Letter To Editor

Smallpox Vaccination Discontinuation and Expansion Into an Endemic Area of Monkeypox: A Reanalysis of Available Data

Dear Editor,

Monkeypox is a rare type of pox that has returned due to zoonosis. Human-to-human transfer is currently being investigated.^[1] As the number of recorded cases in various countries rises, the medical community is concerned, and cautious planning to coincide with a potential monkeypox outbreak is required.^[2] The connection between the demand for smallpox vaccination, insufficient population immunity, and the spread of the monkeypox endemic area is an intriguing topic.^[3,4] The authors investigate the situation in West Africa in this research.

This is a descriptive analysis done in the past. The available data on areas with reported monkeypox in an African endemic area were reassessed. The data are available in a prior publication that reported the state of disease epidemiology during a 13-year period (from the 21st to the 33rd year following smallpox vaccine termination).^[5] A conventional descriptive statistical analysis was used to examine the incidence distribution across the study period. The standard deviation, variance, skewness, and kurtosis values were computed. According to source data [Table 1], there is a tendency of growing locations reporting monkeypox occurrence. The incidence of monkeypox ranges from 12.3 to 26.5%, with a mean of 20.2%. According to the descriptive statistical analysis, the standard deviation, skewness, and kurtosis were 4.2, -0.2, and 2.1, respectively. There is no outlier in the data, and the distribution is normal, but there is a kurtotic peak or outbreak pattern.

Table 1: Reported incidence of monkeypox in an endemic area in Africa and period after discontinuation of smallpox vaccination

Period after smallpox vaccine discontinuation (year)	Incidence (/100,000 local population)
21	12.3
22	17.1
23	14.9
24	20.6
25	18.3
26	16.4
27	19.4
28	23.7
29	21.5
30	21.2
31	24.3
32	26.2
33	26.5

Authors' contributions

PS has substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work, the acquisition, analysis, interpretation of data for the work, drafting the work, revising it critically for important intellectual content, final approval of the version to be published, and agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

VW has substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work, the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work, drafting the work, revising it critically for important intellectual content, final approval of the version to be published, and agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

Pathum Sookaromdee¹, Viroj Wiwanitkit^{2,3,4,5,6}

¹Private Academic Consultant, Bangkok, Thailand, ²Adjunct Professor, Joseph Ayobaalola University, Ikeji-Arakeji, Nigeria, ³Honorary Professor, Dr. D. Y. Patil University, Pune, Maharashtra, India, ⁴Visiting Professor, Faculty of Medicine, University of Nis, Serbia, ⁵Visiting Professor, Hainan Medical University, Haikou, China, ⁶Distinguished Professor, Parasitic Disease Research Center, Suranaree University of Technology, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand

Address for correspondence: Dr. Pathum Sookaromdee, Private Academic Consultant, 111 Bangkok 112 Bangkok - 103300, Bangkok Thailand. E-mail: pathumsook@gmail.com

Received: 18 Jun 22 Accepted: 02 Jul 22 Published: 31 Jan 24

References

- 1. Wiwanitkit S, Wiwanitkit V. Atypical zoonotic pox: Acute merging illness that can be easily forgotten. J Acute Dis 2018;7:88-9.
- Mungmunpuntipantip V, Wiwanitkit V. Re-emerging monkeypox: An old disease to be monitored. BMJ Rapid Response. Available from: https://www.bmj.com/content/377/bmj.o1239/rr-1. [Last accessed on 2022 May 21].
- Fine PE, Jezek Z, Grab B, Dixon H. The transmission potential of monkeypox virus in human populations. Int J Epidemiol 1988;17:643-50.
- Nguyen PY, Ajisegiri WS, Costantino V, Chughtai AA, MacIntyre CR. Reemergence of human monkeypox and declining population immunity in the context of urbanization,

Nigeria, 2017-2020. Emerg Infect Dis 2021;27:1007-14.

 Hoff NA, Doshi RH, Colwell B, Kebela-Illunga B, Mukadi P, Mossoko M, *et al.* Evolution of a disease surveillance system: An increase in reporting of human monkeypox disease in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2001–2013. Int J Trop Dis Health 2017;25. doi: 10.9734/IJTDH/2017/35885. This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Access this article online	
Quick Response Code:	Website: www.ijpvmjournal.net/www.ijpm.ir DOI: 10.4103/ijpvm.ijpvm_210_22

How to cite this article: Sookaromdee P, Wiwanitkit V. Smallpox vaccination discontinuation and expansion into an endemic area of monkeypox: A reanalysis of available data. Int J Prev Med 2024;15:1.

© 2024 International Journal of Preventive Medicine | Published by Wolters Kluwer - Medknow