# uspected Clade 1 Mpox Virus (MPXV) Pathway for Patients who contact health services by phone or present at a community-based setting

# Patient has been identified as requiring a clinical assessment to determine if they are a possible or probable case

Initial assessment of patient to determine whether they are clinically stable or require immediate intervention, in community/outpatient settings (e.g. WIC and community pharmacies) Patients should be isolated/socially distanced and a virtual assessment should take place (e.g. by phone) staff should not physically assess the patient without PPE

Assessment indicates patient is clinically stable and can remain at home (or return home via their own transport) whilst maintaining isolation

Assessment indicates patient is clinically unwell and should be transported by ambulance, or is unable to self-transfer whilst maintaining isolation

Patient should be advised to return home, maintain isolation and contact 111

Advise the patient to dial 999 if urgent, or contact regional ambulance service to arrange transfer, clearly stating the patient is a suspected Mpox case

111 pathway implemented

**Emergency Department Pathway implemented** 



#### Links & Guidance

UKHSA Public Health Messaging for NHS Service Providers

Operational Mpox (Clade 1) case definition - including countries of risk

Mpox case definition

National Infection Prevention & Control Manual (NIPCM)

Addendum on HCID PPE

### **Preparedness Actions**

- Providers to ensure that all clinical services are aware of the public health messaging and that a differential diagnosis of Clade 1 Mpox should be considered in any patient that meets the operational case definition
- Providers should review current IPC plans, PPE availability, waste management and staff training to ensure that arrangements are in place to safely assess and treat patients presenting with suspected Mpox
- Providers should review existing plans and clinical pathways ensuring that staff are aware of the arrangements for isolation, clinical management, specialist infection advice, PPE and associated infection control measures

Community based Clade 1	Mpox pathway checklist –
probable or possible cases	

Where possible isolate/socially distance from the patient

Have you assessed the patient's ability to self-transfer (maintaining self-isolation)?

Seek advice from local Infection Prevention & Control as required (e.g. cleaning requirements)

Local IPC Guidance contact: (insert to right)

Tick

## Suspected Mpox Virus Pathway for Patients self-presenting in General Practice

### Patient presents to primary care and is identified as at risk of possible MPXV

# Does the patient have clinical signs of being a possible or probable case?

- Febrile prodrome (fever>38, chills, headache, exhaustion, myalgia, arthralgia and lymphadenopathy)
- Suspicion of Mpox (e.g. new characteristic rash, unexplained lesions, ulcers)

#### **↓** YES

# Isolate the patient in a treatment room with access to a phone and

- Where suspected cases present in primary care, General Practitioners should isolate the patient in a single room and contact their local infection service for advice, including immediate precautions in the setting.
- Where a face-to-face assessment is required, General Practitioners should don gloves, apron, a well-fitting fluid resistant surgical mask (and visor/goggles where possible), ensuring there is no direct patient contact, and assessment is undertaken at a distance greater than 1 metre.
- If there is a need to provide immediate clinical care (direct contact/<1m)
  clinical staff should wear face fit tested FFP3 masks, eye protection,
  long-sleeved splash resistant gowns and gloves, similar to that used in
  acute care settings</li>

### Does the patient meet the operational case definition?

- Confirmed case of Mpox
- Travel history to DRC or specified countries, with a risk of Mpox exposure within 21 days of symptom onset
- Contact with a confirmed Mpox case within 21 days of symptom onset
- Close or intimate in person contact/epidemiological link to a Mpox case within 21 days of symptom onset

## **♦** YES

Contact your local infection specialist for advice. Do not test for Mpox in community settings.

Consider alternative diagnosis, seeking advice as required as part of normal clinical pathways

Liaise with local infection specialists/microbiology if clinical suspicion remains to agree next steps – including assessment for conditions such as malaria which could also cause illness in a returning traveller

NO

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### **Preparedness Actions**

- Providers to ensure that all clinical services are aware of the public health messaging and that a
  differential diagnosis of Clade 1 Mpox should be considered in any patient that meets the
  operational case definition
- Providers should review current IPC plans, PPE availability, waste management and staff training to
  ensure that arrangements are in place to safely assess and treat patients presenting with suspected
  Mpox this should include identifying a suitable room and access & egress arrangements
- Providers should review existing plans and clinical pathways ensuring that staff are aware of the arrangements for isolation, clinical management, specialist infection advice, PPE and associated infection control measures

HCP Referral Clade 1 Mpox pathway checklist – probable or possible cases	Tick
Have you isolated the patient?	
Have you assessed the patient's ability to self-transfer?	
Have you confirmed transfer/arrival arrangements with the receiving department?	
Have you confirmed arrangements with the patient, including a phone number to contact upon arrival	
Seek advice from local Infection Prevention & Control as required (including cleaning)	