

Weekly Situation Report on Monkeypox Multi-Country Outbreak Response - Region of the Americas

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**MONKEYPOX
SITUATION IN
NUMBERS**

**Region of the
Americas**

**As of 14 July 2022
(16:00 EST)**

Highlights

As of 14 July 2022,

- 11,188 confirmed cases of monkeypox from 66 countries, areas, and territories globally: 80% in the European Region, 18% in the Region of the Americas, 2% in the Africa Region, <1% in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, and <1% in the Western Pacific Region. Three (3) deaths has been reported in Nigeria and two (2) in the Central African Republic.
- 1,981 confirmed cases from 15 countries and territories in the Americas:
 - 796 additional confirmed cases and no additional countries reporting confirmed cases since the last Situation Report on 8 July 2022.
 - Most of confirmed cases are male (99%), 79% are aged 25 to 45 years old, and most self-identify as men who have sex with other men.
- 65% of cases in the Americas are local transmitted cases (increase of 6% since the last Situation Report on 8 July 2022).
- The IHR Emergency Committee for monkeypox will be reconvened during the week of 18 July, or sooner if needed. As of 14 July 2022, the global risk assessment is Moderate.

Total

**(13 May – 14 July
2022)**

1,981

Confirmed cases

71

Probable cases

27

Suspected cases

15

**Countries/territories
with confirmed
cases**

Last 7 days

(8 – 14 July 2022)

796

Confirmed cases

0

**Newly affected
countries**

Information is updated from
Monday to Friday by 18:00
GTM-5, at:

[Monkeypox \(pahobra.org\)](https://paho.org/monkeypox)

Region of the Americas - Epidemiological Update

In the **Region of the Americas**, as of 14 July 2022 (16:00 EST), a total of 1,981 confirmed cases of monkeypox have been reported from 15 countries and territories: Argentina (12 cases), the Bahamas (1 case), Brazil (310 cases), Canada (499 cases), Chile (16 cases), Colombia (7 cases), the Dominican Republic (1 case), Ecuador (1 case), Jamaica (1 case), Mexico (39 cases), Panama (1 case), Peru (46 cases), Puerto Rico (4 cases), the United States of America (1,049 cases), and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (1 case) (Table 1, Annex 1). Furthermore, a total of 71 probable cases and 27 suspected cases have been reported. Compared to the previous report as of 7 July, this accounts for no additional countries and an increase of 796 confirmed cases.

PAHO/WHO has received information from Member States regarding 1,639 of the confirmed cases. Of these, 758 cases had sex information available, of which 751 (99%) were male; 758 cases had age information, which ranged from 19 to 69 years old (median 35 years, mean 37 years); 746 cases reported dates of symptom onset, ranging from 28 April to 10 July 2022 (*Figure 1*). Of 554 cases with available information on history of reported travel, 35% (n=196) reported having recently traveled (*Figure 2*).

Figure 1: Confirmed monkeypox cases by date of onset of symptoms for countries with available information in the Region of the Americas. As of 14 July 2022 (16:00 EST)*.

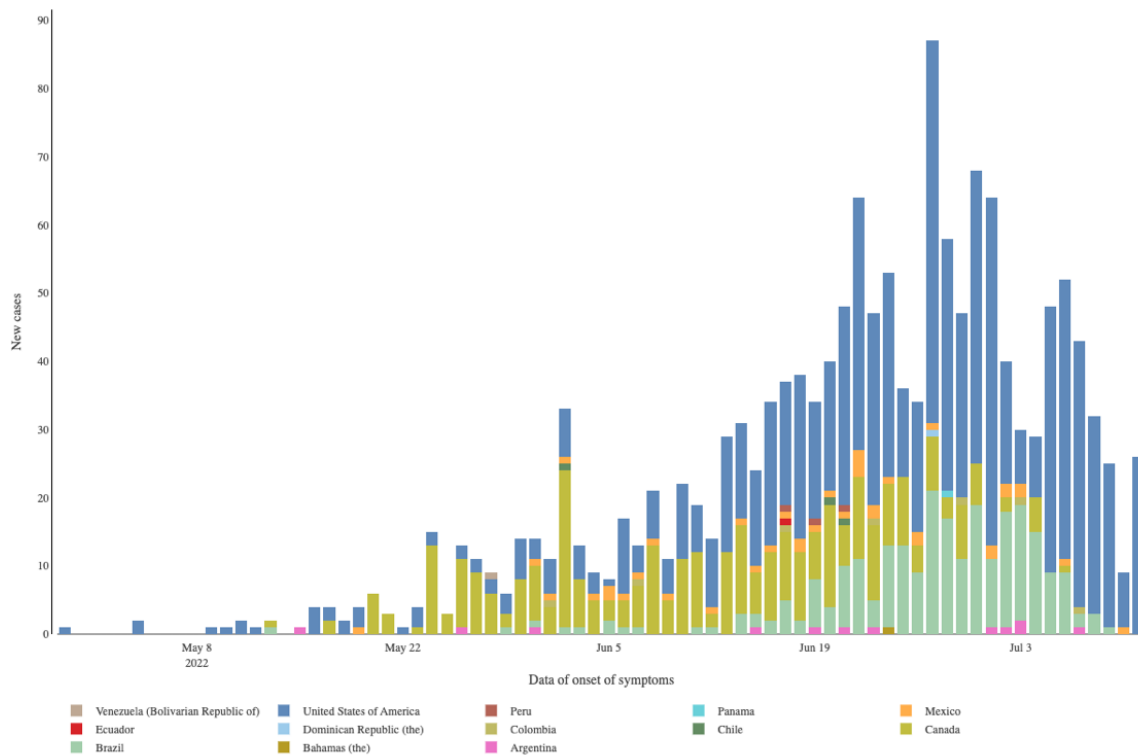


Figure 2. Travel history among confirmed monkeypox cases by date of symptom onset/ diagnosis/notification for cases with available information in the Region of the Americas. As of 14 July 2022 (16:00 EST)*.

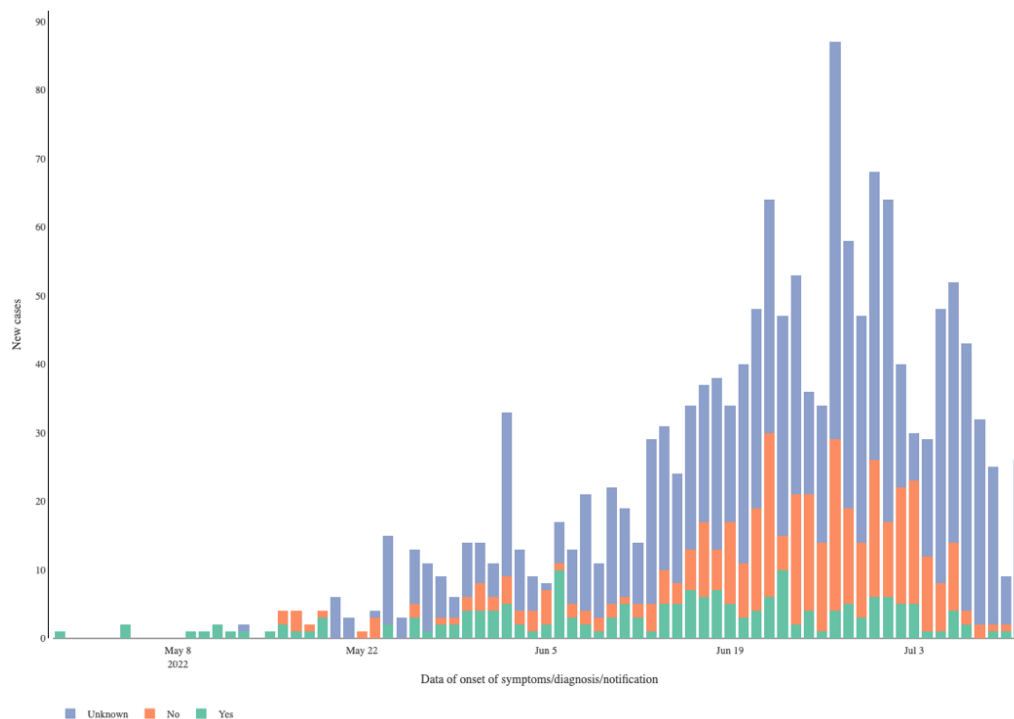


Table 1: Confirmed and suspected cases of monkeypox by country/territory in the Region of the Americas. As of 14 July 2022 (16:00 EST)*.

Country/Territory	Confirmed cases	Probable cases	Suspected cases
United States of America	1049	0	0
Canada	492	71	0
Brazil	310	0	23
Peru	46	0	2
Mexico	39	0	0
Chile	16	0	0
Argentina	12	0	0
Colombia	7	0	0
Bahamas	1	0	1
Dominican Republic	1	0	0
Ecuador	1	0	0
Jamaica	1	0	0
Panama	1	0	0
Puerto Rico	4	0	0
Venezuela	1	0	0
Barbados	0	0	1
Total	1,981	71	27

*Data is as of 14 July 2022 16:00 EST. Data is preliminary and is subject to change.

Source: Information received from the International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Points (NFPs) or published on the websites of the Ministries of Health, Health Agencies or similar at national or subnational levels.

PAHO/WHO Response per Pillar

In the last 7 days (8 – 14 July 2022):

Surveillance and Information Management

- Monkeypox Epidemiological Update with recommendations on Mass gathering event published on 9 July 2022, available at: <https://www.paho.org/en/documents/epidemiological-update-monkeypox>
- Daily updates on monkeypox case counts in countries and territories in the Region of the Americas with information from the IHR NFPs and Official Open Sources, available at: <https://shiny.pahobra.org/monkeypox/>
- Supported Member States in quality control of the Case Report Form records shared by the IHR National Focal Points.
- Daily Summary with a brief analysis on the Monkeypox epidemiological situation in the Region of the Americas and other WHO Regions, were shared with PAHO Country Office.

Laboratory

- Participated in the meeting on laboratory response coordination with WHO Headquarters and 6 Regional Offices.
- Following and troubleshooting sessions were maintained with Haiti.
- Additional PCR reagents and other diagnostic material were sent to Haiti, Ecuador and Grenada.

Infection Prevention and Control

- The guidance on Infection Prevention and Control for the care of persons with Monkeypox was updated:
 - During the care of suspected, probable, and/or confirmed cases of monkeypox, early identification is needed through detection protocols adapted to local environments; these cases should be isolated or segregated immediately and appropriate infection prevention and control (IPC) measures should be rapidly implemented. Appropriate IPC measures include standard and transmission-based precautions (Contact Precautions and Droplet Precautions) should be maintained, including the addition of respirator mask (N95, FFP2 or equivalent) use for healthcare workers (and cleaning staff) caring for patients with suspected monkeypox, and an emphasis on safe management of bedding and management of the environment.

Future Outlook

An increase in new cases is expected in the coming weeks, particularly in light of increased travel and mass gatherings during summer and holidays time, as well as strengthened surveillance, laboratory diagnostics, and coordination capacities. Community transmission in some area continues. The response should continue to have a key focus on communication with and engagement of at-risk communities, leveraging mass gatherings for communication and preventive measures, the timely detection and treatment of patients, and protection of health workers. Transmission chains should also be contained in close cooperation with affected communities. PAHO provides detailed recommendations on response actions through regular [Epidemiological Updates](#).

Annex 1. Geographical distribution of confirmed cases of monkeypox in the Region of the Americas. As of 14 July 2022 (16:00 EST).

