

Mpox Surveillance Report

British Columbia | As of November 10, 2024

Introduction

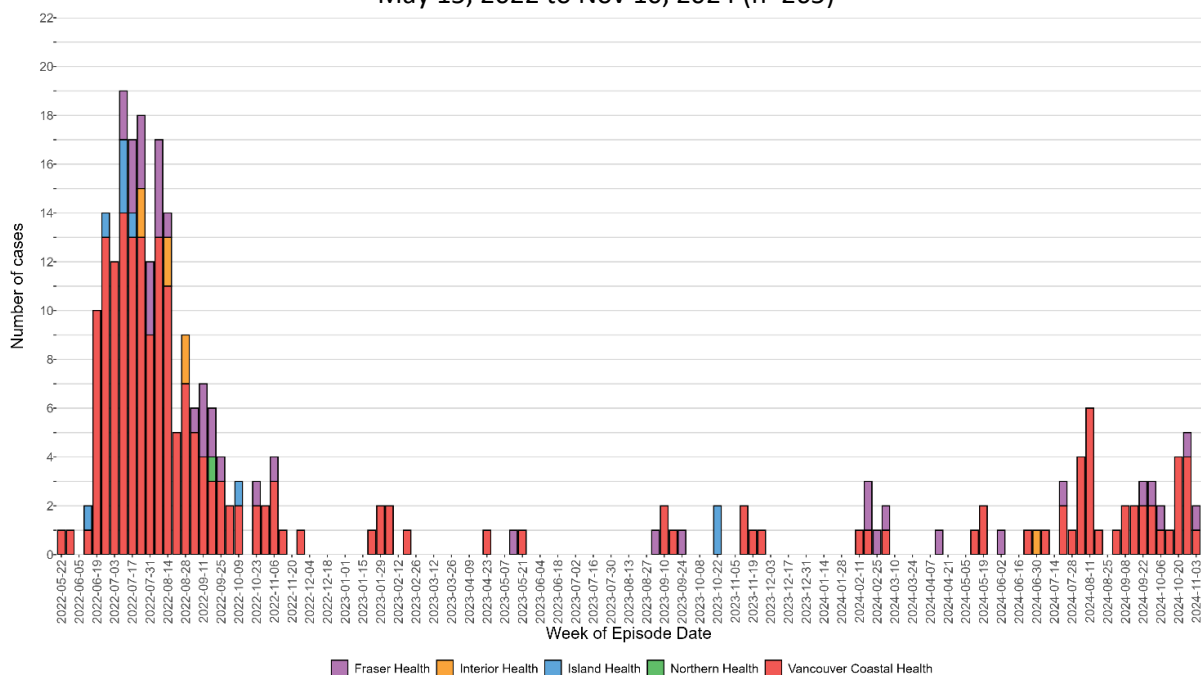
This summary is prepared at the BCCDC in collaboration with regional health authorities in BC. Epidemiological data are summarized to provide an understanding of the public health risk of Mpox. Data in this summary are based on confirmed cases reported to BCCDC by Health Authorities as of the date indicated above. The information in this report may be incomplete for the more recent cases. The current case definitions are available on the [BCCDC website](#).

Overview

- Since May 2022 there have been 265 confirmed Mpox cases in BC: 190 cases in 2022, 20 in 2023 and 55 in 2024 (up to November 10). Cases have mainly been sporadic since the initial outbreak and there has been a slight increase in 2024, mirroring trends observed in other jurisdictions.
- All reported cases in 2024 are among males over 18 years old.
- For the majority of cases, the most likely mode of transmission was person-to-person transmission through close, intimate contact during sexual activity.
- In 2024, 60% of cases with vaccine information (n = 31/52) were either unvaccinated or under-vaccinated at the time of infection.
- Overall, for cases with information on recent travel, 27% reported travel outside of BC in the 21 days prior to their illness onset. This percentage was 25% of cases in 2024.
- Samples from most cases have been sequenced and among those all have been confirmed as Clade IIb.
- In collaboration with the National Microbiology Laboratory, wastewater monitoring for mpox virus, including for Clade I, is undertaken with samples from treatment plants in the Lower Mainland.

Epidemiological Curve

Figure 1. Confirmed Mpox cases by week of episode date¹ and health authority, BC, May 15, 2022 to Nov 10, 2024 (n=265)



¹ Episode date is the date of the earliest symptom if known, else lab specimen collection date.

Exposure Information

During the public health investigation of Mpox cases, potential exposures are assessed to better understand sources of infection.

- For 85% (n=226/265) of cases, the most likely mode of transmission was person-to-person transmission via sexual contact. In 2024, the most likely mode of transmission among most cases was person-to-person transmission via sexual contact.
- A quarter of all cases had a known contact either with a Mpox case, a person with symptoms compatible with Mpox symptoms, or with materials contaminated with Mpox virus.
- Most cases did not travel out of BC during the 21 days preceding their illness onset, suggesting acquisition in BC. The proportion of potentially travel-acquired cases was 25% in 2024, compared with 27% overall.

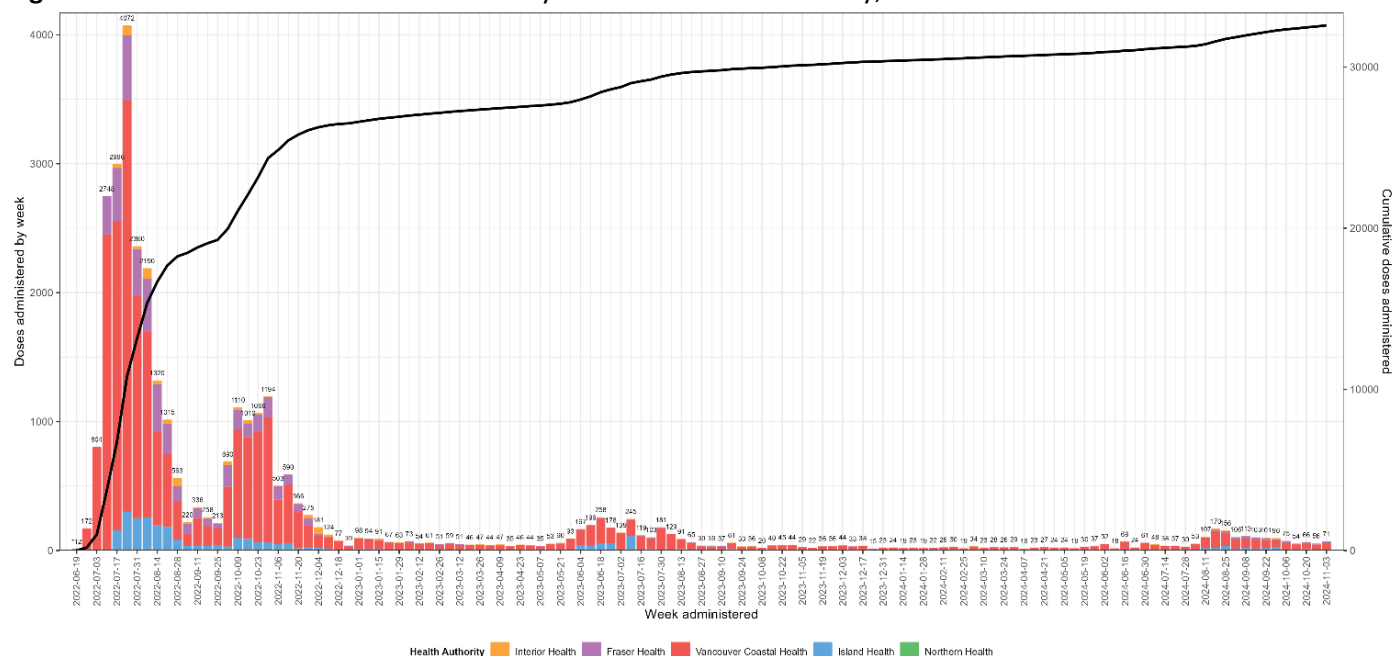
Vaccination Campaign

Table 1. Total IMVAMUNE® doses administered by dose number and health authority

Health Authority	Dose 1	Dose 2	Total Doses Administered
Interior Health	551	250	801
Fraser Health	3,351	1,031	4,382
Vancouver Coastal	17,061	7,384	24,445
Island Health	1,891	909	2,800
Northern Health	92	66	158
Total	22,946	9,640	32,586

Source: Provincial Immunization Registry (PIR), data extracted November 10, 2024²

Figure 2. IMVAMUNE® doses administered by week and health authority, with cumulative doses



²Doses given prior to June 20, 2022 are attributed to June 19, 2022. Labels indicate provincial total weekly doses administered.

² Delays exist between vaccine administration and documentation into the PIR, therefore these data likely underrepresent total doses provided.