

JYNNEOS Vaccine for Mpox: What You Need to Know

Mpox basics

- Mpox is a disease caused by the monkeypox virus, an orthopoxvirus. Anyone can get mpox, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity.
- Symptoms include a rash or lesions that look like pimples or blisters, often in the anogenital area, and/or other parts of the body. Some people may also have a fever, swollen lymph nodes, headache, body aches, and fatigue.
- The time from getting exposed to mpox to onset of symptoms is usually 6 to 13 days (range of 5 to 21 days).
- People who have mpox can spread it to others from the time symptoms start until all sores have healed, scabs have fallen off, and a fresh layer of skin has fully formed (this can take 3 to 4 weeks).
- Mpox is primarily spread through prolonged skin-to-skin contact, including intimate sexual contact.

JYNNEOS vaccine for mpox

- JYNNEOS is a vaccine licensed by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for persons 18 years and older and authorized for emergency use for those under 18 years of age to prevent and/or decrease the risk of severe illness from a monkeypox infection for those are at high risk for mx infection.
- Persons exposed to mpox virus and who have not received a smallpox vaccine within the last three years, should consider getting vaccinated.
- JYNNEOS vaccine can help prevent a mpox infection if given within four days of a person first being exposed to mpox.
- The vaccine can be given 4 to 14 days after the first day of exposure to possibly reduce symptoms, but it may not prevent a mpox infection. For some people, vaccination may be recommended even after 14 days; talk to your provider.
- The sooner you get the vaccine after exposure, the more likely it is to work.
- Getting vaccinated before an exposure to mpox provides the best chance to prevent disease.
- People at high risk for mpox may want to get vaccinated.
- JYNNEOS is licensed as a series of two doses administered 28 days apart.
- Your body will start to build protection in the days and weeks after your first vaccine dose, but you are not fully protected. People are considered fully vaccinated two weeks after receiving a second dose of JYNNEOS.

- JYNNEOS is administered between the layers of the skin on the forearm (intradermally) for people 18 years and older under emergency use authorization. The upper arm and upper back can also be used for intradermal injection.
- JYNNEOS is administered into the fatty tissue of the upper arm (subcutaneously) for people less than 18 years of age under an emergency use authorization. People 18 years and older can also have the vaccine administered subcutaneously when they have a strong preference to receive it this way.
- Giving JYNNEOS intradermally allows for more people to get vaccinated since it takes less vaccine than the giving it subcutaneously. Even though it takes less vaccine, you are still getting full protection.
- Clinical data has shown that a person will have good protection against mpox disease after receiving two doses of JYNNEOS vaccine by either the intradermal or subcutaneous route. We will learn more about how well this vaccine will prevent mpox in this current outbreak.

What to expect after a mpox (JYNNEOS) vaccine

- It is important to get the second dose on time, especially if you are immunocompromised.
- The most common reactions from the JYNNEOS vaccine are minor side effects such as soreness, redness, swelling, firmness, or itching where the shot was given (injection site). Minor redness, swelling and itching was more common when given intradermally and lasted several days or weeks.
- Some people may also have muscle pain, headache, nausea, tiredness, or fever/chills.
- As with any medicine, there is a very small chance of experiencing a severe allergic reaction. If you have any reaction or side effect to the first dose of vaccine, notify your healthcare provider and discuss the benefits and risk of getting the second dose.
- Refer to the [CDC: Vaccine Information Statement: Smallpox/Monkeypox Vaccine \(JYNNEOS™\): What You Need to Know \(https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vis/vis-statements/smallpox-monkeypox.pdf\)](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vis/vis-statements/smallpox-monkeypox.pdf) given to you by your vaccinator.

Even if you've been vaccinated, it's still possible that you can develop mpox if you are exposed. Continue to take precautions and be aware of the symptoms. If you develop a new rash, sore, pimple-like bump, or blister, contact your health care provider, self-isolate, and get tested.

After vaccination continue to take precautions

- People who get vaccinated (starting after the first dose) should continue to take steps to protect themselves from mpox infection.
- Avoid close, prolonged skin-to-skin contact, and sex (oral, anal, vaginal) with people whose infection status is unknown or with a history of recent travel to areas that are part of the current mpox outbreak.
- Avoid close contact with people who have a rash that looks like mpox.

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- Do not handle or share the bedding, towels, or clothing used by a person with mpox.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.
- For more information about steps you can take to reduce your risks for getting mpox visit [Lower Your Risk for Mpox \(www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/mpox/lowerrisk.html\)](http://www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/mpox/lowerrisk.html) (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/monkeypox/lowerrisk.html>).
- People are considered fully vaccinated two weeks after receiving a second dose of JYNNEOS.
- Visit [CDC: Mpox Prevention \(www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/mpox/prevention.html\)](http://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/mpox/prevention.html) for more information.

Keep a record of your JYNNEOS vaccination

- Save the vaccine document from your first dose. Take a photo of it to store on your phone.
- Participating providers send vaccination data to the Minnesota Immunization Information Connection (MIIC). This allows any of your other health care providers that participate in MIIC to know you got your vaccine, and when. Review [Data Privacy and MIIC Records \(www.health.state.mn.us/people/immunize/miic/privacy/dataprivacy.html\)](http://www.health.state.mn.us/people/immunize/miic/privacy/dataprivacy.html) for more information.

Visit [About Mpox \(www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/mpox/basics.html\)](http://www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/mpox/basics.html) for information on symptoms, how it spreads, treatment, and free or low-cost STI testing sites in Minnesota. For additional information, visit: [CDC: Mpox \(www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/mpox/\)](http://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/mpox/).

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To obtain this information in a different format, call: 651-201-5414.