LETTER TO THE EDITOR

[Translated article]
Anti-Vaccinia Immunoglobulin and Post-exposure Prophylaxis with Vaccinia-based Vaccine for Management of the Monkeypox Outbreak

Inmunoglobulina anti-Vaccinia y profilaxis postexposición mediante vacuna basada en Vaccinia para el control del brote de viruela simica (Monkeypox)

To the Editor,

Some time ago, we published a brief review of treatments available or in development that could be of use in the control of the then incipient outbreak of monkeypox. In that review, we highlighted the role of tecovirimat as the only antiviral drug approved by the European Medicines Agency (EMA) for the virus, given its good safety profile and proven efficacy in reducing mortality in animal models.

In response to that publication, Dr Sookaromdee and Dr Wiwanitkit published a letter entitled Treatments for Monkeypox, in which they shared their opinion on the use of tecovirimat and mentioned intravenous immunoglobulin as another potentially effective treatment in monkeypox, now declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern by the World Health Organization (WHO).

One of the affirmations by Dr Sookaromdee and Dr Wiwanitkit is that, although tecovirimat has demonstrated efficacy, it is not a widely used drug in countries in which the monkeypox virus has traditionally been considered endemic. A possible reason for the limited use of tecovirimat in those countries is that their healthcare resources and structure are not comparable to those in European countries. In addition, we should add that approval by the EMA is not applicable in Africa, and to date, it is the only health agency to have approved the drug for the indication of monkeypox.

The second aspect that we wanted to comment on is the possibility of using intravenously-administered vaccinia immune globulin, proposed by Sookaromdee and Wiwanitkit. This immunoglobulin is indicated only for the treatment of certain complications such as eczema vaccinatum, progressive vaccinia, and severe generalized vaccinia caused by administration of the vaccine derived from the vaccinia virus. The regimen administered is 6000 U/kg as soon as possible after onset of the first symptoms of the disease, with dose repetitions possible according to the severity of the condition and response to the initial dose (doses can be increased to 9000 U/kg if the patient has not responded to the first dose). Although there are factors to support its use against monkeypox, such as the similarity of Orthopoxvirus genomes, to date, there have been no human trials on its use in this indication.

Finally, it is necessary to highlight the use of the vaccinia-based vaccine as post-exposure prophylaxis. The WHO currently recommends administration of a second- or third-generation vaccine for case contacts in the first 4 days after exposure. It is estimated that the vaccine could provide cross-immunity against the monkeypox virus with an efficacy of approximately 80–85%, given the aforementioned genomic similarity among Orthopoxvirus.

Funding
None declared.

Conflict of interests
None declared.

References
2. European Medicines Agency. Tecovirimat SIGA (tecovirimat): an overview of tecovirimat SIGA and why it is authorised in the EU. European Medicines Agency; 2022. Available from:

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ad.2022.08.026

0001-7310/© 2022 AEDV. Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).

Please cite this article as: F.J. Rodriguez-Cuadrado, E.L. Pinto-Pulido and M. Fernández-Parrado, [Translated article] Anti-Vaccinia Immunoglobulin and Post-exposure Prophylaxis with Vaccinia-based Vaccine for Management of the Monkeypox Outbreak, ACTAS Dermo-Sifiliográficas, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ad.2022.08.026


