



## Yavapai County

Our Mission: "Yavapai County will serve and protect its citizens through efficient management of all its resources to enhance the lives of those we serve."



**For Immediate Release**

**Friday, August 05, 2022**

**For further information, contact:**

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### YCCHS Update:

The HHS Secretary Xavier Becerra, under the direction of President Biden, declared Monkeypox as a Public Health Emergency on August 4<sup>th</sup>, 2022. This means that increased sharing of information between state and federal entities will begin. Vaccine allotment will be improved by focusing on areas where the need is the greatest.

[\(Biden-Harris Administration Bolsters Monkeypox Response; HHS Secretary Becerra Declares Public Health Emergency | HHS.gov\)](#)

The Yavapai County Community Health Services is monitoring the spread of Monkeypox in adjacent counties and for its appearance in Yavapai County. Maricopa and Pima Counties are the only ones to have confirmed Monkeypox cases in Arizona. Currently, Yavapai County has no confirmed cases.

Monkeypox is spread through sexual contact, respiratory fluid, prolonged and close skin to skin contact, contact with sores and bodily fluid, and contact with fabrics that have not been disinfected. Currently, Yavapai County is not at a great risk for a widespread outbreak of Monkeypox.

No Monkeypox vaccinations are available in Yavapai County. Maricopa and Pima county have online vaccination request forms (links below) for those concerned with exposure.

Maricopa County: [Qualtrics Survey | Qualtrics Experience Management](#)

Pima County: [Qualtrics Survey | Qualtrics Experience Management](#)

Monkeypox symptoms usually start within 3 weeks of exposure to the virus. If someone has flu-like symptoms, they will usually develop a rash 1-4 days later. Monkeypox can be spread from the time symptoms start until the rash has healed, all scabs have fallen off, and a fresh layer of skin has formed. The illness typically lasts 2-4 weeks. Other symptoms include: fever, headache, muscles/back aches, swollen lymph nodes, chills, exhaustion, sore throat, congestion, and cough. The symptoms may occur separately or together.

The best way to avoid contracting Monkeypox is avoid close contact with a person who has an active Monkeypox infection, avoid materials contaminated with Monkeypox, wash hands with soap and water and use alcohol-based sanitizers.

The CDC provides resources about Monkeypox for any concerned individuals. It can be found at [Monkeypox | Poxvirus | CDC](#)

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