



Proctitis in patients with monkeypox infection

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To the Editor,

We would like to share ideas on the publication “Proctitis in patients with monkeypox infection: a single-center analysis of 42 consecutive cases from a multidisciplinary observational study on monkeypox proctitis [1]”. Guevara-Martínez et al. [1] discuss their initial experience with patients with monkeypox, concentrating on proctitis. General and intestinal surgeons need to be aware of proctological impairment and problems brought on by the monkeypox virus, according to Guevara-Martínez et al. [1]. In fact, unusual monkeypox presentations are possible and can go unnoticed [2]. Monkeypox may appear proctologically; however, this is a rare occurrence [3]. Any worrisome case requires a thorough physical examination, as well as a proctological problem search.

Despite the clear need for prevention, experts who are familiar with the circumstance might be helpful. The main clinical signs and symptoms of monkeypox are covered in great detail in the article, but it also has to touch on a condition that is unusual but commonly disregarded. Correctly identifying monkeypox is one of the main topics covered in the study. Surprisingly, the study takes a different tack when approaching monkeypox. There are a few other factors to take into account in addition to the previously mentioned widespread concern about monkeypox. Any suspected coinfection should be treated with considerable caution due to the lengthy history of coinfection [2–4]. Findings of monkeypox in HIV infections are frequently difficult to interpret. The prior investigation [2] revealed no correlation between the immune health of HIV-positive patients and the clinical signs of monkeypox. This might be at odds with the recent

news. An important point to note in the previous study is the lack of comorbidity.

Even though HIV and monkeypox are prevalent clinical disorders with serious consequences, treating HIV-related clinical issues can be challenging. The potential for incorrect test results as a result of problems with laboratory quality control must also be taken into account [5]. Patients should demand a second lab examination if they receive puzzlingly incorrect test results. Hence, in current practice, accurate baseline data and illness investigation should take precedence.

Declarations

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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