

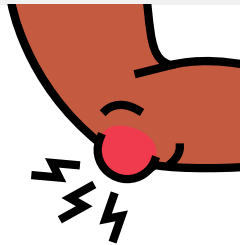
Vaccination Equity for Prevention of Monkeypox (mpox)

In the United States the **JYNNEOS vaccine** has FDA approval for the **prevention** of mpox and smallpox. The vaccine is given either **subcutaneously** (under the skin) or **intradermally** (in between the layers of the skin). Unvaccinated people have a **14 times higher risk** of monkeypox disease than those who got vaccinated.



Subcutaneous and intradermal injection of vaccine can both cause redness, swelling, soreness and itchiness at the injection. However, these reactions are usually **worse and last longer** with **intradermal administration**.

In one study, almost **all people** receiving the vaccine intradermally had more than an inch of **redness** and **swelling**, and about one-third of them had **mild redness** or **discoloration** at the injection site lasting six months or longer.



A person who presents for their second JYNNEOS vaccine dose who is **still experiencing erythema** or **induration** at the site of intradermal administration of the first vaccine dose (e.g., the forearm) should have the second dose administered either subcutaneous or intradermally. If intradermal dose repeated then use one of the following methods:

- ▶ **contralateral forearm**
- ▶ **upper back below the scapula**
- ▶ **at the deltoid**



Head to the [CDC website](https://www.cdc.gov) for photos of intradermal injection at alternative sites by scanning the **QR code**:

