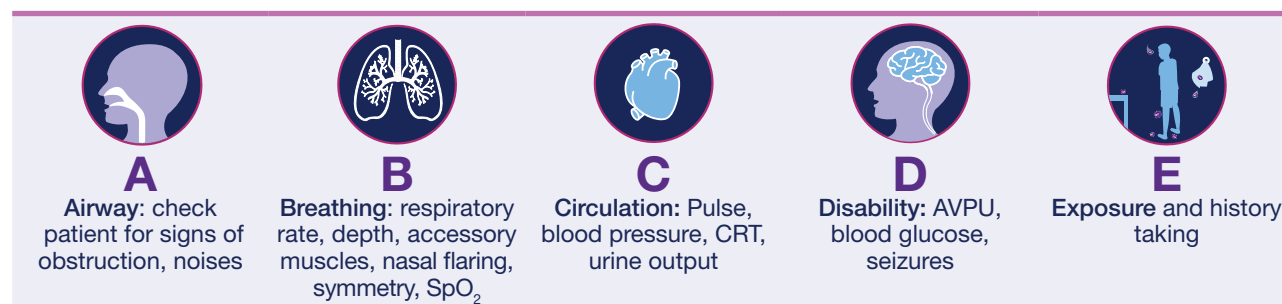


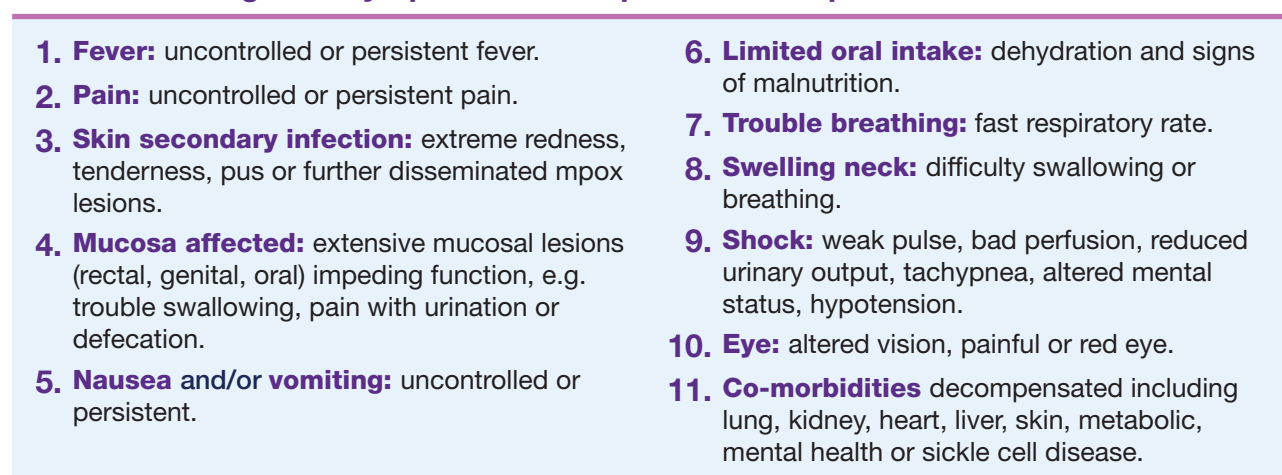
# Mpox triage and clinical assessment for suspected and confirmed cases

Each suspected case should have a clinical assessment of severity and risk factors before deciding to admit to the health facility or refer for home care. This decision should be made on a case by case basis by clinical staff.

## A B C D E assessment<sup>1</sup>



## What are the signs or symptoms of complication of mpox?



**YES**

**NO**

- Admit to the health facility mpox isolation ward.
- Provide symptomatic treatment including for pain, nutrition, skin and eye care if required.
- Provide optimized supportive care treatment.

- Preferred Isolation in a health facility and early care of complications.
- If not possible, home care can be considered if the appropriate criteria are met.<sup>2</sup>

## High risk populations for severe disease:

- Children less than 5 years of age.
- Pregnant women.
- Immunosuppressed persons such as those living with HIV (particularly CD4 < 200)<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Basic emergency care. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2018 (<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/275635>).

<sup>2</sup> Infection prevention and control and water, sanitation and hygiene measures for home care and isolation for mpox in resource-limited settings: interim operational guide. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2024 (<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/379477>).

<sup>3</sup> Consolidated guidelines on HIV testing services. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019 (<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/336323>).



See for further information: <https://www.who.int/teams/health-care-readiness/clinical-management-of-monkeypox>



**World Health Organization**