2022年7月22日(金)

# サル痘に関する採血制限について

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# サル痘について



資料1

四類感染症

## 基本情報

## 病原体

- ポックスウイルス科オルソポックスウイルス属サル痘ウイルス
- 西アフリカ型とコンゴ盆地型に分類される。

## 疫学

- 1958年にポリオワクチン製造のために世界各国から霊長類が集められた施設においてカニクイザルの天然痘様疾患として初めて報告。1970年にヒト感染事例が現在のコンゴ民主共和国で初めて報告。
- 平時より西アフリカにおいて地域的な流行が見られる。
- アフリカ大陸以外ではヒトのサル痘は確認されていなかったが、2003年に米国で愛玩用に輸入された齧歯類を介して、合計71名の患者が発生。死者なし。
- その後、米国等計15カ国で患者が確認されているが、先進国での発生は輸入事例のみで、アフリカ大 陸以外でヒトの間での大規模な感染事例は確認されていなかった。
- 本年5月以降、欧州を中心に市中感染の拡大が確認されている。日本ではこれまで発生は確認されていない。

### 感染経路

- リスなどの齧歯類が自然宿主として考えられている。
- 感染した人や動物の皮膚の病変・体液・血液との接触(性的接触を含む。)、患者との接近した対面での飛沫への長時間の曝露(prolonged face-to-face contact)、患者が使用した寝具等との接触等により感染。

### 臨床経過

- 潜伏期間は7-21日(平均12日)。症状の出現から、発疹が無くなるまでは感染させる可能性がある。
- 発疹、発熱、発汗、頭痛、悪寒、咽頭痛、リンパ節腫脹
- 重症例では臨床的に天然痘と区別できず、従来のサル痘流行国であるアフリカでの致命率は数~10%と報告。今般の欧米等の流行において、これまで発生がなかった国での死亡例の報告はなし。

## 予防・診断・治療

予防

天然痘ワクチンが、曝露後の発症予防及び重症化予防に有効とされる。(日本国内でも生産、備蓄あり。)

診断

病変部位からのウイルス分離、PCR法による病原体の遺伝子の検出。

治療

対症療法が基本。国内において承認されている特異的な治療薬はないが、欧州においてTecovirimatが 承認されている。

# サル痘の国際的な感染の拡大について

#### 最近の海外の状況

- 2022年5月以降、欧州、北米等を中心に、サル痘の感染例及び疑い事例が報告されている。各国の感染状況の概要は以下のとおり。
  - ・ 6月27日のWHOの発表では、50ヵ国・地域(アフリカ8ヵ国を含む。)から、計3413例の確定例が報告されている。
  - 欧米等のこれまで発生がなかった国での死亡例の報告はなく、症例の多くは若年男性。
- 6月10日の英国健康安全保障庁(UKHSA)の報告によると、6月8日までの確定例(336例)のうち、性別情報の得られた症例(314例)の99%(311例)は男性であり、詳細情報の得られた男性(152名)のうち99%(151例)は、男性と性的接触を持つ男性(MSM: Men who have Sex with Men)であった。
- WHOは、6月23日に国際保健規則緊急委員会 (International Health Regulations Emergency Committee: IHR-EC)を開催。
- 6月25日、WHO事務局長は、緊急委員会による助言に同意し、多国間のサル痘の発生について、現時点では、国際的に懸念される公衆衛生上の緊急事態(Public Health Emergency of International Concern: PHEIC※)には該当しないことを発表。
  - ※ 国際的に懸念される公衆衛生上の緊急事態は、過去、新型コロナウイルス感染症(2020)、エボラ出血熱(2019、2014)、ジカウイルス及び神経疾患と先天奇形の増加(2016)、ポリオ(2014)、豚インフルエンザH1N1(2009)で発出されている。

## 地域別サル痘発生の推移(2022年1月1日~2022年6月15日)



# サル痘の発生状況について(WHO発表)

50ヶ国・地域において、3413確定例が報告されている(2022年1月1日~2022年6月22日)

国	確定例	国	確定例	国	確定例	国	確定例
アルゼンチン	3	フランス	277	ポーランド	7	コンゴ共和国	2
ブラジル	11	ジョージア	1	ポルトガル	317	コンゴ民主共和国	10
カナダ	210	ドイツ	521	ルーマニア	5	ガーナ	5
チリ	3	ジブラルタル	1	セルビア	1	ナイジェリア	41
メキシコ	11	ギリシャ	3	スロベニア	8	南アフリカ	1
米国	142	ハンガリー	7	スペイン	520	合計	3413
ベネズエラ	1	アイスランド	3	スウェーデン	13		
レバノン	1	アイルランド	24	スイス	46		
モロッコ	1	イスラエル	13	英国	793		
アラブ首長国連邦	13	イタリア	85	オーストラリア	9		
オーストリア	12	ラトビア	2	韓国	1		
ベルギー	77	ルクセンブルク	1	シンガポール	1		
チェコ	6	マルタ	2	ベニン	3		
デンマーク	13	オランダ	167	カメルーン	3		
フィンランド	4	ノルウェー	4	中央アフリカ	8		

# サル痘への具体的な対策

## 国内对応

## サル痘の国内発生時に備えた対応として以下を実施。

- 国内対策:サーベイランス、検査・疫学調査の体制について順次、事務連絡を発出(5/20、6/1、6/17)
  - 医師がサル痘を疑う症例(①説明困難な急性発疹、②発熱、リンバ節腫脹等、③発疹等の発症の21日以内にサル痘症例が報告されている国に滞在歴があり、滞在先で他者との濃厚接触(性的接触を含む。)があった等、①~③の全てを満たす場合)を診察した場合には、保健所に相談するよう依頼(6/1)
    - ※ サル痘と診断された患者は、感染症法上、4類感染症として、届出義務の対象となっている。
- 水際対策:検疫所において、出入国者に対して、海外のサル痘の発生状況に関する情報提供及び注意喚起を実施 (5/20)
- 検査:国立感染症研究所で24時間体制で検査可能。さらに、地方衛生研究所での検査を可能とするため、病原体検査マニュアルを作成し(6/17)、検査試薬を配布(6/22)
- 曝露後予防:国立国際医療研究センター(NCGM)において、患者の接触者に対し、天然痘ワクチンを投与する 臨床研究体制を構築(NCGM以外は巡回健診で対応)(6/15)
- 治療薬:NCGMにおいて、患者に対し、サル痘治療薬を投与する臨床研究体制を構築(6/28)
- 情報提供:厚生労働省、国立感染症研究所等のホームページ※で、ウイルスの感染力や病原性、感染予防策等に関して情報発信。

※厚生労働省HP:「サル痘について」

国立感染症研究所HP:「アフリカ大陸以外の複数国で報告されているサル

痘について(第1報)」

「サル痘患者とサル痘疑い例への感染予防策」等



## 対策の課題と進め方

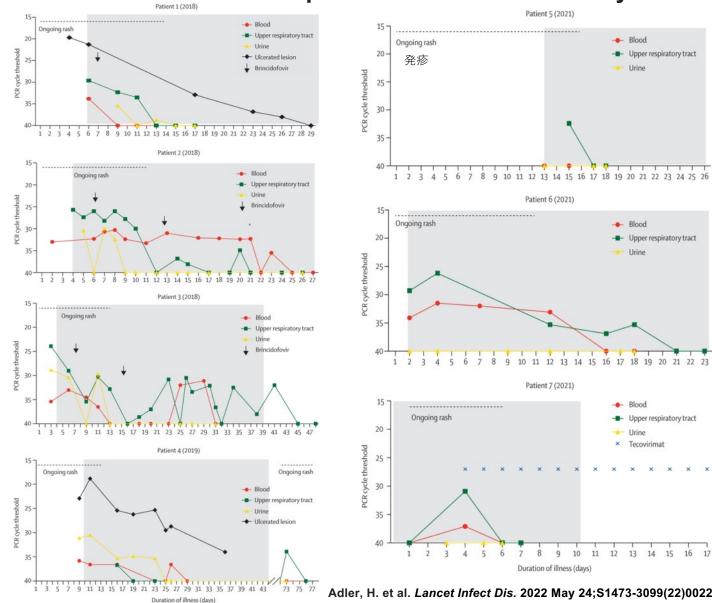
## 治療薬

- 関東周辺以外で患者が発生した場合に備え、関東周辺以外でも投与可能となる研究体制の検討が必要
- 人口の多い大都市圏でNCGMや自治体との連携が円滑に行える医療機関を研究参加施設に追加することを検討。
- 投薬対象者については、治療薬の安全性・有効性を確認する観点から、当面は、軽症例も含めて臨床研究の枠組みで 投与。
- ※ 米国CDCのサル痘に対するテコビリマットのコンパッショネート・ユースのプロトコルでは、重症者及びハイリスク者が対象 (米国では、テコビリマットは、天然痘に対して適応あり)

## 曝露前予防

- WHOや主要諸外国では、サル痘への接触リスクの高い者(医療従事者、検査関係者等)に対する事前の天然痘ワクチン接種が推奨されている。
- 我が国で生産されている天然痘ワクチンは、WHOのサル痘に対するワクチン接種のガイダンス(暫定)において推 奨対象となっている。
- ●一方で、国内でサル痘の予防に関する適応はないことから、サル痘予防目的で使用した場合は適応外使用となり、医薬品副作用被害救済制度の対象とならないことに留意が必要。
  - ✓ NCGMの医療従事者等に対して、臨床研究として曝露前のワクチン接種の実施を準備中
  - ✓ 今後、必要に応じてその他の接触リスクの高い者(医療従事者等)への曝露前のワクチン接種を検討
- 企業に対し、サル痘に対する追加適応承認の取得に向けた働きかけを実施
- 諸外国のデータ等に基づく追加適応承認の可能性やサル痘の発生状況も踏まえ、必要に応じて接触リスクの高い者のうち希望する者への曝露前接種については今後検討。あらかじめ接種対象者の把握等の事前準備に着手する。
  - ※ 接触リスクの高い者については、①患者の入院を担当することが想定される特定の医療従事者、②地方衛生研究所等のサル痘の検査 に関わることが想定される検査担当者、③患者搬送や疫学調査等で患者に接することが見こまれる保健所職員等を想定

# Clinical features and management of human monkeypox: a retrospective observational study in the UK



#### **PCR**

赤線:血液 緑線:上気道 黄線:尿 黒線:潰瘍

↓ : Brincidofovir

×: Tecovirimat

#### 青背景

**High Consequence** Infectious Diseases (HCID)

Adler, H. et al. Lancet Infect Dis. 2022 May 24;S1473-3099(22)00228-6.(doi: 10.1016/S1473-3099(22)00228-6.)

Blood

Blood

Urine

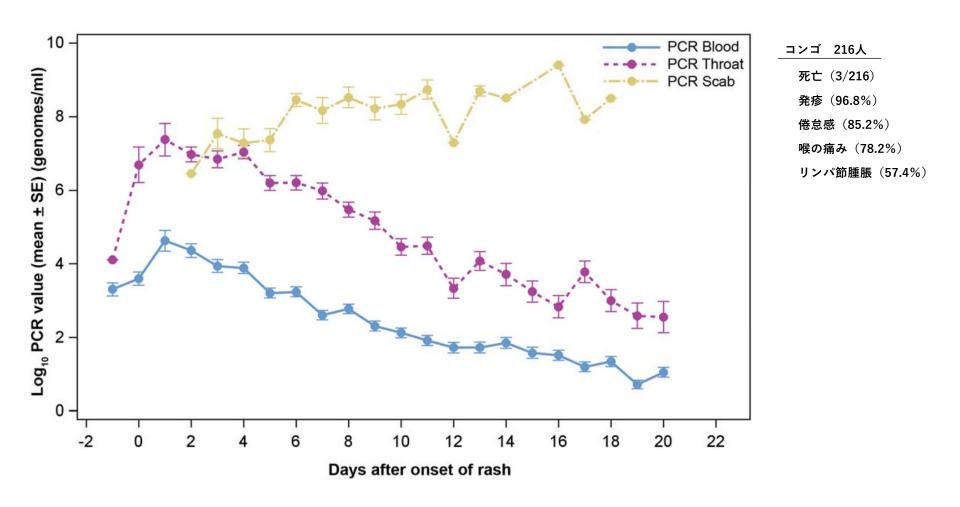
Upper respiratory tract

Upper respiratory tract

Urine × Tecovirimat

Upper respiratory tract

# Clinical characterization of human monkeypox infections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo



# 血液感染について



# Joint UKBTS Professional Advisory Committee (1) Summary Sheet

osition Statement		
Monkeypox virus (MPXV)		
May 2022		

Approved by: Standing Advisory Committee on Transfusion Transmitted Infections

May 2022- The contents of this document are believed to be current. Please continue to refer to the website for in-date versions.

#### Infection and viraemia

Unlike respiratory viruses (e.g. SARS-CoV-2), MPXV does not spread easily between individuals. Human-to-human transmission occurs through close contact with infectious material from skin lesions of an infected person, through respiratory droplets in prolonged face-to-face contact, and through virus-contaminated fomites such as bedding or clothing. A secondary attack rate of approximately 8% (range 0-11%) for unvaccinated household contacts has been estimated<sup>1</sup>. In this current multi-country outbreak, the presentation of the lesions in certain cases indicate that transmission is occurring during sexual contact.

In infected individuals MPXV DNA has been detected in blood. A retrospective review of MPX symptomatic cases treated in UK between August 2018 and September 2021 demonstrated MPXV DNA in the bloodstream in 6 of 7 individuals, with viraemia fluctuating for 27-29 days in 2 of the cases. Furthermore, virus was detected in blood after the clearance of rash in 2 cases<sup>1</sup>. MPXV DNA was detected in upper respiratory tract swabs in all 7 cases and for at least 3 weeks in 3 patients<sup>1</sup>. In a MPX outbreak in the US, 14 blood samples collected 21 days after the appearance of rash were negative for MPXV DNA. There are no good data on viraemia in asymptomatic (most, if not all, cases are thought to develop symptoms) or pre-symptomatic individuals. However, virus can be detected in the blood, tissues and organs of MPXV-infected animals.

# 血液感染について (WHO)



# Multi-country monkeypox outbreak in non-endemic countries

21 May 2022

## Contact monitoring

Contacts should be monitored at least daily for the onset of signs/symptoms for a period of 21 days from the last contact with a patient or their contaminated materials during the infectious period. Signs/symptoms of concern include headache, fever, chills, sore throat, malaise, fatigue, rash, and lymphadenopathy. Contacts should monitor their temperatures twice daily. Asymptomatic contacts should not donate blood, cells, tissue, organs, breast milk, or semen while they are under symptom surveillance. Asymptomatic contacts can continue routine daily activities such as going to work and attending school (i.e., no quarantine is necessary), but should remain close to home for the duration of surveillance. It may, however, be prudent to exclude pre-school children from daycare, nursery, or other group settings.

○接触者のモニタリング

接触者は、感染期間の患者との最後の接触から21日間、少なくとも毎日、徴候・症状の発現を監視する必要があります。懸念される徴候・症状には、体調不良、頭痛、発熱、悪寒、口や喉の痛み、倦怠感、疲労、発疹、リンパ節症(リンパ節の腫れや炎症)などが含まれます。接触者は、1日2回体温を測定する必要があります。症状のない接触者は、自己観察期間中または症状観察中に、献血、細胞移植、組織、臓器移植、母乳ドナー、精子ドナーなどをするべきではありません。症状のない接触者は、出勤や通学などの日常生活を続けることができます(すなわち、隔離の必要はありません)が、観察期間中は自宅近くで待機しましょう。しかし、未就学児に関してはデイケア、保育園、その他の集団生活から隔離することが良識的かもしれません。

# 血液感染について(米国)



# REGULATORY UPDATE: AABB'S TTD COMMITTEE MONITORING MONKEYPOX OUTBREAK

May 23, 2022

AABB's Transfusion Transmitted Diseases (TTD) Committee is continuously monitoring developments related to an ongoing outbreak of monkeypox following confirmation of a domestic case in Massachusetts and clusters of international cases in Australia, Canada and several European countries.

According to CDC, cases of monkeypox have previously been identified in travelers from, or residents of, West African or Central African countries where monkeypox is considered to be endemic; however, most of the recent cases do not have direct travel-associated exposure risks.

CDC emphasized that the risk to the public is low, but encouraged any individual who develops a new, unexplained shin rash (with or without fever) to seek medical care immediately and avoid contact with others. If possible, potentially exposed individuals should call ahead before going to a health care facility.

AABB reminds members that monkeypox is not known to be transfusion-transmissible, and there have been no reports of transfusion-transmitted cases. AABB's TTD committee is updating AABB's Monkeypox Virus Fact Sheet with relevant information.

AABB members may contact regulatory@aabb.org with questions.

#### **Currently Recommended Donor Deferral Period:**

- No FDA Guidance or AABB Standard exists.
- Prudent practice would be to defer donors at least until signs and symptoms are gone or a minimum of 21 days after the onset of symptoms.
- Based on the incubation period, CDC has recommended that asymptomatic close contacts of infected people or animals be placed under fever surveillance for 21 days. The 21 days would be a minimum deferral if such contact has occurred.

#### Transmission by Blood Transfusion:

· No cases have been documented.

# 血液感染について(カナダ)



#### Is monkey pox transmissible by blood or blood products?

As of May 2022, there have been no reported cases of transmission of monkeypox by blood transfusion.

#### What about medicine made from plasma? Is monkeypox transmissible through plasma protein products?

Monkeypox is not transmissible through plasma protein products, which are pharmaceutical therapies made from plasma — a component of blood. In general, plasma protein products are extremely safe because of the added steps in the manufacturing process that inactivate or remove viruses, including monkey pox.

#### Can I donate if I have had contact with someone who has had monkeypox?

If you have had contact with someone who has had monkeypox and don't get sick or have symptoms, you should wait at least 3 weeks from last contact with the infected person before donating blood.

#### – Can I donate if I have had monkeypox?

If you have had monkeypox, you should wait until you are fully recovered (all symptoms have resolved, skin back to normal, and you are back to your normal activities) before donating blood. The length of time can vary depending on the person.

- + Should I contact Canadian Blood Services if I develop a case of monkeypox, or a contact of a case of monkeypox?
- + Where can I get more information?

# 血液感染について(英国)①









Issued by JPAC: 31st May 2022 Implementation: To be determined by each Service

#### Change Notification UK National Blood Services No. 41 - 2022

These changes apply to all the Tissue and Cell Donor Selection Guidelines.

## Monkeypox

Please add the following entry:

# Monkeypox Entry in the Deceased Tissue Donor Selection Guidelines

Obligatory:	Must not donate
Obligatory.	must not donate
Discretionary:	If the donor had recovered from confirmed or suspected Monkeypox (MPX) infection and  It is at least 28 days since the diagnosis of MPX was made, and  It is at least 14 days since recovery, and  It is at least 14 days since all skin lesions had healed, and  It is more than seven days since completing any antiviral or antibiotic therapy, and  The donor was discharged from all follow up (including public health surveillance)
Additional Information	MPX is endemic in some African countries. During 2022 a multi-country outbreak was identified with cases in the UK, Europe, North America and other regions.  The incubation period of MPX is up to 21 days. The initial symptoms are fever, myalgia, fatigue and headache. These are followed by a rash starting from the site of the primary infection, this rash develops into vesicles and pustules followed by scabs. Infectivity may start during initial symptoms and lasts until the rash clears and all scabs have dropped off.  Staff should be alert for donors with a history of rashes and illnesses consistent with monkeypox, regardless of sexual behaviour, travel history or other risk factors.

2 Contact with an individual with pox					
Blood and Transplant	Individuals identified by public health t slose conta Welsh Blood Service with Monkeypox				
Obligatory:	Must not donate				
Discretionary:	If it is more than 21 days since last contact,  • the donor had no symptoms of monkeypox and  • the donor had completed any isolation period, and  • the donor had been discharged from all follow-up (including surveillance by public health),  accept.  See additional information below for donors who received vaccination.				
Additional information	MPX does not spread easily between people. Human-to-human transmission occurs through contact with:  • infectious material from skin lesions  • respiratory droplets in prolonged face-to-face contact,  • virus-contaminated objects such as bedding or clothing				
	During the 2022 multi-country outbreak, the predominance of cases among men who have sex with men and the distribution of the MPX skin rash at presentation, suggests MPX transmission is associated with direct contact during sex.				
	Contacts may have received Imvanex, a third generation Smallpox vaccination to reduce the risk of serious illness. Imvanex is a live attenuated non-replicating vaccination. For donor selection purposes this should be assessed as a non-live vaccine. Recipients of Imvanex are eligible to donate once they satisfy the requirements of the discretionary entry above.				
Reason for Change	New entry				

Additional MPX does not spread easily between people. Human-to-human transmission information occurs through contact with

respiratory droplets in prolong

During the 2022 multi-country outbreak, the predominance of cases among men who have sex with men and the distribution of the MPX skin rash at presentation, suggests MPX transmission is associated with direct contact







during sex.

Contacts may hav

d Imvanex, a third g nallpox vac illness. Imvanex is ated nondonor selection pur § nould be as: as a non-live vaccine. Recipients of Imvanex are engine to donate onc.....

Must not donate once they

If the donor has remained well and
 If the donor has refrospectively reported contact with Monkeypox within
 includation net odd donor has been all followed by the public health advice to

satisfy the requirements of the discretionary entry above. If it is more than 21 days since last contact and,



Reason for Change New entry

Obligatory:

Discretionary:

Post Donation information

Blood and Transplant cating vaccina

Massiduce the risk

Post Donation Illness followed by scabs. Infectivity may start during initial symptoms and lasts until

the rash clears and all scabs have dropped off.

satisfy the requirements of the discretionary entry above.

followed by scabs. Infectivity may start during initial symptoms and lasts until the rash clears and all scabs have dropped off.

Staff should be alert for donors who report rashes and illnesses consistent with monkeypox, regardless of sexual behaviour, travel history or other risk factors.

Donors must be provided with information about contacting the tissue establishment if they develop any illness within 21 days after donation. Donation should be discarded

#### Monkeypox Entry instance Living Tissue and Condt Blood Dames es consistent with an individual with Monkeypox Selection Guidelines of sexual behaviour, travel history or other risk factors. 1. Affected Individuals Obligation Illne Must Dongs must be provided with information about contacting the tissue Includes Individuals who have been identified by public health teams as a close contact of an individual with Monkeypox establishment if they develop any illness within 21 days after donation. Obligatory: Must not donate If the Donativas should be fruscationed or suspected Monkeypox (MPX) Discretionary: infection and Discretionary: If it is more than 21 days since last contact and, 2. Contact with an individual with Morkey pioce the diagnosis of MPX was made, and the donor has remained well and It is at least 14 days since recovery, and the donor remains well, and the donor has completed any isolation period, and Individual desputid that we successful bekinn the band of the ban the donor has been discharged from all follow-up (including Includes of this in the wayenday sayenday completing any antiviral or antibiotic surveillance by public health), Must not donate accept. Obligatory: The donor has been discharged from all follow up (including public health surveillance) it is more than 21 days since last contact and, See additional information below for donors who received vaccination. Discretionary: the donor has remained well and Additional MPX does not spread easily between people. Human-to-human transmission MPX is entempton do not have appropriately appring a period country Additional information occurs through contact with: Information outbreak was ithe trientowithas asee in discharged from Nathtfollowering and latting infectious material from skin lesions Surveillance by public beath regions. respiratory droplets in prolonged face-to-face contact, NHS virus-contaminated objects such as bedding or clothing **∖** ∮re initial sy **Blood and Transplant** Welsh Blood Service During the 2022 multi-country outbreak, the predominance of cases among men who have sex with men and the distribution of the MPX skin rash at Join dditional of the second Adviso MEX. does not spread easily between people. Human-to-human transmission of the second properties of the second presentation, suggests MPX transmission is associated with direct contact during sex. Email: anna.witham@nhsbthehsash clears and all scahs have dropped off skin lesions Staff should be sapir apply and the boll parties are all the sapir apply and the sapir apply apply and the sapir apply and the sapir apply apply apply apply and the sapir apply a Contacts may have received Imvanex, a third generation Smallpox vaccination, to reduce the risk of serious illness. Imvanex is a live attenuated nonreplicating vaccination. For donor selection purposes this should be assessed as a non-live vaccine. Recipients of Imvanex are eligible to donate once they Donor During the 2022 and the partners of cases among Post Donation Illness satisfy the requirements of the discretionary entry above. establingement of the years with my emeas different stribuy is cafter those allows. skin rash at establishmentur treopcrosserupten prontessantal services associated with direct contact Post Donation If the donor has retrospectively reported contact with Monkeypox within during sex. information incubation period, donation could be discarded or seek public health advice to 2. Contact with an individual with Monkeypox determine the risk. Contacts may have received Imvanex, a third generation Smallpox vaccination in Individual বিষয়ে বিষয় বিষয New entry Includes of an inelitical with a constitution of an inelitical with the constitution of the c

# 血液感染について(フィンランド:ECDC)



# Deferral period for donating blood after a monkeypox infection

6/13/2022 10:00

# Deferral periods after exposure to monkeypox and after having had a monkeypox infection

No cases of monkeypox obtained through blood transfusions have been detected or reported. For the time being, the risk of blood-borne infection is considered low in an asymptomatic person, but it cannot be completely ruled out. Therefore, a deferral period after exposure to monkeypox is introduced as a precautionary measure for blood donation from 13 June.

 Exposure, i.e. close contact with a person with monkeypox (or strong suspicion of exposure): a deferral period of three weeks (21 days) from the latest exposure date.

Close contacts include sex partners, those living in the same household or sharing the same bed and persons involved in caring for a person with monkeypox who have not used appropriate personal protective equipment. A person with monkeypox is considered to be infective from the beginning of their symptoms until the scabs left by the vesicular or pustular lesions have disappeared.

A diagnosed monkeypox infection: a deferral period of two weeks (14 days) from the end of symptoms and the disappearance of the vesicular lesion scabs. If the disease has required hospitalisation, the deferral period is three months.



- サル痘の輸血感染例は今のところなく、無症候性の人では血液感染のリスクは低いと考えられているが、完全に除外することはできないため、6月13日から献血の予防策として、サル痘への曝露後の採血制限期間が導入された。
- 曝露(または強い疑い)した場合: 最新の曝露日から3週間(21日)の 採血制限期間。
- サル痘感染が確定した場合:症状の終了および小胞病変かさぶたの消失から2週間(14日)の採血制限期間。 入院が必要な場合、採血制限期間は3か月。

(一部抜粋)