

Tecovirimat (TPOXX) Recommendation

Preamble: Tecovirimat (TPOXX) is an antiviral medication that may be used with uncertain benefit in individuals with mpox. In Canada, oral tecovirimat (TPOXX) capsules are allocated from the National Emergency Strategic Stockpile.

Tecovirimat (TPOXX) Recommendation: Consider use on an individual patient basis in those who may benefit including those with laboratory confirmed mpox who have or are at risk of having severe disease. Infectious diseases consultation is required. Patients should be aware of the limited data supporting the recommendation.

Consideration for use on an individual patient basis will be guided by the following clinical situations until further clinical data is available:

Clinical situation 1: Treatment in individuals who have a documented laboratory-confirmed diagnosis with severe mpox requiring care in an intensive care setting (for example in those who have mpox encephalitis, hypovolemic shock and/or threat to critical organ function)

Clinical situation 2: Treatment in individuals who have a documented laboratory-confirmed diagnosis with progressive infection with severe disease that require hospitalization for mpox

Clinical situation 3: Patients who have a documented laboratory confirmed mpox diagnosis in the outpatient setting who:

- are pregnant, due to higher risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes
- have progressive infection and are severely immunocompromised
- have keratitis due to the risk of blindness or visual impairment
- have atopic dermatitis with significant skin lesions

Definitions:

- **Severe disease:** Requires hospitalization for supportive care
- **Supportive care:** Examples include, but are not limited to, re-hydration, pain control, and intensive care
- **At risk of severe disease:** Examples include severe immunocompromise, individuals with HIV, pregnant individuals, and individuals with keratitis
- **Severe immunocompromise:** May include but are not limited to post-hematopoietic stem cell transplantation or primary immunodeficiency disorders with B-cell depletion, or anti-B cell therapy (monoclonal antibodies targeting B-cell antigens such as CD19, CD20, CD22, CD30 or BAFF [e.g., ocrelizumab, rituximab, ofatumumab, alemtuzumab, obinutuzumab, blinatumomab, daratumumab, basiliximab, brentuximab, belimumab])