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MONKEYPOX: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, PATHOGENESIS, MANIFESTATIONS, AND OUTCOMES

Seyed A. S.[a],
Afsahi A.M.[b],
Afzalian A.[c],
Shahidi R.[d],
Tamehri Z.S.S.[a],
Varshochi S.[c],
Dashti M.[e],
Ghasemzadeh A.[e],
Pashaei A.[f,a],
Paranjkhoo P.[g],
Parikhani S.N.[c],
Shamsabadi A.[h],
Ahmadi S.[c],
Pezeshgi P.[i],
Arjmand G.[j],
Javaherian M.[k],
Ebrahimi H.[a],
Parmoon Z.[a],
Karimi A.[c],
Mehraeen E.[l],
Jahanfar S.[m]

[a] Iranian Research Center for HIV/AIDS, Iranian Institute for Reduction of High Risk Behaviors, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

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[b] University of California, San Diego (UCSD), California, USA.

[c] Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

[d] Bushehr University of Medical Sciences, Bushehr, Iran.

[e] Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran.

[f] University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada.

[g] American University of Armenia, Yerevan 0019, Armenia.

[h] Department of Health Information Technology, Esfarayen Faculty of Medical Sciences, Esfarayen, Iran.

[i] Maragheh University of Medical Sciences, Maragheh, Iran.

[j] Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

[k] Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

[l] Khalkhal University of Medical Sciences, Khalkhal, Iran.

[m] Tufts University School of Medicine.

ОСПА ОБЕЗЬЯН: СИСТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ОБЗОР ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИИ, ПАТОГЕНЕЗА, ПРОЯВЛЕНИЙ И ИСХОДОВ

Сейед А. С.[1],

Афсахи А. М.[2],

Афзалян А.[3],

Шахиди Р.[4],

Тамехри З.С.С.[1],

Варшочи С.[3],

Дашти М.[5],

Гасемзаде А.[5],

Пашаи А.[6,1],

Паранджху П.[7],

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Парихани С.Н.[3],

Шамсабади А.[8],

Ахмади С.[3],

Пезешги П.[9],

Арджманд Г.[10],

Джавахериан М.[11],

Эбрахими Х.[1],

Пармун З.[1],

Карими А.[3],

Мехраин И.[12],

Джаханфар Ш.[13]

[1] Иранский исследовательский центр ВИЧ/СПИДа, Иранский институт по предупреждению поведения с высокой степенью риска, Тегеранский университет медицинских наук, Тегеран, Иран.

[2] Калифорнийский университет, Сан-Диего (UCSD), Калифорния, США.

[3] Тегеранский университет медицинских наук, Тегеран, Иран.

[4] Университет медицинских наук Бушера, Бушер, Иран.

[5] Тебризский университет медицинских наук, Тебриз, Иран.

[6] Университет Британской Колумбии, Ванкувер, Канада.

[7] Американский университет Армении, Ереван 0019, Армения.

[8] Кафедра информационных технологий здравоохранения, Факультет медицинских наук Эсфарайен, Эсфарайен, Иран.

[9] Университет медицинских наук Мараге, Мараге, Иран.

[10] Университет медицинских наук Шахида Бехешти, Тегеран, Иран.

[11] Тегеранский университет медицинских наук, Тегеран, Иран.

[12] Халхалский университет медицинских наук, Халхал, Иран.

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[13] Медицинский факультет Университета Тафтса.

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Abstract

Introduction: Since May 2022, an unusually large number of new monkeypox infections-a previously rare viral zoonotic disease, mainly reported from central and western Africa has been reported globally, and the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a global health emergency in July 2022. We aimed to systematically review the monkeypox virus epidemiology, pathogenesis, transmission, presentations, and outcomes.

Methods: Our aim is to systematically review the epidemiology, pathogenesis, manifestations, and outcomes of Monkeypox disease. We searched the keywords in the online databases of PubMed, Embase, Scopus, and Web of Science and investigated all English articles until December 2022. In order to ascertain the findings, this study adheres to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) checklist. In order to optimize the quality, this review study benefits from the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) checklist. To minimize any probable bias risk, we utilized the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) risk assessment tool.

Results: The most prevalent symptoms were rash and fever. The infection was accompanied by different complications such as, but not limited to, encephalitis (mainly in children), septicemia, bacterial cellulitis, retropharyngeal and parapharyngeal abscesses, etc. A wide range of hospitalization from 3.7% to 100% has been reported. The mortality rate ranged from 0% to 23%, which mainly occurred in infants and children. High mortality of the monkeypox rate was reported among pregnant women. The mortality rate of monkeypox is lower among women and those who received the smallpox vaccine compared to men and those who did not receive the vaccine. A wide range of the overall second-rate attack was reported, which is more pronounced in unvaccinated patients.

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Conclusion: In our systematic review of 35 studies on monkeypox, we cast light on the existing evidence on its epidemiology, pathogenesis, manifestation, and outcomes. Further studies are needed to elucidate the natural history of the disease in various patients' population, as well as detailing the monkeypox attack rate.

Keywords: Monkeypox; Monkeypox virus; monkeypox infections; Epidemiology, Pathogenesis, Manifestations.

Резюме

Введение: С мая 2022 года во всем мире было зарегистрировано необычно большое количество новых случаев заражения оспой обезьян — ранее редкой вирусной зоонозной болезнью, в основном зарегистрированной в Центральной и Западной Африке, а в июле 2022 года Всемирная организация здравоохранения (ВОЗ) объявила глобальную чрезвычайную ситуацию в области здравоохранения. Цель настоящей работы было проведение систематическое анализа по эпидемиологии, патогенеза, передачи, проявлений и исходов вируса оспы обезьян.

Методы: систематический обзор эпидемиологии, патогенеза, проявлений и исходов заболевания оспой обезьян, для чего был проведен поиск по ключевым словам в онлайн-базах данных PubMed, Embase, Scopus и Web of Science, и изучены все статьи на английском языке, опубликованные до декабря 2022 года. В целях оптимизации качества использовался контрольный список «Предпочтительные элементы отчетности для систематических обзоров и мета-анализов» (PRISMA). Для минимизации потенциального риска систематических ошибок мы использовали оценку риска по шкале Ньюкасла-Оттавы (NOS).

Результаты: Наиболее распространенными симптомами были сыпь и лихорадка. Инфекция сопровождалась различными осложнениями, среди

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прочего представленными энцефалитом (преимущественно у детей), септицемией, бактериальным целлюлитом, заглоточными и парафарингеальными абсцессами и др. Сообщалось о широком диапазоне госпитализаций от 3,7% до 100%. Уровень смертности колебался от 0% до 23%, преимущественно среди младенцев и детей. Сообщалось о высокой смертности от оспы обезьян среди беременных женщин. Уровень смертности от оспы обезьян ниже среди женщин и тех, кто получил вакцину от оспы, по сравнению с мужчинами и невакцинированными лицами. Сообщалось о широком диапазоне общей дополнительной вспышки, которая более выражена у непривитых пациентов.

Заключение: В настоящем систематическом обзоре проанализированы 35 исследований оспы обезьян, позволивших пролить свет на имеющиеся данные о ее эпидемиологии, патогенезе, проявлениях и исходах. Необходимы дальнейшие исследования для выяснения естественного течения заболевания у различных групп пациентов, а также детализации частоты заражения оспой обезьян.

Ключевые слова: Оспа обезьян; вирус оспы обезьян; инфекции, вызванные оспой обезьян; Эпидемиология, патогенез, проявления.

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1. Introduction

Monkeypox virus-an enveloped double-stranded DNA virus with linear genome, from the Orthopoxvirus genus of the Poxviridae family- was first discovered in 1958 in Denmark after two outbreaks of rash disease occurred among monkeys that were kept for research purposes (1). The first known human infection was diagnosed in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in 1970 amid the latest phase of intense smallpox eradication programs in Africa (2). Despite its nomenclature as "monkeypox", the primary source is unknown and rodents or non-human primates-including monkeys-are mainly considered the possible source for the spread of the disease (3, 4). Monkeypox was primarily known as a rare zoonotic disease specifically reported from forested regions of central and western Africa, with almost all cases spreading from animals to humans. Since its acknowledgment as a human pathogen, in the twentieth century confirmed cases of the disease have been reported in 11 African countries, and later, some self-restrictive human outbreaks occurred inside and outside Africa as follows; The Republic of Congo in 2003 (6 cases), the US in 2003 (70 cases), South Sudan in 2005 (9 cases), Nigeria in 2017 (200 cases) (5-8) but approximately all diagnosed cases outside Africa reported a travel history or a close link to this continent.

Additionally, according to the World Health Organization (WHO) reports in the first two decades of the 21st century the quantity of mmonkeypox suspected patients was estimated to be approximately 18000 cases in DRC, and between 2020 to May 2022 around 10,545 possible cases and 362 associated mortalities have occurred in DRC (9). The most common transmission mode was via physical contact with an infected animal's body fluids, cutaneous or mucosal lesions, respiratory aerosol droplets, and even their meat or corpse (10). In addition, human-human infection can also occur via respiratory secretions, cutaneous lesions, or contaminated objects (8).

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Since May 2022-in the absence of travel histories or direct links to the endemic countries-an unusual large quantity of monkeypox new cases has been reported, and unfortunately, due to the ascending numbers of new cases WHO declared a global health emergency on July 23 2022. According to the WHO report on August 10 2022, 27814 laboratory-confirmed cases of monkeypox and 11 deaths have been reported in 89 countries/territories/areas (11). Confirmed cases were from all six WHO regions as follows; 375 cases and 7 deaths in Africa, 10 815 cases and 1 death in region of the Americas, 31 cases and no deaths in Eastern Mediterranean Region, 16495 new cases and 2 deaths in European region, 13 cases and 1 death in South-East Asia Region, and 85 cases and no deaths in Western Pacific Region (11). Of the aforementioned cases that had available data (73%), interestingly, 99% (16,839/17,052) are males, with a median age of 36 years. Monkeypox, affects males between the age of 18 to 44 cases disproportionately, as they account of 77% of cases, and less than 1% (98/17 426) of cases were between 0-17 years (11). With known sexual orientation, 60% (1214/2025) identified themselves as gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men. In addition, in cases with known HIV status, 39% (3204/8234) were HIV positive. Also, among the reported cases, 33% (7741/23290) had available information on sexual orientation, and of these, 97% (7541/7741) identified themselves as gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men. In addition, among cases with available information, 91% (4856/5315) of patients reported transmission through sexual contacts (11). This has risen, worldwide concerns about possible alterations in the disease's mode of transmission and virulence (8).

Monkeypox can cause a spectrum of pox-like signs and symptoms with a milder fashion, a better prognosis, and rare mortalities. The most common signs and symptoms were described as generalized myalgia, headache, fatigue, back pain, and lymphadenopathy followed by a generalized centrifugal rash -which could occur on

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the face (in 95% of cases), palms, and soles (in 75% of cases), eyes (in 20% of cases), mouth and throat mucous membranes (in 70% of cases), groin, and genitals (in 30% of cases) – that takes 2-4 weeks to resolve without any critical intervention(4). In this outbreak, widespread rash, fever, and genital rash have been reported in 81%, 50%, and 41% of cases respectively (8).

In regards to the prognosis of the current outbreak as of the beginning of 2022,73 mortalities have been reported in Africa (endemic region), while 11 deaths have occurred among 27814 cases reported by WHO on August 10 2022 (11). Due to its unusual rapid spread, which could be due to the waning efficacy of smallpox vaccinations worldwide, and the declared global health emergency, this virus has provoked global concerns amid the catastrophic ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, and people are afraid to fall into another disastrous high-burden pandemic. Therefore, we aimed to systematically review the currently available literature on the monkeypox virus, and shed light on changes in its epidemiology, pathogenesis, transmission, presentations, and outcomes.

2. Methods

The mission of this comprehensive study is to systematically review current literature pertaining to monkeypox disease in terms of epidemiology, pathogenesis, manifestations, and outcomes. In order to ascertain the findings, this study adheres to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) checklist.

2.1. Data sources

Online databases of PubMed, Embase, Scopus, and Web of Science were considered as sources of data. We browsed the keywords in these databases and inquired all English literature up to December, 2022. The following is a prototype of search strategy we applied in PubMed by using Medical Subject Headings

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(MeSH). Search strategy of other resources is included in **Supplemental material 1**. The acronyms “ti” and “ab” stand for “title” and “abstract” respectively.

("Monkeypox"[mesh] OR "Monkeypox virus"[mesh] OR Monkeypox[tiab] OR Monkey Pox[tiab] OR chimpanzeepox[tiab] OR monkey orthopoxvirus[tiab] OR simian orthopoxvirus[tiab] OR Simian pox virus[tiab])

2.2. Study selection

We selected the literature in two steps. First, a group of five researchers screened and initially selected the studies based on pertinence of titles and abstracts. At the next step, seven researchers got through the full texts of these primarily selected studies. The fitting publications fulfilling the eligibility criteria of the study were opted in to advance to the next steps.

Being original, written in English language, peer reviewed prior to acceptance for publication were considered items of inclusion criteria for this study.

Studies in progress but without published data, non-human studies, duplicated publications, review papers, abstracts without available full texts, conference abstracts, editorial letters, case reports, and case series were excluded from our study.

2.3. Data extraction

Once the second step of selection process finalized and appropriate publications were included seven researchers explored the full texts and extracted the requisites for our study. These requisites consisted of first author’s ID (reference), year and country of publication, type of studies, study population, gender and mean age of population, prevalence of disease, type and route of diagnostic testing, observed signs and symptoms, mortality rate, and summary of findings. **Table 1** shows this data. To avoid any remaining duplications and overlaps the finally selected publications and extraction were checked out by other team members.

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2.4. Quality and risk of bias assessment

In order to optimize the quality, this review study benefits from the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) checklist. To minimize any probable bias risk, we utilized the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) risk assessment tool (See **Table 2**). Worthy to mention that a total score of nine in three categories is calculated in this numerical bias assessment tool. These three categories include selection, comparability, and exposure/ outcome. Numerical values of four, two, and three are attributed to these categories respectively.

3. Results

In the present review, the initial search identified a total of 5010 potential papers; after duplicates were removed, 2133 articles remained, and the titles and abstracts were reviewed for inclusion, leading to retrieval of 593 papers for assessment. An additional of 514 papers was excluded in the full-text screening stage, leaving a final pool of 79 papers that met inclusion criteria for the final review. Ultimately, after full-text papers were evaluated for selection criteria, 35 studies were included in our systematic review (**Figure 1**).

The included studies were performed mostly in Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (n=14), followed by the USA (n=6), Zaire (n=4), Nigeria (n=3), Liberia (n=1), Sierra Leone (n=1), UK (n=2), Central African Republic (n=1), Portugal (n=1), Sudan (n=1), and Spain (n=1). Review of these studies revealed that rash, fever, chills, nausea, lymphadenopathy, mouth ulcer, sore throat, headache, pruritis, fatigue, sensitivity to light, and malaise are the most common symptoms of human monkeypox. The most prevalent symptoms are rash (ranging from 31% to 100%) and fever (ranging from 43% to 100%). The diagnosis was made using different assays, including PCR (mostly used), IHC, ELISA, culture, electron microscopy, western blot, hemagglutination-inhibition assay, radioimmuno-assay (RIA), and the RIA adsorption.

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The rate of hospitalization varied between 3.7% and 100%. A number of complications following the infection were reported including, but not limited to, encephalitis (mostly in children), septicaemia, bacterial cellulitis, retropharyngeal and parapharyngeal abscess, mouth ulcers, corneal scar, keratitis, unilateral conjunctivitis, Bronchopneumonia, and pulmonary distress.

The mortality rate was between 0% and 23%. Jezek et al observed no deaths in vaccinated group and 27 (11%) deaths among 250 unvaccinated patients. All deaths happened in patients aged between three months and eight years . The case-fatality rate was twice in patients aged 0-4 y compared to patients aged 5-9 y. The majority of deaths (55%) was occurred during the second week of the disease (12). Pittman et al. reported the mortality rate of 80% (4 out of 5) among pregnant women (13).

The incidence rate of the infection was lower among women compared to men. Moreover, the incidence rate of the infection was lower among those who received smallpox vaccine compared to those who did not receive the vaccine (14, 15). Several studies have investigated the attack rate of the virus. Jezek et al., evaluated second attack rate among 245 patients infected from an animal source. The overall second attack rate was 3%, which was more prominent in unvaccinated household contants and those aged 0-4 years (16). In another study, Jezek et al., found the attack rate of 7.2% and 0.9% for unvaccinated and vaccinated patients, respectively (17). However, later, a study showed much higher household attack rate (50%) (18).

Figure 1 -PRISMA 2020 flow diagram of study retrieval process

Table 1. Description of the findings reported in eligible studies

Table 2. Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) bias risk assessment of the study

4. Discussion

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The rapid increase of monkeypox cases around the globe forced the World Health Organization (WHO) to declare it an outbreak to Immerse prompt attention toward this matter (46). This rapid spreading demands preparation and collaboration at different levels, such as diagnosis, therapeutic, and preventive care to avoid another potential pandemic's emergence (47). Herein, we tracked the course Monkeypox since its discovery to deliver a picture of its pattern over time.

Epidemiology

Since the first discovery of Monkeypox infection in humans in 1970, concerns have never been more profound, as it was particularly recognized to be endemic to West and central African countries(48). and contrary to the current outbreak, mmonkeypox was rarely observed outside the African continent (49). As of December 7, 110 countries have confirmed Monkeypox infection, accounting for more than 82,000 diagnosed cases. Almost 99% of incidents occurred in locations with no history of reported mmonkeypox (50).

The incidence of monkeypox infection was significantly higher among men than women in our review. This is aligned with other studies: Bunge et al. evaluated that the presentation of monkeypox is 50 folds higher in males than females in most outbreaks in Africa and outside (51). A systematic review by Beer et al. has also represented that 18 of 26 studies reported more frequency of male cases than female (52). On the other hand, the transmission of disease through sexual contact in this outbreak has been relatively higher than in previous ones, mainly in men with homosexual behaviors (53). Tarín-Vicente EJ et al. recorded that 92% of patients were gay, bisexual, or men who had sex with other men, and most of them had no contact or recent travel to the endemic regions (54).

Smallpox vaccination status

The resurgence of monkeypox provoked controversies about the reasons behind it. One contributing factor in the post-smallpox era is the cessation of

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vaccination and declining efficacy of the vaccine (Vaccina virus) in the older generation, which was held accountable for having a cross-protection against mmonkeypox (55). An increase in the average age of cases in DRC (Democratic Republic of Congo) can support this hypothesis (56). Bragazzi et al. reported that in endemic African and non-endemic regions, the incidence rate of monkeypox infection in smallpox-vaccinated subjects was significantly lower than in unvaccinated ones (57). This is in line with the result of this article. Worth mentioning that one Italian case in his 30s was affected by monkeypox despite being vaccinated for smallpox (58).

Presentation

The characteristic features of monkeypox resemble smallpox. However, smallpox symptoms are often more severe, and lymphadenopathy is generally absent (59). The most prevalent symptoms described in reviewed articles are rash and fever, ranging from 31-100 and 43-100 percent, respectively. However, other symptoms were reported, such as lymphadenopathy, chills, nausea, mouth ulcer, headache, sore throat, pruritus, fatigue, and light sensitivity. Different studies claimed the atypical manifestation of monkeypox in the current outbreak (2022). Although the rash is still present, the involved areas are more localized and limited, with mild or absent prodromal symptoms, including lymphadenopathy, fever, and often other non-specific symptoms such as headache, malaise, and muscle pains (60, 61).

Complications

The rate and time frame of developing complications in monkeypox-infected individuals have not been scientifically determined (62). Yet, a rare portion of this community can be affected by complications such as conjunctivitis/keratitis, bacterial superinfection, encephalitis, and pneumonitis(63, 64). As anticipated, the reported complications in reviewed articles are in line with previous works.

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Moreover, septicemia, pharyngeal abscesses, and corneal scars have also been reported.

Case Hospitalization Rate (CHR), Case Fatality Rate (CFR), and attack rate

Dewitt et al. systematically reviewed monkeypox-related studies from 1950 to 2022. As they declared, Combined CHR was estimated to be 14.1%. Additional analysis during the pre-2017, 2017–2021, and 2022 outbreaks indicates CHRs of 49.8%, 21.7%, and 5.8%, respectively. CFR was estimated to be 0.03%. However, studies have high levels of heterogeneity (65). The CHR ranged from 3.7% to 100% within our research articles. Also, the CFR was between 0% and 23%. However, in one report, all the demises were under eight years old, with a majority rate in the second week of the disease (66).

The attack rate of the monkeypox virus was significantly higher in unvaccinated individuals. Previous studies achieved different attack rates in the period of each outbreak. For instance, it estimated 9-12% of unvaccinated contacts within households in the Africa outbreak; thus, in the US outbreak, it was 0% (67, 68). Although some epidemiological links between cases are reported, no transmission with non-sexual contacts has been yet documented in this outbreak (69).

Contagiousness and severity of any infectious disease can alter by genetic evolution. Only 2 known clades of monkeypox are responsible for all cases (46) Although it is a gray area and needs further investigation, some studies have shown that genetic variations might intensify the disease's transmissibility (70).

Strengths & Limitations

Our work faces the inherent limitations of all systematic reviews, which include the risk of selection bias, attrition bias, and selective outcome reporting as well as clinical or statistical heterogeneity. In order to mitigate such risks, we diligently followed the PRISMA guidelines for systematic reviews, and we

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quantified the risk of bias using the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) risk assessment tool. In this way, we were able to provide an updated, comprehensive, systematic as well as methodologically solid overview of the current literature on our chosen topic.

Suggestions/Future implications

It is of outmost importance – especially in high-risk countries – to early detect and promptly diagnose individuals infected by the monkeypox virus. Future implications of our work will hopefully pave the way for large population studies aimed at defining the incidence, prevalence, and attack rate of the infection on a more granular as well as extensive level. Further investigations are also required to elucidate symptoms onset and pathophysiology of the infection in different age, sex, and socioeconomic strata of the population, as well as in patients with pre-existing comorbidities and specific viral infections (e.g., HIV, HBV, HCV, etc).

Conclusion

In conclusion, we performed a systematic review of 35 published studies on the epidemiology, pathogenesis, manifestations, and outcomes of monkeypox. We elucidated the most common symptoms as well as complications, amongst which death usually occurs during the second week of the disease manifestation. Further studies are needed to elucidate the natural history of the disease in various patients' population, as well as detailing the monkeypox attack rate.

Declarations

- Ethics approval and consent to participate: Not applicable
- Consent for publication: Not applicable
- Availability of data and materials: The authors stated that all information provided in this article could be shared.
- Competing interests: The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this manuscript.

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ТАБЛИЦЫ

Table 1. Description of the findings reported in eligible studies

ID	Author (reference)	Year and country	population	Gender (%)	Mean age	Prevalence	Type and route of the test (for diagnosis)	Signs and symptoms n (%)												Complications	Mortality rate	Other findings
								Rash	Fever	Nausea	Lymphadenopathy	Chills	Mouth ulcers	Sore throat	Headache	Pruritis	Fatigue	Sensitivity to light	Malaise	Other signs and symptoms			
1	--(19)	1997 DRC	419 total cases That 344 cases had available data	55% male	Cases younger than 16 years of age composed 85% of the total cases.	*	Fever, and a vesicular-pustular rash similar to a WHO reference photograph.	31 %	98 %	--	69 %	--	50 %	63 %	--	--	--	--	--	11% diarrhea 41% cough	54% of the cases were incapacitated for more than 3 days.	1.5%	Twenty of the 344 cases (6%) had scar evidence of vaccinia vaccination and 19 reported a past history of chickenpox. 5 cases died (case-fatality rate 1.5%) within 3 weeks of rash onset and they ranged in age from 4 to 8 years. Two cases were found with corneal opacities and 6 with alopecia.

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2	CDC(20)	2003 USA	53 cases	29 (49%) male	Median= 26(4-56) Data not available for 14 cases	*	PCR,IHC	83 %	73 %	20 %	47 %	37 %	--	33 %	33 %	--	--	--	--	Respiratory symptoms 64%	26% of total have been hospitalized, including a child aged <10 years with encephalitis.		primary route of transmission is from close contact with infected mammalian pets. but, the possibility of human-to-human transmission cannot be excluded.
3	CDC(21)	July 8 2003 USA	71 cases	32 (45%) male	Median= 28(1-51)	*	32 of 35 (91%) tested positive for monkeypox PCR, culture, IHC, and/or electron microscopy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		26%were hospitalized. Two patients, both children, had serious clinical illness (1--4); both have recovered.	--	The median incubation period was 12 days (range: 1--31 days). 30 persons got vaccinated by smallpox vaccine(7 pre-exposure and 23 post-exposure) three (10%) reported rash within 2 weeks of vaccination.nly one was confirmed having monkeypox. All patients reported having contact with sick pet prairie dogs.

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4	Kurt D. Reed et al.(22)	2004 USA	11 cases	5(45%) male	range3-43	*	3 suspected 8 Laboratory-Confirmed The culture was + in 7 patient Pcr in 6 patient EM in 3 patients and 1 patient only was diagnose by IHC	100%	82%	9%	55%	82%	100%	55%	100%	--	--	--	18%	Sweat(82%) Persistent cough(73%) pharyngitis (27 %), tonsillar hypertrophy (18 %), , mild chest tightness.	Four patients were hospitalized.	0%	6(54%) had got the smallpox vaccine. In all cases, transmission was by direct contact with an infected prairie dog,however,possibility of person to person transmission can not be excluded. incubation period have ranged from 4 to 24 days (median, 15; mean, 14.5).
5	LD. Nolen et al.(23)	2016 DRC	104 cases 63 During the focused investigation period (July–December 2013)	36 (57.1 %)male of 63 cases	15.5(4m-68y) Median=10	*	50 (48.1%) Laboratory-Confirmed. PCR	57.7%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.6%(10/104)	The median of household attack rate was 50%; mean was 52.1% (range 50%–100%). T he incubation period was 5–13 day for the central 75% of cases

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6	H. Adler et al.(24)	2022 UK	11 cases	4(57%)male	6 cases30-40 and one under 2 yrs.	*	PCR	100%	43%	0%	45.5%	--	0%	18%	--	--	--	--	--	--	All got hospitalized but full recovered. Mood disturbance, acute alcohol withdrawal, severe neuralgia, abscese, unilateral conjunctivitis.	0%	4patients acquired virus outside of the UK,in Nigeria. None of the patients got smallpox vaccine.
7	J. G. BREMAN et al.(25)	1980	47	26(55%) male	Mean=8 Median=4 83%<10 55%<5	*	Virus isolation, electron microscopic (EM) serologic test culture	100%	100%	--	38%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	Six (13%) of cases had a mild illness. 23 (49%) had severe disease	23%	y 4 of the 47 patients (9%) had a vaccination scar. l 4 cases represented the person-to-person spread of monkeypox.

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8	Doshi, R. H.(26)	2020 DRC	223	69.5% male	11.64	*	PCR	100%	100%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		--	Eight subjects reported smallpox vaccination, and there was no significant difference in rash severity according to the presence of vaccination scar [0.66 (95% CI: 0.13, 3.36)] Self-reported exposure to both rodents and non-human primates three weeks before the onset of rash was commonplace (91% and 77% for rodents and NHP, respectively).

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9	Duque, M. P.(27)	2022 Portugal	27	100% male	35.5 Median=33	96	PCR	52 %	48 %	--	74 %	--	--	--	26 %	--	26 %	--	26 %	1myalgia=18.5 Anal ulcers=18.5% Genital ulcers and vesicles=22%	Three patients were hospitalized.	0%	very few cases (1/10) reported contact with people presenting similar symptoms or a history of travel abroad (4/27). almost all cases identified themselves as men who have sex with men (MSM) (18/19), whereas one case reported having sex with only women., 3 had contact with animals. 14(52%)had HIV infection.
10	Formenty, P.(5)	2005 Sudan	19	48% male	79%<20yrs All were<32	49 Confirmed=10 probable=9 suspected=30	ELISA/ PCR	100%	84.2%	--	79 %	--	--	--	55 %	--	65 %	--	--	--	Eight patients were hospitalized.	0%	14 patients reported contact with a suspected monkeypox case-patient before the onset of symptoms;

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11	Foster, S. O.(28)	1972 Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone	6	50% male	8.5	*	Diagnosis: 4 cases of virus isolation/ 2 cases based on epidemiological and serological investigations	100%	83%	--	--	--	--	16.7%	33.3%	--	--	--	33.3%	Neck stiffness	bacterial abscess corneal scar	0%	All cases were unvaccinated. No human-to-human transmission of infection could be demonstrated. Mean Prodrome indays=3.2
12	Girometti, N.(29)	2022 UK	54	100% male	39.93	*	RT-PCR assay	100%	57%	--	56%	--	7%	20%	--	--	67%	--	67%	6(11%)have rash	5 (9%) required admission to the hospital. Localized bacterial cellulitis	0%	All have sex with men (MSM). 13 (24%) were living with HIV. 51 (94%) of skin lesions were anogenital.

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13	Huhn, G. D.(30)	2003 USA	34	52.9% male	26 71% >18yrs	*	PCR	97 %	85 %	--	71 %	71 %	--	--	65 %	--	--	--	--	myalgias (56%)	9 (26%) were hospitalized. Encephalopathy and retropharyngeal abscess in 2 young school-aged children.	0%	Previous smallpox vaccination was not associated with disease severity or hospitalization (15%) were defined as severely ill. Patients with ages < 18 yrs were more likely to be hospitalized in an intensive care unit. 19 cases(56%) have contact or been bitten by monkeypox-infected animal the incubation period was 12 days.Seven patients (21%) had previous smallpox vaccination.

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14	Hutin, Y. J.(31)	1997 DRC	88	56% male	Median=10	2.16%	PCR, hemagglutination-inhibition assay, Western blot, and neutralization assay	100%	--	--	54%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Alopecia	--	3 deaths in 81 cases (3.7%)	13 of 84 (15.5%) patients had vaccination scars. 73% of the case patients reported exposure to another patient or eating wild animals (incubation period 7-21 days)
15	Iñigo Martínez, J.(32)	Spain 2022	595 508 cases investigated.	Male: 99%	Median=35		PCR	98%	63.8%	--	61.2%	--	--	--	31.9%	--	46.9%	--	46.9%	Myalgia (36.4%) Odynophagia: (28.1%) Proctitis: (15.9%) Rash was located predominantly in the anogenital and/or perineal area	MPX complications (parapharyngeal abscess, mouth ulcers, and bacterial superinfection) in 7 hospitalized patients. Hospitalized patients: 19 (3.7%)	0%	225 (44.3%) patients had HIV infection 56 (11%) patients were on pre-exposure prophylaxis treatment. 427 cases (84.1%) reported condomless sex or sex with multiple partners within 21 days before the onset of symptoms.

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16	Jezek, Z.(33)	Zaire 1988	338	Male: 58%	Mean = 6.9 Median= 4.4	*	haemagglutination inhibition, fluorescent antibody, ELISA, radioimmunoassay (RIA), and the RIA adsorption.	100%	--	--	--	--	62.1%	--	--	--	--	--	--	Tonsillitis:43.8%	Secondary bacterial infection of skin: 48 (14.2%) Bronchopneumonia, pulmonary distress: 34 (10%) Vomiting, diarrhoea, dehydration: 22 (6.5%) Keratitis, corneal ulceration: (3.25%) Septicaemia: (0.29%) Encephalitis: (0.29%)	33 (9.8%)	43 patients (13%) had vaccination scar. 245(72.5 %) patients with animal source of infection and 93 (27.5%) patiens with human source. unilateral or bilateral blindness, weak vision and deforming scars

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17	Jezek, Z.(16)	Zaire 1988	2278	Females: 52.1% Males: 47.9%	-	93 (4.0%)	haemagglutination inhibition, the fluorescent antibody, ELISA, radioimmuno-assay (RIA), and the RIA adsorption	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vaccination scar present: 1555 Vaccination scar present: 723 Attack rate in vaccinated people: 15 (0.96%) The rate of attack in non-vaccinated people: 54 (7.47%)
18	Jezek, Z.(17)	Zaire 1986	2510	-	-	62 (2.5%)	HAl, fluorescent antibody, ELISA, RIA, radioimmunoassay adsorption ELISA and ELISA-adsorption	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vaccination scar present: 1869 Vaccination scar present: 641 Attack rate in vaccinated people: 16 (0.9%) The rate of attack in non-vaccinated people: 46 (7.2%)

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19	Jezek, Z.(12)	Zaire 1987	282	Male: 50.7%	90% <15yrs	-	HAl test, fluorescent-antibody test, ELISA, RIA and RIA adsorption test	100%	100%	--	80.3%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Secondary bacterial infection of the skin: 49 (17.37%) Bronchopneumonia, pulmonary distress: 30 (10.63%) Vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration marasmus: 17 (6.02%) Keratitis, corneal ulceration: 12 (4.25%) Septicemia: 1 (0.35%) Encephalitis: 1 (0.35%)	27(9.57%)	11% had visible smallpox vaccination scars. All deaths were from unvaccinated patients. All death occurred in those aged between three months and eight years

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20	Kalthan, E.(34)	Central African Republic 2018	26	53.8% male	Median=24(12 months–58 yrs)	0.49%	PCR	100%	100%	--	34.6%	--	--	--	26.9%	46.2%	--	--	--	Pruritus:46.2% Dysphagia: 19.2% Myalgia: 26.9% Cough:11.5%	(61.5%) had been hospitalized.	7.7%	(19.2%) had the smallpox vaccination scar.
21	Leisha D. Nolen(18)	2016 DRC	104 total 63 in the focused period	57%male	Median=10 (range 4 months–68 yrs)	61	Active lesions and specimens test	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.6%	15% vaccinated The mean incubation period was 8 days.
22	D.Ogoina,et al.(35)	2017 Nigeria	21	80.9% male	Median=29(6-45yrs)	35%	PCR-tested	100%	90.5%	14.2%	62%	62%	52.4%	42.8%	57%	67%	62%	14.3%	62%	Genital ulcer:47.6% myalgia,cough,conjuntivitis,hepatomegaly.	61.9% were hospitalized.	0%	There was concomitant chicken pox, syphilis and HIV-1 infections - Majority of suspected cases were adults (80.9%)
23	Lynda Osadebe. (36)	2017 DRC	333	53% male	17 Madia=13(range 0.01–86)		real-time PCR	95.2%	100%	22.9%	85.2%	79.9%	58.3%	75.7%	75.5%	53%	84.8%	32.5%	71.5%	Fibrile prodrome: 99.1% Cough:58% Conjunctivitis:24%	--	--	--
24	Mary G. Reynolded et al.((37)	2006 USA	47	47%	--	*	PCR	100%	100%	50%	85%	85%	--	60%	70%	--	65%	--	65%	Sweats,myalgia,abdominal pain,runny nose,dyspena,general respiratory 100%,	31% were hospitalized.	--	36% received a bite or scratch from an ill prairie dog. Mean incubation period was 11.5 days.

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																							The median durations of illness for smallpox-vaccinated and non–smallpoxvaccinated individuals were indistinguishable.
25	Mary G. Reynolds.(38)	2003 USA	30	43.3 male	25 yrs	*	combination of clinical symptoms, exposure information, and laboratory criteria of CDC	100%	93%	--	67%	--	27%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Cough: 56.7	--	--	Got smallpox Vaccine: 20% 100% had Exposure to Prairie dog.
26	Anne W. Rimoin. (39)	2010 DRC	Sankuru District	62.1% male	11.9	760	scab or vesicular fluid by PCR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Vaccine: 3%
27	ER. Whitehouse et al.((14)	2021 DRC	1057	53.7% male	Median=14 Range(1 months-79yrs)	average annual incidence was 14.1 per 100 000	real-time PCR assay	100%	99.4%	24.8%	84.7	89.0	56%	--	78.4%	59.3%	86.3%	33.2%	75.3%	Cough:54.8%, Dysphagia :71%, Conjunctivitis:21%	--	--	9.2% cases received smallpox vaccine. The incidence was higher in men vs women. Animal and human contact as an only source of exposure was found in 36.9% oand 33.3%, respectively.

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28	L Osadebe (40)	2017 DRC	Total=752 Confirmed=333	53%male	5.77 years	44.3%	real-time PCR	95.2%	100%	23%	85%	80%	58.3%	76%	75.2%	53%	85%	32.5%	71.5%	Cough (58%), conjunctivitis (24%), and bedridden (18.4%)		--	
29	PR Pittman (13)	2022 DRC	214	63.9% male	14 Madian= 13(0-61)		PCR	96.8%	--	--	57.4%	97%	24.5%	78.2%	23.6%	--	85%	--	85.2%	Anorexia(50%),cough, dysphagia, abdominal pain, sweats conjunctiitis, shortness of breat, ,hepatomegaly/splenomegaly, lethargy/stupor, dehydration, and Confusion		1.38%	fetal death happened in 4 of 5 (80%) patients who were pregnant at admission. 4cases had vaccination history. Most signs an symtoms lasted 3-5 days.
30	MG Reynolds (41)	2006 USA	Total=47 Confirmed= 37	46.8% male				85%	93%	30%	70%	70%		70%	66%	--	*	--	*	Myalgia 76% Dyspnea, diarrhea, wheeze, abdominal pain, runny nose, back pain, muscle pain, sweats	31% were hospitalized	--	57% reported having exposure to MPXV in a home environment,contact with an ill pet. The remaining (43%) were all exposed in settings of occupational animal care. 17 individuals (36%) received a bite or scratch from an ill prairie dog in addition to other potential noninvasive

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																							exposures.mean incubation period was 11.5 days approxtmatly.13 das in non invasive exposure group.
31	MG Reynolds (42)	2003 USA	30	43.3% male	25		immunoglobulin (IgM) and PCR	100%	93%	--	66.7%	--	26.7%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conjunctivitis (13.3%) Cough (56.7%)	--	--	human MPXV infection is related with control of MPXV-infected animals 6 pateints were vaccinated. indirect exposure and direct exposure (touching or receiving a bite) with infected animals were related with risk for MPX.
32	AW Rimoin (43)	2007 DRC	51	48.52% male	mean=10 Madian=7		PCR	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.73%	- recognized the causative agent for a rash-causing infection in 83% of all patients
33	AW Rimoin et al.(44)	2010 DRC	760	62.1% male	11.9		PCR	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-Establishing health education camps and controlled contact with animals, as well as quarantine and

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																							isolation of infected people from healthy people can be approaches to reduce the spread of the disease.
34	ER Whitehouse(15)	2021 DRC	1057	53.7%	14.0		real-time PCR	100%	99.4%		84.7%	83%			78.4		86.3%	33.2%	75.2%	Vomiting (24.8) Cough(54.8) Dysphagia (71.3) Buccal ulcers (56%) Itching (59.3) Conjunctivitis (20.7) Bedridden status (27.2%)		8%	- incidence was total higher in males than in females - incidence was meaningfully advanced in females aged 20–29 years than in males - recording the highest section of animal exposures (37.5%) -The incidence was lower between those supposed to have received smallpox vaccination
35	AYinka-Ogunleye et al. (45)	2019 Nigeria	122	69% male	27 Madian=29(0-50yrs)		real-time PCR	100%	88%	24%	69%	65%	38%	58%	79%	73%	55%	24%	63%	Cough (30%), conjunctivitis (25%)	secondary bacterial infection of the monkeypox skin lesions	6%	(30%) had contact with people who had similar lesions 10patients reported contact with animals 4of the people who died had HIV with features of AIDS.

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																						-the greatest affected parts were the face (in 68 [96%]

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Table 2. Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) bias risk assessment of the study

ID	First author	Selection (out of 4)	Comparability (out of 2)	Exposure/Outcome (out of 3)	Total (Out of 9)
1	--(19)	4	2	3	9
2	CDC(20)	4	2	3	9
3	CDC(21)	2	1	2	5
4	Kurt D. Reed et al.(22)	4	1	3	8
5	LD. Nolen et al.(23)	3	2	2	7
6	H. Adler et al.(24)	3	2	3	8
7	J. G. BREMAN et al.(25)	3	2	3	8
8	Doshi, R. H.(26)	2	1	2	5
9	Duque, M. P.(27)	3	2	3	8
10	Formenty, P.(5)	4	1	3	8
11	Foster, S. O.(28)	3	2	2	7
12	Girometti, N.(29)	4	2	3	9
13	Huhn, G. D.(30)	4	2	3	9
14	Hutin, Y. J.(31)	2	1	2	5
15	Iñigo Martínez, J.(32)	3	2	3	8
16	Jezek, Z.(33)	3	2	3	8
17	Jezek, Z.(16)	3	2	3	8
18	Jezek, Z.(17)	2	1	2	5
19	Jezek, Z.(12)	2	0	3	5
20	Kalthan, E.(34)	2	1	1	4
21	Leisha D. Nolen(18)	3	1	3	7
22	D.Ogoina,et al .(35)	2	1	2	5
23	Lynda Osadebe. (36)	4	2	2	8
24	Mary G. Reynold et al.((37)	2	1	3	6
25	Mary G. Reynolds.(38)	2	0	3	5
26	Anne W. Rimoin.(39)	2	1	2	5
27	ER. Whitehouse et al.((14)	4	2	3	9
28	L Osadebe (40)	2	1	2	5
29	PR Pittman (13)	4	2	2	8
30	MG Reynolds (41)	2	1	2	5
31	MG Reynolds (42)	4	2	3	9
32	AW Rimoin (43)	2	1	3	6
33	AW Rimoin et al.(44)	2	0	3	5
34	ER Whitehouse(15)	2	1	1	4
35	AYinka-Ogunleye et al. (45)	3	1	3	7

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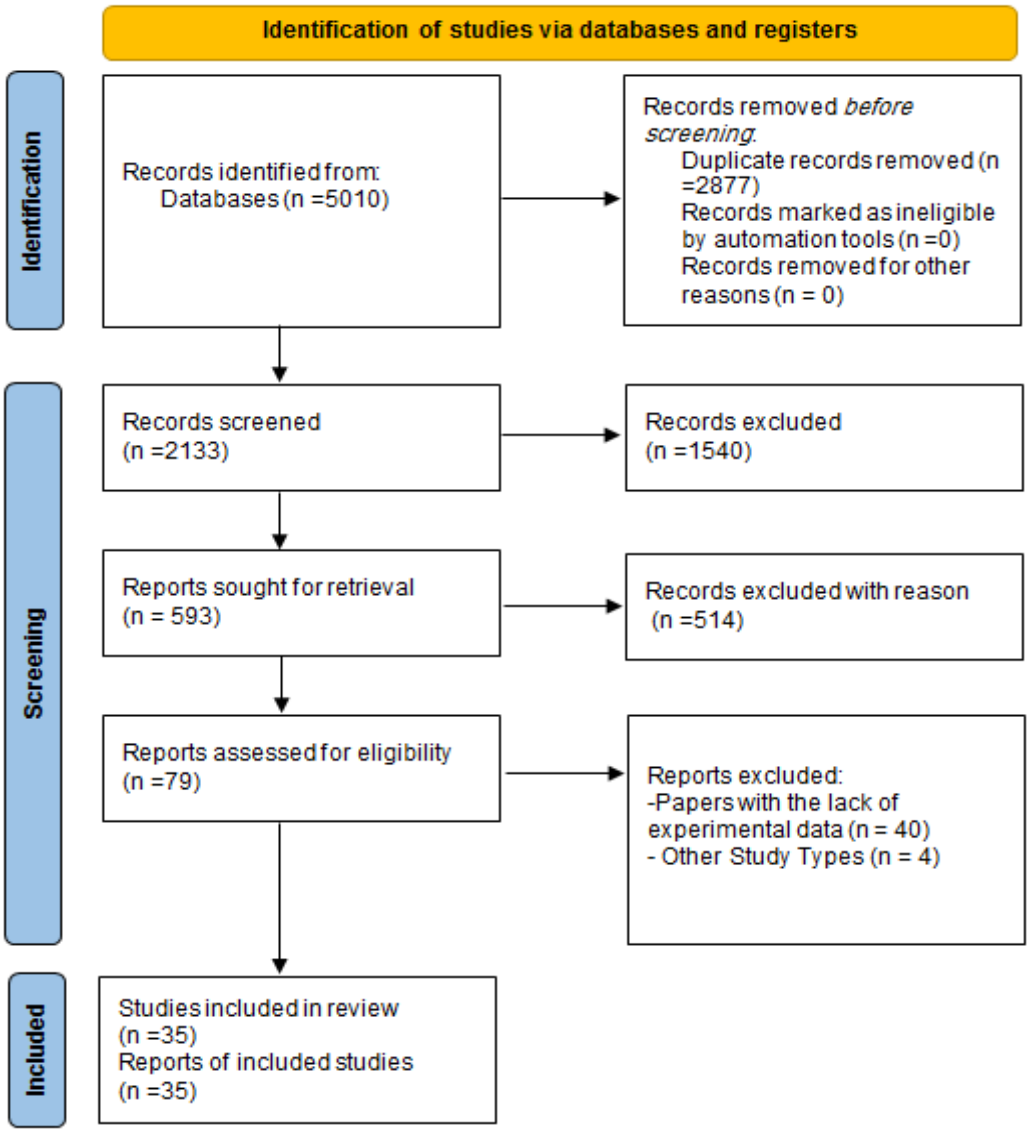
РИСУНКИ

Figure 1 -PRISMA 2020 flow diagram of study retrieval process



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ТИТУЛЬНЫЙ ЛИСТ_МЕТАДАННЫЕ

Блок 1. Информация об авторе ответственном за переписку

Esmaeil Mehraeen – Department of Health Information Technology, Khalkhal University of Medical Sciences, Khalkhal, Iran.

Postal Code: 1419733141,

Tel: +98-21-66581583,

Fax: +98-21-66947984,

E-mail: es.mehraeen@gmail.com

Исмаил Мехраин – Департамент информационных технологий здравоохранения, Халхалский университет медицинских наук, Халхал, Иран.

Почтовый индекс: 1419733141,

Тел: +98-21-66581583,

Факс: +98-21-66947984,

Электронная почта: es.mehraeen@gmail.com

Блок 2. Информация об авторах

Seyed A. S. – MD, MPhil, PhD, Clinical Epidemiologist, Associate Professor, Research Deputy of Iranian Research Center for HIV/AIDS (IRCHA), Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; E-mail: s_a_alinaghi@yahoo.com

Afsahi AM. – PhD, Assistant Professor, Department of Radiology, School of Medicine, University of California, San Diego (UCSD), California, USA; E-mail: amir.masoud.afsahi@gmail.com

Afzalian A. –MD, Student, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; E-mail: Arianafzalian@gmail.com

Shahidi R. – MD, Student, School of Medicine, Bushehr University of Medical Sciences, Bushehr, Iran; E-mail: dr.raminshahidi1@gmail.com

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Tamehri Z. S. S. – MD, Student, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; E-mail: tamehrysaeed@gmail.com

Varshochi S. – MD, Student, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; E-mail: varshochi.sanaz@gmail.com

Dashti M. – MD, Student, Department of Radiology, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran; E-mail: Mohsen.d4shti@gmail.com

Ghasemzadeh A. – MD, Student, Department of Radiology, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran; E-mail: Afsanemqsz1996@gmail.com

Pashaei A. – PhD student, School of Nursing, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada; E-mail: zahra.pashaei243@gmail.com

Ebrahimi H. – MD, Student, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; E-mail: hooman.ebr@gmail.com

Parmoon Z. – MD, Student, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; E-mail: Zohalparmoon@icloud.com

Paranjkhoo P. – MD, MPH, Student, Research Assistant, Turpanjian College of Health Sciences, American University of Armenia, Yerevan, Armenia; E-mail: parinazparanjkhoo@gmail.com

Parikhani S.N. – BS in Nursing, Expert, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; E-mail: Sahar.nurse91@gmail.com

Shamsabadi A. – PhD, Assistant Professor, Department of Health Information Technology, Esfarayen Faculty of Medical Sciences, Esfarayen, Iran; E-mail: shamsabadi1010@gmail.com

Ahmadi S. – MD, Student, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; E-mail: Sepide2434@gmail.com

Pezeshgi P. – MD, Student, School of Medicine, Maragheh University of Medical Sciences, Maragheh, Iran; E-mail: Pezeshgipourya@yahoo.com

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Arjmand G. – MD, Student, School of Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; E-mail: ghazalarjmand@sbmu.ac.ir

Javaherian M. – MD, Student, Department of Physiotherapy, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; E-mail: Javaherian_m@razi.tums.ac.ir

Karimi A. – MD, Student, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; E-mail: karimi.amirali.1999@gmail.com

Mehraeen E. – PhD, Assistant Professor, Department of Health Information Technology, Khalkhal University of Medical Sciences, Khalkhal, Iran; E-mail: es.mehraeen@gmail.com

Jahanfar S. – PhD, Associate Professor, MPH Program, Department of Public Health and Community Medicine, Tufts University School of Medicine; E-mail: jahan2s@cmich.edu

Сейед А.С. – доктор медицинских наук, магистр философских наук, клинический эпидемиолог, доцент, научный сотрудник Иранского исследовательского центра ВИЧ/СПИДа (IRCHA), Тегеранский университет медицинских наук, Тегеран, Иран; E-mail: s_a_alinaghi@yahoo.com

Афсахи АМ. – доктор философии, доцент кафедры радиологии медицинского факультета Калифорнийского университета, Сан-Диего (UCSD), Калифорния, США; E-mail: amir.masoud.afsahi@gmail.com

Афзалян А. – студент медицинского факультета Тегеранского университета медицинских наук, Тегеран, Иран; E-mail: Arianafzalian@gmail.com

Шахиди Р. – студент медицинского факультета Бушерского университета медицинских наук, Бушер, Иран; E-mail: dr.raminshahidi1@gmail.com

Тамехри З.С.С. – студент медицинского факультета Тегеранского университета медицинских наук, Тегеран, Иран; E-mail: tamehrysaeed@gmail.com

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Варшочи С. – студент медицинского факультета Тегеранского университета медицинских наук, Тегеран, Иран; E-mail: varshochi.sanaz@gmail.com

Дашти М. – студент кафедры радиологии Тебризского университета медицинских наук, Тебриз, Иран; E-mail: Mohsen.d4shti@gmail.com

Гасемзаде А. – студент кафедры радиологии Тебризского университета медицинских наук, Тебриз, Иран; E-mail: Afsanemqsz1996@gmail.com

Пашаи А. – аспирант Школы медсестер Университета Британской Колумбии, Ванкувер, Канада; E-mail: zahra.pashaei243@gmail.com

Эбрахими Х. – студент медицинского факультета Тегеранского университета медицинских наук, Тегеран, Иран; E-mail: hooman.ebr@gmail.com

Пармун З. – студент медицинского факультета Тегеранского университета медицинских наук, Тегеран, Иран; E-mail: Zohalparmoon@icloud.com

Паранджху П. – доктор медицинских наук, магистр здравоохранения, студент, научный сотрудник, Турпанджянский колледж медицинских наук, Американский университет Армении, Ереван, Армения; E-mail: parinazparanjkhoo@gmail.com

Парихани С.Н. – Бакалавр сестринского дела, эксперт медицинского факультета Тегеранского университета медицинских наук, Тегеран, Иран; E-mail: Sahar.nurse91@gmail.com

Шамсабади А. – доктор философии, доцент кафедры информационных технологий здравоохранения, факультет медицинских наук Эсфарайен, Эсфарайен, Иран; E-mail: shamsabadi1010@gmail.com

Ахмади С. – студент медицинского факультета Тегеранского университета медицинских наук, Тегеран, Иран; E-mail: Sepide2434@gmail.com

Пезешги П. – студент медицинского факультета Университета медицинских наук Мараге, Мараге, Иран; E-mail: Pezeshgipourya@yahoo.com

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Арджманд Г. – студент медицинского факультета Университета медицинских наук Шахида Бехешти, Тегеран, Иран; E-mail: ghazalarjmand@sbmu.ac.ir

Джавахериан М. – студент кафедры физиотерапии, Тегеранский университет медицинских наук, Тегеран, Иран; E-mail: Javaherian_m@razi.tums.ac.ir

Карими А. – студент медицинского факультета Тегеранского университета медицинских наук, Тегеран, Иран; E-mail: karimi.amirali.1999@gmail.com

Мехраин Э. – доктор философии, доцент кафедры информационных технологий здравоохранения, Университет медицинских наук Халхал, Халхал, Иран; E-mail: es.mehraeen@gmail.com

Джаханфар С. – доктор философии, доцент, программа магистра, кафедра здравоохранения и общественной медицины, медицинский факультет Университета Тафтса; E-mail: jahan2s@cmich.edu

Блок 3. Метаданные статьи

MONKEYPOX: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, PATHOGENESIS, MANIFESTATIONS, AND OUTCOMES

ОСПА ОБЕЗЬЯН: СИСТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ОБЗОР ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИИ, ПАТОГЕНЕЗА, ПРОЯВЛЕНИЙ И ИСХОДОВ

Сокращенное название статьи для верхнего колонтитула:

ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИЯ, ПАТОГЕНЕЗ, ПРОЯВЛЕНИЯ И ИСХОДЫ ОСПЫ ОБЕЗЬЯН

EPIDEMIOLOGY, PATHOGENESIS, MANIFESTATIONS, AND OUTCOMES OF MONKEYPOX

Keywords: Monkeypox; Monkeypox virus; monkeypox infections; Epidemiology, Pathogenesis, Manifestations.

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Ключевые слова: Оспа обезьян; вирус оспы обезьян; инфекции, вызванные оспой обезьян; Эпидемиология, патогенез, проявления.

Обзоры.

Количество страниц текста – 10, количество таблиц – 2, количество рисунков – 1.

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