

# Point-of-Entry Screening Tool for High Consequence and Special Pathogens



PROTOCOLS



Does the patient have  
**FEVER** and/or  
**COUGH** and/or  
**RASH**?



Yes

No

Recent travel  
(e.g., past month)?

**END:**  
Manage patient per routine  
(no need to notify IP)

Yes

No

Was the travel to a  
location experiencing  
an EID outbreak?

Is there EID activity in  
your geographic area?

Yes

**STOP:**  
Promptly implement  
appropriate isolation  
precautions and notify IP!

Yes

No

No

**STOP:**  
Promptly implement  
appropriate isolation  
precautions and notify IP!

**END:**  
Implement source control,  
isolate as soon as possible,  
manage patient per routine  
(no need to notify IP)



HEALTHCARE

**References**

1. CDC: Considerations for Health Screening at Points of Entry [Internet]. Available from [CDC](#).
2. Bambra C. Pandemic inequalities: emerging infectious diseases and health equity. *Int J Equity Health* 21, 6(2022).
3. AHCA/NCAL. Sample Policy for Emergent Infectious Diseases for SNFs [Internet]. Available from [ACHA/NCAL](#).
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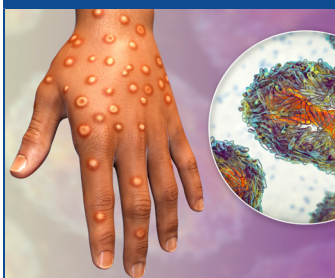
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# Mpox (Previously Monkeypox)

## Overview














Mpox is a rare zoonotic disease that is caused by infection with mpox virus. There are 2 clades (e.g., “strains”) known to cause human illness: clade I and II.<sup>1</sup> Clade II causes less severe illness than clade I.<sup>1</sup> The enveloped virus was first identified in 1958 when two outbreaks of a pox-like disease occurred in colonies of monkeys kept for research, hence its historical name of “monkeypox.” Mpox has been endemic in several African countries since the first human case was recorded in 1970 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). There have been ongoing outbreaks in Nigeria, DRC and Cameroon.<sup>1</sup> In response to a global outbreak of clade II mpox, in 2022 the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC).<sup>2</sup> In early 2024, the DRC experienced the largest surge in clade I mpox ever recorded in the country. In the summer of 2024, with spread of the DRC outbreak to other countries, the WHO declared the second PHEIC for mpox in as many years.<sup>2</sup> Mpox causes a flu-like illness with rash.<sup>3,4</sup> The fatality rate ranges depending on the clade and the patient’s immune status. Mpox can spread to anyone through close, personal, often skin-to-skin contact including intimate sexual contact.<sup>4</sup>

## About the Pathogen & Infection Control Measures

<b>Infectious Agent (Pathogen)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Agent Type:</b> Enveloped Virus <b>Taxonomy:</b> ▶ <b>Family:</b> <i>Poxviridae</i> ▶ <b>Genus:</b> <i>Orthopoxvirus</i>	▶ <b>Species:</b> mpox virus ▶ <b>Strain:</b> Clade I, Clade II ▶ <b>Sub-strains:</b> Clade Ia, IIa, IIb <b>Synonym(s):</b> MPXV, Monkeypox <b>Characteristics:</b> Enveloped virus
<b>Infectious Characteristics Definitions:</b> ▶ Incubation period—the time from exposure to infection with symptoms. ▶ Period of communicability—time when a pathogen can be transmitted from one person to another. ▶ Mortality rate—the number of deaths due to a disease divided by the total population.	<b>Risk factors for severe illness:<sup>4</sup></b>  <b>Incubation period:<sup>4</sup></b>  <b>Period of communicability:<sup>3</sup></b>  <b>Signs &amp; symptoms:<sup>3,4</sup></b>  <b>Duration of illness:<sup>3,4</sup></b>  <b>Severity of illness and Mortality Rate:<sup>3</sup></b>	While anyone can get mpox, persons with compromised immune systems, pediatric patients, pregnant women, or people with other concurrent infections may be at higher risk for serious disease from mpox infection. Clade I causes more severe illness than Clade II. <sup>3</sup>  1–21 days.  At symptom onset but may occur 1–4 days before symptoms begin, and until rash has fully healed and a new layer of skin has formed.  Some people may experience all or only a few symptoms including: Flu-like symptoms—fever, headache, chills, exhaustion, swollen lymph nodes, muscle aches, rash/lesions.  Mpox is usually a self-limited disease with symptoms lasting from 2 to 4 weeks.  Most mpox clade II infections are mild to moderate and is rarely fatal. Over 99% of people who get this form of the disease are likely to survive. Clade I mpox tends to cause more serious infections with a fatality rate of up to 11%.
<b>Mode(s) of Transmission<sup>3,4</sup></b> How the Infection Spreads	Direct contact: Direct from person-person through routine close, personal, often skin-to-skin contact, including sexual contact, with an infected person. Less commonly, mpox can be spread from respiratory secretions and from direct contact with materials, such as clothing or linen, of an infected person. Mpox can also be transmitted from infected mother to unborn fetus.	
<b>Survival on Surfaces<sup>5</sup></b>	Like other enveloped viruses, the mpox virus has the potential to survive for several weeks on surfaces.	
<b>Immunization/ Prophylaxis/Treatment<sup>3,4</sup></b>	Vaccination is currently only recommended for select at-risk individuals per CDC guidance. Currently, there is no specific treatment approved for mpox.	
<b>Infection Control Measures<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>General Measures for All Spaces</b> (commercial buildings, K–12 schools, healthcare): <sup>1</sup> ▶ <b>Avoid close contact:</b> Do not have contact with people with a rash that looks like mpox or any objects or material that person with mpox has used. ▶ <b>Hand hygiene:</b> Wash hands often and after touching lesion material, clothing, linens, or environmental surfaces that may be contaminated. ▶ <b>Get vaccinated:</b> Per CDC at-risk persons should consider immunization against mpox.	<b>Healthcare-Specific Measures:</b> ▶ <b>Isolation Precautions:</b> Standard and modified isolation precautions in a single patient room with a dedicated bathroom. Special air handling not required. Keep the door closed if it is safe to do so. Aerosol-generating procedures should be done in an airborne isolation room. ▶ <b>PPE:</b> Use personal protective equipment (PPE) when caring for patients—gown, gloves, eye protection, NIOSH-approved particulate respirator equipped with N95 filters or higher. ▶ <b>Patient Transport:</b> Limit transport/movement outside of the patient room to medically essential purposes. Mask patient and cover any lesions with sheet or gown. ▶ <b>Linens:</b> Soiled laundry should be handled in accordance with <a href="#">recommended practices</a> . Never shake or handle in a manner that may disperse infectious material. ▶ <b>Waste management:</b> Waste management should be handled in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.
<b>Cleaning &amp; Disinfection<sup>3</sup></b>	The CDC recommends use of a disinfectant that is registered with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) from <a href="#">List Q</a> with an emerging viral pathogen (EVP) claim. Disinfect contaminated surfaces following all manufacturer directions for use, including concentration, contact time, and care and handling.	

# Clorox Product Recommendations

The following CloroxPro cleaner disinfectants have demonstrated effectiveness against viruses similar to the mpox virus on hard, nonporous surfaces. Per the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Emerging Viral Pathogens (EVP) Policy, these disinfectants can be used against the mpox virus when used in accordance with the directions for use against the virus listed for each product in the table below on hard, non-porous surfaces.

Products for use against mpox virus		EPA Reg. No.	Follow contact time and DFU for
<b>Healthcare Disinfectants</b>			
<b>Clorox Healthcare Bleach Germicidal Wipes</b> <b>Item No. 30577</b> 6" x 5" 150 ct. Canister 6/case <b>Item No. 35309</b> 6.75" x 9" 70 ct. Canister 6/case <b>Item No. 32621</b> 6.75" x 9" 100 ct. Softpack 9/case <b>Item No. 31424</b> 12" x 12" 50 ct. Carton 6/case <b>Item No. 30358</b> 12" x 12" 110 ct. Bucket 2/case <b>Item No. 30359</b> 12" x 12" 110 ct. Bucket Refill 2/case			67619-12  Rhinovirus (1 minute)
<b>Clorox Healthcare Bleach Germicidal Cleaner</b> <b>Item No. 68970</b> 32 fl. oz. Spray 6/case <b>Item No. 68978</b> 128 fl. oz. Refill 4/case			56392-7  Norovirus (1 minute)
<b>Clorox Healthcare Hydrogen Peroxide Cleaner Disinfectant Cleaner</b> <b>Item No. 30828</b> 32 fl. oz. Spray 9/case <b>Item No. 30829</b> 128 fl. oz. Refill 4/case			67619-24  Rhinovirus (1 minute)
<b>Clorox Healthcare Hydrogen Peroxide Cleaner Disinfectant Wipes</b> <b>Item No. 30824</b> 6.75" x 9" 95 ct. Canister 6/case <b>Item No. 30825</b> 6.75" x 5.75" 155 ct. Canister 6/case <b>Item No. 30826</b> 12" x 11" 185 ct. Bucket 2/case <b>Item No. 30827</b> 12" x 11" 185 ct. Bucket Refill 2/case			67619-25  Rhinovirus (1 minute)
<b>Clorox Healthcare Fuzion Cleaner Disinfectant</b> <b>Item No. 31478</b> 32 fl. oz. Spray 9/case			67619-30  Rhinovirus (1 minute)
<b>Clorox Healthcare VersaSure Cleaner Disinfectant Wipes</b> <b>Item No. 31757</b> 6.75" x 8" 85 ct. Canister 6/case <b>Item No. 31758</b> 6" x 5" 150 ct. Canister 6/case <b>Item No. 31759</b> 12" x 12" 110 ct. Bucket 2/case <b>Item No. 31761</b> 12" x 12" 110 ct. Bucket Refill 2/case			56392-7  Norovirus (5 minutes)
<b>Clorox Healthcare Citrace Hospital Disinfectant &amp; Sanitizer</b> <b>Item No. 49100</b> 14 fl. oz. Aerosol Spray 12/case			67619-29  Rhinovirus (5 minutes)
<b>Professional Disinfectants</b>			
<b>Clorox Clorox EcoClean Disinfecting Cleaner and Refill</b> <b>Item No. 60213</b> 32 fl. oz. Spray 9/case <b>Item No. 60094</b> 128 fl. oz. Refill 4/case			67619-45  Rhinovirus (30 seconds)
<b>CloroxPro EcoClean Disinfecting Cleaner Wipes</b> <b>Item No. 60605</b> 75 ct. Canister 6/case			67619-48  Rotavirus (5 minutes)
<b>CloroxPro Clorox Disinfecting Wipes</b> <b>Item No. 15949</b> 75 ct. Canister 6/case Fresh Scent <b>Item No. 15948</b> 75 ct. Canister 6/case Lemon Scent <b>Item No. 31547</b> 700 ct. Bucket 1/case Fresh Scent <b>Item No. 31428</b> 700 ct. Bucket Refill 2/case Fresh Scent			67619-31  Rotavirus (4 minutes)
<b>CloroxPro Clean-Up Disinfectant Cleaner with Bleach</b> <b>Item No. 35417</b> 32 fl. oz. Spray 9/case <b>Item No. 35420</b> 128 fl. oz. Refill 4/case			67619-17  Rhinovirus (Spray 30 seconds) (Direct application by cloth—5 minutes)

**References:**

1. CDC. MMWR: Notes from the Field: Clade II Mpox Surveillance Update – U.S., October 2023–April 2024 [Internet]. Available from <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/73/wr/mm7320a4.htm>
2. WHO. WHO Director-General declares mpox outbreak a public health emergency of international concern [Internet]. Available from <https://www.who.int/news/item/14-08-2024-who-director-general-declares-mpox-outbreak-a-public-health-emergency-of-international-concern>
3. CDC. About Mpox: Your Health. [Internet]. [Cited 2024 Jan 16]. Available from <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/mpox/your-health/index.html>
4. WHO. Mpox (monkeypox): Key Facts. [Internet]. [Cited 2024 Jan 16]. Available from <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/mpox#:~:text=Key%20facts%20mpox%2C%20previously%20known%20as%20monkeypox%2C%20is,mpox%20was%20caused%20by%20the%20clade%20lb%20strain.>
5. Wißmann, J. E., Kirchhoff, L., Brüggemann, Y., et al. (2021). Persistence of pathogens on inanimate surfaces: A narrative review. *Microorganisms*, 9(2), 343.

For product resources and implementation tools, contact your Clorox sales representative, call 800-492-9729 or visit [www.CloroxPro.com](http://www.CloroxPro.com)

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