

## MONKEYPOX: Frequently Asked Questions

### For the general public

#### What is monkeypox?

Monkeypox is a viral disease that can pass between people and between animals and people. Symptoms can be mild or severe, and skin lesions (these are the bumps or blisters caused by the virus) can be very itchy or painful.

There are two types of the virus: The West African strain and the Congo Basin (Central African) strain.

Human monkeypox was first identified in humans in 1970 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It is largely confined to Western and Central Africa where it is endemic. Monkeypox cases in people have occurred outside of Africa, linked to international travel or imported animals.

#### How do you catch monkeypox?

In the current worldwide outbreak, the most common method of transmission is through sexual or intimate contact with an infected person (including kissing). Other less likely methods of spread between people include:

- contact with clothing or linens (such as bedding or towels) used by an infected person
- direct contact with monkeypox skin lesions (these are the bumps or blisters caused by the virus) or scabs
- respiratory droplets from an individual with monkeypox (e.g. via coughing or sneezing). Respiratory transmission usually requires prolonged exposure to an infectious person.

In places where monkeypox is endemic (i.e. Western and Central Africa), spread may occur when a person comes into close contact with a wild animal (such as a rodent) infected with the virus.

## How long are people with monkeypox infectious for?

People with monkeypox are contagious from the time that they develop their first symptoms (which is usually fever, but occasionally starts with a rash) until rash lesions crust, dry and fall off. The illness typically lasts for 2-4 weeks.

## What are the symptoms of monkeypox?

The virus usually starts with a fever or sometimes a rash.

If it starts with a fever then a rash usually appears after a few days on the place of infection and can then spread to other parts of the body. It may also appear on hands, feet, inside the mouth or on the genitalia. This will often lead to skin lesions, which are small bumps and blisters, appearing on your skin. If any lesions appear near eyes they may need inspecting and a doctor should be informed of these straight away.

Other symptoms may include:

- Headaches
- Chills
- Swollen glands
- Muscle and body aches
- Backache
- Tiredness

## What should I do if I think I have monkeypox?

If you think you may have been exposed to monkeypox, or you develop monkeypox symptoms (particularly a rash and flu-like symptoms), you should isolate away from others and seek medical advice; call your doctor or Healthline on 0800 611 116 (a free, 24/7 service with interpreters available).

Wear a mask and call ahead if you intend visiting a medical centre, hospital or A&M in person. Make sure any rash or blisters are covered (e.g. wear long sleeved shirts, trousers and socks, or use bandages/dressings. Wear disposable gloves if you have lesions on your hands).

## How infectious is monkeypox?

To get infected you need to be in close contact (usually skin-to-skin or shared respiratory droplets) with a case while they are infectious. This makes it more likely to occur in people coming from a country with a known outbreak. Information to date shows that in the current outbreak, those at high risk of infection include people who have multiple or anonymous sexual partners and men who have sex with men (MSM). However, the risk of monkeypox is not limited to people who are sexually active or men who have sex with men. Anyone who has close contact with someone who has symptoms may be at risk.

## Is there treatment for monkeypox?

The skin lesions may become itchy and can sometimes be quite painful. To help treat symptoms and manage any pain people can take paracetamol (especially if they have a fever), and also ibuprofen if it's suitable. Doctors can also prescribe stronger pain relief if it is required. If the lesions are very itchy patients can take an antihistamine (such as cetirizine), which can be obtained from pharmacies or doctors.

Patients should try and keep any lesions clean to reduce the chance of them becoming infected, especially those in sensitive areas. They can do this by washing their skin with a soap bar and warm water. If a lesion or area becomes infected it may suddenly become red and tender, and potentially shiny, swollen and hot. Patients may feel very unwell if this happens.

People with monkeypox should call their doctor or medical practice (or an ambulance if it's urgent) if they:

- are worried about any of their lesions, especially any around or in the eyes;
- think they might have an infection; or
- if they are in a lot of pain and need relief.

They should say they are a Monkeypox case and wear a mask and cover any lesions before being seen in person.

## Can I catch monkeypox from animals?

Unlike some countries, New Zealand does not have monkeypox present in its animal population. However, in countries where the virus is endemic spread may occur when a person comes into close contact with a wild animal (such as a rodent or non-human primate) infected with the virus.

## Can I catch monkeypox from touching surfaces?

While uncommon, monkeypox can be spread by touching surfaces that have been touched by someone with monkeypox, particularly surfaces that have been in contact with the person's rash. Generally speaking, however, monkeypox does not easily spread between people. Person-to-person spread may occur mainly through:

- sexual or intimate contact with an infected person (including kissing)
- contact with clothing or linens (such as bedding or towels) used by an infected person
- direct contact with monkeypox skin lesions (these are the bumps or blisters caused by the virus) or scabs
- respiratory droplets from an individual with monkeypox (e.g. via coughing or sneezing).

It is important to follow good hygiene practices as you would for many transmissible diseases, such as handwashing, covering coughs and sneezes and wiping down high-touch surfaces (such as benches and table tops) regularly.

## How can I avoid getting monkeypox?

Avoid close contact with people with suspected or confirmed as having the virus and do not share clothing, bedding or other personal items like toothbrushes or razors. Practice good hand hygiene after contact with infected people. Wash your hands with soap and water and dry thoroughly, or use an alcohol-based hand sanitiser.

People travelling to countries where monkeypox is endemic (Western Africa) should avoid contact with animals that could harbour the virus (particularly animals that are sick or that have been found dead in areas where monkeypox occurs).

## What tests do I need if I think I have monkeypox?

Testing for monkeypox involves a tissue sample being taken from an affected area of the skin (e.g. where there is a lesion such as a blister or crust), a blood test and a nasopharyngeal swab. This is then sent to the laboratory for testing. Swabs may be sent to check for other, more common causes of rashes such as chickenpox or

herpes too. If there is a history of sexual contact, further testing for STIs may also be necessary.

## Can anyone get monkeypox?

Anyone who has close contact with someone who has symptoms is at risk. But to get infected you need to be in close contact (usually skin-to-skin or shared respiratory droplets) with a case while they are infectious. This makes it more likely to occur in people coming from a country with a known outbreak. Information to date shows that in the current outbreak, those at higher risk of infection include people who have multiple or anonymous sexual partners and men who have sex with men (MSM). However, the risk of monkeypox is not limited to people who are sexually active or men who have sex with men.

## Is there a vaccination against monkeypox?

A monkeypox vaccine is not currently available in New Zealand, but the Ministry of Health is working with Pharmac on possible options. These vaccines would be used as part of the targeted prevention of monkeypox in certain situations. For example, given to people who have had contact with a confirmed case and who would be at high risk of severe illness if they were to become infected with the virus.

## Information for cases

### What happens if I test positive?

If you test positive for monkeypox, you must immediately isolate at home and avoid close contact with others. This is to prevent the disease from spreading to anyone else.

You will need to remain in isolation until your skin lesions (these are the bumps or blisters caused by the virus) have crusted, the scabs have fallen off, and you have a layer of fresh skin underneath.

Auckland Regional Public Health Service will contact you and work with you to identify anyone else you have spent time with while infectious and who may therefore be at risk of getting monkeypox too. Public Health will also call you regularly to check on your health and wellbeing, and to let you know when you can leave isolation.

### What does isolation mean?

Isolation means staying at home, away from others, while you are infectious. This is to prevent the spread of the virus to others. You should not go out to work, school, study or other places such as supermarkets, malls, sporting activities or events, and movie theatres.

Where possible, you should isolate in a separate room on your own, ideally with windows that open to promote ventilation, your own bed (no sharing with others) and, if possible, your own toilet/bathroom. Where a separate bathroom isn't available, you should clean the bathroom's surfaces (toilet, hand basin, shower/bath and tapware) after use and before another household member uses the bathroom. You will be provided with cleaning wipes.

- Do not have friends or relatives visit you.
- Do not have close (skin-to-skin) contact with others until your skin lesions have crusted over, the scabs have fallen off and a fresh layer of skin has formed underneath.
- Do not engage in sexual activity with others. Auckland Regional Public Health Service will let you know when it is safe to resume sexual activity and what

precautions you may need to take.

- If others need to enter your room, you should both put on a medical mask and you should cover your lesions with clothing. If possible, keep a distance of at least 1 metre between you. If distance cannot be maintained, the household member should also wear disposable gloves and a long-sleeved gown. They should clean and dry their hands thoroughly with soap and water, or an alcohol-based hand sanitiser, before and after contact with you or places you have been.

Only have one household member enter the room and keep it as the same person throughout your isolation period.

- Clean your hands frequently using alcohol-based hand sanitiser or soap and water. Take care if you have open blisters or lesions on your hands.
- When you are outside of the room you are isolating in wear a medical mask and long sleeve tops and trousers. If you have lesions on your feet wear socks. If you have lesions on your hands, cover them with a dressing or wear a pair of disposable gloves.
- Cover your mouth and nose when sneezing and coughing with disposable tissues. Throw used tissues into one of the special yellow bin bags that will be provided by your local health provider. Only fill the bag to  $\frac{3}{4}$  full and tie it closed.
- Use a folded sheet or towel to sit on items of furniture with fabric covers to protect the surface. This linen should be washed as per the instructions below.
- Avoid close contact with animals or pets.

You should not leave the home except as required for follow-up medical care. If you leave isolation for these reasons, you should wear a surgical mask and cover your rash. Gloves, cleaning wipes and hand sanitiser will be provided to you.

**If it will not be possible for you to follow the above requirements, please let Auckland Regional Public Health Service know.**

## Do I have to do anything special with my laundry?

The monkeypox virus can be passed on through linen and laundry you have come into contact with, so it's important you have your own linen, towels and bedding. Do not share these items with others you live with.

- Only you should handle your bedding, towels and clothing.
- When changing bedding, carefully lift and roll it on itself to prevent infectious particles from lesions and body fluids from travelling in the air. Do not shake bed linen/ quilts or blankets.
- Place linen and laundry into a bag first before taking it to the washing machine. Clean your hands before you use the washing machine.
- Do not store, wash or tumble dry your linen and laundry with other household members' laundry.
- Wash items with laundry detergent at the highest temperature stated on label. Avoid using an 'eco' or 'quick wash' cycle. Either dry on the washing line or in a tumble drier.
- Clean all surfaces e.g. top of washing machine, after you have finished and clean your hands.
- Where households do not have their own washing machine, **do not** use a laundry service or local laundromat. Let Auckland Regional Public Health Service know and alternative arrangements will be made for washing and cleaning your belongings.

## Can I still isolate at home if I live with other people?

Yes, but protect others you live with as much as possible by:

- Isolating in a separate room
- Using a separate bathroom, or cleaning the shared bathroom after each use
- Cleaning frequently touched surfaces with soap and water and a household disinfectant and avoiding sweeping/vacuuming (this might disturb virus



particles and cause others to become infected) - use damp mopping instead. You can sweep and vacuum again once you are no longer infectious.

- Using separate utensils, towels, bedding and electronics.
- Doing your own laundry (lift and roll bedding, clothes and towels carefully without shaking them, put materials in a plastic bag before carrying it to the washing machine and wash them at the highest temperature stated on the clothing label. Avoid using the 'eco' or 'quick wash' cycle).
- Opening windows for good ventilation
- Encouraging everyone in the house to clean their hands regularly with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.

If you cannot avoid being in the same room as someone else or having close contact with another person while isolating at home, then do your best to limit their risk by:

- Avoiding touching each other
- Cleaning your hands often
- Covering your rash with clothing or bandages
- Opening windows throughout the home
- Ensuring you and anyone in the room with you wear well-fitting medical masks
- Maintaining at least 1 meter of distance.

If you cannot do your own laundry and someone else needs to do it for you, they should wear a well-fitting medical mask, disposable gloves and take the laundry precautions listed above.

## Should I wear a mask at home?

If you live with others, then they and you should both wear well-fitting surgical masks if you need to be in a room together, and you should stay at least one metre apart.

You should also cover your rash (e.g. wear long sleeve tops, trousers and socks. Wear disposable gloves if you have lesions on your hands).

### **How long will I be infectious for?**

People with monkeypox are considered infectious from the time they develop their first symptoms until their rash lesions crust, dry or fall off. The illness typically lasts for 2-4 weeks.

### **If I need to wear dressings/bandages, who will change these?**

Where possible and practical, you should change any dressings or bandages yourself. This reduces the risk of spreading the virus to anyone else. Used dressings should be put into a plastic bag and tied, and then placed into a second plastic bag or specific yellow waste bag supplied.

After applying or removing any dressings, thoroughly wash your hands with soap and water and dry them completely, or use an alcohol-based hand sanitiser.

Where you can't change the dressings yourself, Auckland Regional Public Health Service will work with you to assess whether someone else in your household can safely help you, or whether you need the help of a healthcare provider.

### **Do I need to do any special sort of cleaning or deep clean once I am recovered?**

Once you've finished isolating it's important to thoroughly clean all areas and spaces. If another person is carrying out this cleaning, they should wear a medical mask and gloves. Take care when using cleaning products and ensure you wash your hands thoroughly on completion of cleaning.

#### *Clean from high to low*

- Start cleaning surfaces higher up and work your way to the floor. This will make sure that any particulates or debris fall to the floor which will be cleaned last.

## *Move from clean to dirty*

- Start by cleaning surfaces and objects that are cleaner and work your way to cleaning dirtier items (e.g. toilets).
- Avoid going from an area that has not been cleaned to an area that has been cleaned. This ensures you aren't cross-contaminating items or surfaces.
- It's best to use a mask while you or anyone else is vacuuming. Used vacuum bags should be placed carefully into yellow rubbish bag along with any single use cloths used or wipes.

## **Can I be infected with monkeypox more than once?**

Knowledge of how long immunity lasts following monkeypox infection is currently limited. It is unclear whether a previous monkeypox infection gives you immunity against future infections and, if it does, for how long. Even if you have had monkeypox in the past, you should do all you can to avoid getting it again.

If you have had monkeypox in the past and someone in your household has it now, you can protect others by being the designated caregiver, as you are more likely to have some immunity than others are. However, you should still take all the precautions listed above to avoid becoming infected.

## **What treatment is there for monkeypox?**

Treatment for monkeypox is mainly supportive.

The skin lesions may become itchy and can sometimes be quite painful. To help treat your symptoms and manage any pain you can take paracetamol (especially if you have a fever), and you can also take ibuprofen if it's suitable for you. Your doctor can also prescribe stronger pain relief if it is required. If the lesions are very itchy you can take an antihistamine (such as cetirizine), which you can get from the pharmacy or your doctor.

Try and keep any lesions clean to reduce the chance of them becoming infected, especially those in sensitive areas. You can do this by washing your skin with a soap bar and warm water. If a lesion or area becomes infected it may suddenly become red and tender, and potentially shiny, swollen and hot. You may feel very unwell if this happens.

Call your doctor or medical practice (or an ambulance if it's urgent) if you're:

- worried about any of your lesions, especially any around or in your eyes;
- you think you might have an infection; or
- if you are in a lot of pain and need relief.

Remember to tell them you are a Monkeypox case and to wear a mask and cover lesions before being seen in person.

You can also ring Healthline on 0800 611 116 – a free, 24/7 service with interpreters available.

### **I am pregnant, do I need to do anything differently?**

There is limited information on the impact of monkeypox during pregnancy, but available information suggests that getting the virus during pregnancy may put the foetus at risk. If you are pregnant, avoid close contact with anyone who has monkeypox and if you are concerned about having the virus yourself, talk to your doctor and/or lead maternity carer (e.g. your midwife or obstetrician).

### **Can I still breastfeed if I have been diagnosed with monkeypox?**

There is currently no evidence that monkeypox is transmitted via breastmilk but this is an area requiring further research. If you have confirmed or suspected monkeypox and you are breastfeeding, talk to your doctor or lead maternity carer (e.g. midwife) for advice. They will assess the risk of transmitting monkeypox as well as the risk of not breastfeeding your infant. If it is possible for you to continue to breastfeed and have close contact, they will advise you on how to reduce the risk by taking measures such as covering your lesions (these are the bumps or blisters caused by the virus) and wearing a mask. The risk of infection will need to be carefully balanced with the potential harm and distress of interrupting breastfeeding.

### **What do I do if I feel more unwell or have an accident and need to see a doctor?**

If you are concerned about your health or recovery, call your doctor or ring Healthline – a free, 24/7 service with interpreters available.

In an emergency, call 111 for an ambulance and let them know that you have monkeypox so that they can use the right personal protective equipment when treating you. If you are able, wear a mask and cover your rash.

If you need to seek medical advice about another health issue, call ahead, let them

know that you have monkeypox, and be sure to wear a mask and cover your rash. The health provider may ask you to wait in the car when you arrive to reduce the risk to other patients in the waiting area.

## **Do I need to stay away from animals including pets?**

Monkeypox is a zoonotic disease, which means it can pass between animals and humans. To date, there is no documented evidence of domestic animals such as cats and dogs, or of livestock, being affected by monkeypox. But there is the potential for a person with monkeypox to pass it to a susceptible animal.

The Ministry of Health and the Ministry for Primary Industries are working together to provide the most current information about managing the potential risk of human to animal transmission. This will help to prevent the disease from being transmitted from humans to susceptible animals at home, in zoos and wildlife areas, and also to peri-domestic animals especially rodents, which may be susceptible to monkeypox virus.

People who are suspected or confirmed to be infected with monkeypox virus should avoid close contact with animals, including domestic animals at home (such as cats, dogs, and ferrets), livestock, and other captive animals, as well as wildlife. People should be particularly vigilant around animals known to be susceptible to the virus such as rodents and non-human primates.

It is important to ensure that all rubbish, including medical waste, is not accessible to rodents and other scavenger animals and is disposed of in a safe manner. For more information see the [World Organisation for Animal Health website](#).

## **When will it be safe to hug my family and/or pets and have physical contact with others?**

People with monkeypox are considered infectious from the time they develop their first symptoms until their rash lesions crust, dry or fall off. The illness typically lasts for 2-4 weeks. You should avoid close contact with animals and other people during this time.

## **Will people find out I have monkeypox?**

Monkeypox is a notifiable disease. That means that, by law, your doctor and/or the

laboratory that ran your test must notify the local public health service of your case.

Be assured that the public health service follows strict privacy protocols and will talk to you about how they will protect your identity and information when they call. They will contact you soon after being notified of your case, and will regularly check on your health and wellbeing. They will also work with you to identify anyone else you may have had contact with during your infectious period. These people are called 'contacts' and may be at risk of getting the virus too.

Under international health regulations Auckland Regional Public Health Service has obligations, in some cases, to provide information about infectious disease cases to overseas governments. Health authorities will only provide the information that is legally necessary, to help protect your privacy.

### **Can I cook for my family?**

Where possible, it is recommended that people who are infectious with monkeypox do not cook for others as this increases the risk of spreading the virus. It is also recommended that people with the virus use their own designated household items (e.g. towels, plates, cups, bed linen and cutlery).

In circumstances where a person with monkeypox has dependents and no alternative option for providing meals, they should wear a mask, wash their hands thoroughly, cover their rash, and wear disposable gloves while preparing and cooking food. They should also thoroughly wipe down surfaces afterwards.

### **Can my family/household members do my laundry?**

If you cannot do your own laundry and someone else needs to do them for you, they should wear a well-fitting medical mask and disposable gloves. For laundry, they should lift and roll bedding, clothes and towels carefully, and put them in a plastic bag before carrying them to the washing machine and washing them at the highest temperature recommended on the label.

### **Can my family/household members do my dishes?**

Where possible, you should wash your designated plates, cups and utensils (e.g. knives and forks) yourself. Wear disposable gloves. You can wash them by hand with hot soapy water or in a dishwasher on a hot, full cycle (i.e. not a short or eco cycle).

## What should I do with my rubbish?

Your local health service will give you yellow bags to put your rubbish in. You should fill these to no more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  full and tie the top securely to prevent spillage. Your local health service will arrange for them to be collected.

Double-bagging (tying one bag and then putting it inside a second bag) isn't required if yellow biohazard bags are used. Any rubbish or waste in a household rubbish bag must also then be placed in a yellow bag.

## What support is there for me if I can't go to work or the shops?

Talk to Public Health about any welfare needs you may have.

## For contacts

## What should I do if I think I've been in contact with someone with monkeypox?

If you think you may have been exposed to monkeypox, or you develop monkeypox symptoms (particularly a rash and flu-like symptoms), you should isolate away from others and seek medical advice; call your doctor or Healthline on 0800 611 116 (a free, 24/7 service with interpreters available).

Wear a mask and call ahead if you intend visiting a medical centre, hospital or A&M in person. Make sure any rash or blisters are covered (e.g. wear long sleeved shirts, trousers and socks, or use bandages/dressings. Wear disposable gloves if you have lesions on your hands).

The first symptoms of monkeypox are usually one or more of the following:

- Headache
- Acute onset of fever ( $>38.0C$ ),
- Chills
- Lymphadenopathy (swollen lymph nodes)
- Myalgia (muscle and body aches)
- Backache
- Tiredness

After a few days, the characteristic rash usually appears on the place of infection and spreads to other parts of the body. It may also appear on the palms of hands and the soles of the feet, inside the mouth, or on the genitalia.

## Information for close contacts

### What happens if I am identified as a close contact?

If you are formally identified as a close contact of a monkeypox case, you will be contacted by Auckland Regional Public Health Service. They will tell you what steps to take and will support you, for 21 days, to monitor any symptoms you may develop. Your 21 days starts from the day you were last exposed to the person with the virus, and is the length of time it can take to start showing symptoms.

If you haven't been contacted by Public Health, but believe you are a close contact (e.g. you were in close contact with a case while overseas), please contact Auckland Regional Public Health Service: 09 623 4600.

### Do close contacts need to stay at home (quarantine)?

Close contacts are not required to strictly quarantine, but are advised to work from home where possible and avoid:

- High risk settings such as healthcare settings, childcare settings and aged care facilities, as well as places of indoor gatherings where infection may spread via droplets such as bars, restaurants or places of worship. If you work in one of these settings, Public Health will talk with you about whether you can continue to attend work or need to quarantine at home.
- High risk activities such as sexual activities and other activities that involve close physical contact such as kissing.
- Close contact with people potentially at higher risk of infection including infants, older people and immunocompromised people.

If a close contact develops initial symptoms (other than a rash) they will be required to quarantine and will be closely monitored for the next seven days. If no rash develops, they can return to temperature monitoring for the remaining days until the full 21 days are completed.

### What is quarantine?

Quarantine is similar to isolation. It is when people who have been exposed to an infectious disease (e.g. been in close contact with someone who has it) stay at home



in case they are developing the disease and could spread it to others.

### **What should I do if I develop symptoms while in quarantine?**

If you develop monkeypox symptoms, particularly a rash and flu-like symptoms, you should isolate away from others and seek medical advice; call your doctor or Healthline on 0800 611 116 (a free, 24/7 service with interpreters available). Or, if you are being monitored by Auckland Regional Public Health Service as a close contact, let them know.

Wear a mask and call ahead if you intend visiting a medical centre, hospital or A&M in person. Make sure any rash or blisters are covered (e.g. wear long sleeved shirts, trousers and socks, or use bandages/dressings. Wear disposable gloves if you have lesions on your hands).

### **If I have been infected with monkeypox, how long will it be before I get symptoms?**

The time between when a person is exposed to the virus and becomes infected, and when they start showing symptoms, is 5-21 days but usually 6-13 days.

### **I am pregnant, should I do anything different?**

There is limited information on the impact of monkeypox during pregnancy, but available information suggests that getting the virus during pregnancy may put the foetus at risk. If you are pregnant, avoid close contact with anyone who has monkeypox and if you are concerned about having the virus yourself, talk to your doctor and/or lead maternity carer (e.g. your midwife or obstetrician).

### **Can I spread monkeypox even if I don't have any symptoms?**

People who do not have monkeypox symptoms cannot spread the virus to others.

### **Can I get tested even if I don't have symptoms?**

Testing for monkeypox involves a tissue sample being taken from an affected area of the skin (e.g. where there is a lesion or crust), a blood test and a nasopharyngeal

swab. This is then sent to the laboratory for testing. Testing is currently done only for people who are symptomatic and have a link to a known monkeypox case, or are symptomatic and have recently returned from a country with a current outbreak, or who are symptomatic and considered at high risk of the disease.

### **Do I need to isolate away from my family, flatmates, partner ... if I am only a contact and have no symptoms?**

Where possible, as a precaution, you should stay away from people who are at higher risk of severe disease – e.g. infants and young children, pregnant people and those with weakened immune systems (e.g. having cancer treatment or living with an illness like diabetes).

### **Do I need to stay away from animals?**

Only if you develop symptoms.

### **What support is there for me if I can't go to work or the shops?**

Talk to Public Health about any welfare needs you may have.



For more information visit the [New Zealand Ministry of Health website](#).

