

220e-2 frequently with fever, rash, and lymphadenopathy ~12 days after exposure. Nine patients were hospitalized, but there were no deaths. Smallpox vaccination can provide cross-reactive immunity to monkeypox infection; studies of people exposed in the outbreak detected subclinical infection in a few vaccinated individuals—an observation suggesting the possibility of long-term vaccine protection. The risk of human disease from animal orthopoxvirus infections may increase as smallpox immunity wanes in the general population and the popularity of exotic animals as household pets grows.

OTHER ZONOTIC POXVIRUS INFECTIONS

Cowpox and buffalopox are rare zoonotic infections characterized by cutaneous poxlike lesions and mild systemic illness. Outbreaks of

similar poxlike lesions among cattle and farm workers in Brazil have been due to Cantagalo and Araçatuba viruses, which are virtually identical to vaccinia virus and may have become established in cattle during smallpox vaccination programs.

Parapoxviruses are widely scattered among animal species, but only a few are known to cause human disease via direct contact with infected animals. Parapoxviruses are antigenically distinct from orthopoxviruses and share no cross-immunity. *Tanapox* virus belongs to a separate, antigenically distinct genus and usually causes a single nodular lesion on the exposed area after contact with infected monkeys.