

**Table 17: Significant events in mpox (formerly known as monkeypox) vaccination practice in Australia**

Year	Month	Intervention
1958		Mpox first identified as a distinct illness among laboratory monkeys in Copenhagen, Denmark
1970		The first documented cases in humans in six unvaccinated children during the smallpox eradication efforts; the first being 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 USA in a limited outbreak associated with animal imports.
2022	May	Global outbreak with mpox virus infections detected in multiple countries outside of endemic countries, with extensive human-to-human transmission. The first mpox case reported in Australia
	June	First replication-competent live vaccinia virus vaccine (ACAM2000) recommended for both pre-exposure and post-exposure prophylaxis against mpox
	July	First replication-deficient modified vaccinia Ankara–Bavarian Nordic, MVA-BN vaccine (JYNNEOS) made 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 mpox
	August	Intradermal administration (0.1mL) of JYNNEOS allowed as an alternative route for pre-exposure prophylaxis.
	November	WHO recommends a new preferred term “mpox” as a synonym for monkeypox disease and “monkeypox” will be phased out after a transition period of one year.