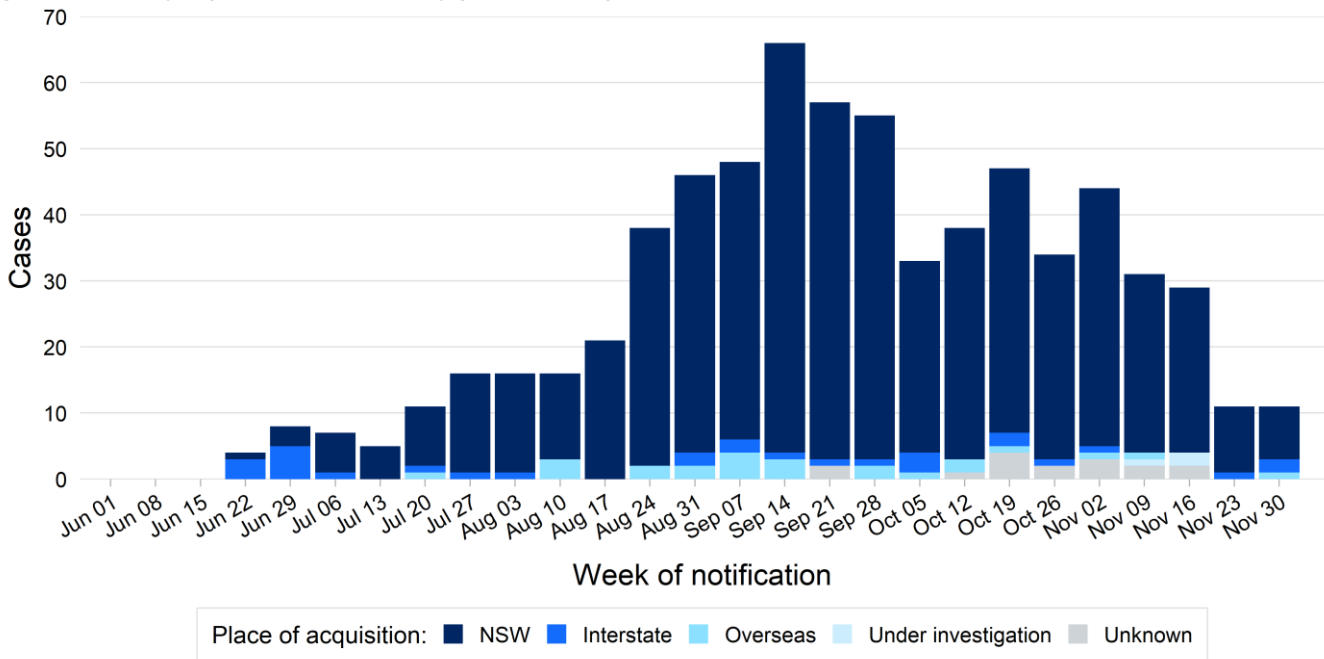


Mpox NSW outbreak 2024

Mpox notifications

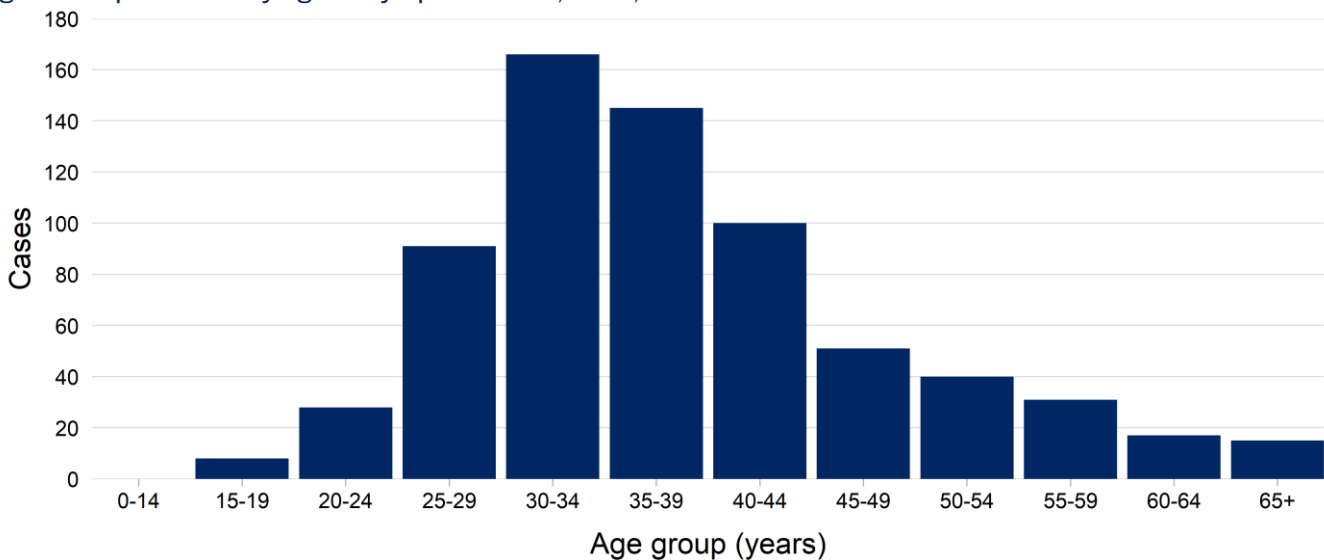
There were 11 people notified with mpox in NSW in the week ending on 30 November 2024. In total, there have been 692 notifications of mpox in NSW since 01 June 2024. The majority of cases were assigned male at birth and report male to male sexual exposure. Most cases, 620 (90%), were infected while in NSW, 29 (4%) in another state or territory, and 24 (3%) while overseas (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Weekly mpox notifications by place of acquisition, NSW, 01 June 2024 to 30 November 2024



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

Figure 2. Mpox cases by age at symptom onset, NSW, 01 June 2024 to 30 November 2024



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

Table 1. Local Health District of residence for mpox notifications, NSW, 01 June 2024 to 30 November 2024

Local Health District	Cases	
	Current week	Total
South Eastern Sydney	7 (63.6%)	288 (41.6%)
Sydney	2 (18.2%)	220 (31.8%)
Western Sydney	0 (0.0%)	58 (8.4%)
Northern Sydney	0 (0.0%)	43 (6.2%)
South Western Sydney	0 (0.0%)	34 (4.9%)
Regional and rural LHDs	2 (18.2%)	49 (7.1%)
Total	11 (100.0%)	692 (100.0%)

Clinical information

There have been 32 cases hospitalised. Of these 23 (72%) were unvaccinated, 5 (16%) had received a single dose of vaccine, 2 (6%) had received two doses of vaccine and 2 had an unknown vaccination history.

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

Table 2. Vaccination status of mpox cases, 01 June to 30 November 2024

Vaccination status	Cases	
	Current week	Total
Two doses	5 (45.5%)	271 (40.0%)
One dose	1 (9.1%)	91 (13.4%)
Not vaccinated	5 (45.5%)	315 (46.5%)
Total	11 (100.0%)	677 (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.