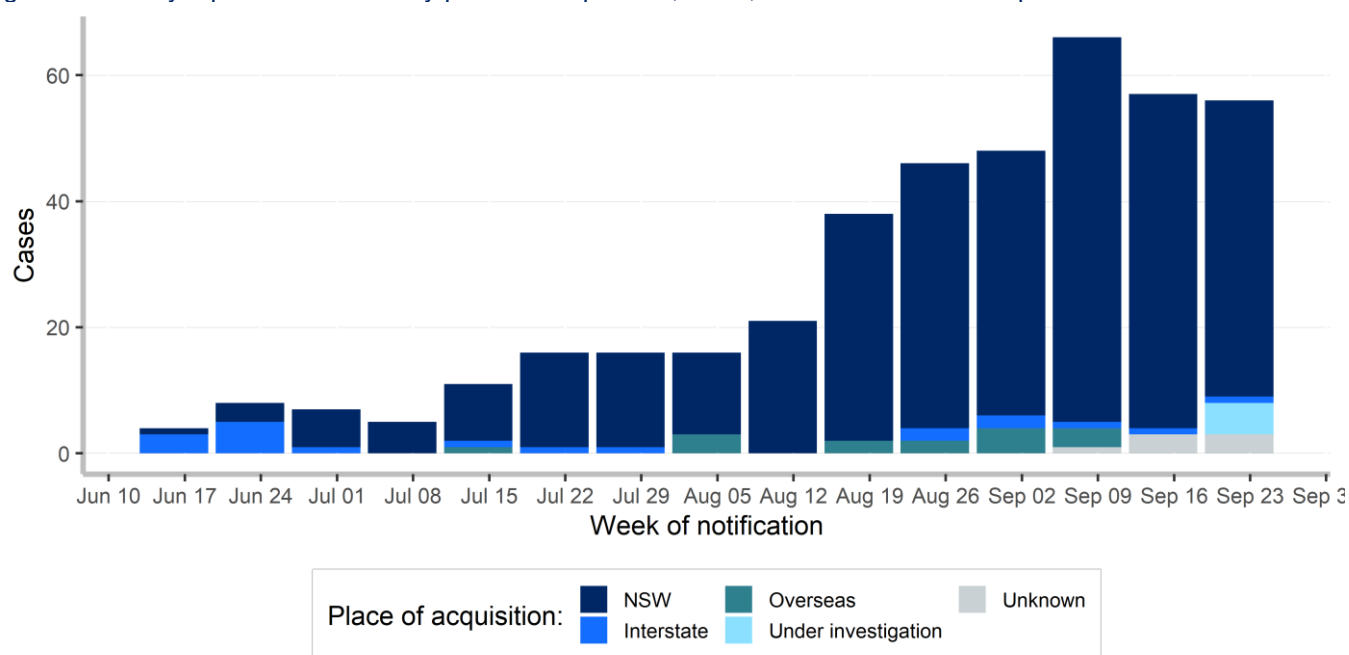


Mpox NSW outbreak 2024

Mpox notifications

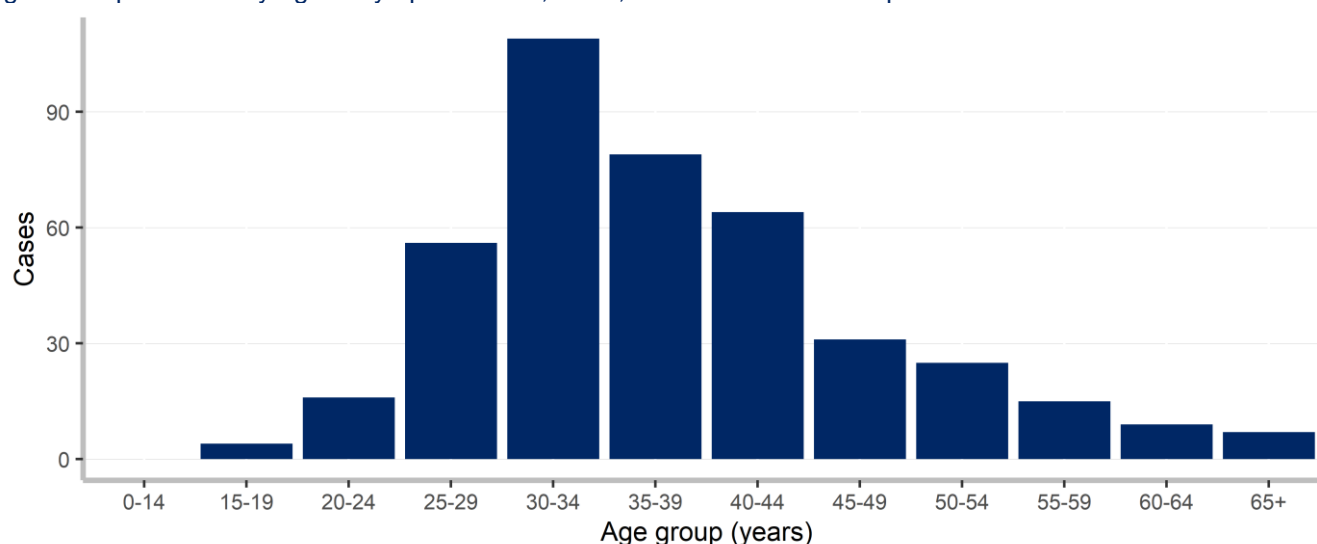
There were 56 mpox notifications in NSW in the week ending on 28 September 2024. In total, there have been 415 notifications of mpox in NSW since 1 June 2024. The majority of cases were assigned male sex at birth and the majority report MSM (men who have sex with men) sexual exposures. Of the notifications, 369 (89%) were acquired in NSW, 19 (5%) were acquired in another state or territory and 15 (4%) were acquired overseas (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Weekly mpox notifications by place of acquisition, NSW, 1 June 2024 to 28 September 2024



Most cases diagnosed with mpox have been between the ages of 25-44 years (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Mpox cases by age at symptom onset, NSW, 1 June 2024 to 28 September 2024



The majority of cases reside within metropolitan Sydney, however, cases have also been recorded in regional areas of NSW (Table 1).

Table 1. Local Health District of residence for mpox notifications, NSW, 1 June 2024 to 28 September 2024

Local Health District	Cases	
	Current week	Total
South Eastern Sydney	23 (41.8%)	183 (44.2%)
Sydney	17 (30.9%)	132 (31.9%)
Western Sydney	6 (10.9%)	34 (8.2%)
South Western Sydney	5 (9.1%)	21 (5.1%)
Northern Sydney	4 (7.3%)	18 (4.3%)
Regional and rural LHDs	0 (0.0%)	26 (6.3%)
Total	55 (100.0%)	414 (100.0%)

Clinical information

There have been 25 cases hospitalised. Of these 19 (76%) were unvaccinated and 4 (16%) had received a single dose of vaccine.

There is a vaccine available for mpox (JYNNEOS) which is free for eligible groups regardless of Medicare status. JYNNEOS provides protection against mpox and also decreases the likelihood of severe disease. For best protection two doses of vaccine are needed, at least 28 days apart.

Table 2. Vaccination status of confirmed mpox cases, 1 June to 28 September 2024

Vaccination status	Cases	
	Current week	Total
Two doses	23 (41.1%)	152 (36.6%)
One dose	5 (8.9%)	57 (13.7%)
Not vaccinated	23 (41.1%)	190 (45.8%)
Unknown	5 (8.9%)	16 (3.9%)
Total	56 (100.0%)	415 (100.0%)

Data sources and methods

Data for this report is extracted from Notifiable Conditions Records for Epidemiology and Surveillance, NSW Ministry of Health.

The data source for this report updates as new information becomes available. Therefore, this report cannot be directly compared to previous versions of the NSW Mpox Surveillance Report or to previous reporting periods.