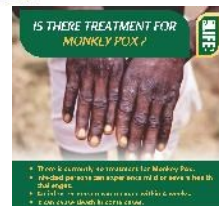
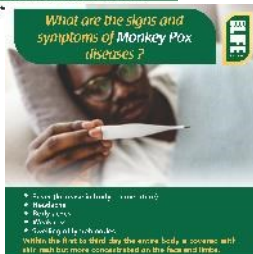
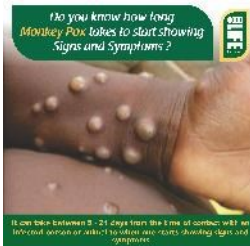
In humans transmission of monkey pox can occur through :

- Bodily contact with an infected person

It can also spread through :

- Bed sheets, blanket and the cloths we wear
- Bath and face towels
- Objects used by an infected person

For further information call the GHS Call Center on 030 824 9010 | 030 824 9011



- Avoid contact with undomesticated animals such as (squirrels, rats, monkeys etc)
- Practice good personal hygiene.
- Wash your hands frequently with soap under running water.

For further information call the GHS Call Center on

030 824 9010 | 030 824 9011



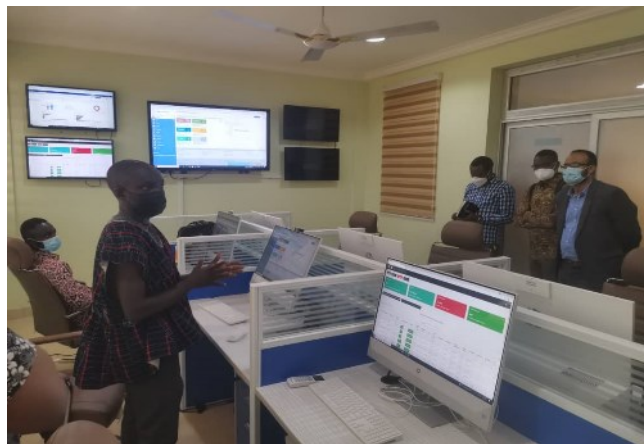
Factors to affect PH Response

- **Sensitive surveillance system**
 - Environmental Polio surveillance
 - High suspicion
- **Improved diagnostics**
 - More reagents
 - Increased capacity
- **Approach**
 - Containment at source
 - Effective reactive vaccination
 - Improved IPC among health staff

Provision of Ambulances (Aflao, Elubo and Paga)



Strengthening and creation of PHEOCS



Outlook

- Health System has been stressed with multiple outbreaks
- Sensitive surveillance system has allowed these events to be detected quite early and contained despite challenges
- Dynamic risk communication is needed to promote the awareness of threats amongst the general population in the midst of multiple outbreaks
- Currently our health security preparedness is quite robust to enable us withstand and contain future outbreaks.
- Additional support is needed.



Appreciation

- **GHANA HEALTH SERVICE**
 - Director General, Dr. Patrick Kumah Aboagye
 - Director of Public Health, Dr. Franklin Asiedu Bekoe
 - Director, Health Promotion Division, Dr Aboagye Dacosta
 - Regional and district directors & teams
- **NMIMR, KCCR and NPHRL**
- **Maritime Precious Life Foundation and other CSO**
- **USAID Strengthening the Care Continuum project**
- **JSI Research & Training Institute Inc. (Ghana & Home Office Teams)**

Thank you!

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