

Title:
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DOI: 10.17235/reed.2022.8957/2022

Link: [PubMed \(Epub ahead of print\)](#)

Please cite this article as:

Mungmunpantipantip Rujittika, Wiwanitkit Viroj. Diarrhea and monkeypox: a consideration. Rev Esp Enferm Dig 2022. doi: 10.17235/reed.2022.8957/2022.

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Diarrhea and monkeypox: a consideration

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Keywords: Diarrhea. Monkeypox. Presentation.

Dear Editor,

In addition to the well-known pox infections, novel zoonotic pox diseases have emerged as a severe concern in infectious medicine [1]. In May 2022, monkeypox has already been reported in many countries in Europe, creating a significant public health risk possibility [2]. Human-to-human transfer is being researched right now. As the number of reported cases in various countries climbs, the medical community is concerned, and proper preparation is required.

The emergence of coronavirus disease emphasised the need of responding to an epidemic quickly and correctly. We must act immediately to conduct a thorough investigation and put in place the required procedures [2]. This is also true in the case of the present monkeypox outbreak. Diarrhea is a common clinical symptom, despite the fact that it could be present in any new infectious sickness state. In conventional medicine, diarrhoea is a common atypical finding during a physical exam. When diarrhoea is discovered, patients and professionals are concerned to varied degrees.

We must act immediately to conduct a thorough investigation and put in place the required procedures [2]. Diarrhea is a common clinical symptom, despite the fact that it could be present in any new infectious sickness state. In atypical flu [3] and COVID-19 [4], for

example, diarrhoea may be the first symptom. In conventional medicine, diarrhoea is a common atypical finding during a physical exam. The frequency of new cases of monkeypox in large clusters is fast increasing in a number of nations outside of Africa, namely in the United States and Europe. According to a recent report, diarrhoea occurs in 5.9% of patients with monkey pox [5]. The diarrhea is watery type [5]. There were no fevers in this group, and some exhibited a rash [5]. The common associated clinical presentations with diarrhoea are nausea and vomiting [5 - 6]. The clinical problems usually exists at the same day with rash [1, 5 - 6] (Table 1).

There were no fevers in this group, and some exhibited a rash [5]. Atypical presentation, afebrile look, and the absence of a distinctive skin lesion are all clinical indications of monkeypox [1]. Diarrhea could be the first indicator. As a result, disaster preparedness is critical in the present day that rapid increasing number of monkeypox cases in several countries. Diarrhoea's underlying pathophysiological mechanism is unknown. The intriguing question is whether the virus has receptors in the gut similar to COVID-19 [7].

Finally, the first sign of monkeypox could be diarrhoea. As a result, in today's therapeutic practise, being prepared for emergencies is critical. Because a new monkeypox outbreak is probable, it is critical in contemporary clinical practise to be ready for suspected monkeypox, and all patients with unexplained diarrhoea deserve the best possible care.

Conflict of interest: none

Funding: none

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Table 1. Pattern of clinical presentation associated with diarrhoea in monkeypox [1,5,6].

Clinical presentation	Details
Skin rash	Skin rash is observed in many patients.
Nausea and vomiting	Nausea and vomiting are common presentations. These problems are common associated clinical symptoms with watery diarrhea.
Abnormal liver function	Abnormal liver function is common. More than half of the patients have abnormal liver function test. Transaminase enzyme is usually 2 times of normal value.
Dehydration	By the second week of illness, vomiting or diarrhoea may have set in, resulting in severe dehydration [6].