

MPOX AWARENESS TOOLKIT

NSW Health

October 2024

Purpose of this toolkit

Mpox is an infection caused by monkeypox virus. NSW is now seeing the largest mpox outbreak in the state since the first case was confirmed in May 2022. Read the NSW Health media release on 3 October [here](#).

Anyone can catch mpox. Currently, people at most risk are men who have sex with men, sex workers and their sexual partners

Vaccination is important to protect people who are at most risk. It is a safe and effective way to protect yourself and others against severe illness caused by the virus.

This toolkit has been developed to help you communicate with your local community, and aims to increase public awareness of mpox, its symptoms, importance of vaccination and the need to seek medical help fast.

Assets can be downloaded from the links provided. If there are any other assets that would be helpful for you to engage with your community, please contact us.

The latest information on mpox can be found at <https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/mpox>.

Mpox resources can be accessed via <https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/mpox/Pages/mpox-awareness-toolkit.aspx>.

Thank you for your ongoing support to help protect the NSW community.

Contacts

Stakeholder Engagement Team

Strategic Communications & Engagement, NSW Ministry of Health

MOH-StakeholderEngagement@health.nsw.gov.au

Key messages

About mpox:

- Mpox is a viral infection caused by the monkeypox virus.
- NSW is now seeing the largest mpox outbreak in the state since the first case was confirmed in May 2022.
- Currently, people at most risk of mpox in NSW are men who have sex with men, sex workers and their sexual partners.
- Anyone can get mpox, so it is important you know the symptoms, how to protect yourself and what to do if you think you might have it.

How the virus spreads:

- Mpox is spread through close skin-to-skin contact with a person who has the virus, including sexual contact, and sharing items like bedding and towels.

For more information visit the NSW Health mpox factsheet:

<https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/factsheets/Pages/mpox.aspx>

Key messages

Mpox vaccination:

- Vaccination is important to protect people who are most at risk. It is a safe and effective way to protect yourself and others against severe illness from mpox.
- Vaccination is free for people most at risk, and no Medicare card is required. Eligible individuals include:
 - All men who have sex with men and their partners
 - Sex workers and their partners
 - People who have been in contact with mpox who have not yet received 2 doses of the vaccine.
- Vaccination is available at sexual health clinics across NSW and some GPs. To find clinics and book an appointment, visit <https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/mpox-clinics>
- Vaccination appointments are private and confidential.
- People who have been vaccinated tend to experience milder and shorter illness. Unvaccinated people are at higher risk of severe symptoms.
- Two doses of the vaccine are necessary for full protection, with the second dose given at least 28 days after the first.

For more information visit the NSW Health – Mpox vaccination page: <https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/mpox/Pages/book-a-vaccine.aspx>

Key messages

Mpox symptoms:

- It's important to know the symptoms of mpox.
- Symptoms of mpox can include:
 - Skin rash, pimple-like lesions or sores (particularly in areas that are hard to see such as the genitals, anus or buttocks)
 - Fever or chills
 - Headache
 - Muscle or back aches
 - Swollen lymph nodes
 - Fatigue
- If you think you have been exposed to mpox or have symptoms, get tested early.
- Testing is available across NSW. Call your doctor or sexual health clinic and ask to be tested, or call healthdirect 24/7 for free health advice on 1800 022 222.
- Symptoms normally begin 3-21 days after exposure to the virus.
- If you have symptoms, avoid close contact with other people.

For more information visit the NSW Health mpox factsheet:

<https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/factsheets/Pages/mpox.aspx>

Key messages

For information/ support:

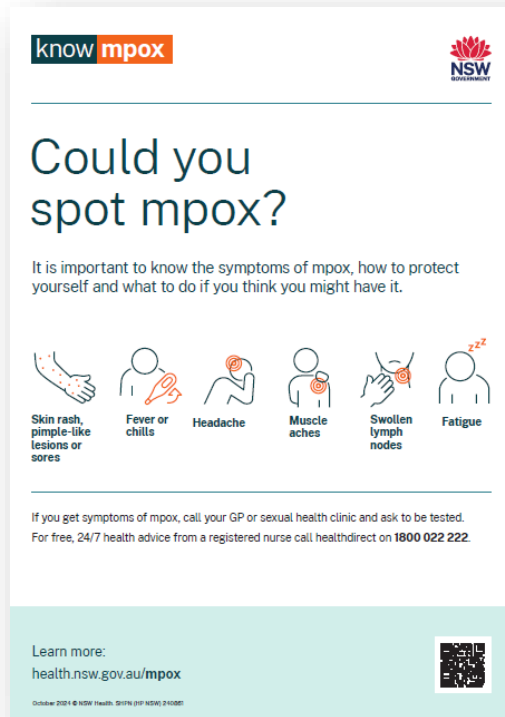
- Contact your doctor or local sexual health clinic to arrange a test if you have symptoms.
- For further support, you can also call:
 - The Sexual Health Infolink: 1800 451 624
 - The Translating and Interpreting Service: 13 14 50 for free help in your language.
- Locations of vaccination clinics are available at: www.health.nsw.gov.au/mpox-clinics
- More information on mpox can be found at:
 - NSW Health mpox website: www.health.nsw.gov.au/mpox
 - ACON website: www.aconhealth.org.au/mpox


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Resources for community

Posters


Poster: General (signs and symptoms)



know mpox 


Could you spot mpox?

It is important to know the symptoms of mpox, how to protect yourself and what to do if you think you might have it.



Skin rash, pimple-like lesions or sores **Fever or chills** **Headache** **Muscle aches** **Swollen lymph nodes** **Fatigue**

If you get symptoms of mpox, call your GP or sexual health clinic and ask to be tested. For free, 24/7 health advice from a registered nurse call **healthdirect on 1800 022 222**.

Learn more: health.nsw.gov.au/mpox 

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Download [here](#)

Poster: Vaccination



prevent mpox 

Get vaccinated and protect yourself from mpox

Mpox cases are increasing in NSW, so it is important to get vaccinated if you are eligible.

Who is eligible?

- All men who have sex with men and their partners
- Sex workers and their partners
- People who have been in contact with mpox who have not yet received 2 doses of the vaccine.



It is also recommended for people living with HIV if at risk of mpox exposure.

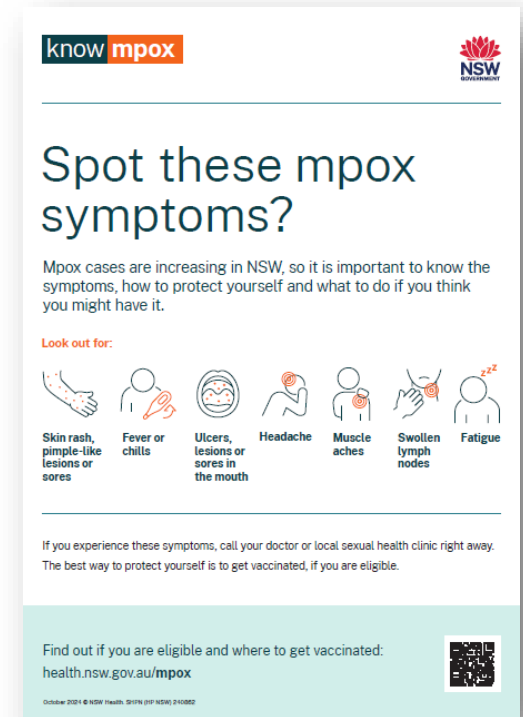
Find a vaccination clinic near you: health.nsw.gov.au/mpox-clinics 


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Download [here](#)

Poster: High-risk settings (Targeted only)

**High risk settings (GPs and health clinics)*




know mpox 

Spot these mpox symptoms?


Mpox cases are increasing in NSW, so it is important to know the symptoms, how to protect yourself and what to do if you think you might have it.

Look out for:



Skin rash, pimple-like lesions or sores **Fever or chills** **Ulcers, lesions or sores in the mouth** **Headache** **Muscle aches** **Swollen lymph nodes** **Fatigue**

If you experience these symptoms, call your doctor or local sexual health clinic right away. The best way to protect yourself is to get vaccinated, if you are eligible.

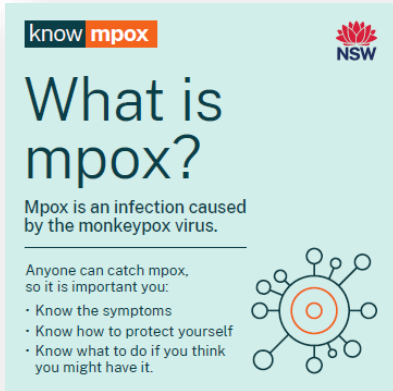
Find out if you are eligible and where to get vaccinated: health.nsw.gov.au/mpox 

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Download [here](#)

Social media

Social media tiles are available [here](#).



Poster Copy:

Mpox is spread through close contact with a person with the virus. This includes skin-to-skin contact and sexual activity. Mpox cases are increasing in NSW, so it is important to know the symptoms, how to protect yourself and what to do if you think you might have it. Vaccination is free for people at most risk of mpox. Currently, this includes men who have sex with men, sex workers and their sexual partners. A Medicare card is not required. For information on vaccine eligibility and to book a vaccination: <https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/mpox/Pages/book-a-vaccine.aspx#eligibility>

Learn more about mpox: www.health.nsw.gov.au/mpox



Post Copy:

It is important to know the symptoms of mpox, how to protect yourself and what to do if you think you might have it.

Symptoms of mpox can include:

- A rash, pimple-like lesions or sores. This can be on the genitals, anus or buttocks, or other areas of the body.
- Fever or chills
- Headache
- Muscle or back aches
- Swollen lymph nodes
- Fatigue.

Symptoms normally begin 3 to 21 days after exposure to the virus.

If you have symptoms, avoid close contact with other people. Call your doctor or sexual health clinic and ask to be tested, or call healthdirect 24/7 for free health advice on 1800 022 222.

Learn more: www.health.nsw.gov.au/mpox

Social media

Social media tiles are available [here](#).



Poster Copy:

Mpox spreads mainly through close, skin-to-skin contact.

Symptoms of mpox can include:

- A rash, pimple-like lesions or sores. This can be on the genitals, anus or buttocks, or other areas of the body.
- Fever or chills
- Headache
- Muscle or back aches
- Swollen lymph nodes
- Fatigue.

If you have symptoms, avoid close contact with other people. Call your doctor or sexual health clinic and ask to be tested, or call healthdirect 24/7 for free health advice on 1800 022 222.

Learn more about how to protect yourself: <https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/factsheets/Pages/mpox.aspx>



Post Copy:

If you think you have been exposed to mpox or have symptoms, get tested early.

Testing is available across NSW.

Contact your doctor or local sexual health clinic to arrange a test.

Learn more: <https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/factsheets/Pages/mpox.aspx>

Social media

Social media tiles are available [here](#).



Poster Copy:

You can protect yourself from mpox by avoiding close contact with anyone who has symptoms, practicing good hand hygiene, and staying informed about risks.

Get vaccinated if you are eligible. It is free, easy and available at sexual health clinics across NSW and some GPs.

Find out if you are eligible for vaccination and where to go: <https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/mpox-clinics>



Post Copy:

If you are a man who has sex with men, a sex worker, or their sexual partner, protect yourself from mpox by getting vaccinated.

Two doses of the mpox vaccine provides vital protection against severe illness.

Vaccination is free for people at most risk of mpox. You can get vaccinated at sexual health clinics across NSW and some GPs.

A Medicare card is not required.

Find out more:

<https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/mpox-clinics>

Note: social media carousel of 3 tiles

Email banner



Know the symptoms of **mpox**

health.nsw.gov.au/**mpox**



Download [here](#)

Are you eligible for
the **mpox vaccine?**

Get vaccinated now!

Find a clinic:
health.nsw.gov.au/**mpox-clinics**



Download [here](#)

Factsheet



Factsheet is available [here](#).

NSW Health

Mpox

NSW GOVERNMENT

Fact sheet

What is mpox?

Mpox is an infection caused by monkeypox virus. Since May 2022, there has been a global increase in mpox, including in Australia.

Infection mostly happens from direct skin to skin or sexual activity. People at highest risk of mpox in NSW are men who have sex with men.

Since January 2023, there has been an outbreak of a more severe strain of mpox in central and eastern Africa.

What are the symptoms of mpox?

Symptoms usually begin 3-21 days after exposure.

Some people get early symptoms such as:

- fever or chills
- headache
- muscle aches and back ache
- tiredness
- swollen lymph nodes.

Usual symptoms include:

- rashes, pimple-like lesions or sores, particularly in areas that are hard to see such as the genitals, anus or buttocks
- ulcers, lesions or sores in the mouth
- rectal pain (pain in and around the anus), which may occur without a rash.

People with mpox may be infectious up to 4 days before symptoms start.

People with mpox are infectious until:

- all the lesions (sores) have crusted
- scabs have fallen off and a fresh layer of skin has formed underneath
- any rectal pain is completely gone.

Most people with mpox get better within a few weeks without needing any specific treatment.

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How does mpox spread?

Mpox in Australia is mainly spreading through sexual activity. Mpox spreads by:

- direct skin to skin contact with rashes, blisters or sores
- contact with semen and other body fluids from a person with mpox.

Mpox may also spread by:

- touching contaminated objects, such as bedding or clothes, or
- extended face to face contact with a person with mpox, but this is rare.

How do I protect myself from mpox?

There is a [vaccine](#) to protect against mpox called JYNNEOS. Find out who should be vaccinated and how to book your vaccination [link](#).

Other ways to protect yourself from mpox:

- exchanging contact information with sexual partners. This means that if a partner develops mpox you can be contacted and offered vaccination to prevent mpox ([post-exposure preventative vaccination](#))
- avoiding close contact with people who have mpox or mpox symptoms
- avoiding contact with infected materials, such as bedding or towels from a person with mpox
- practicing good hand hygiene.

For information on protecting yourself from mpox when travelling overseas, see [Mpox: Information for overseas travellers](#).

How is mpox diagnosed and treated?

Mpox is diagnosed by swabs taken from affected areas.

Most people with mpox can manage symptoms at home by staying hydrated and taking over-the-counter pain medicines. If you get mpox, your doctor will monitor your symptoms.

People who get really sick may need to go to hospital. They may be given medicine to control fever or pain, or antiviral medicines.

Further information

Call your doctor or local sexual health clinic right away if you think you might have mpox symptoms. If you have questions about mpox, call the NSW Sexual Health Infolink on 1800 451 624. In an emergency, call Triple Zero (000) straight away.

For free help in your language, call the Translating and Interpreting Service on 13 14 50.

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health.nsw.gov.au

[Download here](#)

- This fact sheet provides information on mpox symptoms, diagnosis and treatment, and protecting yourself from mpox.

2

Resources for multicultural communities

Translated resources

Arabic assets can be found [here](#).



Home > Infectious diseases > Fact sheets > Mpox (جُدري القروذ)

مما هو mpx؟

Mpox هو عدوى فيروس جدري القروذ، بدأ أولها في 2022. وتنتج عدوى الإصابات بـ mpox على الصعيد العالمي، مما يعني أنك لن تجد المرض. تشمل معظم حالات العدوى نتيجة الاتصال المباشر، التلامس أو مشاركة اللقطة اللطيفة والاختصاص الأكثر عرضة للإصابة بـ mpox هي يوتربوتات يوتربوتات أو الرجال الذين يمارسون الجنس مع رجال.

وبدأ ظهور حالات العدوى الأولى في أستراليا في 2023. أعلنت منظمة الصحة العالمية عن حالات من فيروس mpox في أستراليا الوسطى وغرب أستراليا.

ما هي أعراض mpx؟

تبدأ الأعراض عادة بعد 3-17 يومًا من الإصابة بـ mpox. قد تظهر الأعراض على شكل طفح أو بثور أو تقرحات في بعض الأحيان مثل:

- ارتفاع الحرارة أو الحمى أو آلام
- تورم الغدد وتقرح
- طفح
- قرحة الجلد المتعددة

وتشمل الأعراض المعتادة:

- طفح جلدي أو آفات جلدية تهيبة بالقرب أو بعيدًا، خاصة في مراحله المبكرة التي تصاب بزيادة 95% عادةً القابلة للشفاء في 2-4 أسابيع
- تورم أو آفات جلدية أو تقرحات في الفم
- أو تورم أو آفات جلدية أو تقرحات في العنق أو الفم، وقد يمتد ذلك من دون علاج جلدي

ويتمثل أول بؤرة من العدوى بـ mpox بطفح الحمى الذي يستمر إلى 4-14 يومًا بعد الأعراض.

يرتبط العدوى بـ mpox بطفح الحمى الذي يستمر إلى 4-14 يومًا بعد الأعراض.

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يرتبط العدوى بـ mpox بطفح الحمى الذي يستمر إلى 4-14 يومًا بعد الأعراض.

General information

Access [here](#)

Information for contacts

Access [here](#)

Information for cases

Access [here](#)

Translated resources

Indonesian assets can be found [here](#).



The screenshot shows the NSW Health website with the following content:

- Page title: **Mpx (cacar monyet) lembar fakta**
- Section: **Fact sheets**
- Sub-section: **Control guidelines**
- Text: **Mpx (cacar monyet) lembar fakta**
- Text: **Apa itu mpx?**
- Text: **Apa saja gejala mpx?**

General information

Access [here](#)

The screenshot shows the NSW Health website with the following content:

- Page title: **Informasi bagi orang yang pernah mengalami kontak dengan mpx (cacar monyet)**
- Section: **Fact sheets**
- Sub-section: **Control guidelines**
- Text: **Informasi bagi orang yang pernah mengalami kontak dengan mpx (cacar monyet)**
- Text: **Bagaimana saya bisa tahu bahwa saya telah mengalami kontak dengan mpx?**
- Text: **Apa yang harus saya lakukan bila saya pernah berkontak dengan seseorang yang menderita mpx?**

Information for contacts

Access [here](#)

The screenshot shows the NSW Health website with the following content:

- Page title: **Informasi bagi penderita mpx (cacar monyet)**
- Section: **Fact sheets**
- Sub-section: **Control guidelines**
- Text: **Informasi bagi penderita mpx (cacar monyet)**
- Text: **Apa saja gejala mpx?**

Information for cases

Access [here](#)

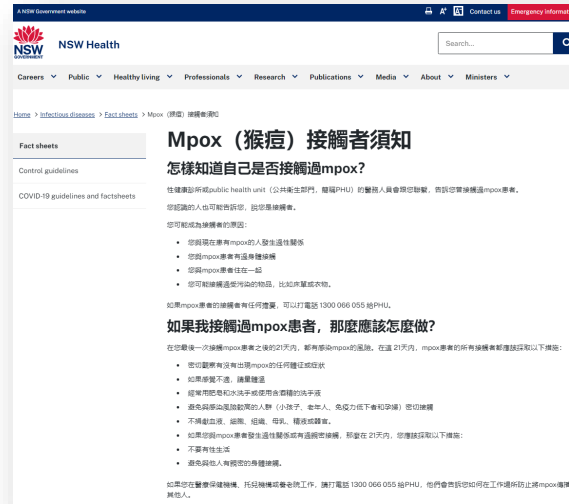
Translated resources

Chinese Simplified assets can be found [here](#).



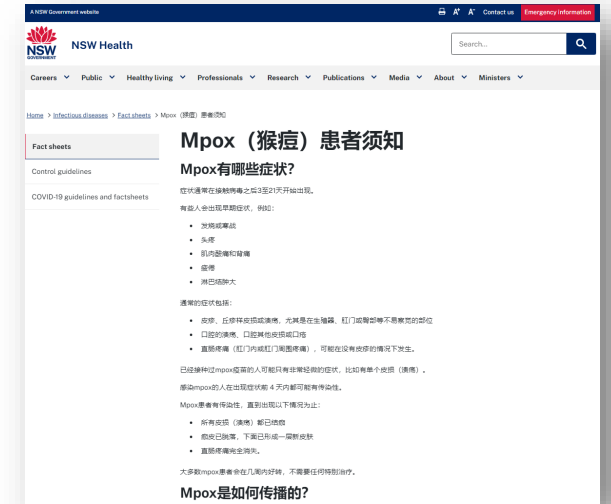
General information

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Information for contacts

Access [here](#)



Information for cases

Access [here](#)

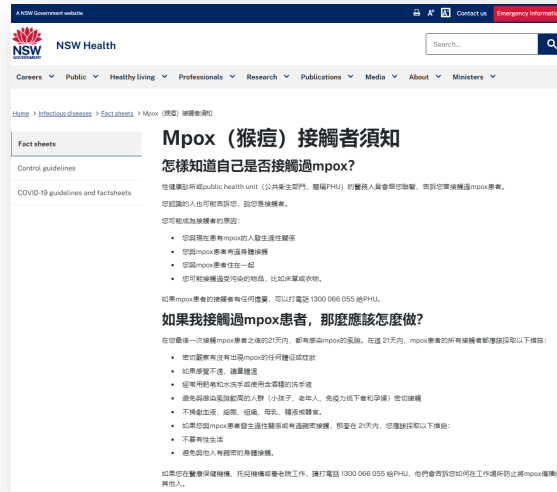
Translated resources

Chinese Traditional assets can be found [here](#).



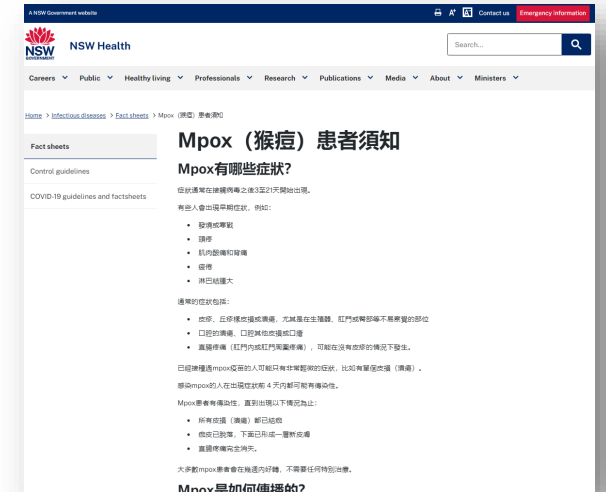
General information

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Translated resources

Portuguese assets can be found [here](#).



NSW Health

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Fact sheets

Mpox (varíola dos macacos)

O que é a mpox?

A mpox é uma infecção causada pelo vírus da varíola dos macacos. Desde maio de 2022, tem havido um aumento global nos casos de mpox, inclusive na Austrália.

A infecção acontece predominantemente através do contato pele a pele ou de atividades sexuais. As pessoas com maior risco de contrair mpox em NSW são homens que têm relações sexuais com outros homens.

Desde janeiro de 2023, tem havido um surto com uma estirpe mais grave da mpox na África Central e Oriental.

Quais são os sintomas da mpox?

Os sintomas geralmente começam de 3 a 21 dias após a exposição.

Algumas pessoas apresentam sintomas precoces, tais como:

- febre ou calafrios
- dor de cabeça
- dores musculares e dor nas costas
- cansaço
- gânglios linfáticos inchados.

Os sintomas usuais incluem:

- erupções de pele, feridas ou lesões parecidas com espinhas/borbulhas, principalmente em áreas difíceis de ver, como nos órgãos genitais, ânus ou nádegas
- úlceras, lesões ou feridas na boca
- dor anal (dor no ou ao redor do ânus), que pode ocorrer sem nenhuma erupção na pele.

Pessoas com infecção por mpox podem transmitir a infecção até 4 dias antes de os sintomas começarem.

Pessoas com mpox podem transmitir a infecção até:

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NSW Health

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Fact sheets

Informações para pessoas que estiveram em contato com a mpox (varíola dos macacos)

Como saber se estive em contato com a mpox?

Um profissional de saúde da clínica de saúde sexual ou de public health unit (unidade de saúde pública) (PHU), o avisará se esteve em contato com alguém com mpox.

Talvez uma pessoa que você conhece também pode avisá-lo que é um contato.

Motivos pelos quais você pode ser um contato:

- você teve relações sexuais com alguém que agora tem mpox
- você teve contato físico com alguém com mpox
- você mora com alguém com mpox
- você pode ter tido contato com itens contaminados, tais como roupas de cama ou roupas pessoais.

Se você for um contato de alguém com mpox, pode contatar sua PHU no número 1300 066 055, se estiver preocupado.

O que devo fazer se tive contato com alguém com mpox?

Há risco de ficar doente com mpox por 21 dias após seu último contato com alguém com mpox. Durante 21 dias, todas as pessoas que tiveram contato com alguém com mpox devem:

- ficar atentos a quaisquer sinais ou sintomas de mpox
- medir suas temperaturas, se não estiverem se sentindo bem
- lavar as mãos com água e sabão ou usar um higienizador de mãos à base de álcool com frequência
- evitar contato próximo com pessoas com maior risco de infecção (crianças pequenas, idosos, pessoas com o sistema imunológico fraco e grávidas)

Information for contacts

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Fact sheets

Informações para pessoas com mpox (varíola dos macacos)

Quais são os sintomas da mpox?

Os sintomas geralmente começam de 3 a 21 dias após a exposição ao vírus.

Algumas pessoas apresentam sintomas precoces, tais como:

- febre ou calafrios
- dor de cabeça
- dores musculares e dor nas costas
- cansaço
- gânglios linfáticos inchados.

Os sintomas usuais incluem:

- erupções de pele, feridas ou lesões parecidas com espinhas/borbulhas, principalmente em áreas difíceis de ver, como nos órgãos genitais, ânus ou nádegas
- úlceras, lesões ou feridas na boca
- dor anal (dor no ou ao redor do ânus), que pode ocorrer sem nenhuma erupção na pele.

Pessoas que já estão vacinadas contra a mpox talvez tenham apenas sintomas bem leves, tais como uma única lesão (ferida).

Pessoas com infecção por mpox podem transmitir a infecção até 4 dias antes de os sintomas começarem.

Pessoas com mpox podem transmitir a infecção até:

- todas as lesões (feridas) terem formado crostas
- as crostas terem caído e uma nova camada de pele ter se formado por baixo
- todo o dor anal ter passado completamente.

Information for cases

Access [here](#)

Translated resources

Spanish assets can be found [here](#).



Home > Infectious diseases > Fact sheets > Mpx (viruela del mono)

Mpx (viruela del mono)

¿Qué es la mpx?

La mpx es una infección causada por el virus de la viruela del mono. Desde mayo de 2022, ha habido un aumento global de mpx, incluida Australia.

La infección ocurre principalmente por contacto directo de piel con piel o actividad sexual. Las personas en mayor riesgo de tener mpx en NSW son los hombres que tienen relaciones sexuales con hombres.

Desde enero de 2023, ha habido un brote de una cepa más grave de mpx en África central y oriental.

¿Cuáles son los síntomas de la mpx?

Los síntomas usualmente comienzan 3-21 días después de la exposición al virus.

Algunas personas tienen síntomas tempranos como:

- fiebre o escalofríos
- dolor de cabeza
- dolores musculares y de espalda
- cansancio
- ganglios linfáticos inflamados.

Los síntomas usuales incluyen:

- sarpullidos, lesiones parecidas a granos o llagas, particularmente en áreas difíciles de ver como los genitales, ano o nalgas
- úlceras, blemas o llagas en la boca
- dolor rectal (dolor dentro y alrededor del ano), que puede ocurrir sin un sarpullido.

Las personas con mpx pueden ser infecciosas hasta 4 días antes del comienzo de los síntomas.

Las personas con mpx son infecciosas hasta cuando:

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Información para personas que han tenido contacto con la mpx (viruela del mono)

¿Cómo sé si he estado en contacto con la mpx?

Un profesional de la salud de una clínica de salud sexual o public health unit (unidad de salud pública), le informará si ha estado en contacto con alguien con mpx.

También es posible que alguien que conoce le diga que usted es un contacto.

Razones por las que usted podría ser un contacto:

- ha tenido relaciones sexuales con alguien que ahora tiene mpx
- ha tenido contacto físico con alguien con mpx
- vive con alguien que tiene mpx
- puede haber tenido contacto con objetos contaminados, como ropa de cama o prendas de vestir.

Si usted es un contacto de alguien con mpx puede comunicarse con su PHU en el 1300 066 055, si tiene alguna inquietud.

¿Qué debo hacer si he tenido contacto con alguien que tiene mpx?

Existe el riesgo de enfermarse con mpx durante 21 días después de su último contacto con alguien con mpx.

Durante 21 días, todas las personas que han estado en contacto con alguien con mpx deberán:

- monitorear de cerca cualquier signo o síntoma de mpx
- tomar la temperatura si se siente mal
- lavarse las manos con agua y jabón o usar un desinfectante de manos a base de alcohol frecuentemente
- evitar el contacto cercano con personas en mayor riesgo de infección (niños pequeños, personas mayores, personas con sistemas inmunológicos débiles, y personas embarazadas)

Information for contacts

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Home > Infectious diseases > Fact sheets > Información para personas con mpx (viruela del mono)

Información para personas con mpx (viruela del mono)

¿Cuáles son los síntomas de la mpx?

Los síntomas usualmente comienzan 3-21 días después de la exposición al virus.

Algunas personas tienen síntomas tempranos como:

- fiebre o escalofríos
- dolor de cabeza
- dolores musculares y de espalda
- cansancio
- ganglios linfáticos inflamados.

Los síntomas usuales incluyen:

- sarpullidos, lesiones parecidas a berris o llagas, particularmente en áreas difíciles de ver como los genitales, ano o nalgas
- úlceras, lesiones o llagas en la boca
- dolor rectal (dolor dentro y alrededor del ano), que puede ocurrir sin un sarpullido.

Las personas que se han vacunado contra la mpx podrán tener síntomas leves únicamente, como una sola lesión (lagas).

Las personas infectadas con mpx pueden ser contagiosas por hasta 4 días antes de que los síntomas comiencen.

Las personas con mpx son contagiosas hasta cuando:

- todas las lesiones (llagas) tienen costras
- se han caído las costras y una capa fresca de piel se ha formado debajo
- cualquier dolor rectal ha desaparecido totalmente.

La mayoría de las personas con mpx se mejoran dentro de unas semanas sin necesitar un tratamiento específico.

Information for cases

Access [here](#)

Translated resources

Thai assets can be found [here](#).



The screenshot shows the NSW Health website with a search bar and navigation menu. The main content is in Thai, titled "Mpox (โรคฝีดาษลิง) Mpox คืออะไร?". It includes a brief description of the disease, its symptoms, and a list of symptoms. The text is in Thai and provides general information about the disease.

General information

Access [here](#)

The screenshot shows the NSW Health website with a search bar and navigation menu. The main content is in Thai, titled "ข้อมูลสำหรับผู้ติดต่อผู้ที่เป็น mpox (โรคฝีดาษลิง) จะรู้ได้อย่างไรว่าเคยติดต่อกับผู้เป็น mpox?". It provides information on how to identify contacts and what to do if you have been in contact with someone who has mpox. The text is in Thai and provides specific information for contacts.

Information for contacts

Access [here](#)

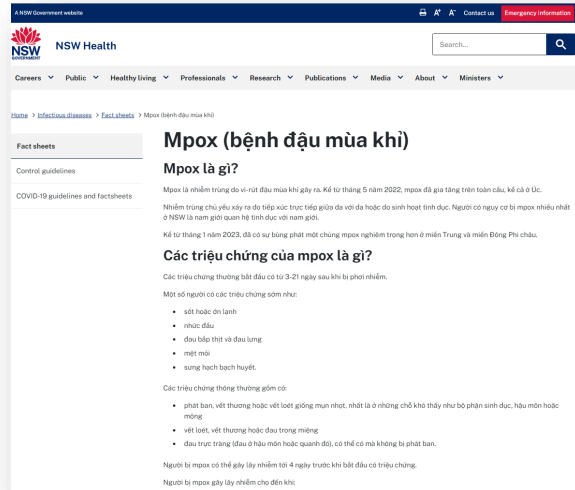
The screenshot shows the NSW Health website with a search bar and navigation menu. The main content is in Thai, titled "ข้อมูลสำหรับผู้ป่วยเป็น mpox (โรคฝีดาษลิง) อาการของ mpox เป็นอย่างไร?". It provides information on the symptoms of mpox, how to recognize them, and what to do if you have symptoms. The text is in Thai and provides specific information for cases.

Information for cases

Access [here](#)

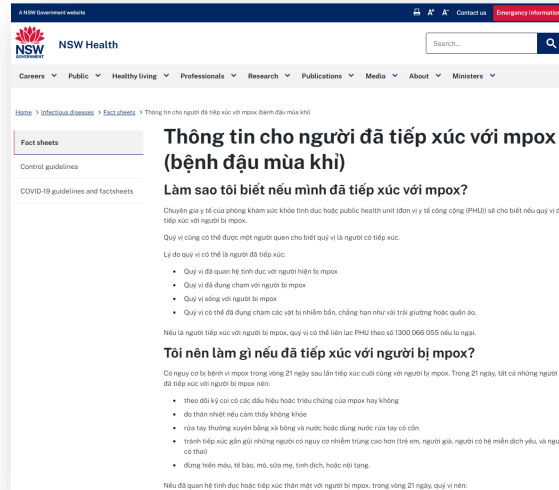
Translated resources

Vietnam assets can be found [here](#).



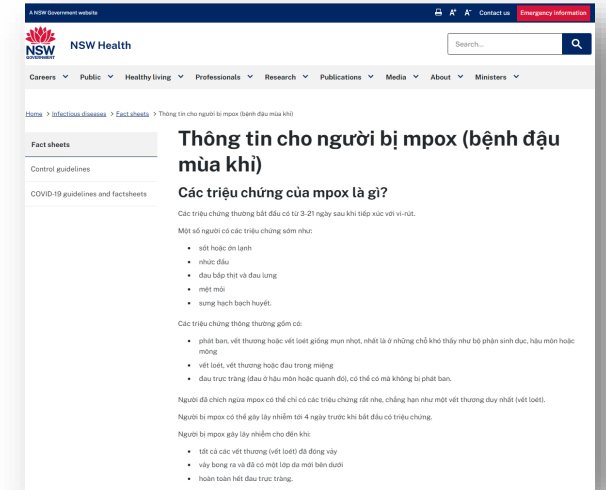
General information

Access [here](#)



Information for contacts

Access [here](#)



Information for cases

Access [here](#)

