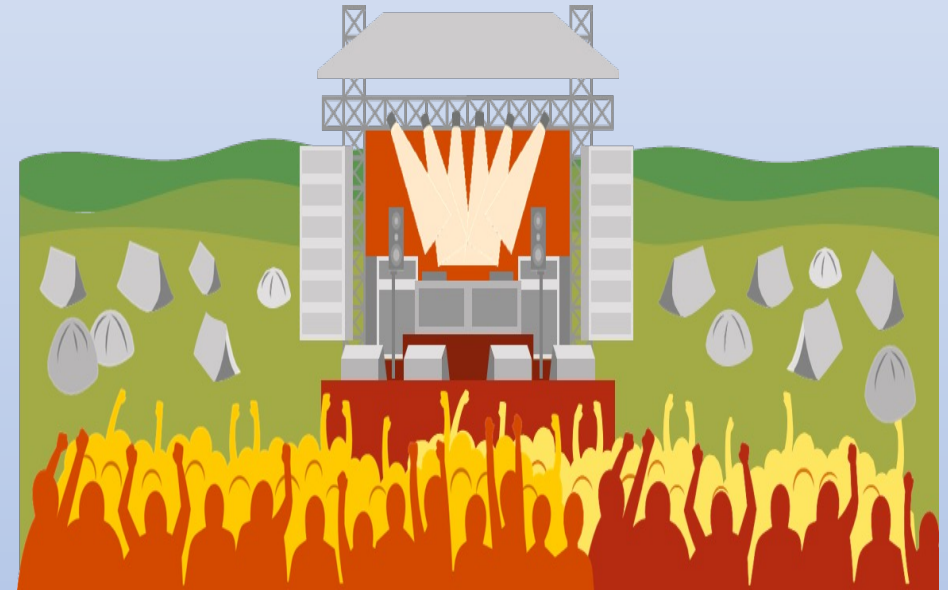


Consejos de salud pública de la OMS para las reuniones durante el brote actual de viruela del mono

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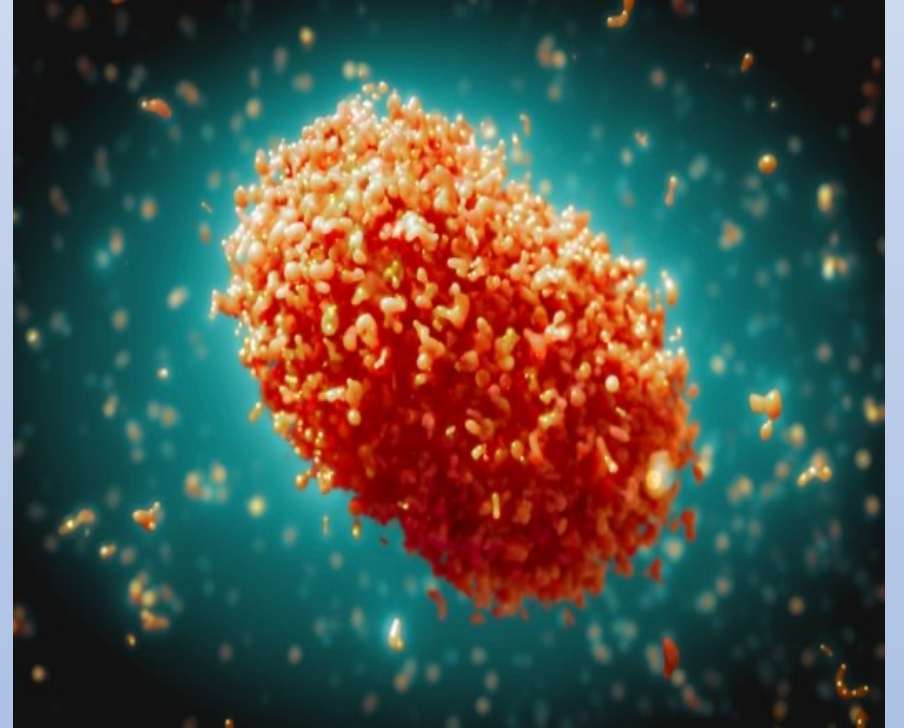


**World Health
Organization**

**HQ Border Health and
Mass Gatherings Unit**

Temas clave

1. ¿Qué entendemos por reuniones masivas?
2. El uso de evaluación de riesgos/enfoque de riesgos en eventos masivos
3. Mensajes clave sobre la viruela del mono para eventos
4. Recursos de la OMS



Definicion

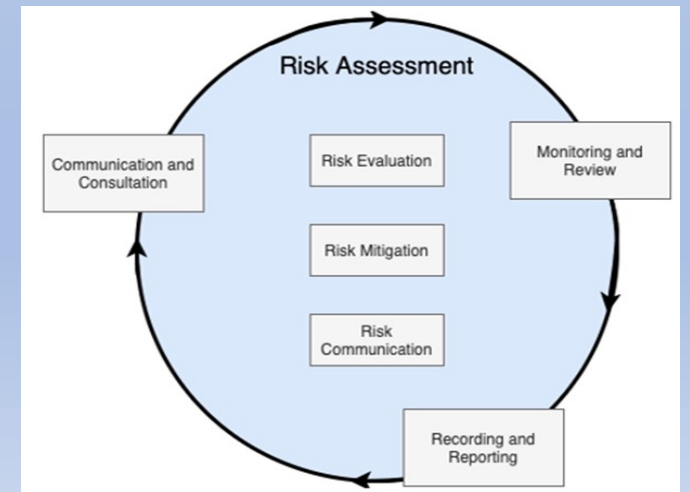
Concentración de personas en un lugar específico, con un propósito específico durante un período de tiempo determinado



Durante las reuniones, existe una probable alta densidad y movilidad de los asistentes (hacinamiento) que puede representar un ambiente propicio para interacciones cercanas, prolongadas y frecuentes entre las personas

Enfoque de evaluación de riesgos de la OMS

- La OMS recomienda que el proceso de toma de decisiones relacionado con la celebración, modificación, aplazamiento o cancelación de reuniones se base en un enfoque de riesgo, adaptado a las características del evento y se repita a intervalos regulares.
- En el contexto del brote actual, los riesgos asociados con la viruela del mono se deben considerar y tener en cuenta al planificar un evento.
- Actualmente no se requiere posponer o cancelar reuniones en áreas donde se han detectado casos de viruela del mono como medida predeterminada.
- Enfoque de evaluación de riesgos de la OMS en 3 pasos:
 1. Evaluación de riesgo
 2. Mitigación de riesgos
 3. Comunicación de riesgos



Consejos de salud pública de la OMS para las reuniones durante el brote actual de viruela del simio

Consejos para las personas que organizan reuniones más pequeñas o asisten a reuniones de cualquier tamaño:

- Las personas con signos y síntomas deben abstenerse de tener contacto cercano con cualquier otra persona y deben evitar asistir a reuniones.
- Dado que la transmisión de piel a piel, boca a boca y boca a piel durante la actividad sexual ha sido con frecuencia descrita como una posible fuente de infección, se debe evitar el contacto cercano con alguien que tenga signos y síntomas compatibles con la viruela del mono.
- Siempre se debe recordar a los asistentes a las reuniones que apliquen la responsabilidad a nivel individual a sus decisiones y acciones.

La OMS continúa monitoreando de cerca el actual brote de la viruela del mono para detectar cualquier cambio que pueda afectar los consejos incluidos en este documento. Si algún factor cambia, la OMS publicará una nueva actualización.

Public health advice for gatherings during the current monkeypox outbreak

Purpose
The purpose of this document is to provide public health advice to:

- Host governments, public health authorities, voluntary or non-governmental organizations and individuals involved in the planning and delivery of gatherings events.
- People organizing smaller gatherings or attending gatherings of any size.

Background
The unexpected appearance of monkeypox in several regions in the last months of 2022 has led to increased vigilance for these viruses. Evidence indicates that these may have been introduced to a non-endemic country in connection with an outbreak.

- Most reported cases have presented through sexual contact in close health settings in primary or secondary health care facilities.
- The identification of unvaccinated and unvaccinated cases of monkeypox with no clear identifiable risk factors were associated with the outbreak in a non-endemic country in connection with an outbreak.
- For the latest information on transmission, signs & symptoms please refer to Clinical Management and Infection Control guidance for monkeypox, Interim Infection Guidance.

Scope
This guidance applies to events characterized by the concentration of people at a specific location for a specific purpose over a period of time, including one-off and one day of ongoing use. Examples include: festivals, conferences, seminars, exhibitions, trade fairs, sports, religious, cultural, entertainment, public, business and health care events.

- During gatherings, the likely high density and mobility of attendees increases the risk of close contact and contact with unvaccinated people. This risk also increases with unvaccinated attendees of high frequency and duration, including weekly events, such as those playing a role in the spread of the monkeypox virus.

Risk-based approach for gatherings

Assessments
• Any assessment of the decision-making process related to holding, modifying, postponing or cancelling gatherings of any size should take into account the local epidemiology, history, the characteristics of the event under consideration, and the expected or reported monkeypox cases in the region.

- People organizing or attending gatherings in areas where monkeypox cases have been reported or reported as a result of a recent outbreak.
- In the context of the current outbreak, gatherings evaluated as high risk should be considered and modified in line with gathering a gathering event.

The risk-based approach includes five steps:

1. Risk assessment: Identify and quantify the level of the event based on the characteristics of the event and the context in which it takes place.
2. Risk mitigation: Application of a package of measures to reduce the risk of monkeypox transmission.
3. Risk communication: provision of information of information on the measures adopted. Risk reduction and people, and so from the relevant responsible person.

Monkeypox-associated risks during the current outbreak

- The current outbreak of monkeypox outbreak cases, which have been primarily identified among men who have sex with men, has been reported to have spread through multiple pathways, including sexual activity, mouth-to-mouth contact, face-to-face contact, contact with contaminated clothing, bedding, towels, linens, and other items.
- In addition, other ways of transmission have also been identified, including skin-to-skin contact, including face-to-face contact, contact with contaminated clothing, bedding, towels, linens, and other items, but it is still unclear if infected people with no visible lesions can transmit monkeypox virus to others. It is important for anyone attending gatherings to wear masks.
- Please refer to **WHO Disease Outbreak News** for the latest information on the characteristics of monkeypox during the current outbreak.

Public health advice for decision-makers (authorities and event organizers)

The following precautionary measures can be considered in these situations to minimize the risk of monkeypox transmission associated with such events:

- Health authorities are invited to:
 - Identify those events in their jurisdiction that are most likely to be associated with the risk of monkeypox transmission, based on the possible monkeypox transmission and the likely profile of the attendees.
 - Ensure that such events include among the measures regularly required through routine surveillance (WHS) the additional guidance on monkeypox, case investigation and contact tracing for monkeypox.
 - Ensure that events in their jurisdiction include among the measures regularly required through routine surveillance (WHS) the additional guidance on monkeypox, case investigation and contact tracing for monkeypox.
 - Keep the general population and event organizers informed on the evolution of the outbreak, and adequately monitor and address concerns and misinformation about monkeypox.
- Event organizers should establish in liaison with the health authorities the measures to be implemented and all those involved in the event planning and delivery.
- The event should be cancelled or postponed if there is a high risk of monkeypox transmission in the event area and if the event is associated with a high risk of monkeypox transmission, including weekly events, such as those playing a role in the spread of the monkeypox virus.

Public health advice for people organizing smaller gatherings or attending gatherings of any size

- Staff responsible for dealing with attendees who feel ill in the event should be provided with information on how to identify and manage people with signs and symptoms consistent with monkeypox and with the relevant personal protective equipment.
- Measures for early detection of case-related incidents with signs and symptoms consistent with monkeypox at points of entry should be considered in event locations where monkeypox cases have been reported and supported by adequate PPEC infection.

Public health advice for people organizing smaller gatherings or attending gatherings of any size

- People with signs and symptoms consistent with monkeypox should refrain from close contact with any other individual and should avoid attending gatherings in the event area.
- It is also advised to avoid face-to-face contact, including face-to-face contact, contact with contaminated clothing, bedding, towels, linens, and other items.
- People who have been in contact with attendees who have signs and symptoms consistent with monkeypox should be advised.
- People who have been in contact with attendees who have signs and symptoms consistent with monkeypox should be advised to wear a mask frequently throughout the gathering and to avoid close contact with any other individual and should avoid attending gatherings in the event area.
- People who have been in contact with attendees who have signs and symptoms consistent with monkeypox should be advised to wear a mask frequently throughout the gathering and to avoid close contact with any other individual and should avoid attending gatherings in the event area.

WHO continues to monitor the current monkeypox outbreak. For any changes that may affect the advice included in this document, please refer to the WHO website.

Recursos disponibles

Resources

- [Disease Outbreak News](#) for current figures, details on countries, WHO actions. Most recent one on 17 June.
- Consultation with research experts on monkeypox, 2-3 June (with [video](#)); [media statement](#) on outcomes of the meeting
- Fact sheet on monkeypox for history of virus, previous outbreaks: [Monkeypox \(who.int\)](#)
- EPI-WIN presentation on monkeypox ([slides](#) and [video](#)), 30 May
- WHO EURO RD statements, [20 May](#) and [31 May](#)
- [WHO EMRO](#) statement on first case detected in the region, 24 May
- [WHO AFRO](#) statement, 31 May
- [DG's press conference](#), 1 June
- [Q&A on transmission](#)
- Social live Q&A [on monkeypox, 23 May and 30 May](#)

Guidance and public health recommendations

- [Interim advice on Risk Communication and Community Engagement during the monkeypox outbreak in Europe, \(2022\)](#)
- [Minimum data set case reporting form](#)
- [Surveillance, case investigation and contact tracing for Monkeypox](#) (includes contact tracing)
- [Laboratory guidance](#) for national laboratories
- [Interim guidance](#) on surveillance, case investigation and contact tracing for monkeypox
- Enhancing readiness for monkeypox in WHO [SEARO region](#)
- Public health advice for [MSM](#)

Promote health

Keep the world safe

Serve the vulnerable



**Gracias, merci, Спасибо, grazie,
kiitos, አመሰግናለሁ, thank you....**