

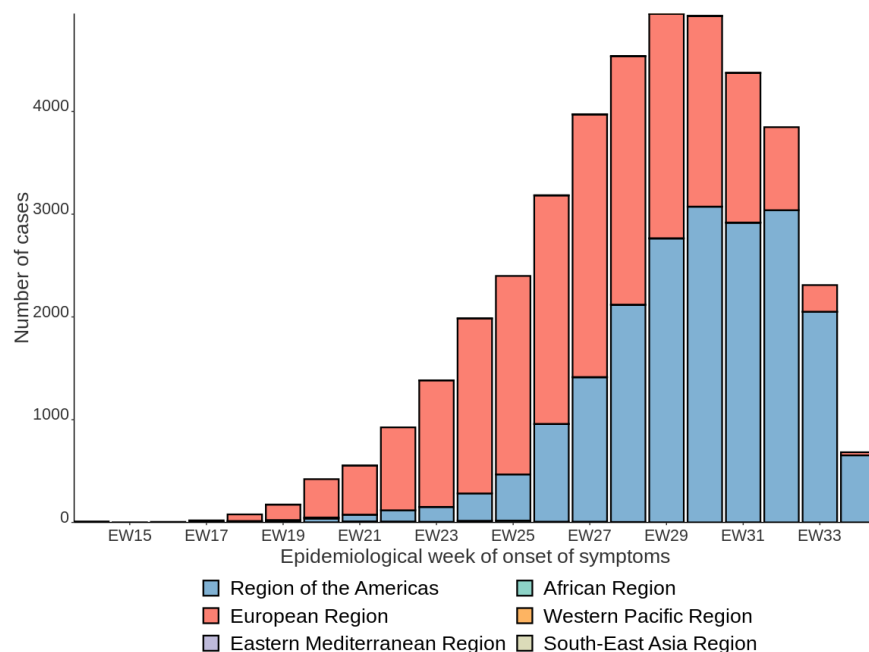
Global situation summary

Between 1 January and 25 August 2022, a total of 46,048 confirmed cases, including 15 deaths, were reported from 99 Member States in all 6 World Health Organization (WHO) Regions. The 15 fatal cases were reported in Brazil (1), the Central African Republic (2), Cuba (1), Ecuador (1), Ghana (3), India (1), Nigeria (4), and Spain (2).

As of 25 August 2022, 52% (24,172 cases in 29 countries and territories) of the confirmed cases were reported in the WHO Region of the Americas, 46% (21,246 cases in 43 countries) in the WHO European Region, <1% (445 cases in 9 countries) in the WHO African Region, <1% (135 cases in 8 countries) in the WHO Western Pacific Region, <1% (36 cases in 7 countries) in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region, and <1% (14 cases in 3 countries) in the WHO South-East Asia Region (**Figure 1**).

During the last 7 days, there was an increase of 15% in the number of cases reported globally and a 23% increase in the number of cases reported in the WHO Region of the Americas. During the same period, there was an increase of 13% in the WHO Western Pacific Region, 10% in the WHO African Region, 8% in the WHO South-East Asia Region, 7% in the WHO European Region, and 3% in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region.

Figure 1. Confirmed cases of monkeypox by date of symptom onset and WHO Region, as of 25 August 2022.



Source: Cases reported to WHO or published by Ministry of Health or Health Agencies.

Suggested citation: Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization. Epidemiological Update: Monkeypox in women. 26 August 2022, Washington, D.C.: PAHO/WHO; 2022

Globally, among confirmed cases for which information is available (n=22,154), 98.2% (21,757) are male with a median age of 36 years old. Regarding sexual orientation, among 10,785 cases with available information, 96% identified as men who have sex with men (MSM). Of the 10,963 cases where information on HIV infection was available, 44% were HIV-positive. Although the highest proportion of monkeypox cases have been identified in men, since epidemiological week 22 of 2022, a continuing increase in the identification of cases among women is being observed.

Monkeypox in women

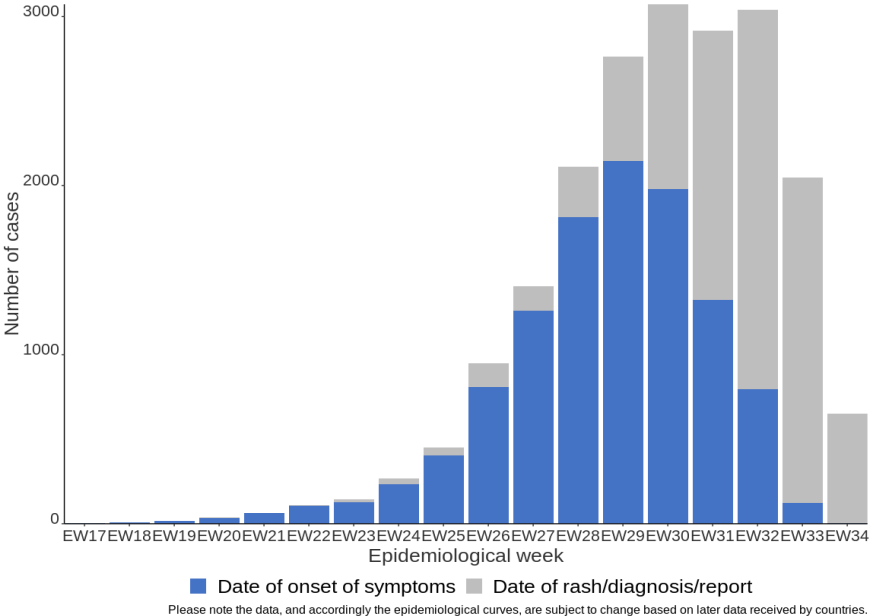
Of the 22,154 cases reported during 2022 for which there was information available on gender, 397 cases are among women (1.8%). The median age of this group is 30 years. The ratio of women to men in the WHO European Region is 1.2 per 100, and in the WHO Region of the Americas, it is 2,7 per 100. Of the 114 women who reported sexual orientation, 96% are heterosexual. Furthermore, sexual transmission was identified as the most likely mode of transmission among 61% of the women for whom there was available information.

Epidemiological situation in the Region of the Americas

Between 10 May and 25 August 2022, a total of 24,172 monkeypox cases, including 3 deaths, were reported from 29 countries and territories in the WHO Region of the Americas. The 3 deaths were reported in Brazil (1), Cuba (1), and Ecuador (1). Overall, 85% of confirmed cases were reported by the United States of America (68%) and Brazil (17%), with a relative increase of 23% and 19% in those two countries in the last 7 days, respectively. During the same period, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru reported an increase of 112%, 53%, and 41%, respectively. (Table 1)

Since epidemiological week (EW) 29 of 2022, the number of new cases reported in the Americas has exceeded those reported in the WHO European Region.

Figure 2. Confirmed cases of monkeypox by epidemiological week (EW) of onset of symptoms in the WHO Region of the Americas, as of 25 August 2022.



Source: Cases reported to PAHO/WHO or published by Ministry of Health of Health Agencies.

Among 4,822 cases with available information on gender and age, 87% correspond to males between 18 and 44 years of age. Among 2,409 cases with available information on sexual orientation, 86% identified as MSM and of these, 52% were HIV-positive.

Table 1. Confirmed cases of monkeypox and relative increase in the last 7 days. Region of the Americas. As of 25 August 2022.

Country/Territories	Total cases	Total deaths	Total cases per 1M	% variation last 7-day
United States of America	16,514	0	49.9	23%
Brazil	3,984	1	18.7	19%
Peru	1,257	0	38.1	41%
Canada	1,206	0	32.0	8%
Mexico	386	0	3.0	53%
Colombia	273	0	5.4	112%
Chile	270	0	14.1	43%
Puerto Rico	75	0	26.2	14%
Argentina	72	0	1.6	0%
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	52	0	4.5	68%
Ecuador	35	1	2.0	84%
Panama	8	0	1.9	100%
Dominican Republic	7	0	0.6	17%
Guatemala	6	0	0.3	100%
Jamaica	4	0	1.4	0%
Costa Rica	3	0	0.6	0%
Honduras	3	0	0.3	0%
Uruguay	3	0	0.9	50%
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3	0	0.1	200%
Bahamas	2	0	5.1	100%
Aruba	1	0	9.4	-
Bermuda	1	0	16.1	0%
Barbados	1	0	3.5	0%
Cuba	1	1	0.1	-
Curaçao	1	0	6.1	-
Guadeloupe	1	0	2.5	0%
Guyana	1	0	1.3	-
Saint Martin	1	0	25.9	0%
Martinique	1	0	2.7	0%

Data updated as of: 25/08/2022

Source: Cases reported to PAHO/WHO or published by Ministry of Health of Health Agencies.

Monkeypox in women

Of the 24,172 confirmed cases reported between 6 May and 25 August 2022, and for which gender information was available, 127 cases are women. The median age of this group is 30 years (interquartile range = 21 years). Among the 33 women who reported sexual orientation, 97% are heterosexual. Information on the most likely mode of transmission was available for 10 women, with 6 identifying sexual intercourse. Cases among women have been identified in Brazil, Canada, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Peru.

Of the 127 cases reported among women, 6 correspond to pregnant women with no known pregnancy-related complications to date. None of the cases among women required hospitalization due to their clinical presentation.

In recent weeks, an increase in the proportion of women amongst the total number of confirmed cases has been observed. In EW 22, there had been no reported cases among women, and in EW 30, 3.1% of the total confirmed cases were women. (Table 2)

Additionally, in the “Monkeypox Epidemiological Bulletin No. 8 (EOC)”¹, Brazil reports that among a total of 3,216 cases reported in the country (3,040 confirmed plus 176 probable), 6.4% correspond to the female sex, the highest proportion of women among reported national cases in the Region of the Americas.

Table 2. Percentage of confirmed cases of monkeypox in women over the total number of cases by epidemiological week (EW). WHO Region of the Americas. As of EW 31 2022.

EW	Cumulative Cases	Percentage
22	0	0.0
23	2	1.1
24	2	0.8
25	3	0.7
26	10	1.5
27	15	1.4
28	36	2.0
29	74	2.8
30	107	3.1
31	117	3.0

Source: Cases reported to PAHO/WHO or published by Ministry of Health of Health Agencies.


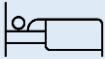





Guidance for national authorities

Although the highest proportion of identified cases of Monkeypox are found in men who have sex with men, there has been an observed increase in cases among women. The Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) recommends that countries take measures to reduce the risk of transmission to other vulnerable groups, including pregnant women and children under one year of age. At the Second meeting of the International Health Regulations (2005) (IHR) Emergency Committee regarding the multi-country outbreak of monkeypox, it was recommended to implement response actions with the goal of protecting vulnerable groups (immunosuppressed individuals, children, pregnant women) who may be at risk of severe monkeypox disease. Those actions include: targeted risk communication and community engagement, case detection, supported isolation of cases and treatment, contact tracing. These may also include targeted immunization which takes into careful consideration the risks and benefits for the individual in a shared clinical decision-making.

Guidelines on the clinical management of monkeypox during pregnancy and postpartum and in minors were shared in the Epidemiological Update on Monkeypox in children, adolescents, and pregnant women, published on 4 August 2022, which remain in effect. This report is available at: <https://www.paho.org/en/documents/epidemiological-update-monkeypox-children-adolescents-and-pregnant-women-4-august-2022>.

¹ Ministry of Health of Brazil. Monkeypox Epidemiological Bulletin No. 8 (EOC). Available at: <https://bit.ly/3Cram5L>

Below is a list of links to guidelines, scientific reports and other resources published by PAHO/WHO and WHO.

<p style="text-align: center;">Surveillance, rapid response teams, and case investigation</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clinical management</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p>
<p>WHO. Monkeypox minimum dataset case reporting form (CRF). 4 June 2022. Available at: https://bit.ly/3xtUT21</p> <p>WHO. Surveillance, case investigation and contact tracing for Monkeypox. 22 May 2022. Available at:</p> <p>WHO. Monkeypox outbreak toolbox. June 2021. Available at: https://bit.ly/3lz59iA</p>	<p>WHO. Clinical management and infection prevention and control for monkeypox: Interim rapid response guidance, 10 June 2022. Available at: https://bit.ly/39i91SX</p> <p>WHO. Update 77 – Monkeypox outbreak, update and advice for health workers. 30 May 2022. Available at: https://bit.ly/3xtXglr</p> <p>PAHO. Guidance on Clinical Suspicion and Differential Diagnosis of Monkeypox. Provisional Technical Note. June 2022. Available at: https://bit.ly/3v1cAtz</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Laboratory</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Infection and prevention control</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p>
<p>WHO. Laboratory testing for the monkeypox virus: Interim guidance. 23 May 2022. Available at: https://bit.ly/3zrLB8j</p> <p>PAHO/WHO. Laboratory Guidelines for the Detection and Diagnosis of Monkeypox Virus Infection. 25 May 2022. Available at: https://bit.ly/3NBtDUx</p>	<p>WHO. Clinical management and infection prevention and control for monkeypox: Interim rapid response guidance, 10 June 2022. Available at: https://bit.ly/39i91SX</p> <p>WHO. Update 77 – Monkeypox outbreak, update and advice for health workers. 30 May 2022. Available at: https://bit.ly/3xtXglr</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Critical preparedness and response</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Risk communication</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p>
<p>WHO. Technical Brief (interim) and Priority Actions: Enhancing Readiness for monkeypox in WHO South-East Asia Region. Available at: https://bit.ly/3Hd1Yax</p>	<p>WHO. Monkeypox: public health advice for gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men. 25 May 2022. Available at: https://bit.ly/3mxdDry</p> <p>WHO. Public health recommendations for holding events during the current monkeypox outbreak. July 2022. Available at: https://bit.ly/3uygi8g</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Investigation, training, and other resources</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p>	
<p>WHO consultation sets research priorities for monkeypox. 3 June 2022. Available at: https://bit.ly/39oTcJV</p> <p>WHO advisory committee on variola virus research: report of the twenty-third meeting, virtual meeting, 3-4 November 2021. Available at: https://bit.ly/3HeViss</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Additional resources: https://bit.ly/3tyDL8X</p>	

Sources of information

1. WHO. Monkeypox global trends report. Available at: <https://bit.ly/3JxgESQ>
2. WHO. Monkeypox outbreak in several countries: situation updates. Disease Outbreak Site (DON). Available at: <https://bit.ly/3mAkTCs>
3. WHO. Clinical management and infection prevention and control for monkeypox: Interim rapid response guidance, 10 June 2022. Available at: <https://bit.ly/39i91SX>
4. WHO. Second meeting of the International Health Regulations (2005) (IHR) Emergency Committee regarding the multi-country outbreak of monkeypox. 23 July 2022. Available at: <https://bit.ly/3zZMNja>
5. IHR National Focal Points of the Member States that reported cases to WHO and PAHO/WHO.