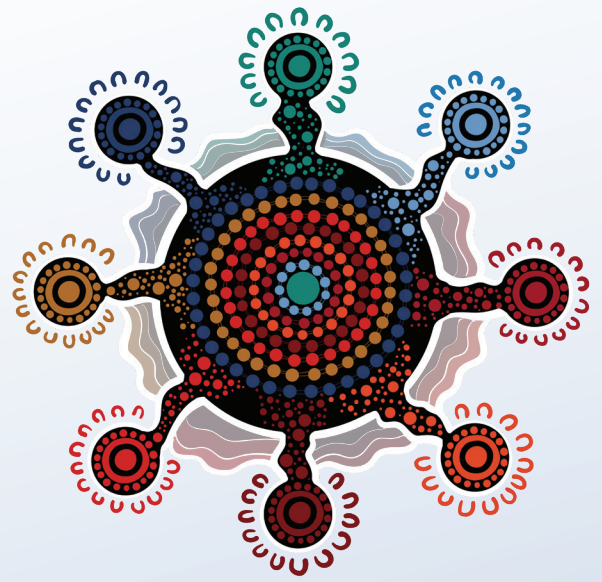


Mpox Factsheet



Prevention | Mpox

- Individuals with mpox should:
 - Stay at home and don't visit hospitals, childcare facilities or aged care centres
 - Not engage in any sexual activity until fully recovered
 - Sleep in a separate room from other household members
 - Wear a mask and cover any lesions if leaving the home
- Household members should avoid physical contact with the infected person, as well as any materials such as bedding, towels, or clothes that the infected person has used.
- Everyone in the household should practice careful hand hygiene, which includes washing hands with soap and water or using an alcohol-based hand sanitiser.
- Practicing safer sex with condoms not only reduces the risk of STIs but may also reduce the risk of mpox.

Diagnosis | Mpox

Mpox can be confirmed by testing a swab collected from the base of a blister. For advice on specimen collection, visit health.gov.au/resources/collections/monkeypox-mpox-resources.

If symptoms appear, contact your nearest ACCHO or local healthcare provider so you can receive appropriate care and advice and minimise the risk to others.

Treatment | Mpox

Mpox illness is typically mild and lasts for 2 to 4 weeks. Some individuals may require basic pain relievers and fluids while being monitored by a healthcare professional. Medications are available for those with severe illness. For more information on treatment, please visit health.gov.au/resources/collections/monkeypox-mpox-resources.

Vaccinations | Mpox

Vaccination can prevent mpox and is available for anyone at high risk of infection. This includes men who have sex with men, sex workers, health workers and anyone who may be in contact with a person infected with mpox. Please contact your nearest ACCHO or Sexual Health clinic for advice.



NACCHO
National Aboriginal Community
Controlled Health Organisation