



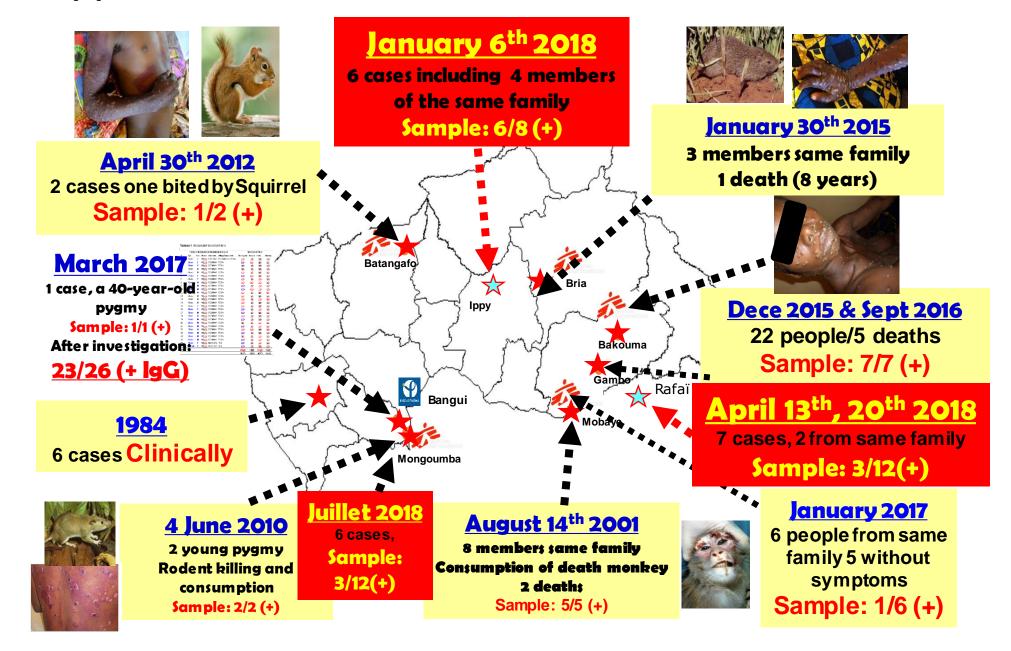
MONKEYPOX Central African Republic

Epidemiology, surveillance and laboratory capacities: what else is needed?

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2-3 June 2022 – WHO monkeypox research webinar

Monkeypox in the CAR 2001-2021



Monkeypox: the national surveillance



MINISTERE DE LA SANTE ET DE LA POPLICATION		REPUBLIQUE CENTRAPRICA Unit - Digmit - Travail
FORMULAIRE D'INVESTIGNAR Déclaration 1. Date de la déclaration/_ 2. Cas signalé par (cocher tou Équipe mobile, n* Centre de santé Hôpital Autre à préciser :	Jtes les cases corre	espondantes et préciser)
Fiche remplie par (nom et p Informations transmises par	rénom)	
5. Lien avec le patient		100
Identité du patient 6. Nom	Prénom_ ere/Mère/Tuteur	
8. Date de naissance/9. Âge (ans) F		emiers mais
11. Village/Quaffier de residen	ce durant les 12 d	
12. Quartier/Village		
12. Quartier/Village		







Monkeypox: Outbreak investigation







Pattern of monkeypox virus transmission hypothesized to have occured during these outbreaks



Monkeypox outbreaks in the CAR 2001-2021

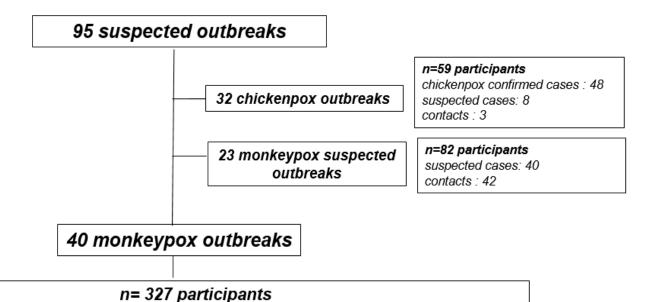


Monkeypox national surveillance database 2001 – 2021

Monkeypox confirmed cases: 99

Two co-infection chickenpox-monkeypox Monkeypox suspected cases: 61

Contacts of monkeypox cases: 167



Median = 1 - Range : 1 to 13 by outbreak

Median = 0 - Range : 0 to 15 by outbreak

Median = 0 - Range : 0 to 32 by outbreak

Outbreak size:

from 1 to 13 confirmed cases

25 suspected and confirmed cases maximum



Zoonotic or inter-human transmission?



Zoonotic transmission 16/40 outbreaks with suspected zoonotic sources without animal reservoir determination

Probable underestimation of wildlife/human contacts

Interhuman transmission 65,7 % described a contact with a human cases 95,2% of interhuman contacts are intra-household



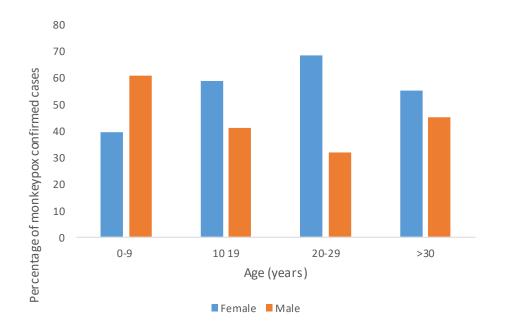






Epidemiological characteristics





Mean age: 15.5 years

Female : 53,1 %

Table 1: Characteristics of the participants investigated during monkeypox outbreaks in the CAR, 2001-2021 (n=327)

Characteristics	Confirmed cases (n= 99)	Suspected cases (n = 61)	Contacts (n=167)	P value
Gender				P= 0.6
Female	, ,	37 (60.7 %)	90 (53,9 %)	
Male	45 (46.9 %)	24 (39.3 %)	77 (46,1 %)	
Missing data	3	0	0	
Age (years), Median (IQR)	15.5 (5.5-27)	8 (2-23)	27 (14-40)	
Age groups (years)				P< 0,001
0-9	33 (35.9 %)	30 (50.9 %)	23 (17 %)	
10-19	17 (18.5 %)	9 (15.2 %)	18 (13.3 %)	
20-29	22 (23.9 %)	11 (18.6 %)	30 (22.2 %)	
> 30	20 (21.7 %)	9 (15.3 %)	64 (47.4 %)	
Missing data	7	2	32	
Born before 1980*				P<0.001
Yes	3 (3.3 %)	4 (6.8 %)	28 (20.7 %)	
No	89 (96.7 %)	55 (93.2 %)	107 (79.3 %)	
Missing data	7	2	32	



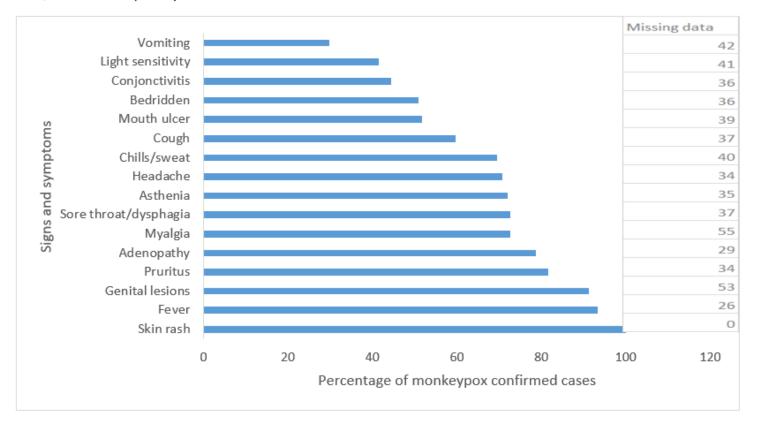
Clinical characteristics

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Incubation= 7 days (IQR : 1-13, range : 0 - 17)

Genital lesions: 91,3% (n=42/46 with available information)

Figure 4: Frequency of signs and symptoms in people with confirmed monkeypox virus infection in the CAR, 2001-2021 (n=99)







Disease outcomes and Case Fatality Ratio



Case Fatality Ratio : 7,5 % (12/160)

Children Case Fatality Ratio: 9,6 % (8/83)

Role of co-infection with HIV? With chickenpox?

8 co infection with malaria

-One or several complications (n=11 patients)

Broncho pneumonia (4)

Septicemia (3)

Deshydratation (6)

Superimposed bacterial cutaneous infection (1)

Fistulization of an adenopathy (1)

Corneal ulceration (1)

Cutaneous sequelae (4)







Laboratory capacities

Monkeypox diagnostic tools

Diagnostic method	Reagents and equipment
Real Time PCR Monkeypox typing and sub-typing primers	-qPCR generic primers -qPCR Congo Basin strains primers -qPCR West African strains primers - qPCR cowpox strain -Equipment: ABI 7500 Fast
Virus isolation New born mice inoculation	Intracerebral inoculation (very sensitive)Equipment: BSL-3+ lab with a BSC level-III
ELISA	 IgM and IgG detection (but high cross-reactivity, false positives and false negatives) Equipment: ELISA chain No multiplexing capability







Viral Isolation

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- Preparation of crushed crusts, serum dilution, pus
- Intracerebral inoculation of the suspension to a litter of 9 newborn mice
- Mice visited every day and mortality noted (death between 2 and 4 days)
- Presence of verified on at least one mouse by qPCR







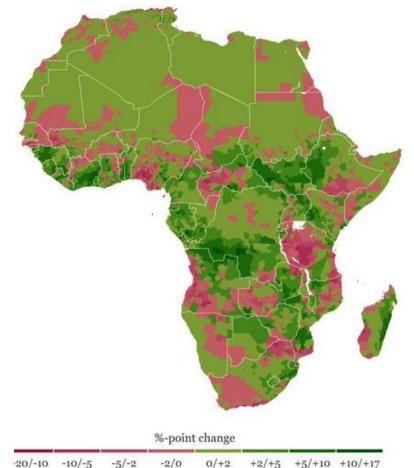
Increase of the monkeypox outbreaks since 2018



- -Improved detection and response to disease?
- -Population movements due to civil and military unrest or migration ?
- -Environmental and ecological disturbation?
- -Animal dynamics?



Tree cover density change between 2015 & 2019



What else is needed?

- -Improvement of local health system capacity and training
- -Health care worker protection: delivery of vaccine and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- -Protection of local communities: Infection Prevention and Control, medical waste management
- -Evaluation of the general population exposition
- -Need for transboundary collaboration in the sub region around the understanding of the Congo Basin strain: ecological understanding of the disease
- Improvement of wildlife health surveillance







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