# Article information:

Delayed clearance of monkeypox virus in a patient with co infection with secondary syphilis | Elsevier Enhanced Reader
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# Article summary:

1. This article discusses a case of delayed clearance of monkeypox virus in a patient with co-infection with secondary syphilis.

2. The ongoing multi-country monkeypox outbreak has been declared a global public health emergency by the World Health Organization, and studies from this outbreak have shown high rates of co-infection with other sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

3. Tecovirimat, an inhibitor of orthopoxvirus envelope-wrapping protein, is recommended for selected high-risk patients infected with MPX through the Center of Disease Control (CDC) non-research Expanded Access Investigational New Drug (EA-IND) protocol.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy as it provides detailed information about the case study and cites relevant sources to back up its claims. However, there are some potential biases that should be noted. Firstly, the article does not provide any information about the patient's background or risk factors that may have contributed to their infection, which could lead to an incomplete understanding of the case. Secondly, while the article mentions that tecovirimat is recommended for selected high-risk patients infected with MPX through the CDC non-research Expanded Access Investigational New Drug (EA-IND) protocol, it does not provide any further details about this protocol or how it works. Additionally, while the article mentions that studies from this outbreak have shown high rates of co-infection with other STIs, it does not provide any specific data or evidence to support this claim. Finally, while the article mentions that tecovirimat has been shown to improve clinical symptoms and reduce viral loads in small case series, it does not provide any further details about these studies or their results.

# Topics for further research:

* MPX outbreak risk factors
* CDC Expanded Access Investigational New Drug protocol
* MPX co-infection rates
* Tecovirimat clinical trials
* Tecovirimat efficacy results
* MPX treatment outcomes

# Report location:

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