

TECHNICAL INFORMATION – UNITED STATES

Monkeypox

Monkeypox virus is an enveloped virus belonging to the Orthopoxvirus genus of the Poxviridae family and is endemic in several West or Central African countries. Symptoms are similar to those seen in the past in smallpox patients, although it is clinically less severe. Monkeypox is transmitted to humans through close contact with an infected person or animal, or with material contaminated with the virus and from one person to another by close contact with lesions, body fluids, respiratory droplets, and contaminated materials such as bedding.

Since early May 2022, cases of monkeypox have been reported from countries where the disease is not endemic (Europe and North America) and continue to be reported in those African countries where the monkeypox virus is endemic. This is the first time that many monkeypox cases and clusters have been reported concurrently in non-endemic and endemic countries in widely disparate geographical areas. This led to the World Health Organization (WHO) declaring monkeypox a public health emergency of international concern in July 2022.

Infection Prevention

Vaccination using smallpox vaccine or vaccines developed specifically for Monkeypox has been shown to be effective. WHO advises that during human monkeypox outbreaks, close contact with infected persons is the most significant risk factor for monkeypox virus infection. Health workers and household members are at a greater risk of infection. Health workers caring for patients with suspected or confirmed monkeypox virus infection, or handling specimens from them, should implement standard contact and droplet infection control precautions. If possible, persons previously vaccinated against smallpox should be selected to care for the patient.

CDC has issued Monkeypox Prevention Steps:

1. Avoid close, skin-to-skin contact with people who have a rash that looks like monkeypox.
 - a. Do not touch the rash or scabs of a person with monkeypox.
 - b. Do not kiss, hug, cuddle or have sex with someone with monkeypox.
2. Avoid contact with objects and materials that a person with monkeypox has used.
 - a. Do not share eating utensils or cups with a person with monkeypox.
 - b. Do not handle or touch the bedding, towels, or clothing of a person with monkeypox.
3. Wash your hands often.
 - a. Wash your hands often with soap and water or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer, especially before eating or touching your face and after you use the bathroom

Disinfectant Products

When rare or novel viruses cause outbreaks of disease, there may be few if any disinfectants that have been tested and registered for use against that specific pathogen. To prepare for situations like these, EPA created the emerging viral pathogen (EVP) guidance, which allows disinfectant manufacturers to submit data to EPA demonstrating a product's efficacy against difficult-to-inactivate viruses.

EPA has now triggered its EVP guidance in response to recent cases of monkeypox in the United States. EPA expects products on its List of Disinfectants (List Q) for Emerging Viral Pathogens to kill monkeypox when used according to the label directions.

<https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/disinfectants-emerging-viral-pathogens-evps-list-q>

Monkeypox belongs to a group of viruses that is more susceptible to disinfectants than other types of viruses. While there are no disinfectants registered for use against monkeypox, all products with EVP claims have been tested against viruses that are more difficult to kill than monkeypox.

RETHINKING THE PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

The use of products with EVP claims supplements but does not replace other infection control practices. Individuals should follow Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), state, and local public health guidelines.

The SC Johnson Professional products listed below have demonstrated effectiveness against viruses that are more difficult to kill than monkeypox on hard, non-porous surfaces. Therefore, the items listed below can be used against the monkeypox virus when used in accordance with the directions for use against those viruses listed on hard, non-porous surfaces.

SKU #	Product Name	EPA Reg #	Follow Label Directions against the stated virus
334879 & 335599	Scrubbing Bubbles Disinfectant Restroom Cleaner (Liquid)	89900-3	Feline Calicivirus
313358	Scrubbing Bubbles Disinfectant Restroom Cleaner (Aerosol)	89900-2	Rotavirus
311930 & 311836	Fantastik Multi-Surface Disinfectant Degreaser	89900-3	Feline Calicivirus
682265 & 322369	Windex Multi-Surface Disinfectant Sanitizer Cleaner	4822-593-89900	Rhinovirus Type 37
315387	TruShot 2.0® Hospital Cleaner & Disinfectant	6836-348-89900	Feline Calicivirus
680066	Quaternary Disinfectant Cleaner	6836-78-89900	Norovirus

Hand Hygiene

Hand washes and hand rubs should be used as part of a hand hygiene protocol within a comprehensive, multifaceted infection prevention program to help reduce the risk of transmission of viruses. As a refresher on proper hand washing technique using soap and water and application of hand sanitizers, please reference our videos:

How to apply hand wash: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3_I4LWodScg

How to apply hand sanitizer: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=co0Sb3hDnFc>

To see SC Johnson Professional hand wash and hand sanitizer options for your program visit our website. It is important to note that under FDA regulations, it is prohibited to promote antiviral claims for hand wash or hand sanitizers in the United States without a new drug application. SC Johnson Professional hand wash and hand sanitizers do not have a new drug application and have not been tested against the Monkeypox virus.

You can learn more about the monkeypox outbreak at CDC and WHO websites

<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/monkeypox>

<https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/index.html>