

# Overview of Monkeypox Surveillance

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# Presentation Outline

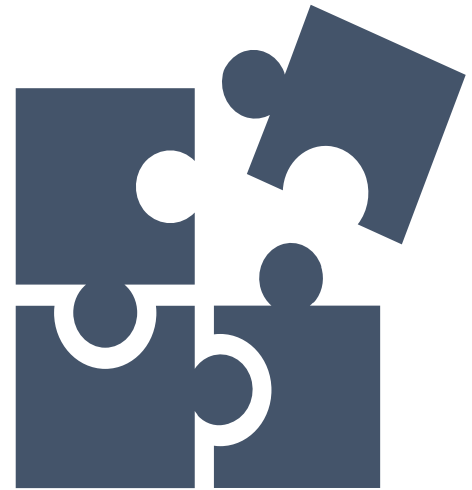
- ❑ Goal and objectives of monkeypox surveillance
- ❑ Key components of monkeypox surveillance
  - ❑ Case detection and alert management system
  - ❑ Case investigation
  - ❑ Contact tracing
  - ❑ Data management for COVID-19 outbreak
  - ❑ Reporting and documentation

# Goal & objectives of monkeypox surveillance

*The goal is to stop human-to-human transmission and stop the outbreak*

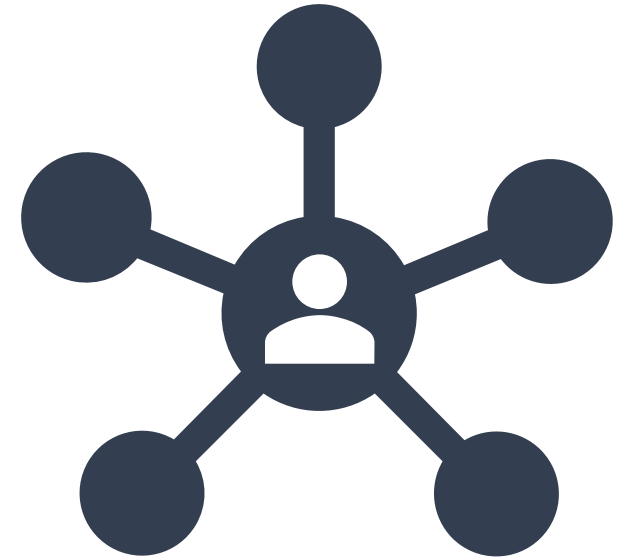
## Key objectives

- To rapidly identify cases and clusters in order to provide optimal clinical care
- To isolate cases to prevent further transmission
- To identify, manage and follow up contacts to recognize early signs of infection
- To identify risk groups for infection and for severe disease
- To protect frontline health workers
- To tailor effective control and prevention measures



# Major components of monkeypox surveillance

- Case detection & reporting
- Alert management system
- Case investigations
- Contact tracing
- Data management
- Reporting and documentation



# Monkeypox Case Detection

*Aimed to facilitate early identification of cases using indicator- and event-based surveillance systems*

- Case detection is based on application of Standard Case Definitions, widely disseminated at:
  - Health facility
  - Community
  - Points of Entry (PoE)
- Clinicians and community health workers to be alerted for signals related to monkeypox
- Inform communities to recognize early disease and where/how to report
- Suspected cases to be reported immediately to the next level

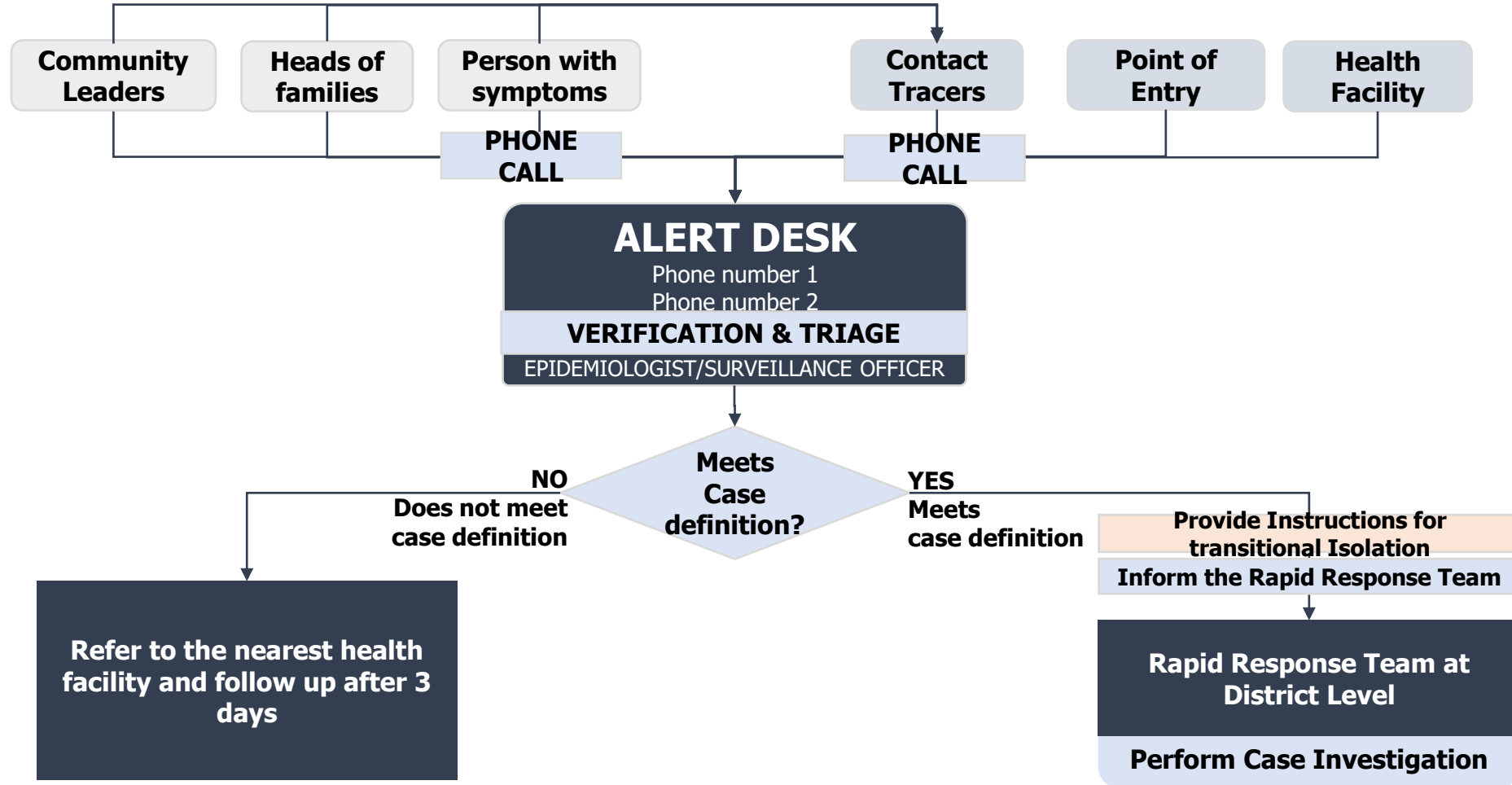
# Alert Management

*Aimed to systematically manage and monitor alerts and reported cases*

- Establish an **alert management system** to receive signals/ reports of monkeypox cases
- All alerts/rumors and reports to be verified and validated promptly
- Validated information to be referred for proper investigation and follow up

# Alert Management

Algorithm for country alert management system for early detection of monkeypox cases



# Case investigation

***Aimed to elicit source, mode and transmission pattern, exposure factors, at risk groups, etc.***

- Conduct case investigation of all reported cases
  - Interview patient/ care givers/ healthcare workers
  - Clinical assessment of patients
  - Complete Case Reporting Form (CRF) for each case (advised to use the detailed Case Investigation Form)
- Carry out exposure investigation (21 days prior to symptoms)
- Formulate plausible hypothesis
- Construct a **line list** and update with new information
- Conduct active case search to identify additional cases



# Contact tracing

*Aimed to interrupt transmission chains and facilitate early healthcare, esp. for people at risk of severe disease*

- Set up a contact tracing system
- Interview cases and identify and list all contacts (contact listing form)
- Notify contacts within 24 hours of identification
- Monitor contacts for 21 days from the last exposure
- Quarantine or exclusion from work not necessary for asymptomatic contacts

# Data management

- Establish a data management team at all levels
  - Epidemiologist/Surveillance officer
  - Data manager/HMIS officer, Records Officer, Data Clerks, etc.
- Ensure all data collection and reporting tools are disseminated to all levels
  - Case report form, Line list template, Contact listing and follow up form
- Establish monkeypox outbreak database and collate reports from all reporting units
- Conduct epidemiological data analysis to describe and characterize the outbreak
  - Person: Age and sex distribution of cases and deaths, symptoms & signs, risk factor analyses
  - Time: Epidemic Curve for cases and deaths
  - Place: Maps of cases and deaths by location

# Reporting and documentation

## Prepare & share the following reports with WHO and stakeholders

- Situation Report (weekly)
  - Situation/status update
  - Public health actions taken to date
  - Summary of gaps and needs
- Case report form for all probable and confirmed cases
- Updated and consolidated line list (from all reporting facilities)
- Case/outbreak investigation reports
- Periodic epidemiological reports

# Key Messages

- Effective surveillance is a prerequisite for early case detection, interrupting transmission chain and eventually control of the outbreak
- Community participation/engagement is essential for successful surveillance and response to multi-country monkeypox outbreak
- Involvement of the private sector is paramount
- Strong field epidemiology practice is pivotal

# Monkeypox Surveillance and Contact Tracing Tools



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# Surveillance, case investigation and contact tracing for monkeypox

Interim guidance

25 August 2022



World Health  
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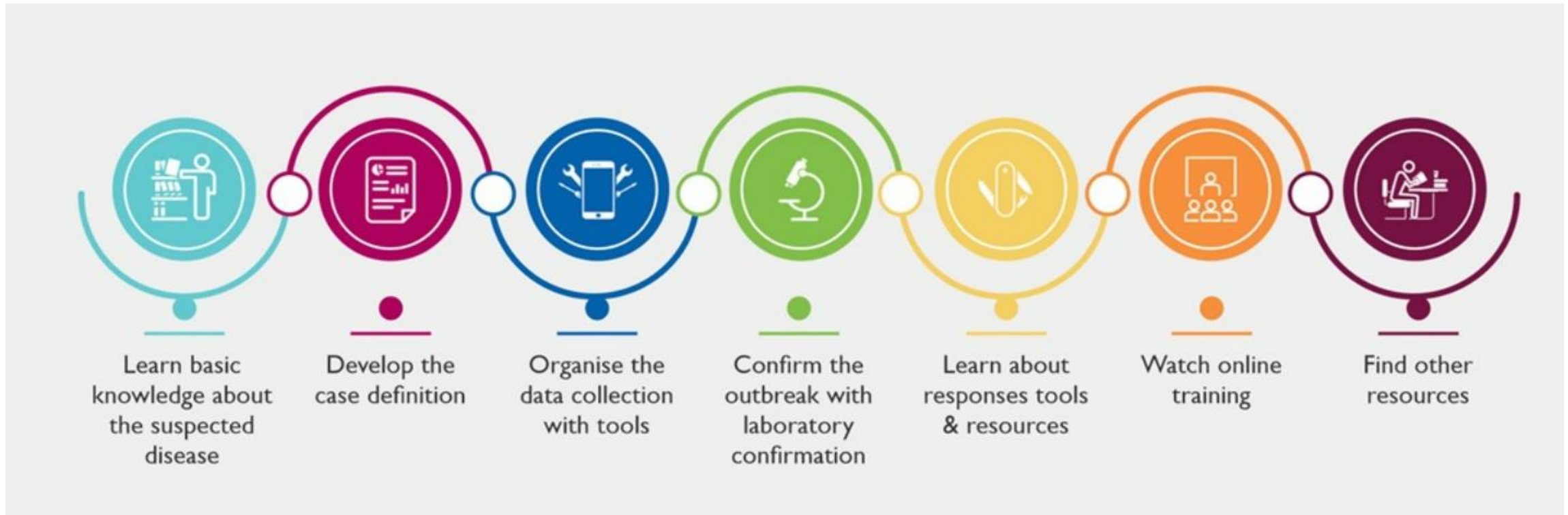
[New version of the MPX surveillance guide](https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MPX-Surveillance-2022.3)

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MPX-Surveillance-2022.3>





# WHO Disease outbreak toolboxes



Available at: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/outbreak-toolkit/disease-outbreak-toolboxes>

# How to use the Toolbox

## Develop the case definition

- Find the updated case definitions validated by the WHO expert groups.
- Adapt the case definition: include persons, time and place boundaries.
- Adapt the medical signs to fit with the local capacities.

## Confirm the outbreak with laboratory confirmation

Read updated guidance for specimen collection, storage conditions, shipment procedures and laboratory testing.

## Watch online training to Acquire the latest specific knowledge



## Learn basic knowledge about the suspected disease from key reference documents

- Disease fact sheets
- Disease information page that includes links to technical documents, reports, guidelines, WHO position papers, press releases and updated news;
- WHO outbreak response guidelines (if available)

## Organise the data collection with tools

- Download the case reporting form(s) when available;
- Construct your line list.
- Learn if the disease-specific software dedicated to case-based data collection is available and where to find it.

## Learn about response tools & resources

Support national and sub-national authorities for effective management of outbreak.

## Find other resources that address specific response issues

Available at: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/outbreak-toolkit/disease-outbreak-toolboxes>



# Reporting

WHO has published and updated the monkeypox Case Reporting Form (CRF)<sup>14</sup> which constitutes the minimum data countries are requested to report to the respective WHO Regional Office, and includes the following information:

- Record ID
- Reporting Country
- Reporting location (subnational ADM1 level)
- Date of notification
- Case classification
- Age, sex, gender, sexual orientation
- Health worker
- Sex worker
- Medical history (pregnancy, immunosuppression, HIV status, HIV PrEP use)
- Smallpox and monkeypox vaccination status and vaccination date
- Clinical signs or symptoms
- Date of onset of first symptoms
- Presence of rash
- Date of rash onset
- Name of concurrent sexually transmitted infections
- Number of sex partners in the last three months
- Monkeypox treatment
- Hospital admission
- Intensive care unit (ICU) admission
- Complications
- Recent travel history (in the 21 days before onset of illness)
- Recent exposure to a probable or confirmed case (in the 21 days before onset of illness)
- Nature of contact with probable or confirmed case (where relevant)
- Contact with animals (in the 21 days before onset of illness)
- Mode of transmission
- Type of specimen collected for diagnosis
- Method of confirmation (where done)
- Genomic characterization and clade (if available)
- Accession number of the genomic sequence uploaded to public database
- Outcome status at time of reporting

Available at: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MPX-Surveillance-2022.3>

*Thank you for listening!*

Questions?



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