

Mpox Surveillance Report

British Columbia | As of January 30, 2025



BC Centre for Disease Control
Provincial Health Services Authority

Introduction

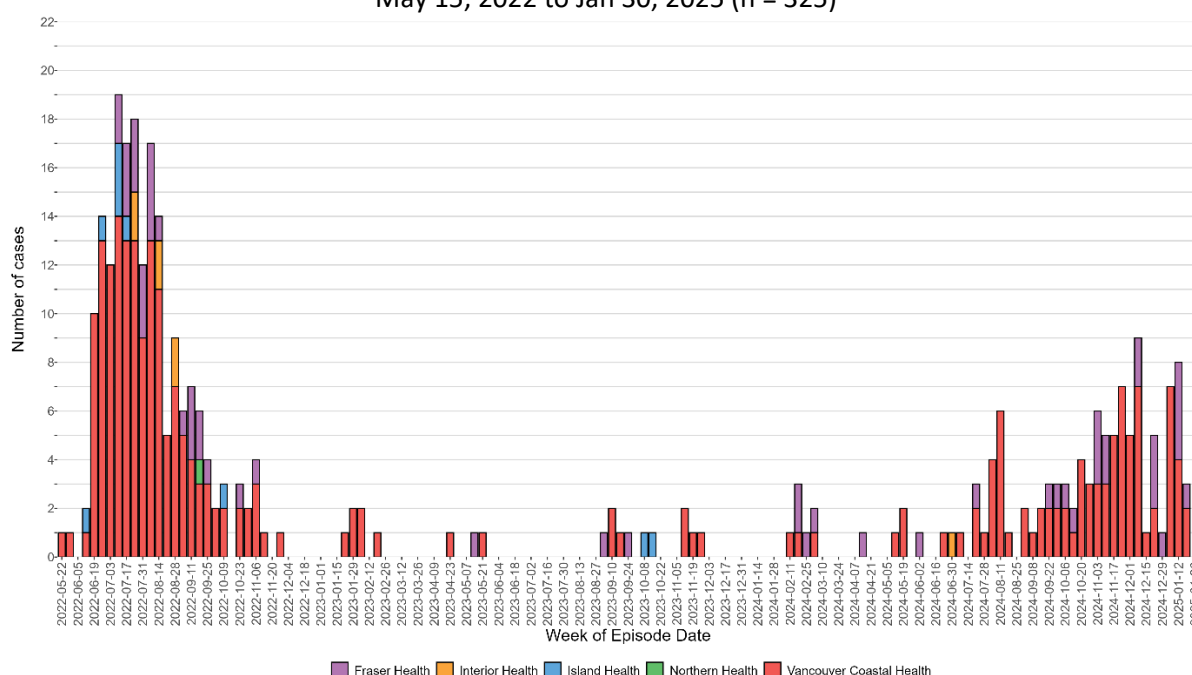
This summary is prepared at the BCCDC in collaboration with regional health authorities in BC. Epidemiological data are summarized to provide an understanding of the public health risk of Mpox. Data in this summary are based on confirmed cases reported to BCCDC by Health Authorities as of the date indicated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

Overview

- Since May 2022 there have been 325 confirmed Mpox cases in BC: 190 cases in 2022, 20 in 2023, 96 in 2024, and 19 in 2025 (up to January 30). Since August 2024, there has been an increase in Mpox cases mirroring trends observed in other jurisdictions.
- All reported cases in 2024 and 2025 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, 62% of cases with vaccine information (n = 58/94) were either unvaccinated or under-vaccinated at the time of infection. In 2025, 52% (8/13) were unvaccinated or under-vaccinated.
- Overall, for cases with information on recent travel, 29% reported travel in the 21 days prior to their illness onset. This percentage was 30% in 2024 and 27% in 2025.
- Samples from most cases have been sequenced. Among the cases that were sequenced, 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 Jan 30, 2025 (n = 325)



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 87% (n = 282/325) of cases, the most likely mode of transmission was person-to-person transmission via sexual contact. In 2024 and 2025, the most likely mode of transmission among most cases was person-to-person transmission via sexual contact.
- About 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 30% in 2024, and 27% in 2025.

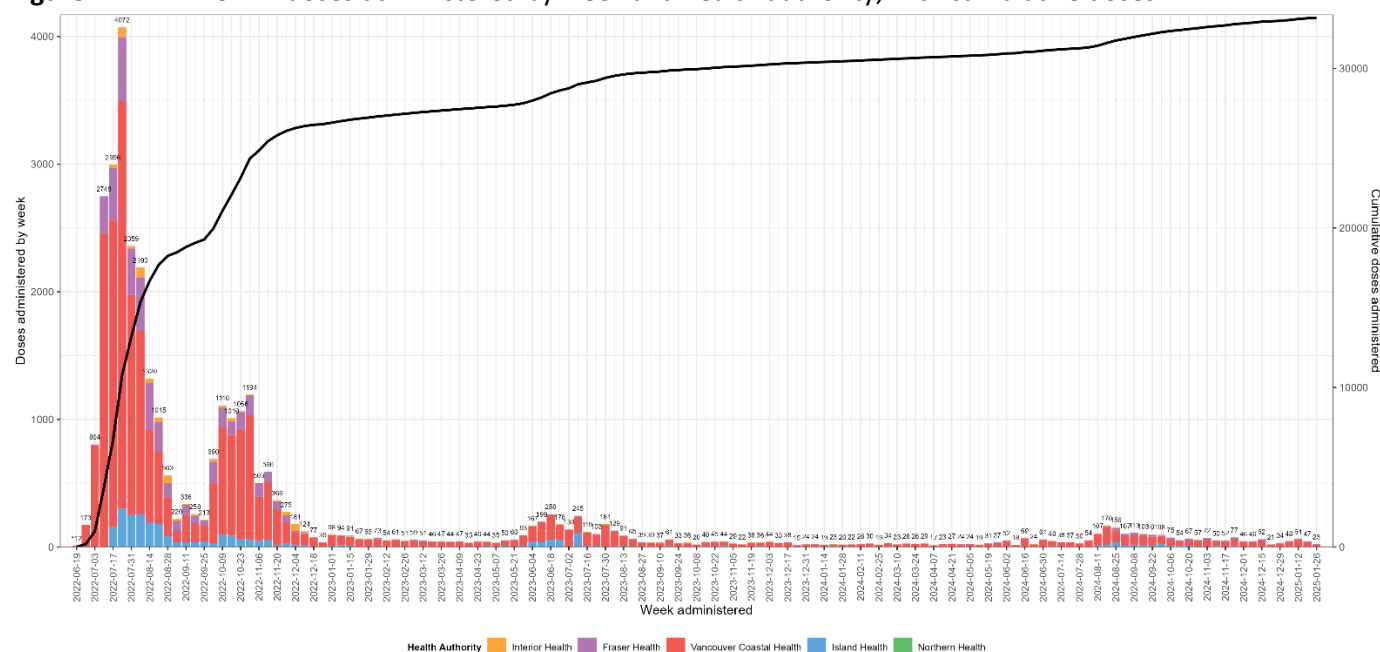
Vaccination Campaign

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

Health Authority	Dose 1	Dose 2	Total Doses Administered
Interior Health	556	259	815
Fraser Health	3,376	1,076	4,452
Vancouver Coastal	17,293	7,609	24,902
Island Health	1,901	929	2,830
Northern Health	96	72	168
Total	23,222	9,945	33,167

Source: Provincial Immunization Registry (PIR), data extracted January 29, 2025²

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



² Doses 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.