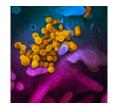


ABOUT SERVICES HIV COVID-19 MPX RESOURCES UPDATES EVENTS GET INVOLVED

Home / COVID-19 / COVID guide / COVID-19 updates and guide

COVID-19 UPDATES AND GUIDE

SEPTEMBER 6, 2022



This page includes a guide to East Bay COVID info and resources, which are updated monthly with practice-changing developments. Please click here to share feedback.

VACCINES	TESTING	MASKS	TREATMENT/PREP	VARIANTS	STUDIES	HIV UPDATES	ARCHIVES
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Jump to:

- East Bay COVID updates: virus levels | variants | vaccine updates | prevention | test-and-treat
- East Bay COVID how-to guide
- Pandemic trends and community levels
- Latest local requirements
- National COVID updates, deeper dives and archives
- COVID risk reduction graphics and latest resources

EAST BAY COVID UPDATES

September 2022

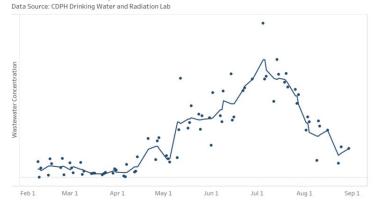
THIS MONTH'S VIRUS LEVELS:

 East Bay's EBMUD wastewater surveillance data shows that viral levels have decreased from a peak in early July with a couple of increases since August school reopenings. Levels are lower than the summer but not as low as the spring of 2022.

VARIANTS IN THE EAST BAY:

 As of mid-August, the BA.5 Omicron subvariant accounted for a vast majority of the variants sequenced (86-97% of East Bay wastewater sequencing) followed by the BA.2 and BA.4 Omicron subvariants (13% and 2%, respectively).





VACCINE UPDATES:

- Updated boosters with protection against the current BA.5 Omicron variant were authorized by the FDA on August
 31 and are now available and recommended for people ages 12+ who've completed their primary series or received
 their last booster dose 2 or more months ago.
 - Covid vaccines and boosters are still free for everyone. You don't need insurance or immigration papers to get vaccinated.
 - Updated Pfizer boosters are available for people ages 12+ and updated Moderna boosters are available for people ages 18+.
 - The original boosters (third doses) are still available and <u>recommended</u> for everyone ages 5-11 who've gotten their primary series 5 or more months ago.
 - **Get a free vaccine today** at local pharmacies, your medical provider, MyTurn.ca.gov, Vaccines.gov, or county sites.
- Vaccines are strongly recommended for children under 5: The Moderna vaccine (for ages 6 months through 5 years) is a 2-dose series with doses spaced 4 weeks apart, and is most effective starting 14 days after dose #2. The Pfizer vaccine (for ages 6 months through 4 years) is a 3-dose series with 2 doses spaced 3 weeks apart followed by a 3rd dose at least 2 months later; it is most effective starting 7 days after dose #3. Both vaccines were determined to be safe and effective in clinical trials. See this tip sheet on COVID-19 for young children for details. Check for appointments at local pharmacies, your medical provider, MyTurn.ca.gov, or county sites.

PREVENTION UPDATES:

- Masks are still strongly recommended on public transit and public indoor settings in California.
- **COVID pre-exposure prophylaxis with Evusheld** for people in Alameda County with immunocompromising conditions (including PLWH with CD4<200) is available at Total Infusion with provider referral.

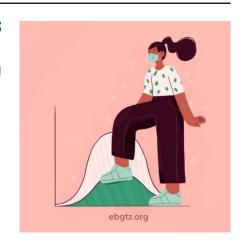
TESTING AND TREATMENT UPDATES:

- All US households can order 3 sets of 8 free rapid home COVID antigen tests. If you've ordered 1 or 2 sets for your household, you can order more. Click here to order now!
- **COVID-19 test-and-treat** is available in the East Bay! This means that community members at <u>risk</u> can get treatment at the same location and on the same day that you test positive (this includes all people living with HIV) and regardless of insurance and immigration status. Check the <u>COVID-19 test-to-treat directory</u> and learn more on our <u>COVID</u> <u>treatment webpage</u>. Please encourage anyone who tests positive to contact their provider ASAP, as they may be able to get treatment. There's plenty of medication supply now.

EAST BAY COVID GUIDANCE: HOW TO PROTECT OUR COMMUNITIES AND GET TESTS, VACCINES, MASKS, TREATMENT

How do we protect ourselves and our communities in the absence of mask and vaccination requirements?

- 1. Get vaccinated and boosted. Click here for where to get free vaccines.
- 2. Wear high-quality masks (N95, KN95, KF94s) in indoor public spaces and transit. Click here to find free N95 masks at a pharmacy near you.
- 3. Have a supply of rapid home COVID tests ready to use. Click here for more details on how to get home tests free through health insurance.
- 4. Make a plan for treatment in case you get infected.
- 5. Ventilate and distance: Open windows/doors and stay in well-ventilated areas. Avoid the busiest times on public transport and other indoor spaces.
- 6. Have back-up plans for gatherings and travel if cases increase.
- 7. Check the amount of virus in your community using the early detection wastewater surveillance dashboards: US I CA counties.



The MyCOVIDRisk.app COVID-19 risk calculator from Brown University can help you determine the risk of getting COVID-19

infection in different settings and gives you options to lower your risk.

More East Bay guidance and resources:

- Where to get free vaccines
- Best ways to use masks
- How to get free testing
- What to do if you test positive
- How to get treatment and PrEP (for providers)
- How to make schools and indoor settings safer
- Omicron and variants: updates and FAQs
- More East Bay COVID resources

PANDEMIC TRENDS

- Wastewater levels increase 4-6 days before cases increase; also look at increases in test positivity:
 - Wastewater surveillance (earlier detection): CAI US CDC | US Biobot (with variant info)
 - o CDC: Alameda County | Contra Costa County | CA | US
 - o COVID ActNow: Alameda County | Contra Costa County | Bay Area | CA | US
 - Local dashboards: Alameda County | Contra Costa County | CA
- Transmission rates and forecasts
- Variants: CA|US|Global
- Vaccine efficacy: US CDC data | UK data

LATEST LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

- Alameda County: COVID updates | news releases | newsletters
- Contra Costa County: COVID updates I news releases
- California State: COVID updates | news releases | SMARTER COVID strategic plan

LATEST NATIONAL COVID UPDATES

- Covid.gov one-stop webpage for national COVID resources
- CDC | CDC MMWR studies
- NIH treatment guidelines | NIH research studies
- FDA | FDA news releases
- National COVID-19 plan | US COVID road map

Deeper dives into pandemic epidemiology, policies and science

- Epidemiology: Your Local Epidemiologist online newsletter with Dr. Katelyn Jetelina, epidemiologist, for her translation of public health science for a broader community.
- Policy and practices: In the Bubble podcast with Andy Slavitt, for discussions on pandemic policy and developments with national scientists and policy leaders.
- Medical science: <u>Dr. Eric Topol</u>'s twitter feed with up-to-the-minute reports on new medical and scientific studies on COVID vaccines and treatments.

Archives: Our weekly updates from the first two years of the pandemic (March 2020 to March 2022) have switched to periodic, practice-changing updates to the pages linked above. You can find PDFs of our previous updates here.

COVID RISK REDUCTION GRAPHICS

Click to download: graphic in English | graphic in Spanish | PDF in English and Spanish

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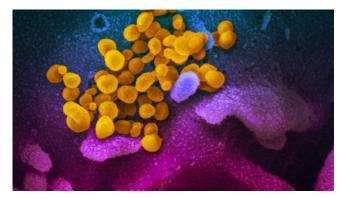
COVID-19 harm reduction strategies: Use as many of these as you can!

	-	•				
	Strategy	% reduction				
#	1. Vaccination	75-95% against hospitalization				
_~	2. Masking	50-96% Best: N95 > KN95, KF94 > double-masking				
ã. Pá	3. Max Ventilation	80-90% outdoors/max vent.				
₫.	4. Antiviral treatment	30-88% For mild-moderate illness against hospitalization				
₽÷₽	5. Distancing	53-88% at least 3-6 feet				
0	6. Eye protection	78% in addition to masking				
	7. Testing/isolation	33-53% Best: rapid testing +				
200	8. Hand hygiene	28-45%				
Updated 2.22.2022 * Data compiled by Sophy S. Wong, MD Issue by Good Wise. Energie, short, into and Select on Electron com-						

Click to see a summary of **COVID prevention research**

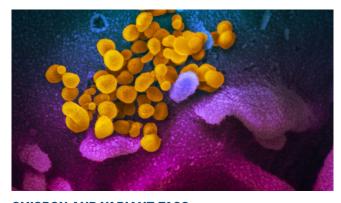
LATEST COVID RESOURCES

VIEW ALL COVID RESOURCES >



COVID TESTING

SEPTEMBER 29, 2022



OMICRON AND VARIANT FAQS

SEPTEMBER 6, 2022

COVID, Data, Epidemiology, Prevention

READ MORE

READ MORE



OPEN RESEARCH STUDIES FOR HIV PREVENTION/TREATMENT, STDS, VIRAL HEPATITIS, COVID-19 IN THE BAY AREA

SEPTEMBER 1, 2022

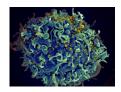


ABOUT SERVICES HIV COVID-19 MPX RESOURCES UPDATES EVENTS GET INVOLVED

Home / Updates / HIV updates

HIV UPDATES

SEPTEMBER 22, 2022



This page includes the latest East Bay HIV updates, which include practice-changing studies and developments. Please click here to share feedback.

GET TESTED GET PROTECTED GET TREATMENT RAPID ART SAME-DAY PREP COVID-19 ARCHIVES

SIGN UP FOR OUR NEWSLETTER

Jump to:

- This month's East Bay HIV updates
- New HIV studies and guidelines (general)
- Prevention & testing
- STDs
- Treatment & cure
- Upcoming events | latest resources | community bulletin board (separate page)
- East Bay COVID guide (separate page)

EAST BAY HIV UPDATES

- **Join us for the** Housing 101 workshop on October 13! This workshop will be held on Zoom, and we will walk through the new East Bay Housing Guide and share stories and strategies around supporting people to get housed.
- We will be updating the East Bay HIV Strategic Plan in the coming months. Please join us at the upcoming housing workshop on October 13, the prevention network meeting on November 3, and the World AIDS Day event on December 2 to hear updates, share feedback and cast your votes for next year's strategic priorities!



NEW HIV/STD RESOURCES, STUDIES AND GUIDELINES GENERAL HIV UPDATES

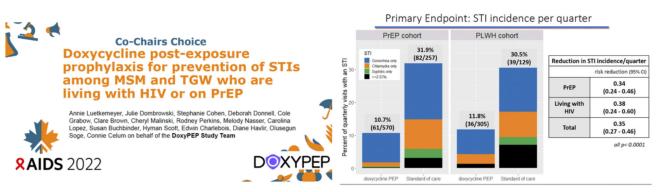
Current lists of open Bay Area HIV, hepatitis and COVID studies at UCSF are posted here.

AIDS 2022, the International AIDS Conference, took place July 29 – August 2, 2022 in Montreal, Canada and virtually. Below are three clinical practice-changing highlights and other key studies that inform current clinical practice. For more studies and details, check out NATAP's AIDS 2022 conference summaries and/or download the AIDS 2022 abstract book (PDF).



Practice-changing highlights from AIDS 2022:

- 1. **DoxyPEP to prevent bacterial STIs:** doxycycline 200 mg P0 x1 within 72 hours of sex was found to reduce bacterial STIs by ~65% among MSM and transwomen living with HIV or on PrEP who've had at least one STI in the past 12 months and engage in condomless sex. Risk reduction for STI incidence per quarter was 0.35 overall and by STI and PrEP/PLWH respectively was 0.45/0.43 for gonorrhea, 0.12/0.26 for chlamydia and 0.13/0.23 for syphilis. See slides below. (doxyPEP study; Annie Luetkemeyer et al!)
- 2. **BIC/FTC/TAF (Biktarvy) for HBV/HIV coinfection:** The ALLIANCE study (mostly in Asia and in MSM) found that people with HBV/HIV coinfection treated with BIC/FTC/TAF over DTG+F/TDF had higher rates of HBV viral load suppression, ALT normalization and HBeAg seroconversion. (ALLIANCE HBV/HIV study; Avihingsanon et al.)
- 3. CAB/RPV (Cabenuva) for people with viremia and adherence challenges: 15 PLWH on CAB/RPV in Ward 86's pilot group were not virally suppressed, some had advanced HIV and one had raltegravir resistance, and all achieved viral load suppression or at least 2-log drop. (CID; Kat Christopoulos et al!) Also: CAB/RPV injections in the lateral thigh had similar concentrations to gluteal injections. (Margot et al; abs. EPB240) For East Bay prescribers: Please click here for the updated Cabenuva prescribing info making the oral lead-in optional, which may help you get insurance coverage. CAB is available at specialty pharmacies, such as Community Walgreens, AHF, EBAC and AHS/Highland pharmacies.



AIDS 2022 studies that inform current clinical HIV practices:

- Cabotegravir long-acting injectable (CAB) PrEP:
 - o For transwomen taking hormones, CAB PrEP efficacy was comparable, and hormones don't appear to impact CAB concentrations. During the median 1.4 years follow-up, transwomen taking CAB had lower incidence of HIV infection compared to those taking TDF/F. (HPTN 083; Grinsztejn et al.).
 - Pregnancy outcomes were comparable between people taking CAB vs. TDF/FTC PrEP (HPTN 084; Delany-Moretlwe et al.).
- **ART and weight gain**: More studies found that TDF suppresses weight while TAF and DTG-containing regimens lead to weight gain.
 - Weight gain among treatment-naïve PLWH in South Africa was most pronounced for TAF/F+DTG(9 kg)>

TDF/F+DTG (6 kg) > TDF/F+EFV (3 kg) and in people who identified as females > males. (<u>ADVANCE trial</u>; Venter et al.)

- **Dolutegravir (DTG) safety and efficacy studies** affirmed first-line recommendation for all PLWH, including pregnant PLWH.
 - The Pediatric HIV/AIDS Cohort study in the US and Europe found that DTG-based ART had higher rates of viral suppression at delivery (97%) compared to regimens containing elvitegravir-cobicistat (90%), raltegravir (89%), and atazanavir-ritonavir (84%). BIC+F/TAF was not studied. (NEJM; Patel et al.)
 - Studies from Brazil and the NAMSAL network in Cameroon found that DTG is superior to efavirenz (EFV),
 especially in advanced HIV, likely related to higher rates of discontinuation of EFV due to lower tolerability.
 (Brites et al. and NAMSAL; Mpoudi-Etame et al.)
 - The Tsepamo study in Botswana shared updated data showing that the rate of neural tube defects among babies born to people taking DTG during pregnancy was no longer higher than the rate of the general population. (Zash et al.)
- **Bictegravir (BIC) 5-year follow-up** shows high resistance barrier and efficacy: a US study found that pretty much everyone who takes their BIC-containing ART will stay suppressed over time, and those who didn't did *not* develop resistance. This adds to data that show a very high resistance barrier for BIC and DTG-containing regimens. (Sax et al; abs. EPB150)
- Lenacapavir (LEN) long-acting injectable updates:
 - Lenacapavir (LEN) is a long-acting injectable taken twice yearly (q6 months) studied for both HIV treatment and prevention and in a new class of HIV drugs called capsid inhibitors.
 - Gilead <u>resubmitted</u> its LEN application for FDA approval in June 2022 and approval is anticipated by the end of 2022. The <u>EU approved LEN</u> on August 22.
 - LEN in 72 highly treatment-experienced PLWH taking an optimized oral background regimen found that it was well-tolerated and led to high rates of viral suppression (86%) and CD4 increase. Risk factors for the 8 of 72 people who had LEN resistance poor adherence or no active background ART. (Margot et al. and VanderVeen, abs. EPB239)
 - A simplified LEN regimen in which oral LEN (2 x 300mg) is given on the same day as the LEN sub-cutaneous injection (927 mg), followed by oral LEN on Day 2, found that LEN concentrations were comparable with the Phase 2/3 regimen (oral LEN on Days 1,2, 8; then injection on Day 15). (Jogiraju et al.)

HIV PREVENTION AND TESTING

The FDA has finally authorized a condom for anal sex, in addition to vaginal sex. While many of us have long advised people to use condoms for anal sex, the FDA finally has enough data to allow the ONE Condom to add anal sex to the product label, based on a study showing the failure rate, defined as slippage or breakage, to be less than 1% during anal sex.

Injectable long-acting PrEP (cabotegravir) is now FDA-approved! Cabotegravir PrEP (brand name: Apretude) is given as two initial injections administered one month apart, and then every two months thereafter. Health plans regulated by the California Department of Insurance are required to cover all PrEP drugs and related clinical services without cost sharing – including injectable PrEP. Processes for getting it covered are still getting worked out.

The CDC released its updated PrEP Clinical Practice Guideline on December 10, 2021. The update includes guidance for recommended initial and follow-up STD screening, revised HIV testing strategies, and recommended primary care practices for patients being prescribed oral or injectable PrEP. The Clinical Providers Supplement includes revised checklists, patient information sheets, and billing codes for both oral and injectable PrEP and includes guidance for counseling patients about adherent PrEP use.

Key revisions to the guideline include (from Demetre C. Daskalakis, MD, MPH, Director of the CDC Division of HIV Prevention):

• A new recommendation for providers to inform all sexually active adults and adolescents about PrEP. This is intended

- to increase awareness of PrEP more broadly.
- A recommendation that, in addition to taking a very brief history to identify persons with indications for PrEP, providers prescribe PrEP to anyone who requests it, even if they do not report specific HIV risk behaviors. This recommendation is intended to make PrEP available to people who may be apprehensive about sharing potentially stigmatized HIV risk behaviors with their provider.
- A recommendation for F/TAF (Descovy) as an FDA-approved PrEP option for sexually active men and transgender women at risk of getting HIV, based on recent data showing its effectiveness for these populations.
- A new section on prescribing bimonthly intramuscular injections of cabotegravir (CAB) for sexually active men and women who could benefit from PrEP, pending FDA data review and potential regulatory action.

A study of PrEP services at Kaiser Northern California from 2012 to 2019 showed that among those linked to PrEP care, people less likely to receive PrEP prescriptions included young adults ages 18-25, people with substance use disorders, people living in lower income neighborhoods, women, and among African American and Latinx people.

Cabotegravir for HIV Prevention in Cisgender Men and Transgender Women: A study of 4,566 people including 570 (12%) transgender women, participants were randomized to receive TDF-FTC vs. CAB LA for PrEP. The results showed that CAB-LA was superior to daily oral TDF-FTC in preventing HIV infection. The study authors wrist that "strategies are needed to prevent INSTI resistance in cases of CAB-LA PrEP failure."

STD STUDIES AND GUIDELINES

A resurgence in STD cases: New CDC data show that during March-April 2020, reported STD cases dramatically decreased compared to the same time in 2019. However, a resurgence in gonorrhea and syphilis cases later in the year suggest overall STDs may have increased during 2020.

The CDC released their updated **2021 Sexually Transmitted Infections Treatment Guidelines**. Click on this <u>link</u> to access the full guidelines and visit their <u>provider resource page</u> for copies of a summary wall chart and pocket guide.

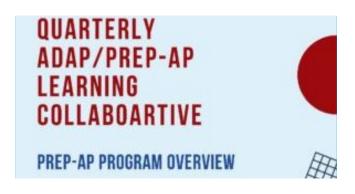
HIV CARE, TREATMENT AND CURE

Please also see above for the most recent highlights from the AIDS 2022.

An international collaborative group has released the first Global Cure Strategy, which summarizes the priorities and recommendations for the next 5 years. The collaborative group included community members, scientific and industry experts. Key goals include understanding and measuring HIV reservoirs, identifying mechanisms of virus control, targeting the HIV provirus, developing ways to support immune control, cell and gene therapy, pediatric remission and cure, and the social, behavioral and ethical aspects of cure.

A <u>case report</u> has been published of a woman in Argentina who has undetectable HIV viral load after more than 8 years off ART, even with ultra-sensitive testing of multiple organs and reservoirs. It appears that **her immune system may have cleared the HIV-1 virus**, an extremely rare phenomenon.

UPCOMING EVENTS



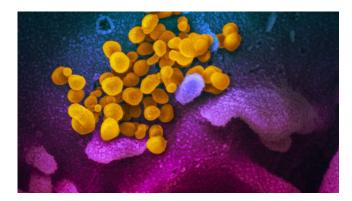
PACIFIC CENTER'S COMMUNITY DIDACTIC TRAINING SERIES: POWER AND POSITIONALITY



OA STAKEHOLDER QUARTERLY ADAP/PREP-AP LEARNING COLLABORATIVE (QAPLC)

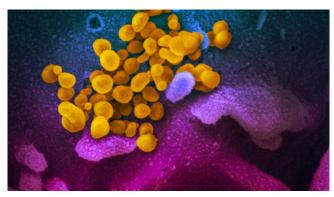
GRUPO DE CHARLA (SPANISH LANGUAGE WORKING GROUP)

LATEST RESOURCES



COVID TESTING

SEPTEMBER 29, 2022



OMICRON AND VARIANT FAQS

SEPTEMBER 6, 2022

COVID, Data, Epidemiology, Prevention

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OPEN RESEARCH STUDIES FOR HIV PREVENTION/TREATMENT, STDS, VIRAL HEPATITIS, COVID-19 IN THE BAY AREA

SEPTEMBER 1, 2022

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ABOUT SERVICES HIV COVID-19 MPX RESOURCES UPDATES EVENTS GET INVOLVED

Home / MPX / MPX (Monkeypox) Updates

MPX (MONKEYPOX) UPDATES

SEPTEMBER 14, 2022

Jump to:

- What you need to know: how MPX is spread and how to prevent it
- Vaccine updates and how to get it in Alameda County and Contra Costa County
- East Bay MPX epidemiology updates
- Treatment updates
- MPX resources: fact sheets, videos, references

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW: HOW MPX SPREADS AND HOW TO PREVENT IT

- The monkeypox virus is spreading mostly through close, intimate contact with someone who has monkeypox.
- You can take steps to prevent getting monkeypox and lower your risk during sex.
- CDC recommends <u>vaccination</u> for people who have been exposed to monkeypox and people who are at higher risk of being exposed to monkeypox.
- If you have any <u>symptoms of monkeypox</u>, talk to your healthcare provider, even if you don't think you had contact with someone who has monkeypox.
- CDC is urging healthcare providers in the United States to be alert for patients who have rash illnesses consistent with monkeypox.



MPX VACCINE UPDATES

The <u>JYNNEOS vaccine</u> is a live attenuated virus that is considered safe and effective at preventing the onset of disease and severity of illness after exposure to monkeypox. It is most effective within 4 days of exposure but can be given 4-14 days after exposure to help decrease disease severity. Full vaccination requires 2 doses at least 28 days apart and a person is not considered fully vaccinated until 2 weeks after their second dose. Although a 28-day interval is optimal, there is no need to restart or add doses to the vaccine series if the second dose is given after 28 days. As of September 2, 2022, there is adequate supply of the vaccine in the East Bay to give second doses.

WHERE TO GET THE VACCINE IN ALAMEDA COUNTY:

Oakland LGBTQ Center: Men who have sex with men (MSM), gay men, bisexual men, pansexual men, transgender and GNC individuals, and sex workers are encouraged to get vaccinated: click here for vax registration. Appointments for

Monkeypox vaccinations will be held weekly on Tuesdays and Fridays and at special mass vax events.

- Location: Directly across from the Oakland LGBTQ Center and the T-Mobile store, at the corner of Lakeshore and Lakeside, beneath the 580 overpass at 533 Lake Park Ave. Please click for more information.
- The mass vax clinic option offers a quicker opportunity to get vaccinated. Please click to register.
- Next mass vax clinic: 9/25, 10am-2pm

Steamworks: Steamworks in Berkeley is offering Monkeypox vaccine pop-up clinics for those who are eligible. Please check their <u>Instagram account here</u>.

Kaiser: Kaiser members who are Alameda County residents who get their care at the Oakland Medical Center can call 510-225-8233. Kaiser members who get their care at Kaiser Fremont and San Leandro can call 510-454-2780.

AHF Oakland Wellness Center:

- AHF Oakland Wellness offers 1st and 2nd doses of MPX Vaccine on specific vaccine clinic days.
- Located at 238 E 18th Street in Oakland, inside the Out of the Closet Thrift Store.
- For more info, contact Zack Pittman at Zackery.Pittman[at]ahf.org

Asian Health Services: AHS is offering monkeypox vaccine on:

- Mondays from 10 12PM: Clinton Park, 655 International Blvd., Oakland, CA 94606
- Fridays from 10 12PM: Madison Park, 810 Jackson St., Oakland, CA 94607

Other potential vaccine options: please contact your healthcare provider or occupational health department if you are eligible for the monkeypox vaccine. If you do not have a healthcare provider, please contact monkeypox@acgov.org

WHO IS ELIGIBLE IN ALAMEDA COUNTY:

ACPHD recommends intradermal administration as the preferred route of administration of JYNNEOS vaccine. Vaccination sites run by Alameda County staff and contractors will allow all minors 12 to 17 years of age to receive the JYNNEOS vaccine without parent/guardian consent.

ACPHD recommends that the following persons receive JYNNEOS vaccine:

- All gay and bisexual men, transgender people, or men who have sex with men.
- Sex workers of any sexual orientation or gender identity.
- Persons who have had close contact within the past 14 days with someone with suspected or confirmed monkeypox.
- Persons who had close contact with others at a venue or event or within a social group in the past 14 days where a
 suspected or confirmed monkeypox case was identified. This includes persons who received notice from a venue or
 event of a potential exposure within the past 14 days.
- Laboratory workers who routinely perform monkeypox virus testing.
- Clinicians who have had a high-risk occupational exposure (e.g., examined monkeypox lesions or collected monkeypox specimens without using recommended personal protective equipment).

Second Doses of JYNNEOS

• Second doses of JYNNEOS vaccine should be administered to anyone who received a first dose at least 28 days prior.

Although a 28-day interval is optimal, there is no need to restart or add doses to the vaccine series if the second dose

Monkeypox Vaccine

Mondays:

10 - 12PM Clinton Park 655 International Blvd. Oakland, CA 94606

Fridays:

10 - 12PM Madison Park 810 Jackson St. Oakland, CA 94607

Must meet <u>eligibility requirements</u>, call us to learn more and make an appointment:

510-735-3222





- is given after 28 days.
- Persons with moderate to severe immunosuppression should receive their second dose no later than 35 days after their first dose.
- Persons 18 and older who received their first dose subcutaneously may receive a second dose intradermally.
- Persons diagnosed with MPX after their first dose are not recommended to receive the second dose (unless they are immunocompromised), because MPX infection likely confers additional immune protection.

WHERE TO GET THE VACCINE IN CONTRA COSTA COUNTY:

In Contra Costa County, schedule your MPX vaccine appointment here or call 1-833-829-2626.

Second doses of MPX vaccine are available to individuals if it has at least been 28 days since someone got the first dose.

Ongoing vaccine clinics via Contra Costa Health Services:

- Concord Monument at 1034 Oak Grove Rd, Concord
 - Every Tuesday: 12-3:30PM & 4:30-7PM
- Richmond Auditorium at 403 Civic Ctr Plaza, Richmond
 - Every Wednesday Saturday: 8-12PM & 12:30-3PM

Community vaccine clinics on:

- Thurs, 9/22 Club 1220, 1220 PINE ST, WALNUT CREEK, (200 available)
- Fri, 9/23 Rainbow Community Center, 2380 Salvio St, Ste 301, Concord (free parking garage 1 block west) (150 available)
- Thurs, 9/29 Concord Planned Parenthood, 2185 Pacheco St, Concord (150 available)
 - 9AM 1PM
- Sat, 10/1 Danville Town Offices, 510 LaGonda Way, Danville (150 available)
 - 9AM 2PM

WHO IS ELIGIBLE IN CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

Contra Costa Health (CCH) prioritizes vaccine for community members who have potential exposures to someone with MPX virus or are at high risk of exposure to MPX virus, including:

- Gay, bisexual, and other men or trans people who have sex with men.
- Sex workers of any sexual orientation or gender identity.
- Persons who had close contact within the past 14 days with someone with suspected or confirmed monkeypox.
- Persons who had close contact with others at a venue or event or within a social group in the past 14 days where a suspected or confirmed MPX case was identified. This includes persons who received notice from a venue or event of a potential exposure within the past 14 days.

CCH recommends that anyone who has had a potential exposure to MPX or meets one or more of the criteria above get vaccinated.

ALAMEDA COUNTY MPX UPDATE (SEPTEMBER 8, 2022):

Monkeypox (MPX) virus transmission continues in the Bay Area. As of September 7, 2022, there have been 198 reported MPX cases among Alameda County residents and more than 4,140 cases in California. Although anyone can get MPX, most local cases reported to date are among gay and bisexual men and other men who have sex with men. There have been only 14 confirmed MPX cases in the pediatric population (< 18 years of age) in California as of 9/6/22.

Persons with MPX in the current outbreak may not present with prodromal symptoms (e.g., fever, headache, lymphadenopathy, fatigue), but nearly all have a characteristic rash which typically begins as maculopapular lesions that then progress to form vesicles, pustules, and scabs.

As of September 2, 2022, there is adequate supply of the vaccine to give second doses.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY MPX SITUATION UPDATE

Contra Costa Health Services, along with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and other agencies, are monitoring a growing outbreak of monkeypox cases in the United States and California. Visit the CDPH monkeypox tracking page for the latest information about confirmed or suspected cases of monkeypox in the county.

While it is good to stay alert about any emerging public health outbreaks, the current risk of getting monkeypox in the general public is very low, outside of certain activities that increase the chance of exposure.

MPX TREATMENT UPDATES

Most MPX infections are mild and will heal without treatment.

Tecovirimat (TPOXX) treatment may be recommended for persons who are more likely to get severely ill, for persons who are experiencing severe illness, or persons who have rash and sores in areas with high risk for severe complications, such as eyes or genitals. People who may be at risk for more severe illness include those with a weakened immune system, children under 8 years of age, persons who are pregnant or breastfeeding, and persons with a history of certain skin diseases like eczema.

For people in Alameda County, if TPOXX is not available at your clinic's pharmacy, providers may send prescriptions to the EBAC pharmacy or refer patients to be seen at the Summit ED.

RESOURCES FOR COMMUNITY MEMBERS AND ORGANIZATIONS:

Alameda County Public Health Department: Information on Monkeypox

Alameda County Public Health Department: Clinical Guidance on Monkeypox

What is Monkeypox? ¿Qué es la viruela del mono?

Monkeypox is a virus that appears as a distinctive rash, and spreads through close contact skin to skin, sex, kissing, and breathing at close range.

La viruela del mono es un virus que se manifiesta como un característico sarpullido y se contagia a través del contacto estrecho de piel a piel, las relaciones sexuales, los besos y la respiración a corta distancia.

How to protect yourself: Cómo puede protegerse:



Cover exposed skin in crowds

Cúbrase la piel expuesta en espacios concurridos



Don't share bedding or clothing

No comparta sábanas ni ropa de vestir



Ask close physical contacts about recent rashes or sores

Pregunte a las personas con las que mantiene un contacto



físico estrecho si han tenido sarpullidos o llagas recientemente



Stay aware when traveling to outbreak countries

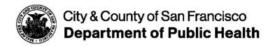
Esté al tanto si viaja a países donde hay brotes

See a provider right away if you have a rash, or if you have been in contact with someone who has monkeypox. Stay home if you feel sick.

Acuda a un médico de inmediato si le sale un sarpullido o si ha estado en contacto con alguien a quien se le ha diagnosticado la viruela del mono. Quédese en casa si se siente enfermo.



Para obtener más información, visite: sf.gov/monkeypox



LO QUE LOS HOMBRES GAY Y LA VIRUELA DEL MONO BISEXUALES NECESITAN SABER SOBRE LA VIRUELA DEL MONO



Se han detectado casos entre hombres gay y bisexuales, pero no exclusivamente.

¿QUÉ ES LA VIRUELA DEL MONO?

La viruela del mono es una infección viral transmitida a través del contacto personal cercano, que incluyen besos, sexo y otro contacto de piel a piel.

¿CUÁLES SON LOS SÍNTOMAS?



ERUPCIONES, ABULTAMIENTOS O AMPOLLAS Pueden aparecer en cualquier parte del cuerpo, incluyendo los genitales. Esto parecer similar a sífilis, herpes u otras erupciones cutáneas comu



DE CABEZA





MUSCULARES

WHAT GAY & BISEXUAL MEN MONKEYPOX NEED TO KNOW ABOUT



Cases have been detected among gay and bisexual men but not exclusively

WHAT IS MONKEYPOX?

Monkeypox is a viral infection transmitted through close personal contact, including kissing, sex, and other skin-to-skin contact.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?



RASH, BUMPS, OR BLISTERS These may appear anywhere on the body, including the genitals. This may look similar to syphilis, herpes, or other common skin rashes.







ACHES Symptom onset ranges from 5-21 days

LO OUE PUEDE HACER



MANTÉNGASE **INFORMADO**

Mantenga la calma. Esta es una situación que cambia rápidamente. Visite el sitio web de los CDC o CDPH para actualizada.



CONTACTE

Si tiene síntomas, llame (no visite) a su proveedor de atención médica y pregunte acerca de las pruebas.



TOMÉ UNA PAUSA

Si tiene síntomas, quédese en casa, use una máscara y cúbrase para proteger a los demás.

STAY INFORMED

rapidly changing situation. Visit CDC or CDPH websites for up-to-date guidance.

WHAT YOU CAN DO







Remain calm. This is a

CONTACT

If you have symptoms, call (do not visit) your health care provider, and ask about testing.

TAKE A BREAK

If you have symptoms, stay at home, wear a mask, and cover sores to protect others.

Updated: June 2022



CUALQUIER PERSONA PUEDE CONTRAER LA VIRUELA DEL MONO

Al culpar a una sola comunidad puede dañar los esfuerzos de salud pública y causar que los proveedores de atención médica no detecten la viruela del mono en otra gente.

Gay Sexuality & Social Policy Initiative @ UCLA Luskin



STOP STIGMA

ANYONE CAN GET MONKEYPOX

Blaming any one community may harm public health efforts and cause providers to miss monkeypox in other people.

Get the latest updates & downloadable files from Gay Sexuality & Social Policy Initiative @ UCLA Luskin gaysexresearch.com

















WHAT IS MONKEYPOX?



¿QUÉ ES LA VIRUELA DEL MONO?

- CDC: Monkeypox: Get the facts!
- CDC: Monkeypox Facts for People Who are Sexually Active
- CDC: Social Gatherings, Safer Sex and Monkeypox
- CA Department of Public Health: Monkey Pox Q&A
- InterPride: Monkeypox & Pride: Know Before You Go! (webinar)

• CDPH: Monkeypox: An Update for Community-Based Organizations Serving Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer (LGBTQ+) Californians (Webinar). Passcode: **zZ#!8d. Slides can be found here.

COMMUNICATIONS RESOURCES AND TOOLKITS:

- Event Organizer Letter Template (CDC)
- Summer 2022 Health Tips for Gay and Bi Men: Palm Card with QR Code linking to information on monkeypox, meningococcal disease, HIV, STIs, and COVID (CDC)
- Grindr and Meta (Facebook/Instagram) Ads (CDPH)
- Monkeypox Communications Toolkit (CDPH)
- Monkeypox: An Update for Community-Based Organizations Serving Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer (LGBTQ+) Californians, hosted by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) on June 16, 2022. If you were unable to attend, the recording is available here Passcode: **zZ#!8d. Slides from the webinar are here.

 $\leftarrow \texttt{BACK TO UPDATES}$

