



# Mpox and Measles Updates

## May 4, 2026



POPULATION HEALTH DIVISION  
SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

# First clade I mpox case in SF confirmed Apr 14

- Unvaccinated adult – was hospitalized, is isolating and improving
  - Had close contact with someone who traveled internationally to an area with community spread of clade I and reported symptoms consistent with mpox upon return
- **SFDPH Actions**
  - Facilitated and conducted clade I testing at SFDPH Public Health Laboratory
  - Provided consultation to treating providers on expected clinical course, treatment options
  - Actively conducting case investigation, community contact tracing, and enhanced surveillance
  - Collaborating with Infection Control and Occupational Health on exposure notifications

NEWS

## San Francisco Department of Public Health Confirms First Clade I Mpox Case in San Francisco

[Department of Public Health](#)

### Mpox Vaccine Strongly Encouraged for People at Risk

April 16, 2026

**SAN FRANCISCO** – On April 14, the San Francisco Department of Public Health (SFDPH) confirmed the first case of clade I mpox in a San Francisco resident. The case occurred in an unvaccinated adult who was hospitalized and is improving. The individual reported close contact with someone who traveled internationally.

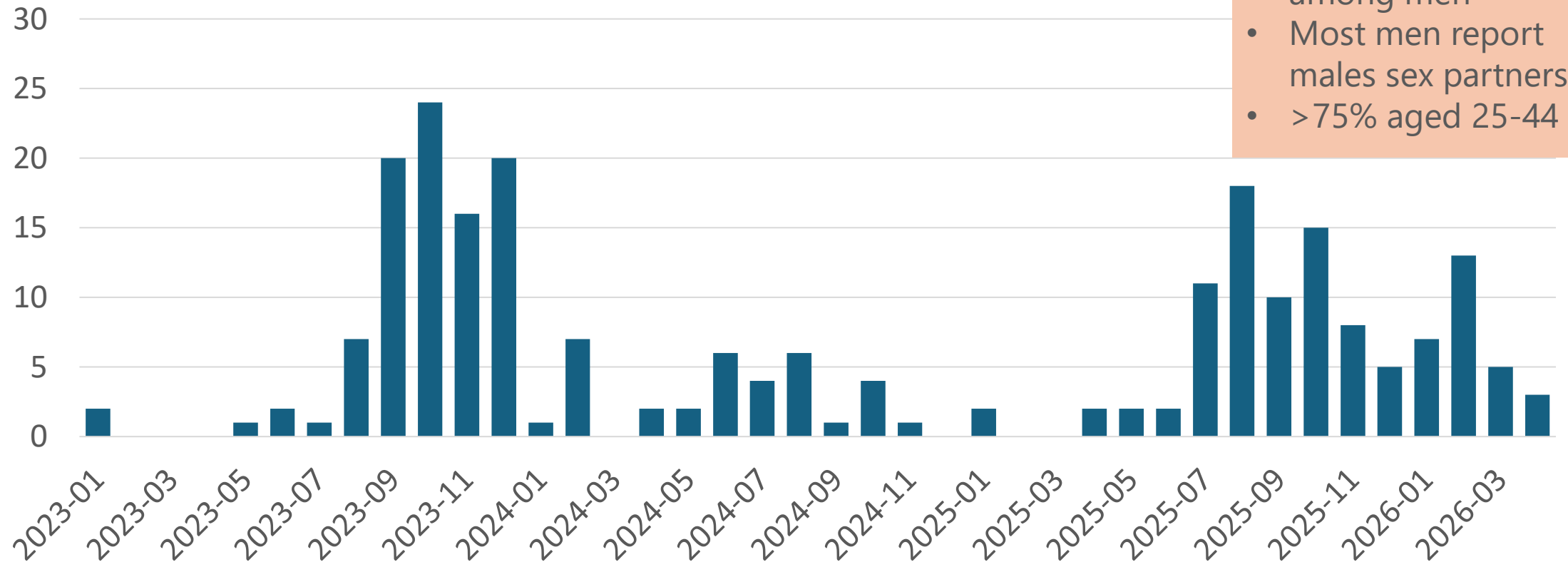
**SF Press Release:** <https://www.sf.gov/news-san-francisco-department-of-public-health-confirms-first-clade-i-mpox-case-in-san-francisco>

# Globally, increased spread of Clade I mpox

- Two types of mpox: clade I and clade II
- Mpox outbreak in 2022 and subsequent cases in U.S. caused by clade II
- Ongoing outbreak of clade I mpox in Central and Western Africa
  - Clade I mpox **may** be more severe than clade II mpox
  - Travel-associated cases of clade I have been reported globally since summer 2024
  - Since Fall 2025, several countries in Western Europe are reporting community transmission of clade I mpox (cases NOT associated with international travel)
- In the U.S., there have been 16 clade I mpox cases since November 2024
  - 7 clade I mpox cases in CA since November 2024

# Clade II mpox continues to circulate in SF, higher case counts in Q1 2026 compared with Q1 2025

Mpox Cases among SF residents, Jan 2023-March 2026



- Almost all cases among men
- Most men report males sex partners
- >75% aged 25-44

Case counts can be found at: <https://www.sf.gov/data--mpox-case-counts>

# SFDPH is conducting a social media push over the next 2 months to promote the mpox vaccine ahead of summer events and travel

- Cases may increase in summer
- Increased awareness of vaccine key to prevention, including before travel
- JYNNEOS vaccine is safe and effective – encourage vaccination (2 doses) among eligible patients
  - Note no longer free, so SFDPH is working to help improve access which can be a barrier

**Mpox is in SF.**

**You can protect yourself:**

Get both doses of the mpox vaccine.

It protects against both mpox types:  
**clade I and clade II.**


**Swipe to learn**

**Get both doses if you haven't yet.**

See if the vaccine is recommended for you and find out where to get it

Visit [sf.gov/mpox](https://sf.gov/mpox)

we'd love to help you get started.

 SAN FRANCISCO  
**City Clinic**  
A landmark in prevention  
Known for our expertise. Loved for our care.

## April 13, 2026: SFDPH diagnosed first measles case in SF since 2019

- Unvaccinated infant presented to urgent care on 4/13 with cough, coryza, fever, and rash (face, abdomen, and trunk)
- History of international travel
- Symptom onset: 4/8, Rash onset: 4/12
- Public Health Laboratory ran PCR test on 4/13, and results were available in 2 hours
- Contacts (~270): household, daycare, healthcare workers, patients and families who were also seeking healthcare
- In healthcare space (workers/patients/families) must assess “shared airspace” including via HVAC





# Measles reminders

- Extremely contagious viral respiratory illness
  - Can linger in the air up to 1 hour after the infected person leaves the room
  - ~90% of unvaccinated persons exposed to measles will get the disease
- Symptoms:
  - High fever ( $>104^{\circ}$  F)
  - 3 C's: Cough, Coryza (runny nose), Conjunctivitis (red eyes)
  - Rash
  - Koplik's spots
  - Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
- Incubation period: 7-21 days (range)
- **Infectious period: 4 days prior to and 4 days after rash onset**
- Complications: pneumonia, encephalitis, other serious sequelae years later



# Status of current measles investigation in SF: goal to prevent further transmission

- Identified ~270 contacts and assessed for symptoms and immunity
  - People who needed quarantine/exclusion were notified
  - Connected for care and testing as needed
  - Collaborated with infection control and providers
- Provided post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) as appropriate, and now out of window for PEP
- Currently in symptom monitoring period
  - If a person with symptoms identified, Communicable Disease assesses need for measles testing and coordinates testing
  - If measles testing is not indicated, helps connect to care, when needed



# Vaccination is the best measles prevention!



## Healthcare Workers

- 2 doses of MMR vaccine, given at least 28 days apart



## Adults

- At least 1 dose of MMR vaccine, if born after 1957  
**Note:** Adults vaccinated between 1963-1967 may have received an inactivated measles vaccine and should speak with their doctor about receiving 1 or 2 doses of MMR vaccine



## Children

- 2 doses, first dose at 12-15 months and the second at 4-6 years
- **Can get an early dose before 12 months from 6-11 months if traveling**



# Summary of recent mpox and measles cases in SF

- Week of April 13, 2026: SF had first case of measles since 2019 and first case of mpox clade 1b since outbreak started in 2022
- Both were related to travel and occurred in unvaccinated individuals, including vulnerable people
- Opportunity to remind our community of the need to vaccinate, especially before travel
  - Currently uphill battle given our federal messaging which has led to confusion and fueled vaccine hesitancy
  - Health alerts to SF clinicians went out for both situations within 1-2 days of detections, picked up by media
  - Messages to health care and Dept of Early Childhood have been sent out, further is planned with K-12 schools
- Need for continued preparedness
  - SFDPH hosting City wide measles workshop on June 3 focused on healthcare
  - Planning for a school measles tabletop this summer
  - Working with partners to improve access to vaccines



# Thank You



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# SFDPH Communicable Disease Methods to Prevent Further Transmission

**Assess for symptoms and immunity among all close contacts**

**Determine if post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) or blood testing (IgG) is needed**

**Connect patient to care**

**Monitor symptoms**

**Manage data**

**Collaborate with Infection Control staff and clinicians**