

## How Allocation Works

- The federal government maintains a national stockpile of JYNNEOS vaccine. Although the stockpile is being rapidly increased, there is currently not enough vaccine to distribute without prioritization.
- States will be allocated vaccine in 4 phases. In early phases, the number of doses sent to each state was based on a combination of the number of monkeypox cases and the size of the underlying population at risk for monkeypox.
- High-risk populations include men who have sex with men, gay men, bisexual, transgender, and gender non-conforming and other communities who have sex with men and who have engaged in intimate, or skin-to-skin contact with others in the past 14 days areas where monkeypox is spreading.
- Phase 1 calls for the government to allocate 56,000 doses nationwide from the strategic stockpile.
  - Used to vaccinate monkeypox cases and close contacts.
- In late July or early August, Phase 2 will make 240,000 additional doses available nationwide.

## Learn More About Allocation by Jurisdiction

- Updated JYNNEOS vaccine dose allocations by jurisdiction: <https://aspr.hhs.gov/SNS/Pages/JYNNEOS-Distribution.aspx>

## How Much Vaccine We Expect

- As of July 19<sup>th</sup>, Tennessee has received 5,370 courses (10,740 doses) of the JYNNEOS vaccine.
- Tennessee has been allocated 1085 doses in Phase 2b. We anticipate receiving 3360 doses in Phase 3.
- Allocation is currently reserved for known contacts (which includes accounting for 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> doses); however, plans are underway to expand vaccination outreach to others at highest risk for monkeypox.
- CDC and TDH do not currently recommend a “first dose preference strategy” (giving just one dose instead of two) due to the potential limited effectiveness of a single dose.

## Other Vaccination Options (Information about ACAM2000)

- ACAM2000 is live virus vaccine made with vaccinia virus (like an old-fashioned smallpox vaccine).
- Administered as one percutaneous dose via multiple puncture technique with a bifurcated needle.
- Following a successful inoculation, a lesion (known as a “take”) will develop at the site of the vaccination; the lesion may take up to 6 weeks or more to heal. The take can be spread to other parts of the body or even to other people.
- Individuals who receive vaccination with ACAM2000 must take precautions to prevent the spread of the vaccine virus.
- Adverse reactions include injection site pain, swelling, and redness; fever; rash; lymph node swelling; and complications from inadvertent inoculation.
- People who are eligible for and offered ACAM2000 will be tested for HIV to ensure they are HIV negative, counseled on potential side effects, and sign an informed consent.
- Due to concerns about the above risks, ACAM2000 is not currently being distributed.

ACAM2000 should NOT be given to individuals who meet any of the criteria below:

- Infants < 12 months of age
- Cardiac disease
- Eye disease treated with topical steroids
- Congenital or acquired immune deficiency disorders, including people living with HIV (regardless of immune status)
- Taking immunosuppressive medications
- Atopic dermatitis/eczema and persons with a history of atopic dermatitis/eczema or other acute or exfoliative skin conditions
- Pregnancy