APPENDIX A

Confirmed Case

- Laboratory confirmation of infection:
- Detection of monkeypox virus DNA by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) from an appropriate clinical specimen, OR
- Isolation of monkeypox virus in culture from an appropriate clinical specimen

Probable Case

- A new onset rash in keeping with monkeypox illness¹, AND
- At least one (1) other acute sign or symptom of monkeypox illness², AND
- Meets at least one (1) of the following epidemiological criteria within 21 days of their symptom onset:
 - High-risk exposure³ to a probable or confirmed human case of monkeypox, **OR**
 - A history of travel to a region that has reported confirmed cases of monkeypox, OR
 - A relevant zoonotic exposure

Suspect Case

- A new onset rash in keeping with monkeypox illness ¹AND
- At least one (1) other acute sign or symptom of monkeypox illness², AND
- An alternative diagnosis cannot fully explain the illness.

Footnotes

¹ Monkeypox illness includes a progressively developing rash that usually starts on the face and then spreads elsewhere on the body. The rash can affect the mucous membranes in the mouth, tongue, and genitalia. The rash can also affect the palms of hands and soles of the feet. The rash can last for 2-4 weeks and progresses through the following stages before falling off: macules, papules, vesicles, pustules, and scabs. There are case reports from North America of an atypical monkeypox virus rash that includes painful genital/oral lesion.

²Other monkeypox illness signs or symptoms include fever, lymphadenopathy, chills and/or sweats, headache, back pain/ache, sore throat and/or cough, coryza (inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose), malaise/listlessness, prostration/distress

³High risk exposure includes living in the same household, having direct physical contact including sexual contact, and direct contact with a skin lesion or bodily fluid without appropriate personal protective equipment