

Monkeypox (MPX) JYNNEOS Vaccine

What should I know about the JYNNEOS vaccine?

- The JYNNEOS vaccine (also known as Imvamune or Imvanex) 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. People who are vaccinated against MPX should continue to protect themselves against infection by avoiding close, skin-to-skin contact with someone who has MPX.
- It is safe to give to people who are pregnant, breastfeeding, immunocompromised, have HIV or have atopic dermatitis (eczema).
- 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 likely may work up to 14 days following exposure.
- We do not know if JYNNEOS will fully protect against MPX infection in this outbreak.
- On August 9th, the FDA and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) released guidance to allow smaller doses of vaccine to be given, effectively increasing how much vaccine we have in the country.¹

How will the JYNEEOS vaccine protect me if I'll only receive 20% of the dose?

- One of the most important jobs of our skin is to protect us from bacteria that are all around us.
 Special cells in our skin are always on the lookout for bacteria and other invaders and send signals to your body's immune system (the part of your body that keeps you healthy) about how to fight off any MPX that gets under your skin. When a small amount of vaccine is injected under your skin, these cells go to work and help your immune system know how to fight off MPX.²
- A vaccine given just under the skin doesn't need as high of a dose to send the signal to our immune systems as when the vaccine is given deeper under the skin.
- Giving a smaller dose of vaccine in this way has been successfully used for other diseases and gives us the ability to protect more people against MPX than we could by giving full doses deeper under the skin.

Who is eligible for the JYNNEOS vaccine in Tennessee?

- The Tennessee Department of Health is offering JYNNEOS vaccine to:
 - 1. People who are known contacts to someone with monkeypox and who are identified by public health authorities, for example via case investigation, contact tracing, or risk exposure assessment
 - 2. People who are aware that a recent sex partner within the past 14 days was diagnosed with monkeypox

¹ U.S. Food and Drug Administration. (2022, August 9). *Monkeypox Update: FDA Authorizes Emergency Use of JYNNEOS Vaccine to Increase Vaccine Supply* [Press release]. https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/monkeypox-update-fda-authorizes-emergency-use-jynneos-vaccine-increase-vaccine-supply ² Frey, S. E., Wald, A., Edupuganti, S., Jackson, L. A., Stapleton, J. T., Sahly, H. E., El-Kamary, S. S., Edwards, K., Keyserling, H., Winokur, P., Keitel, W., Hill, H., Goll, J. B., Anderson, E. L., Graham, I. L., Johnston, C., Mulligan, M., Rouphael, N., & Belshe, R. B. (2015, July 2). *Comparison of lyophilized versus Liquid Modified vaccinia ankara (MVA) formulations and subcutaneous versus intradermal routes of administration in healthy vaccinia-naïve subjects*. Vaccine. Retrieved August 11, 2022, from

- 3. Certain gay, bisexual, or other men who have sex with men, or transgender or nonbinary people, who have had any of the following within the past 14 days:
 - Sex with multiple partners (or group sex)
 - Sex at a commercial sex venue
 - Sex in association with an event, venue, or defined geographic area where monkeypox transmission is occurring

Where can I get the JYNNEOS vaccine?

- Please note, vaccine is currently limited in Tennessee to those who meet eligibility criteria listed above.
- If you meet the criteria above, contact your local health department to get vaccinated: https://www.tn.gov/health/health-program-areas/localdepartments.html

What adverse reactions may happen after I get 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. 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.
- 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.

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 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 a sexual health follow up is needed.

Learn More about MPX:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox
- For any questions, please contact the case and community support team at (615) 770-6940.

¹ U.S. Food and Drug Administration. (2022, August 9). *Monkeypox Update: FDA Authorizes Emergency Use of JYNNEOS Vaccine to Increase Vaccine Supply* [Press release]. https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/monkeypox-update-fda-authorizes-emergency-use-jynneos-vaccine-increase-vaccine-supply ² Frey, S. E., Wald, A., Edupuganti, S., Jackson, L. A., Stapleton, J. T., Sahly, H. E., El-Kamary, S. S., Edwards, K., Keyserling, H., Winokur, P., Keitel, W., Hill, H., Goll, J. B., Anderson, E. L., Graham, I. L., Johnston, C., Mulligan, M., Rouphael, N., & Belshe, R. B. (2015, July 2). *Comparison of lyophilized versus Liquid Modified vaccinia ankara (MVA) formulations and subcutaneous versus intradermal routes of administration in healthy vaccinia-naïve subjects*. Vaccine. Retrieved August 11, 2022, from