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Inside C2

Tuesday, July 12 2022

# Abortion bans force U.S. students to rethink college plans

July 11 (Reuters) - With its excellent academic and music programs, Oberlin College in Ohio seemed like a perfect fit for Nina Huang, a California high school student who plays flute and piano and hopes to eventually study medicine or law

But Huang, 16, said she crossed the college off her application list after Ohio enacted a near-total ban on abortion last month. She now plans to cast a wider net for schools in states with less restrictive laws.

"I don't want to go to school in a state where there is an abortion ban," she said.

The U.S. Supreme Court's decision in June to overturn the 1973 Roe v. Wade case that legalized abortion nationwide has some students rethinking their higher education plans as states rush to ban or curtail abortion, according to interviews with 20 students and college advisers across the country.

While it has long been the case that some students hesitated to attend schools in places with different political leanings than their own, recent moves by conservative states on issues such as abortion and LGBTQ+ rights have deepened the country's polarization.

For some students, the restrictions raise fears that they won't be able to get an abortion if they need one or that they will face discrimination for gender differences. Others said they worried about facing racial prejudice or being politically ostracized.

"I'm only in high school right now, and I'm still finding out who I am," said Samira Murad, 17, who will be a senior this fall at Stuyvesant High School in New York. "I don't want to move somewhere I can't be myself because of laws put in place."

It is too soon to determine whether such concerns will affect

admissions in a measurable way, and evidence from other recent divisive state laws suggests there may be little overall impact.

But in the wake of Roe's overturn, college counselors said abortion has figured prominently in



many conversations with clients, with some going as far as nixing their dream schools.

"Some of our students have explicitly stated that they will not apply to colleges and universities in states which may infringe on their access to reproductive rights," said Daniel Santos, chief executive

of the Florida college counseling company Prepory.

'TOPIC OF CON-CERN' Kristen Willmott, a counselor with Top Tier Admissions in Massachusetts, said

students she works with have told her they are taking some top schools in Texas, Florida and Tennessee off their application lists due to their restrictive abortion laws.

Alexis Prisco, who is entering her senior year at Eastern Technical High School in Maryland, had planned to apply to her parents' alma mater, Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri.

She feels wary, however, after the state enacted a law effectively banning abortion.

"Now my mom has warned me that I need to be very careful when applying to schools in states with trigger laws," said Prisco, 17, referring to bans designed to take effect once the Supreme Court overturned Roe.

Washington University declined to comment but shared a June 24 statement in which university leaders acknowledged the fears and frustration felt by some after the court ruling. Oberlin College did not respond to requests for comment.

Several students raised similar concerns about attending college in North Carolina after the state in 2016 passed a law restricting which bathrooms transgender people could use, said counselor Jayson Weingarten of New York-based Ivy Coach.

But he said many still chose to attend Duke University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Admissions statistics from UNC show the number of applicants increased by 14% between 2016 and 2017 despite individual students' unease.



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# WEALEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

07//09//2022

### **British Prime Minister** Resigns

**British Prime** Minister Boris Johnson announced his resignation as the leader of the Conservative party, but will temporarily act as prime minister until a new leader is elected. Johnson felt very distressed that he could not continue to deliver on his promise to voters. He said,

"Millions voted for us in 2019, many for the first time. I want to say to these millions thank you



for your incredible support. It is, of course, very painful to be unable to complete many ideas and plans."

The Conservative party that still holds a sizeable majority in the UK parliament will elect a replacement and that person will become the fourth prime minister in the six years since the Brexit referendum of 2016.

Johnson will always be known at home and in the rest of the world as one of the main architects of Brexit.



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### **Editor's Choice**



Akie Abe, wife of late former Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, who was shot while campaigning for a parliamentary election, sits in a vehicle carrying Abe's body to a night vigil at a temple, in Tokyo, Japan. REUTERS/Kim Kyung-Hoon

amid the country's economic crisis, in Colombo, Sri Lanka. REUTERS/Dinuka Liyanawatte



Lena, 58, reacts near her critically wounded dog Hera, during a Russian military strike, as Russia's attack on Ukraine continues, in Kostiantynivka, Ukraine. REUTERS/Gleb Garanich



Demonstrators protest inside the President's House, after President Gotabaya Rajapaksa fled



A supporter of VMRO-DPMNE, North Macedonia's biggest opposition party, waves a flag while rallying in Skopje, North Macedonia. REUTERS/Ognen Teofilovski



A cow moves past a burning car that, according to fire officials, caught fire by an electrical short circuit after it was stuck in a water-logged road following heavy rains in Ahmedabad. India. **REUTERS/Amit Dave** 



Britain's Catherine, the Duchess of Cambridge and Britain's Prince William, Duke of Cambridge and their son Prince George in the royal box ahead of the men's Wimbledon singles final between Serbia's Novak Djokovic and Australia's Nick Kyrgios.

**BUSINESS** 

# Southern Make Today Different

#### WHO Determines Monkeypox Is Not An International Public Health Emergency 'At Present'

Compiled And Edited By John T. Robbins, Southern Daily Editor



World Health Organization (WHO) Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus attends a press conference organised by the Geneva Association of United Nations Correspondents (ACANU) amid the COVID-19 outbreak, caused by the novel coronavirus, at the WHO headquarters in Geneva, on July 3, 2020. (Fabrice Coffrini/AFP via Getty Images)

The World Health Organization (WHO) has determined that the outbreak of monkeypox across multiple countries does not constitute a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) "at present," according to WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus and the International Health Response (IHR) Emergency Com-

In the meeting statement, released on June 25, the WHO determined that monkeypox is currently not at the extent that establishes a PHEIC, which is defined as an "extraordinary event" that constitutes public health risks to other states through international transmission and requires a coordinated international response.

Some members of the WHO committee dissented, though the majority agreed with this decision. Monkeypox cases have been decreasing or plateauing in

countries that first experienced the outbreak. Since May, 3,040 cases have been reported in 47 countries, with one death in an immunocompromised individual, according to the WHO's report.



World Health Organization Headquarters In Atlanta Georgis

So far, the vast majority of confirmed cases of monkeypox are male, and mostly among gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men, often presenting with lesions localized at or around the genitals, as well as rashes

More investigation is needed to understand the transmission of the virus, though the WHO suspected that the trends in case numbers may be associated with international gatherings and LGBTQI+ Pride events that encouraged sexual encounters. WHO Advises International Collaboration

Currently, the outbreak has involved mostly countries that had no previous reported history of the virus, with European countries seeming to be the most impacted with the highest number of cases. Though a global plan is currently deemed to be unnecessary, the committee advised cases to be closely monitored and reviewed for a few weeks. Countries can reevaluate this advice if there are significant changes to the disease progression once more information becomes available.

The committee concluded that there may be a reassessment if there is strong evidence of significant increases in case numbers in the next 21 days, occurrence of cases in sex workers, and significant spread to other countries or countries already endemic to the disease.

It also advised checking for infection in vulnerable groups such as immunosuppressed people and children, as well as similar infections in animals or changes in virulence or behavior of the virus, which may all warrant a reassessment of the situation.



This 2003 electron microscope image made available by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention shows mature, oval-shaped monkeypox virions, left, and spherical immature virions, right, obtained from a sample of human skin associated with the 2003 prairie dog outbreak. (CDC via AP/ Cynthia S. Goldsmith, Russell Regner)

The committee advised that countries should collaborate with each other and the WHO and follow the guidance of the WHO to assist other countries.

MONKEYPOX GUIDANCE SYMPTOMS

What is Monkeypox? Monkeypox is a zoonotic disease that can make you sick including a rash, which may look like pimples or blisters, often with an earlier flu-like illness. Zoonotic diseases are infectious diseases that are transmitted between species, from animals to humans (or from humans to animals and humans to humans).

Monkeypox can spread to anyone through close, personal, often skin-to-skin contact including: • Direct and/ or sexual contact with monkeypox rash, sores, or scabs from a person with monkeypox. • Contact with objects, fabrics (clothing, bedding, or towels), and surfaces that have been used by a person with monkeypox. • Contact with respiratory secretions, through kissing or prolonged

face-to-face contact. What to do if you've been exposed Although the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) currently considers Monkeypox's risk to the general public as low, cases across the world are continuing to rise. If you believe you have been exposed to someone with monkeypox, please take the following precautions: • Notify your healthcare provider immediately for consultation. • Avoid gatherings, especially if they involve close, personal, skinto-skin contact.



 Think about the people you have had close, personal, or sexual contact within the last 21 days, including people you met through dating apps. You might be asked to share this information if you have received a monkeypox diagnosis, to help stop the spread. • Fever • Headache • Muscle aches and backache • Swollen lymph nodes • Chills or exhaustion OCEE 06/16/2022 H C PHTX. OR G For additional Monkeypox undates and information, please visit the CDC's website. Monkeypox symptoms usually start within two weeks of exposure to the virus, and within one to three days (sometimes longer) after the appearance of fever, people will develop rashes or sores

Many recent monkeypox patients first developed rashes in the mouth or around the genitals or anus, which deviates from past cases. Related

**CDC Issues New Guidance** On Monkeypox Symptoms

Amid a rising number of reported monkeypox cases in the U.S., the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention released new guidance Tuesday on how to identify the virus based on the symptoms doctors have observed in newly confirmed patients.

Some recent infections have presented differently than past cases in Africa, where monkeypox is endemic in 11 countries. Traditionally, people with monkeypox have developed a fever, swollen lymph nodes, headaches and muscle aches, followed by a rash that starts on their face or in their mouth then spreads to other parts of their bodyparticularly the hands and feet



Now, patients are first experiencing a rash in the mouth or around the genitals or anus. And instead of widespread rashes, some patients are seeing patches of lesions in areas other than the face, hands or feet. What's more, the lesions usually start flat and progress to fluid-blisters. But in recent cases, lesions are appearing at different stages within the same area of the body.

In some cases, flu-like symptoms developed after the rash. but other people didn't have those symptoms at all. Other reported symptoms include pain in or around the anus and rectum, rectal bleeding, proctitis (painful inflammation of the rectum lining) or the feeling of needing a bowel movement even though the bowels are empty.

As of Thursday, the CDC has confirmed 100 monkeypox cases in 20 states and the District of Columbia, with California (21). New York (17) and Illinois(13) seeing the largest number of cases. (Courtesy https://www.nbcnewvork.com/)

First Cases Of Monkeypox Seen In Houston, Harris County

HOUSTON-Officials from the Houston Health Department confirmed the first case of monkeypox is now in the Houston area

The city's health department announced the case on Saturday, saying the person who lives in Houston started to develop symptoms after traveling internationally.

Health officials say they did not need to be hospitalized and are now isolated at home. The Houston Health Department says the threat remains low to those in the area. Additionally, officials with the Harris County Public Health later announced that an out-of-state resident was also diagnosed with the virus. That person has reportedly since left the county and has returned to their home state.



Epidemiologists will be reaching out to those who had close contact with the individuals.

"Monkeypox is transmitted through close contact with an infected person or animal. It can also be transmitted from person to person by inhaling large respiratory droplets or through close contact with body fluids and lesions, as well as bedding and other contaminated materials," according to information provided by Harris County Public Health. Monkeypox typically begins as a flu-like illness with individuals having a fever, rash, or swollen lymph nodes. As of June 18, 2022, the Center for Disease Control has confirmed three cases in Texas and 114 in the nation. (Courtesy https://www.click2houston.com/) Related

> Dr. Scott Gottlieb Says Rising Monkeypox Cases Show Its Spread Is 'Pretty Wide' KEYPOINTS

The rising number of monkeypox cases in the U.S. and Europe suggests the virus has already spread widely across communities, Dr. Scott Gottlieb told CNBC on Friday

Gottlieb's remarks come two days after U.S. health officials confirmed a case of the virus in a man from Massachusetts who recently traveled to Canada. The New York City Department of Health said Thursday it's investigating a possible case in a man who's being

treated at NYC Health + Hospitals Bellevue.

the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in a briefing

The people most likely to be at risk are close personal contacts of an infected person, such as household members or health

care workers who may have treated them, she said. With this version of virus, people generally recover in two to four weeks,

Monkeypox is less contagious than COVID-19 One factor that helped COVID-19 spread rapidly across the globe was the fact that it is very contagious. That's even more

true of the variants that have emerged in the past year. Epidemiologists point to a disease's RO value — the average number

of people you'd expect an infected person to pass the disease

along to. For a disease outbreak to grow, the R0 must be high-

er than 1. For the original version of COVID-19, the number

was somewhere between 2 and 3. For the omicron variant, that

Although the recent spread of monkeypox cases is alarming,

the virus is far less contagious than COVID-19, according to

Jo Walker, an epidemiologist at Yale School of Public Health.

they said. 'It could spread between humans, but not very ef-

ficiently in a way that could sustain itself onward without con-

That's a big reason that public health authorities, including the

WHO, are expressing confidence that cases of monkeypox

will not suddenly skyrocket. "This is a containable situation,"

Because monkeypox is closely related to smallpox,

Monkeypox and smallpox are both members of the Orthopox

family of viruses. Smallpox, which once killed millions of peo-

ple every year, was eradicated in 1980 by a successful world-

wide campaign of vaccines. The smallpox vaccine is about

85% effective against monkeypox, the WHO says, although

These viruses are closely related to each other, and now we

have the benefit of all those years of research and diagnostics

and treatments and in vaccines that will be brought to bear

Some countries, including the U.S., have held smallpox

vaccines in strategic reserve in case the virus ever reemerged.

Now, those can be used to contain a monkeypox outbreak.

upon the situation now." said Lewis of the WHO.

stantly being reintroduced from animal populations."

Van Kerkhove said Monday at the public session.

there are already vaccines

that effectiveness wanes overtime.

"Most estimates from earlier

outbreaks have had an RO of

less than one. With that, you

can have clusters of cases, even

outbreaks, but they will even-

tually die out on their own?

scientists find, and the death rate is less than 1%

number is about 8. a recent study found.

The rising number of monkeypox cases in the U.S. and Europe suggest the virus has already spread widely across communities, but it won't likely cause a major epidemic like Covid. Pfizer board member and former FDA Commissioner Dr. Scott Gottlieb told CNBC on Friday



Former FDA Commissioner Dr. Scott Gottlieb On "Squawk Box."

"Now that there's been community spread, it may be hard to fully snub this out. I don't think it's going to become a major epidemic because this is a virus that's difficult to spread," Gottlieb said on "Squawk Box."

Monkeypox is a rare viral illness that begins with flu-like symptoms and the swelling of lymph nodes, eventually progressing to a rash on the body and face. Monkeypox spreads through open contact with the sores of a person infected, and has a long incubation period of 21 days or more, according to Gottlieb. He said this means many people may be incubating the virus since patients infected were likely undiagnosed or misdiagnosed.

Gottlieb's remarks come two days after U.S. health officials confirmed a case of the virus in a man from Massachusetts who recently traveled to Canada. The New York City Department of Health said Thursday it's investigating a possible case in a man who's being treated at NYC Health + Hospitals/Bellevue.

Confirmed and Suspected Monkeypox Cases in the United States



Monkeypox, which reemerged in Nigeria in 2017, has been spreading in several countries in the last few weeks, leaving health officials scrambling to warn clinicians and the public about the virus. Gottlieb added that there have been numerous disconnected cases, indicating that the spread in the community is "pretty wide." He said there might be a lot more infection than what health officials have found since it has such a long incubation period and doctors don't know to look for it yet.

But he said the U.S. could just see a low level of spread that "just becomes hard to stop" since it may be difficult to deploy public health measures, such as mass immunization using the Vaccinia virus vaccine.

He noted that the virus is endemic in some countries, with the Democratic Republic of the Congo reporting anywhere from five to 10,000 cases a year. (Courtesy https:// www.cnbc.com/)

# Southern Make Today Different

#### **Monkeypox Outbreak Is Primarily Spreading Through** Sex, WHO Officials Say

Compiled And Edited By John T. Robbins, Southern Daily Editor



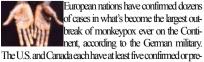
**Kev Point** 

\*European nations have confirmed dozens of cases in what's become the largest outbreak of monkeypox ever on the Continent, according to the German military.

\*The U.S. has confirmed at least two cases and Canada has confirmed at least five so far. Belgium just introduced a mandatory 21-day quarantine for monkeypox patients.

An outbreak of the monkeypox virus in North America and Europe is primarily spreading through sex among men with about 200 confirmed and suspected cases across at least a dozen countries, World Health Organization (WHO) officials said on Monday. The outbreak has quickly advanced across Europe and North America over the last week and is expected to be far more widespread as more doctors look for the signs and symptoms. Two confirmed and one suspected case of monkeypox in the U.K. were reported to the WHO just 10 days ago, the first cases this year outside of Africa where the virus has generally circulated at low levels over the last 40 years, the organization said.

"We've seen a few cases in Europe over the last five years, just in travelers, but this is the first time we're seeing cases across many countries at the same time in people who have not traveled to the endemic regions in Africa." Dr. Rosamund Lewis. who runs the WHO's smallpox research, said in a O&A livestreamed on the organization's social media channels.



sumed cases so far. Belgium just introduced a mandatory 21day quarantine for monkeypox patients. The WHO convened an emergency meeting this weekend via video conference to look at the virus, identify those most at risk and study its transmission. The organization will hold a second global meeting on monkeypox next week to more thoroughly study the risks and treatments available to fight the virus. While the virus itself is not a sexually transmitted infection, which are generally spread through semen and vaginal fluids, the most recent surge in cases appears to have been spread among men who have sex with other men. WHO officials said, emphasizing that anyone can contract monkeypox.

"Many diseases can be spread through sexual contact. You could get a cough or a cold through sexual contact, but it doesn't mean that it's a sexually transmitted disease," said Andy Seale, who advises the WHO on HIV, hepatitis and other sexually transmitted infections. The virus is spread through

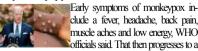
close contact with people, animals or material infected with the virus. It enters the body through broken skin, the respiratory tract, the eves, nose and mouth. Though human-to-human transmission is believed to occur through respiratory droplets as well, that method requires prolonged face-to-face contact because the droplets cannot travel more than a few feet, ac-



This is a virus that is super stable outside the human host, so it can live on bjects like blankets and things like nat." Dr. Scott Gottlieb told CNBC in

a separate interview Monday on "Squawk Box." "And so you can see situations where people become reluctant to try on clothing, things like that, where it could become disruptive in areas where this is spreading, like New York City.'

He said to expect more confirmed cases in the U.S. in the coming weeks as doctors and public health officials reevaluate patients who have presented with symptoms and the virus continues to spread. Monkeypox is a disease caused by a virus in the same family as smallbox but is not as severe, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. However. monkeypox can kill as many as 1 in 10 people who contract the disease, based on observations in Africa, according to the CDC. The vaccine used to prevent smallpox appears to be about 85% effective in guarding against monkeypox in observational research in Africa, WHO officials said. But the vaccines aren't widely available so it's important to reserve them for populations that are most at risk, said Maria Van Kerkhove, the WHO's leading epidemiologist on zoonotic diseases. She said the WHO will be teaming up with vaccine makers to see if they can ramp up production.



muscle aches and low energy, WHO officials said. That then progresses to a rash on the face, hands, feet, eyes, mouth or genitals that turns

into raised bumps, or papules, that then become blisters that often resemble chicken pox. Those can then fill with a white fluid, becoming a pustule, that breaks and scahs over Gottlieb described it as a disabling disease that can last two to four months and has a lengthy 21-day incubation period.

'I don't think this is going to be uncontrolled spread in the same way that we tolerated the Covid-19 epidemic," Gottlieb said. "But there is a possibility now this has gotten into the community if in fact it's more pervasive than what we're measuring right now, that becomes hard to snuff out." (Courtesy cnbc.



### COMMUNITY

### Monkeypox Is Not like COVID-19 — That Is Good

Spallanzani infectious disease hospital Director Francesco Vaia talks to reporters at the end of a news conference Friday in Rome. (Photo/Andrew Medichini/AP)

The recent headlines about a sudden emergence of an unusual disease, spreading case by case across countries and continents may, for some, evoke memories of early 2020. But monkeypox is not like COVID-19—and in a good way. Health officials worldwide have turned their attention to a new outbreak of monkeypox, a virus normally found in central and west Africa that has appeared across Europe and the U.S. in recent weeks—even in people who have not traveled to Africa at all. But experts say that, while it's important for public health officials to be on the lookout for monkeypox, the virus is extremely unlikely to spin out into an uncontrolled worldwide pandemic in the same way that COVID-19 did.

"Let's just say right off the top that monkeypox and COVID are not the same disease," said Dr. Rosamund Lewis, head of Smallpox Secretariat at the World Health Organization, at a public O&A session on Monday.

For starters, monkeypox spreads much less easily than COVID-19. Scientists have been studying monkeypox since it was first discovered in humans more than 50 years ago. And its similarities to small pox mean it can be combated in many of the same ways. As a result, scientists are already familiar with how monkeypox spreads, how it presents, and how to treat and contain it—giving health authorities a much bigger head start on containing it.



Scientists already know how it spreads, and it's different than COVID Monkeypox typically requires

very close contact to spread most often skin-to-skin contact, or prolonged physical contact with clothes or bedding that was used by an infected person. By contrast, COVID-19 spreads quickly and easily. Coronavirus can spread simply by talking with another person, or sharing a room, or in rare cases, being inside a room that ar infected person had previously been in.

Transmission is really happening from close physical contact, skin-to-skin contact. It's quite different from COVID in that sense." said Dr. Maria Van Kerkhove, an infectious disease epidemiologist with the WHO. The classic symptom of monkeypox is a rash that often begins on the face, then spreads to a person's limbs or other parts of the body.

"The incubation from time of exposure to appearance of lesions is anywhere between five days to about 21 days, so can be quite long," said Dr. Boghuma Kabisen Titanji, an infectious disease physician and virologist at Emory University in Atlanta. The current outbreak has seen some different patterns, experts say - particularly, that the rash begins in the genital area first, and may not spread across the body. Either way, experts say, it is typically through physical contact of that rash that the virus spreads.



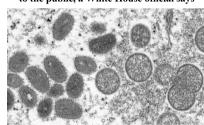
One a two-dose vaccine called Jynneos, is also approved for company will provide more in the coming months.

use against monkeypox. About a thousand doses are available in the Strategic National Stockpile, the CDC says, and the We have already worked to secure sufficient supply of effec-

The FDA has two vaccines already approved for use against

tive treatments and vaccines to prevent those exposed from contracting monkeypox and treating people who've been affected," said Dr. Raj Panjabi of the White House pandemic office, in an interview with NPR.

Monkeypox likely isn't much of a threat to the public, a White House official says



This 2003 electron microscope image made available by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention shows mature, oval-shaped monkeypox virus particles, left, and spherical immature particles, right.

Cynthia S. Goldsmith, Russell Regner/CDC via AP

The risk posed to the U.S. general public from ongoing outbreaks of monkeypox cases reported in Europe, the U.K. and Canada is low, a White House official told Morning Edition on Monday Dr Rai Paniabi Senior Director for Global Health Security and Riodefense at the National Security Council says the fewerthan 10 cases seen in the United States so far have not been severe — "flu-like symptoms and a rash which can be painful but resolves in two to four weeks" — and aren't likely

Historically in countries with weaker health care systems less than 1% of patients have died from this milder strain," Panjabi said. "We have access to vaccines and even treatments here in the U.S., and so the risk we believe is substantially lower." In dozens of cases from other U.S. outbreaks over the past 20

vears, all patients fully recovered, he said. So far in the U.S., one case of monkeypox has been confirmed in Massachusetts. A few more are suspected in New York, Florida and Utah, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The cases all involve people who have recently travelled abroad. "We're in the early days of this response," said Capt. Jennifer McQuiston, deputy director of the CDC's division of high consequence pathogens and pathology, at a briefing, "It's likely that there are going to be additional cases reported in the United



The virus usually spreads from person to person through sustained, skin-to-skin contact with someone with rashes or

"What we're talking about here is close contact. It's not a situation where if you're passing someone in the grocery store. they're going to be at risk for monkeypox," McQuiston said. And while anyone can contract or spread the virus, health officials say many of the people affected identify as gay or bisexual

"Monkeypox appears to be circulating globally in parts of the gay community," says Dr. John Brooks, medical epidemiologist with the CDC's division of HIV prevention.

In the recent cases, Brooks says the rash "is showing up in different parts of the body than we'd typically expect to see it," in some cases in the genital area. He wants health care providers to be aware that people coming in for a sexually transmitted disease evaluation may need to be checked for monkeypox, if there's been an exposure. (Courtesy npr.org)