Key messages

- Two doses of JYNNEOS vaccine protect you against MPX. You have a choice about which way you get your JYNNEOS injection. Both methods protect you the same against MPX.
- It is important to remember that the JYNNEOS vaccine is two doses. You get your second dose at least 28 days after the first dose.
- Be aware that no vaccine is 100% effective. Take steps to protect yourself from an infection during this time. Learn more at: sf.gov/MPX.

Side effects

Both methods may cause tiredness, mild fever, and muscle pain. Redness, swelling, soreness and itchiness at the injection site are also common with both methods. Avoid scratching or putting any lotions or medicine on the injection site. You can cover your injection site with a bandage or put a cool cloth on it to reduce itchiness. Skin reactions are usually stronger and last longer with intradermal injections.

Before you get your JYNNEOS vaccine, clinic staff will ask if you have a history of keloid scars (thick, raised scars). If your answer is yes, then you will get a subcutaneous injection.

Your choice

The JYNNEOS vaccine protects you against MPX and can be given in two ways – subcutaneously or intradermally. Intradermal injections use a much smaller amount of the vaccine, which allowed many more people to get vaccinated when there was not enough JYNNEOS vaccine for everyone who needed it. Now that there is more JYNNEOS vaccine, people can choose how they get it.

Subcutaneous or Intradermal

Subcutaneous is the more common way to get a vaccination. The vaccine is injected into the arm, between the skin and the muscle.

Intradermal means the vaccine is injected between the top layers of skin. An intradermal dose is usually given on the forearm and makes a small bubble, or “bleb” under the skin. People can also ask to get the intradermal dose on their back below the shoulder blade, or on their upper arm. Read more information from the CDC on places where an intradermal injection can be given.