



# Monkeypox (MPX)

## What to expect after being vaccinated

### What should I know about the JYNNEOS vaccine?

- The JYNNEOS vaccine has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for people at high risk for monkeypox (MPX) infection.
- The vaccine requires **2 doses, 28 days apart** from one another.
- A person who is diagnosed with MPX after their first dose of JYNNEOS is not recommended to receive the second dose at this time.
- You will not be considered fully vaccinated (i.e., receiving the greatest level of protection through your body's immune response) until **2 weeks after** your second shot of JYNNEOS.
- JYNNEOS can prevent severe disease when given after exposure to MPX, a strategy known as "**post-exposure prophylaxis**" or "**PEP**". PEP for MPX is most effective when given within 4 days of exposure, though may work up to 14 days following exposure.
- Because outbreaks of MPX are uncommon, the JYNNEOS vaccine has been used in limited amounts to prevent MPX. For these reasons, we do not know if JYNNEOS will fully protect against MPX infection in this outbreak.
- While the JYNNEOS vaccine may not guarantee that a person won't be infected with MPX, but receiving the vaccine may make symptoms less severe if a person does become ill.

### What are normal side effects from the JYNNEOS vaccine?

- It is **very common** to have minor pain, redness, swelling, firmness and itching around the area where vaccine was given. The redness and swelling **may last a few weeks** for people who receive the vaccine just under the skin (intra-dermal). This is normal and should go away on its own.
- Other, less common, side effects may include being more tired than usual, muscle pain, and headache.
- People who have had a severe allergy to the JYNNEOS vaccine in the past should not receive this vaccine. If you had any reaction or side effect to the first dose of the vaccine, let your healthcare provider know and discuss the benefits and risks of getting the second dose.
- People with severe allergy to components of the vaccine (gentamicin, ciprofloxacin, and egg protein) or if you are prone to developing keloids (severe scars) should talk to their healthcare provider to decide if they should receive this vaccine.
- **Call 911 immediately if you experience severe symptoms of an allergic reaction, including hives, swelling of face and throat, difficulty breathing, fast heartbeat, dizziness, or weakness.** Let your healthcare provider know what reactions you have and report them to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System at 1-800-822-7967 or [www.vaers.hhs.gov](http://www.vaers.hhs.gov).

### Besides vaccination, how else can I lower my risk of MPX?

- **Avoid touching any rash.**
- Be aware of any new or unexplained rashes or lesions (bumps) on your or your partner's body.
- Talk with your partner(s) about any MPX symptoms (such as rash, headache, fever) they are currently experiencing or have experienced within the last 21 days.
- If you or your partner has or have recently had any MPX symptoms, do not have sex or other close contact (such as kissing, cuddling, etc.).
- Be aware that MPX can spread through respiratory secretions (such as mucus, spittle, snot, etc.) with close, face-to-face contact.
- Remember to wash your hands, devices, and any fabrics (towels, bedding, clothes) after having sex.
- Exchange contact information with any new partner in case sexual health follow up is needed.

### Learn More about MPX:

- CDC MPX Homepage: [www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox](http://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox)
- How it spreads: <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/transmission.html>
- Symptoms: <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/symptoms.html>
- Vaccine information: <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/vaccines.html>

- For any questions, please contact the case and community support team at (615) 770-6940.