

Significant events in mpox (formerly known as monkeypox) vaccination practice in Australia

Year	Month	Intervention
1958		Monkeypox virus first identified as a distinct illness among laboratory monkeys in Copenhagen, Denmark
1970		The first documented monkeypox human cases identified six unvaccinated children during smallpox eradication efforts, the first a 9-month-old boy in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
2003	May	First human cases outside of endemic countries in Western and Central Africa detected in the US in a limited outbreak associated with animal imports
2022	May	Global outbreak of monkeypox virus infections detected in multiple countries outside of endemic countries, with extensive human-to-human transmission The first monkeypox case reported in Australia
	June	First replication-competent live vaccinia virus vaccine (ACAM2000) recommended for both pre-exposure and post-exposure prophylaxis against monkeypox
	July	First replication-deficient modified vaccinia Ankara–Bavarian Nordic, MVA-BN vaccine (JYNNEOS) available via a special emergency pathway under section 18A of the <i>Therapeutic Goods Act 1989 (Cth)</i> MVA-BN vaccine (JYNNEOS) recommended for both pre-exposure and post-exposure prophylaxis against monkeypox
	August	Intradermal administration (0.1mL) of JYNNEOS allowed as an alternative route for pre-exposure prophylaxis
	November	WHO recommended a new preferred term, 'mpox', as a synonym for monkeypox disease; 'monkeypox' will be phased out after a transition period of one year
2024	May	New mpox chapter of the <i>Australian Immunisation Handbook</i> developed to provide information on recommendations for use of mpox vaccines
	July	In response to an increase in mpox cases in 2024, a new ATAGI statement continues to recommend that at-risk groups who are partially vaccinated or unvaccinated complete the 2-dose schedule as soon as possible. Current evidence does not support booster doses for those who were fully vaccinated