

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 high-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.
- There are currently 4236 vials available.
- Vaccine allotment is now by dose (assuming a 0.1 mL ID) rather than by vial.
- Jurisdictions must have used 90% of their current doses and must be administering doses intradermally.
- Dosing for phase 3a/b was ordered on 8/15, and 1.8 million additional doses will be available for ordering through HHS on 8/22.
- Phase 4 dosing is predicted to be available by the end of August.
- As of 8/18/22, there have been 850 doses administered. 347 of those doses have been administered in the last 7 days.
- For any questions, please contact the case and community support team at (615) 770-6940.

Learn More About Allocation by Jurisdiction

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

JYNNEOS Vaccine Information

- For information on the JYNNEOS vaccine, please click on the following link: <https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/health/documents/reportable-diseases/MPX-JYNNEOS-Vaccination-Public-One-Pager.pdf>

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

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