

Monkeypox contact tracing guidance: classification of contacts and follow-up advice for non-HCID strains of monkeypox

This guidance provides principles for risk assessment and follow-up of contacts of symptomatic monkeypox cases that are caused by the 2022 non-high consequence infectious disease (HCID) outbreak strain.

All cases meeting the operational definition of an HCID should be managed as an HCID. Separate guidance for contact tracing and management of contacts of HCID cases is available via UKHSA regional health protection teams.

A monkeypox case is defined as a case that meets the confirmed or highly probable case definition as per the [UKHSA case definitions](#). The infectious period is taken to be from the onset of prodromal symptoms until the complete resolution of symptoms.

Health professionals undertaking the risk assessment should take into account the extent of lesions at the time of exposure, as the risk of transmission will be higher if there are widespread uncovered lesions on uncovered areas (for example, hands or face) compared with, for example, a small number of localised genital lesions or if the case was displaying respiratory symptoms at the time of contact, compared to an asymptomatic or pre-symptomatic individual.

[Further information on monkeypox](#) is available online.

Information regarding recommendations for post exposure vaccination can be found in the [Green Book](#) and in [Recommendations for the use of pre and post exposure vaccination during a monkeypox incident](#).

Specific advice on vaccination with MVA-BN reinforcing dose (booster) recommendations based on prior smallpox vaccine history is available in Table 2 in the [Recommendations for the use of pre and post exposure vaccination during a monkeypox incident](#).

Exposure risk	Description	Example scenarios	Public health advice	Information sheets
High (category 3) Unprotected direct contact or high-risk environmental contact	Direct exposure of broken skin or mucous membranes to monkeypox case, their body fluids or potentially infectious material (including clothing or bedding) without wearing appropriate PPE ^{1,2} Penetrating sharps injury (including to cleaning or laboratory staff)	Sexual or intimate contact with or without a condom Higher risk household contacts who have had close skin to skin contact, for example frequent touching or cuddling, or who have shared bedding, clothing or towels with the case Body fluid in contact with eyes, nose, or mouth Penetrating sharps injury from used needle Person in room during aerosol-generating procedure without appropriate respiratory PPE ^{1,2} Changing a patient's bedding without appropriate PPE ^{1,2}	Passive monitoring Provide information sheet Avoid sexual or intimate contact and other activities involving skin to skin contact for 21 days from last exposure Avoid contact with immunosuppressed people ³ , pregnant women, and children aged under 5 years where possible for 21 days from last exposure Consider exclusion from work following a risk assessment for 21 days if work involves skin to skin contact with immunosuppressed people ³ , pregnant women or children aged under 5 years (not limited to healthcare workers) Contacts who are children do not require exclusion from school International travel is not advisable	See information sheet for category 3 contacts

Exposure risk	Description	Example scenarios	Public health advice	Information sheets
Medium (category 2) Unprotected exposure to infectious materials including droplet or airborne potential route	Intact skin-only contact with a monkeypox case, their body fluids or potentially infectious material or contaminated fomite or Passengers seated directly next to monkeypox case on plane or No direct contact but within 1 metre for at least 15 minutes with a monkeypox case without wearing appropriate PPE ^{1,2}	Clinical examination of patient before diagnosis without appropriate PPE ^{1,2} Entering patient's room without wearing appropriate PPE ^{1,2} and within 1 metre for at least 15 minutes with the case Lower risk household contact: Individuals who live in the same household but do not meet the criteria of category 3 Sharing a car with case, or sitting next to case on plane Subsequent patients in consulting room after a monkeypox case was seen and prior to room cleaning Spillage or leakage of laboratory specimen onto intact skin	Passive monitoring Provide information sheet Avoid sexual or intimate contact and other activities involving skin to skin contact for 21 days from last exposure International travel is not advisable Contacts who are children do not require exclusion from school	See information sheet for category 2 contacts
Low (category 1) Protected physical or droplet exposure No physical contact, unlikely droplet exposure	Contact with monkeypox case or environment contaminated with monkeypox while wearing appropriate PPE ^{1,2} (with no known breaches) or Healthcare worker (HCW) involved in care of monkeypox case not wearing appropriate PPE ^{1,2} without direct contact and maintained a distance between 1 and 3 metres and no direct contact with contaminated objects Community contact between 1 and 3 metres of a monkeypox case or Passengers seated within 3 rows from monkeypox case on plane	Healthcare staff wearing appropriate PPE ^{1,2} Healthcare staff entering patient room without PPE ^{1,2} and: a. without direct contact with patient or their body fluids and b. maintaining a distance of more than 1 metre from patient Person undertaking decontamination of rooms where a monkeypox case has stayed, while wearing appropriate PPE ^{1,2} Passengers who have been seated within 3 rows, but not directly next to, a case on plane	None	Not applicable

Notes

1. For clinical care of a confirmed or highly probable case of monkeypox, appropriate PPE is a fit-tested FFP3 respirator, eye protection, long-sleeved, fluid repellent disposable gown, and gloves per the [National infection prevention and control manual for England](#) (page 57).
2. For assessment of a probable or possible case of monkeypox, appropriate PPE is a fluid resistant surgical mask (FRSM), gloves and apron. This is on the assumption that healthcare worker exposure during assessment will be shorter and more distant than for, for example, providing nursing care. If the patient has respiratory symptoms, including cough, then eye protection and an FFP3 respirator should be worn. Eye protection is also required if there is a risk of splash injury to the face and eyes (for example, if taking diagnostic samples such as throat swabs). The use of long-sleeved single use disposable gowns may be considered where extensive manual handling or unavoidable skin-to-skin contact is anticipated.
3. Immunosuppressed patients, as per the [Green Book](#) definition, includes those with primary or acquired immunodeficiency, or individuals on immunosuppressive therapy, and includes those with: solid organ cancer, haematological disease and/or stem cell transplant, Child's-Pugh class B or C liver cirrhosis, stage 4 or 5 chronic kidney disease, immune mediated inflammatory disorders (including neurological and rheumatological conditions) treated with B-cell depleting therapy within 12 months, uncontrolled HIV, solid organ transplant recipients.