**SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

**Variations in National Surveillance Reporting for Monkeypox Virus: A Comparative Analysis in 32 Countries**

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***NOTE:*** *Though the WHO (World Health Organization) recommends the use of Mpox from November 2022, in the present document old terms “monkeypox” or “MPXV” might be mentioned due to delay in updating of documents by respective data sources.*

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**Table S1.** Sources used for investigating surveillance protocols in the 32 countries included in the present study.

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| **Country** | **Source** | **Date of Publication at Source** |
| World Health Organization (WHO) | World Health Organization (WHO) <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MPX-Surveillance-2022.4> | December 22, 2022 |
| Argentina | Ministerio de Salud Argentina (Ministry of Health Argentina)<https://bancos.salud.gob.ar/recurso/manual-para-la-vigilancia-epidemiologica-y-control-de-la-viruela-simica-en-argentina> | August 08, 2022 |
| Australia | Communicable Diseases Network Australia<https://www.health.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/2022/08/monkeypox-virus-infection-surveillance-case-definition.pdf> | August 01, 2022 |
| Austria | Bundesministerium für Soziales, Gesundheit, Pflege und Konsumentenschutz (Federal Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection)<https://www.sozialministerium.at/Themen/Gesundheit/Uebertragbare-Krankheiten/Infektionskrankheiten-A-Z/Humane-Affenpocken.html> | January 23, 2023 |
| Belgium | Sciensano - Belgian Institute for Health<https://epidemio.wiv-isp.be/ID/Documents/Monkeypox/PRA_Monkeypox_24052022_public.pdf> | May, 2022 |
| Brazil | Centro Estadual de Vigilância em Saúde (State Centre for Health Surveillance)<https://saude.rs.gov.br/upload/arquivos/202208/05131059-nota-informativa-conjunta-cevs-dapps-n-2-revisao-04082022-final.pdf> | August 03, 2022 |
| Canada | Government of Canada<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/monkeypox/health-professionals/national-case-definition.html> | December 09, 2022 |
| Chile | Sociedad Chilena de Infectología (Chilean Society of Infectious Diseases)<https://sochinf.cl/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Monkeypox-15-de-Junio-2022_Final.pdf>  | June 15, 2022 |
| Colombia | Vice Ministry of Public Health and Provision of Services<https://www.minsalud.gov.co/sites/rid/Lists/BibliotecaDigital/RIDE/VS/PP/lineamiento-abordaje-casos-recomendaciones-prevencion-viruela-simica.pdf> | November, 2022 |
| Costa Rica | Ministry of Health (MoH)<https://www.ministeriodesalud.go.cr/index.php/biblioteca-de-archivos-left/documentos-ministerio-de-salud/vigilancia-de-la-salud/normas-protocolos-guias-y-lineamientos/5489-lineamiento-general-para-la-vigilancia-de-la-viruela-simica/file>  | December 13, 2022 |
| Cyprus | Ministry of Health (MoH)<https://www.pio.gov.cy/assets/pdf/other/02082022--Protocol-Management-Monkeypox-Cases.pdf>  | August 02, 2022 |
| Denmark | Sundhedsstyrelsen (Danish Health Authority)<https://www.sst.dk/-/media/Udgivelser/2022/Abekopper/Retningslinjer-for-haandtering-af-abekopper_5_1.ashx> | August 10, 2022 |
| France | Ministère de la Santé et de la Prévention (Ministry of Health and Prevention)<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjJi8ae76z6AhVi_CoKHdDaA4wQFnoECAwQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.santepubliquefrance.fr%2Fcontent%2Fdownload%2F437302%2Ffile%2Fdef_cas_CAT_monkeypox_09092022.pdf&usg=AOvVaw3LIXoa5PpH-CvNVkseIV82> | September 08, 2022 |
| Germany | Robert Koch Institute (Ministry of Health)<https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/A/Affenpocken/Falldefinition.pdf?__blob=publicationFile> | January 26, 2023 |
| Greece | Hellenic National Public Health Organization (EODY)<https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/orismos_Monkeypox.pdf> | Continuous Updating |
| India | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)<https://main.mohfw.gov.in/sites/default/files/Guidelines%20for%20Management%20of%20Monkeypox%20Disease.pdf> | May 31, 2022 |
| Ireland | Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC)<https://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/zoonotic/monkeypox/casedefinition/> | January 19, 2023 |
| Italy | Ministero della Salute (Ministry of Health)<https://www.trovanorme.salute.gov.it/norme/renderNormsanPdf?anno=2022&codLeg=87420&parte=1%20&serie=null>  | May 25, 2022 |
| Jamaica | Ministry of Health and Wellness<https://www.moh.gov.jm/edu-resources/what-is-monkeypox/>  | July 06, 2022 |
| Mexico | Comité Nacional para la Vigilancia Epidemiológica (National Committee for Epidemiological Surveillance)<https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/755974/AE_Viruela_Simica_260822.PDF> | August 26, 2022 |
| Netherlands | Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu (National Institute for Public Health and the Environment)<https://lci.rivm.nl/richtlijnen/monkeypox-apenpokken>  | January 26, 2023 |
| New Zealand | Ministry of Health (MoH)<https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/communicable-disease-control-manual/monkeypox> | December 22, 2022 |
| Peru | Ministerio de Salud (Ministry of Health)<https://www.hejcu.gob.pe/epidemiologia/alertas/alertas-2022/542-ae-016-2022-viruela-del-mono/file>  | July 01, 2022 |
| Poland | Narodowy Instytut Zdrowia Publicznego (National Institute of Public Health)<http://wwwold.pzh.gov.pl/oldpage/epimeld/inne/Def_Ospa_malpia_24.05.2022.pdf><https://www.gov.pl/web/gis/informacja-dla-podmiotow-leczniczych-w-zwiazku-z-przypadkami-ospy-malpiej-w-europie> | May 27, 2022 |
| Portugal | Centro de Emergências em Saúde Pública (Public Health Emergency Centre)<https://media.noticiasaominuto.com/files/naom_62c5560966229.pdf> | July 06, 2022 |
| South Africa | National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD)<https://www.westerncape.gov.za/assets/departments/health/COVID-19/laboratory-guidance_monkeypox_060622-jw.pdf> | June 06, 2022 |
| Spain | Direcció General de Salut Pública (General Directorate of Public Health)<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwiMl5Gy6av6AhVJAxAIHQjjCFwQFnoECCUQAQ&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.caib.es%2Fsites%2Fepidemiologia%2Fes%2Fmonkeypox%2Farchivopub.do%3Fctrl%3DMCRST337ZI391083%26id%3D391083&usg=AOvVaw2wKFnI_a8oEif4ooNY1E5I>  | November 02, 2022 |
| Sweden | Folkhälsomyndigheten (Public Health Agency of Sweden) <https://www.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/contentassets/6bd6cb69953d4302be9815973c2259b0/falldefinition-anmalan-smittskyddslagen-infektion-apkoppsvirus.pdf> | June 03, 2022 |
| Switzerland | Centre for Emerging Viral Diseases <https://www.hug.ch/sites/interhug/files/structures/laboratoire_de_virologie/documents/Monkeypox/monkeypox_hug_fr_22.08.2022.pdf>  | August 22, 2022 |
| Turkiye (Turkey) | Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Sağlık Bakanlığı (Ministry of Health)<https://bakirkoysadikonukeah.saglik.gov.tr/Eklenti/303321/0/maymuncicegimonkeypoxvirusuhastaligirehberpdf.pdf?_tag1=D4E89D6449AACCB997833BE912E5F2D189920F77>  | June 2022 |
| United Arab Emirates (UAE) | Department of Health (DoH) & Abu Dhabi Public Health Centre<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwiy0OOy7qz6AhVPiIsKHds8D6IQFnoECCoQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.doh.gov.ae%2F-%2Fmedia%2FF7702B400DB24113AD4AE25DC286D814.ashx&usg=AOvVaw2Uj-UjZKQVtKKSh_0csC35> | May 27, 2022 |
| United Kingdom (UK) | UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA)<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/monkeypox-case-definitions> | January 23, 2023 |
| United States of America (USA) | Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS)<https://ndc.services.cdc.gov/case-definitions/monkeypox-virus-infection/>  | January 2023 |

**Table S2.** Complete case definitions for “Confirmed Cases” for the investigated countries.

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| --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Confirmed Case Definition (Translations in Italics)** |
| **World Health Organization (WHO)** | A person with laboratory confirmed monkeypox virus infection by detection of unique sequences of viral DNA by real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and/or sequencing. |
| **Argentina** | Caso confirmado.Todo caso sospechoso con resultados detectables de PCR para Orthopox del grupo eurasiático-africano o de PCR en tiempo real para virus monkeypox genérica o específica de los clados.**Translation:***Confirmed case.**Any suspected case with detectable PCR results for Orthopoxvirus from the Eurasian-African group or real-time PCR for monkeypox virus generic or clade-specific.* |
| **Australia** | A confirmed case requires laboratory definitive evidence only.(Detection of monkeypox virus by nucleic acid amplification testing in clinical specimens OR Detection of monkeypox virus-specific sequences using next generation sequencing for clinical specimens OR Isolation of monkeypox virus by culture from clinical specimens) |
| **Austria** | Bestätigter Fall. Jede person, die eines der Laborkriterien für einen bestätigten Fall erfüllt. Laborkriterien für einen bestätigten Fall:a. Nachweis von Nukleinsäure des Orthopoxvirus in einer klinischen Probe mit Nukleinsäure-Amplifikationstechnik (NAAT) und Bestätigung von Affenpockenvirus durch Sequenzierung b. Nachweis von Affenpockenvirus-spezifischer Nukleinsäure mit NAAT in einer klinischen Probe**Translation:***Confirmed case. Any person who meets any of the laboratory criteria for a confirmed case. Laboratory criteria for a confirmed case:**a. Detection of orthopoxvirus nucleic acid in a clinical specimen using nucleic acid amplification technique (NAAT) and confirmation of monkeypox virus by sequencing**b. Detection of monkeypox virus-specific nucleic acid using NAAT in a clinical specimen* |
| **Belgium** | A person with a laboratory confirmed monkeypox infection (1) monkeypox virus specific PCR assay positive result or (2) orthopoxvirus specific PCR assay positive result with symptom onset since 1st March 2022. |
| **Brazil** | Caso suspeito com resultado laboratorial "positivo/detectável" para Monkeypox vírus (MPXV) por diagnóstico molecular (PCR em tempo real e/ou sequenciamento).**Translation:***Suspicious case with "positive/detectable" laboratory result for Monkeypox virus (MPXV) by molecular diagnostics (real-time PCR and/or sequencing).* |
| **Canada** | Confirmed case. A person who is laboratory confirmed for monkeypox virus by detection of unique sequences of viral DNA either by real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and/or sequencing. |
| **Chile** | Persona que cumple con la definición de caso sospechoso o probable y está confirmado por laboratorio para el virus de viruela del mono mediante pruebas moleculares (PCR en tiempo real) en el Instituto de Salud Pública.**Translation:***Person who meets the definition of suspected or probable case and is laboratory-confirmed for monkeypox virus by testing (real-time PCR) at the Institute of Public Health.* |
| **Colombia** | Caso confirmado por laboratorioUn caso probable con resultado positivo en la prueba de laboratorio de infección por Orthopoxvirus mediante PCR positiva específica para orthopoxvirus sin secuenciación.**Translation:***Case confirmed by laboratory testing* *A probable case with a positive laboratory test for orthopoxvirus infection by a PCR specific positive testing for orthopoxvirus without sequencing.* |
| **Costa Rica** | Persona que cumple con la definición de caso sospechoso y cuenta con resultado positivo por el laboratorio de procesamiento para el virus de la Viruela Símica mediante pruebas moleculares (PCR en tiempo real), u otras como secuenciación, si están disponibles y aprobadas por el Ministerio de Salud en el país.**Translation:***Person who meets the definition of a suspected case and has a positive result given by the processing laboratory for monkeypox virus using molecular tests (real-time PCR), or others such as sequencing, if available and approved by the Ministry of Health in the country.* |
| **Cyprus** | Άτομο με εργαστηριακή επιβεβαίωση λοίμωξης από ιό της ευλογιάς των πιθήκων μέσω δοκιμασίας PCR, που έχει έναρξη συμπτωμάτων από 1η Μαρτίου 2022 καιμετά.(1) Δοκιμασία PCR ειδική για την ανίχνευση του ιού της ευλογιάς των πιθήκων ή (2) Δοκιμασία PCR ειδική για την ανίχνευση ιών του γένους Orthopoxvirus, που ακολούθως επιβεβαιώνεται με αλληλούχηση νουκλεοτιδίων ως ιός της ευλογιάς των πιθήκων**Translation:***Person with laboratory-confirmed monkeypox virus infection by PCR test, having onset of symptoms from March 1, 2022, and later.*1. *A PCR assay specific for the detection of monkeypox virus or*
2. *PCR test specific for the detection of viruses of the genus Orthopoxvirus, followed by monkeypox virus-specific nucleotide sequencing.*
 |
| **Denmark** | Bekræftet tilfælde. En patient i Danmark, hvor der er påvist abekoppevirus-DNA ved PCR i en klinisk prøve.**Translation:***Confirmed case. A patient in Denmark for whom monkeypox virus DNA was detected by PCR in a clinical sample.* |
| **France** | Un cas confirmé d’infection par le virus MKP est une personne avec :- un résultat positif de qPCR ou RT-PCR spécifique du virus MKP, ou- un résultat positif en qPCR générique du genre Orthopoxvirus, associée ou non à un résultat de séquençage partiel spécifique du virus MKP.**Translation:***A confirmed case of MPX virus infection is a person with:**- a positive qPCR or RT-PCR result specific for the MPX virus, or**- a positive result in generic qPCR of the genus Orthopoxvirus, whether or not associated with a result of partial MPX virus-specific sequencing.* |
| **Germany** | Klinisch-labordiagnostisch bestätigte ErkrankungKlinisches Bild von Mpox/Affenpocken und labordiagnostischer Nachweis.Labordiagnostischer NachweisPositiver Befund mit mindestens einer der beiden folgenden Methoden: Elektronenmikroskopie vai Nukleinsäurenachweis (z.B. PCR oder Genomsequenzierung. Es sollte angegeben werden, ob der Nukleinsäurenachweis spezifisch für Mpox/Affenpocken ist oder lediglich Orthopocken nachgewiesen worden sind. Das Durchführen eines Nachweises, der spezifisch für Mpox/Affenpocken ist, wird empfohlen.**Translation:***Clinically and laboratory confirmed disease**Clinical picture of Mpox/monkeypox and laboratory diagnostic evidence.* *Laboratory evidence**Positive result using at least one of the following two methods: electron microscopy or Nucleic acid detection (e.g. PCR or genome sequencing). It should be stated whether the nucleic acid detection is specific for Mpox/monkeypox or only orthopox has been detected. Performing a test specific to Mpox/Monkeypox is recommended.* |
| **Greece** | Άτομο με εργαστηριακή επιβεβαίωση λοίμωξης από τον ιό της ευλογιάς των πιθήκων μέσω δοκιμασίας PCR με έναρξη συμπτωμάτων από 1η Μαρτίου 2022 και μετά.(α) Δοκιμασία PCR ειδική για την ανίχνευση του ιού της ευλογιάς των πιθήκων ή (β)Δοκιμασία PCR ειδική για την ανίχνευση ιών του γένους Orthopoxvirus, που ακολουθείται από αλληλούχιση νουκλεοτιδίων ειδική για τον ιό της ευλογιάς των πιθήκων**Translation:***Person with laboratory-confirmed monkeypox virus infection via PCR test with onset of symptoms from March 1, 2022, onwards.* 1. *A PCR assay specific for the detection of monkeypox virus or*
2. *PCR test specific for the detection of viruses of the genus Orthopoxvirus, followed by monkeypox virus-specific nucleotide sequencing.*
 |
| **India** | Confirmed case. A case which is laboratory confirmed for monkeypox virus (by detection of unique sequences of viral DNA either by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and/or sequencing). |
| **Ireland** | Any person meeting the laboratory criterion (A person with a laboratory confirmed mpox (monkeypox) infection (mpox/monkeypox PCR positive)). |
| **Italy** | Caso confermato: Un caso che soddisfa la definizione di caso sospetto o probabile ed è confermato in laboratorio per MPXV attraverso la rilevazione di sequenze uniche di DNA virale mediante reazione a catena della polimerasi (PCR) in tempo reale o sequenziamento.**Translation:***Confirmed case: A case that meets the definition of suspected or probable case and is laboratory confirmed for MPXV through the detection of unique viral DNA sequences by real-time polymerase (PCR) or sequencing.* |
| **Jamaica** | A case meeting the definition of either a suspected or probable case and is laboratory confirmed for monkeypox virus by detection of unique sequences of viral DNA either by real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and/or sequencing. |
| **Mexico** | Caso probable con un resultado positivo a prueba de PCR en tiempo real (qPCR) o identificación mediante secuenciación, que haya sido emitido por el InDRE**Translation:***Probable case that tests positive to a real-time PCR test (qPCR) or by identification by sequencing, that is been issued by the InDRE (company)* |
| **Netherlands** | Bevestigd geval: Een persoon met laboratoriumbevestigde monkeypox (PCR-positief getest voor orthopoxvirus met of zonder aanvullende species bevestiging voor monkeypoxvirus middels sequentieanalyse).**Translation:***Confirmed case: A subject with laboratory confirmed monkeypox (tested PCR positive for orthopoxvirus with or without additional species confirmation for monkeypox virus by sequence analysis).* |
| **New Zealand** | Confirmed: A person with laboratory definitive evidence.Laboratory definitive evidence for a confirmed case requires Mpox virus detection by NAAT. |
| **Peru** | Caso confirmado: Persona que cumple con la definición de caso probable y tiene confirmación por resultado de laboratorio para el virus de la viruela del mono mediante prueba molecular.**Translation:***Confirmed case: A person who meets the definition of a probable case and has laboratory confirmation of monkeypox virus by molecular testing.* |
| **Poland** | Przypadek potwierdzony. Każda osoba spełniająca kryterium laboratoryjne przypadku potwierdzonego.Kryteria laboratoryjne przypadku potwierdzonego:Co najmniej jedno z następujących dwóch:‐ dodatni wynik badania PCR w kierunku wirusa ospy małpiej,‐ dodatni wynik badania PCR w kierunku wirusów z rodzaju Orthopoxvirus, potwierdzony sekwencjonowaniem wykazującym wirus ospy małpiej MPXV, u osoby, u której objawy wystąpiły po 1 marca 2022 r.**Translation:***Confirmed case. Any person meeting the laboratory criteria for a confirmed case.**Laboratory criteria for a confirmed case:**At least one of the following two:**- positive PCR test for monkeypox**- PCR positive for Orthopoxvirus, confirmed sequencing showing the monkeypox virus MPXV, in a person who developed symptoms after March 1, 2022* |
| **Portugal** | Considera-se caso confirmado de infeção humana por VMPX, se for detetado AND de VMPX por PCR em tempo real e/ou sequenciação numa amostra biológica.**Translation:***A confirmed case of human MPXV infection is considered if MPXV DNA is detected by real-time PCR and/or sequencing in a biological sample.* |
| **South Africa** | A case meeting the definition of either a suspected or probable case AND is laboratory confirmed for monkeypox virus by detection of unique sequences of viral DNA either by real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and/or sequencing. |
| **Spain** | Caso confirmado: Cumple criterio de laboratorio.(Detección de genoma de virus de MPX (MPXV) mediante por de PCR específica o genérica para Orthopoxvirus en muestra clínica)**Translation:***Confirmed case: Meets laboratory criteria.**(Detection of the MPX virus (MPXV) genome by specific or generic PCR for Orthopoxvirus in clinical sample)* |
| **Sweden** | Bekräftat fall. Uppfyller minst ett av följande kriterier:• Påvisande av nukleinsyra från apkoppsvirus• Isolering av apkoppsvirus**Translation:***Confirmed case. Meets at least one of the following criteria:**• Detection of nucleic acid from monkeypox virus**• Isolation of monkeypox virus* |
| **Switzerland** | Cas confirmé: confirmé en laboratoire (PCR positive)**Translation:**Confirmed case: confirmed in laboratory (PCR positive) |
| **Turkiye (Turkey)** | Kesin Vaka. Olası vaka tanımına uyan kişiden alınan örnekte PCR (Polimeraz Zincir reaksiyonu) pozitifliğinin tespit edilmesi.**Translation:***Confirmed case. PCR (Polymerase Chain reaction) in a sample taken from a person who fits the possible case definition.* |
| **UAE** | A case meeting the definition of either a suspected or probable case AND is laboratory confirmed for monkeypox virus by detection of unique sequences of viral DNA either by real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and/or sequencing. |
| **United Kingdom (UK)** | A confirmed case is defined as a person with a laboratory-confirmed monkeypox infection (monkeypox PCR positive). |
| **United States of America (USA)** | Meets confirmatory laboratory criteria:Detection of Mpox virus nucleic acid by molecular testing in a clinical specimen; ORDetection of Mpox virus by genomic sequencing in a clinical specimen. |

**Table S3.** Complete case definitions for “Probable Cases” for the investigated countries.

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| **Country** | **Probable Case Definition (Translations in Italics)** |
| **World Health Organization (WHO)** | A person presenting with an unexplained acute skin rash, mucosal lesions or lymphadenopathy (swollen lymph nodes). The skin rash may include single or multiple lesions in the ano-genital region or elsewhere on the body. Mucosal lesions may include single or multiple oral, conjunctival, urethral, penile, vaginal, or ano-rectal lesions. Anorectal lesions can also manifest as ano-rectal inflammation (proctitis), pain and/or bleeding.AND one or more of the following:1. has an epidemiological link to a probable or confirmed case of monkeypox in the 21 days before symptom onset. For countries with animal to human transmission, known contact with wild animals (dead or alive) and/or sick animals in the 21 days before the onset of symptoms is included as epidemiological criteria.
2. Identifies as gay, bisexual, or other man who has sex with men
3. has had multiple and/or casual sexual partners in the 21 days before symptom onset
4. has detectable levels of anti-orthopoxvirus (OPXV) IgM antibody (during the period of 4 to 56 days after rash onset); or a four-fold rise in IgG antibody titer based on acute (up to day 5-7) and convalescent (day 21 onwards) samples; in the absence of a recent smallpox/monkeypox vaccination or other known exposure to OPXV
5. has a positive test result for orthopoxviral infection (e.g., OPXV-specific PCR without MPXV-specific PCR or sequencing)
 |
| **Argentina** | *NOT DEFINED* |
| **Australia** | A probable case requires laboratory suggestive evidence AND clinical evidence Laboratory suggestive evidence: Detection of Orthopoxvirus by nucleic acid amplification testing in clinical specimens OR detection of Orthopoxvirus by electron microscopy from clinical specimens in the absence of exposure to another orthopoxvirus. Clinical evidence: A clinically compatible rash or lesion(s) on any part of the body with or without one or more clinical symptom(s) of monkeypox virus infection:1. lymphadenopathy 2. fever (>38°C) or history of fever3. headache4. myalgia 5. arthralgia6. back pain7. fatigue |
| **Austria** | Wahrscheinlicher Fall. Jede Person, die mindestens 2 der 3 klinischen Kriterien erfüllt UND eines der epidemiologischen Kriterien erfüllt ODER die das Laborkriterium für einen wahrscheinlichen Fall erfüllt.Klinische Kriterien: 1. Unspezifische Symptome: Fieber (> 38.5°C), Myalgie, Arthralgien, Cephalgie, Rückenschmerzen, schmerzhafte Lymphadenopathie (lokalisiert oder generalisiert), Fatigue (Prodromalstadium).
2. Makulopapulöses oder vesikulopustulöses Exanthem (lokal oder generalisiert), möglicherweise mit Umbilikation oder Schorfbildung, welches nicht durch eine andere Ursache erklärt werden kann (z.B. Varizellen, Syphilis, Zoster, Scharlach, Herpes Simplex oder andere Pockenvirus-Infektionen).
3. Schmerzhafte Schleimhautläsionen, welche nicht durch eine andere Ursache erklärt werden können.

Epidemiologische Kriterien: Innerhalb der vergangenen 21 Tage vor Beginn der Symptome1. Vorliegen eines epidemiologischen Zusammenhanges
2. mehrere oder anonyme Sexualpartner:innen
3. Aufenthalt in einem Endemiegebiet (z.B. West- und Zentralafrika) oder in einem Gebiet in dem eine gegenwärtige Mpox/Affenpocken-Übertragung dokumentiert ist (für jeweils aktuell Lage siehe ECDC Communicable Disease Threats Report (CDTR))
4. Kontakt mit Nagetieren oder non-humanen Primaten in oder aus betroffenen Gebieten, der eine Tier-zu-Mensch Übertragung
5. Beruflich bedingte Exposition zu Pockenviren (Labortätigkeit; alle Arten von humanen und tierischen Pockenviren, z.B. Pockenviren, Affenpockenviren, Kuhpockenviren)

Laborkriterien für einen wahrscheinlichen Fall: Nachweis von Nukleinsäure des Orthopoxvirus in einer klinischen Probe mit Nukleinsäure-Amplifikationstechnik (NAAT).**Translation:***Probable case. Any individual meeting at least 2 of the 3 clinical criteria AND meeting one of the epidemiological criteria OR meeting the laboratory criterion for a probable case.**Clinical Criteria:*1. *Non-specific symptoms: fever (> 38.5°C), myalgia, arthralgia, cephalgia, back pain, painful lymphadenopathy (localized or generalized), fatigue (prodromal stage).*
2. *Maculopapular or vesiculopustular rash (local or generalized), possibly with umbilication or slough formation, which cannot be explained by another cause (eg, varicella, syphilis, zoster, scarlet fever, herpes simplex, or other smallpox virus infections).*
3. *Painful mucosal lesions that cannot be explained by another cause.*

*Epidemiological criteria: Within the last 21 days before onset of symptoms*1. *Existence of an epidemiological connection*
2. *multiple or anonymous sexual partners*
3. *Staying in an endemic area (e.g. West and Central Africa) or in an area where Mpox/monkeypox transmission is currently documented (for the current situation see the ECDC Communicable Disease Threats Report (CDTR))*
4. *Contact with rodents or non-human primates in or from affected areas that allows animal-to-human transmission*
5. *Occupational exposure to smallpox viruses (laboratory work; all types of human and animal smallpox viruses, e.g. smallpox viruses, monkeypox viruses, cowpox viruses)*

*Laboratory criteria for a probable case: detection of orthopoxvirus nucleic acid in a clinical specimen using nucleic acid amplification technique (NAAT).* |
| **Belgium** | A person with an unexplained rash on any part of their body AND one or more other symptom(s) of monkeypox infection with symptom onset since 1st March 2022 AND one of the following: - has an epidemiological link to a confirmed or probable case of monkeypox in the 21 days before symptom onset; - reports travel to MPX endemic countries in the 21 days before symptom onset; is a person (of any sexual orientation) who had multiple or anonymous sexual partners in the 21 days before symptom onset; - is a man who has sex with men. |
| **Brazil** | Caso provável: caso que atende à definição de caso suspeito, que apresenta um OU mais dos seguintes critérios listados abaixo, com investigação laboratorial de Monkeypox não realizada ou inconclusiva e cujo diagnóstico de Monkeypox não pode ser descartado apenas pela confirmação clínico-laboratorial de outro diagnóstico. a) Exposição próxima e prolongada, sem proteção respiratória, OU contato físico direto, incluindo contato sexual, com parcerias múltiplas e/ou desconhecidas nos 21 dias anteriores ao início dos sinais e sintomas; E/OU b) Exposição próxima e prolongada, sem proteção respiratória, OU história de contato íntimo, incluindo sexual, com caso provável ou confirmado de Monkeypox nos 21 dias anteriores ao início dos sinais e sintomas; E/OU c) Contato com materiais contaminados, como roupas de cama e banho ou utensílios de uso comum, pertencentes a com caso provável ou confirmado de Monkeypox nos 21 dias anteriores ao início dos sinais e sintomas; E/OU d) Trabalhadores de saúde sem uso adequado de equipamentos de proteção individual (EPI) com história de contato com caso provável ou confirmado de Monkeypox nos 21 dias anteriores ao início dos sinais e sintomas.**Translation:***A case that meets the definition of a suspected case, that has one OR more of the following criteria listed below, with Monkeypox laboratory investigation not performed or inconclusive and whose Monkeypox diagnosis cannot be ruled out by confirmation alone clinical and laboratory tests of another diagnosis.**a) Prolonged and close exposure, without respiratory protection, OR direct physical contact, including sexual contact, with multiple and/or unknown partners in the 21 days prior to the onset of signs and symptoms; AND/OR**b) Prolonged and close exposure, without respiratory protection, OR a history of close contact, including sexual, with probable or confirmed case of Monkeypox in the 21 days prior to initiation of signs and symptoms; AND/OR**c) Contact with contaminated materials, such as bedding and bath linen or utensils for common use, belonging to a probable or confirmed case of Monkeypox in the 21 days prior to the start of the Signs and symptoms; AND/OR**d) Health workers without adequate use of personal protective equipment (PPE) with contact history with probable or confirmed case of Monkeypox in the 21 days prior to onset of signs and symptoms* |
| **Canada** | A person of any age who presents with an unexplained acute rash or lesion(s) AND has one or more of the following:1. Has an epidemiological link to a probable or confirmed monkeypox case in the 21 days before symptom onset, such a face-to-face exposure, including health workers without appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) or direct physical contact, including sexual contact; or contact with contaminated materials such as clothing or bedding2. Reported travel history to or residence in a location where monkeypox is reportedFootnote3 in the 21 days before symptom onset. |
| **Chile** | Persona que cumple con la definición de caso sospechoso, y cumple con al menos uno de los siguientes antecedentes: 1. Contacto con un caso confirmado de viruela del mono en los 21 días anteriores al inicio de los síntomas 2. Antecedente de viaje a un país endémico de viruela del mono, en los 21 días previos al inicio de los síntomas.**Translation:***Person who meets the definition of a suspected case, and meets at least one of the following:**1. Contact with a confirmed case of monkeypox in the previous 21 days of the onset of symptoms**2. History of travel to a country endemic for monkeypox, within 21 days prior to the onset of symptoms.* |
| **Colombia** | Un caso probable debe cumplir con los criterios clínicos y epidemiológicos.Criterios clínicos Persona que presenta ✓ Exantema en cualquier parte del cuerpo (sean máculas, pápulas, vesículas, pústulas) o ✓ Úlcera genital/perianal con o sin proctitis; Acompañado o no de: Fiebre, odinofagia, mialgias, linfoadenopatía o cefalea.Criterios epidemiológicos Tener uno de los siguientes antecedentes en los últimos 21 días: ✓ Contacto con un caso confirmado o probable. ✓ Antecedente de desplazamiento a países donde se han confirmado brotes. ✓ Antecedente de contacto estrecho, inclusive el intimo o sexual, con persona procedente del exterior.✓ Antecedente de viaje a zonas endémicas (África) con contacto con animales vivos o muertos potenciales reservorios del virus. ✓ Nuevas o múltiples parejas sexuales. ✓ Paciente que según criterio del médico especialista (clínico o epidemiólogo) es un caso probable. **Translation:** *A probable case must meet the clinical and epidemiological criteria.**Clinical criteria: person presenting ✓ Rash anywhere on the body (whether macules, papules, vesicles, pustules) or ✓ Genital/perianal ulcer with or without proctitis;**Accompanied or not by: Fever, sore throat, myalgia, lymphadenopathy or headache.**Epidemiological criteria: Have one of the following in the last 21 days:**✓ Contact with a confirmed or probable case.**✓ History of travel to countries where outbreaks have been confirmed.**✓ History of close contact, including intimate or sexual contact, with a person from abroad.**✓ History of travel to endemic areas (Africa) with contact with live or dead animals potential reservoirs of the virus.**✓ New or multiple sexual partners.**✓ Patient who, according to the criteria of the medical specialist (clinic or epidemiologist), is a probable case.* |
| **Costa Rica** | *NOT DEFINED* |
| **Cyprus** | *NOT DEFINED* |
| **Denmark** | *NOT DEFINED* |
| **France** | Un cas probable d’infection par le virus MKP est une personne présentant une éruption cutanée ou muqueuse génitale, anale ou buccale, évocatrice de MKP, isolée (sans autre signes simultanés), précédée ou accompagnée d’une fièvre ressentie ou mesurée (>38°C), d’adénopathies ou d’une odynophagie, ET un contact à risque avec un cas confirmé en France, ou dans un autre pays.**Translation:***A probable case of MPX-virus infection is a person with a skin rash or genital, anal or oral mucosal lesions, suggestive of MPXV, isolated (without other simultaneous signs), preceded or accompanied by a fever felt or measured (>38°C), lymphadenopathy or odynophagia AND a risked contact with a confirmed case in France, or in another country.* |
| **Germany** | Klinisch-epidemiologisch bestätigte Erkrankung.Klinisches Bild von Mpox/Affenpocken, ohne labordiagnostischen Nachweis, aber mit epidemiologischer Bestätigung.Epidemiologische BestätigungEpidemiologische Bestätigung, definiert als folgender Nachweis unter Berücksichtigung der Inkubationszeit: epidemiologischer Zusammenhang mit einer labordiagnostisch nachgewiesenen Infektion beim Menschen durch Mensch-zu-Mensch-Übertragung.**Translation:***Clinically-epidemiologically confirmed disease.**Clinical picture of Mpox/monkeypox, without laboratory diagnostic evidence, but with epidemiological confirmation.**Epidemiological confirmation**Defined as the following evidence, considering the incubation period: epidemiological association with a laboratory-proven infection in humans by human-to-human transmission.* |
| **Greece** | *NOT DEFINED* |
| **India** | A person meeting the case definition for a suspected case, clinically compatible illness and has an epidemiological link (face-to-face exposure, including health care workers without appropriate PPE; direct physical contact with skin or skin lesions, including sexual contact; or contact with contaminated materials such as clothing, bedding or utensils is suggestive of a strong epidemiological link). |
| **Ireland** | Any person meeting the clinical criteria with an epidemiological link.Clinical criteria: A person who has had, one or more of the following1. Unexplained recent onset generalised rash
2. A mpox compatible vesicular-pustular rash
3. Oro/ano-genital lesions
4. Proctitis (rectal pain/tenesmus)
5. One or more classical symptoms of Monkeypox infection (Acute illness with fever (>38.50C), headache, myalgia, arthralgia, back pain, lymphadenopathy, asthenia)

Epidemiological criteria: At least one of the following epidemiological links in the 21 days before symptom onset:1. An epidemiological link to a confirmed or probable case of mpox (monkeypox)
2. Has a travel history to a monkeypox endemic country in the 21 days before symptom onset
 |
| **Italy** | Una persona che soddisfi la definizione di caso sospetto E uno o più dei seguenti elementi: 1. ha un legame epidemiologico (esposizione diretta, compresi gli operatori sanitari senza protezione degli occhi e delle vie respiratorie); contatto fisico diretto con la pelle o con lesioni cutanee, compreso il contatto sessuale; o contatto con materiali contaminati come indumenti, lenzuola o utensili con un caso probabile o confermato di vaiolo delle scimmie nei 21 giorni precedenti l'insorgenza dei sintomi 2. ha dichiarato di aver viaggiato in un paese endemico per il vaiolo delle scimmie nei 21 giorni precedenti la comparsa dei sintomi 3. ha avuto partner sessuali multipli o anonimi nei 21 giorni precedenti la comparsa dei sintomi 4. ha un risultato positivo di un test sierologico per orthopoxvirus, in assenza di vaccinazione contro il vaiolo o altra esposizione nota agli orthopoxvirus 5. è stato ricoverato in ospedale a causa della malattia.**Translation:***A person who meets the definition of a suspicious case AND one or more of the following:**1. has an epidemiological link (direct exposure, including health workers without eye and respiratory tract protection); direct physical contact with skin or injury**skin, including sexual contact; o contact with contaminated materials such as clothing, sheets or utensils with a probable or confirmed case of monkeypox within 21 days**preceding the onset of symptoms**2. stated that he had travelled to a country endemic for monkeypox within 21 days before the onset of symptoms**3. have had multiple or anonymous sexual partners in the 21 days prior to the onset of symptoms**4. has a positive result of a serological test for orthopoxvirus, in the absence of vaccination against smallpox or other known exposure to orthopoxvirus.* *5. was hospitalized due to illness* |
| **Jamaica** | A person meeting the case definition for a suspected case AND One or more of the following: 1. has an epidemiological link (face-to-face exposure, including health workers without eye and respiratory protection); direct physical contact with skin or skin lesions, including sexual contact. OR
2. Contact with contaminated materials such as clothing, bedding, or utensils from a probable or confirmed case of monkeypox in the 21 days before symptom onset. OR
3. Reported travel history to a monkeypox endemic country or to any country with an active monkeypox outbreak, in the 21 days before symptom onset.
 |
| **Mexico** | Persona de cualquier edad y sexo, que presente lesiones cutáneas o de mucosas (mácula, pápula, vesícula, pústula y/o costra) y uno o más de los siguientes signos o síntomas:• Fiebre.• Mialgias.• Cefalea.• Linfadenopatías.• Astenia.• Artralgias.• Lumbalgia.Y que no cuente con un diagnóstico clínico que explique el cuadro actual.**Translation:***Person of any age and sex, presenting skin or mucosal lesions (macula, papule, vesicle, pustule and/or scab) and one or more of the following signs or symptoms:**• Fever.**• Myalgias.**• Headache.**• Lymphadenopathy.**• Asthenia.**• Arthralgia.**• Low back pain.**And that does not have a clinical diagnosis that explains the current picture.* |
| **Netherlands** | Waarschijnlijk geval: Een persoon met huidlaesies passend bij monkeypox\* op (een deel van) het lichaam waarbij de klachten zijn ontstaan na 1 maart 2022EN/OF een persoon met klachten passend bij een proctitis (onder meer anale pijn) waarbij de klachten zijn ontstaan na 1 maart 2022 EN EVENTUEELeen of meer systemische symptomen passende bij monkeypox\*\*  ENeen of meer van de volgende criteria:1. Contact met een bevestigd of een waarschijnlijk geval van monkeypox in de 21 dagen voor het ontstaan van klachten.2. Een man die (ook) seks heeft met mannen.3. Een vrouwelijke partner van een man die (ook) seks heeft met mannen.4. Een persoon (ongeacht geaardheid) die aangeeft meerdere al dan niet anonieme of betaalde seksuele contacten te hebben gehad (bijv. op seksfeesten) in de 21 dagen voor het ontstaan van klachten.\*\*\***Translation:***Likely Case**A person with skin lesions consistent with monkeypox\* on (a part of) the body where the complaints arose after March 1, 2022**AND/OR a person with complaints consistent with proctitis (including anal pain) where the complaints arose after 1 March 2022**AND OPTIONALLY**one or more systemic symptoms consistent with monkeypox\*\***AND**one or more of the following criteria:*1. *Contact with a confirmed or probable case of monkeypox in the 21 days prior to the onset of complaints.*
2. *A man who (also) has sex with men.*
3. *A female partner of a man who (also) has sex with men.*
4. *A person (regardless of orientation) who indicates to have had multiple sexual contacts, whether anonymous or not, or paid for (e.g. at sex parties) in the 21 days prior to the occurrence of complaints.\*\*\**

*\* Lesions often start as a pale maculopapular rash at the site of infection, which can then spread to other parts of the body. Pictures of lesions can be found in the background information of the UKHSA, and in the annex to this guideline. The maculopapular rash changes into vesicles with dark 'core' or pustules, after which crusting eventually occurs. Secondary impetiginization occurs. The lesions are initially painful and later itchy. Lesions may appear generalized (from a few to hundreds) or remain localized. Hands, feet and mucous membranes may also be affected. The lesions can present in the same stages, but the different stages can also be intertwined. Monkeypox skin lesions can therefore be difficult to distinguish from chickenpox. If in doubt, contact an internist, infectiologist or dermatologist.**\*\* Fever (>38.5°C), headache, muscle pain, back pain, malaise, (usually painful) lymphadenopathy (localized or generalized).**\*\*\* By this we mean the persons who participate in activities such as sex parties or sex-on-location such as in darkrooms or gay saunas and who have a large sexual network. The aim is to detect any spread outside the population of men who (also) have sex with men at an early stage.**The definition for possible cases is used to detect cases that fall outside the above-mentioned target groups at an early stage.* |
| **New Zealand** | A person who meets the clinical and epidemiological criteria and laboratory confirmation is not possible.Clinical criteria: A clinically compatible illness characterised by the presence of acute unexplained skin and/or mucosal lesions or proctitis (for example anorectal pain, bleeding).Epidemiological criteria: At least one of the following:1. exposure to a confirmed or probable case in the 21 days before symptom onset2. history of travel to a country where Mpox is endemic (per WHO) in the 21 days before symptom onset3. is a priority group for testing.At this time priority groups for testing include the following - persons who had multiple or anonymous sexual partners in the 21 days before symptom onset or are gay, bisexual or other men who have sex with men (MSM). |
| **Peru** | Lesión cardinal: Persona de cualquier edad, que presenta un exantema agudo o lesiones de piel y mucosas múltiples o aislada en diferentes estadios, predomin antement e en zona ano genital.YCriterios clínicos - Presencia de uno o más de los siguientes síntomas:1. Síntomas sistémicos (fiebre, fatiga, dolor muscular, vómitos, diarrea, escalofríos, dolor de garganta y cefalea) 2. Linfoadenopatias localizadas 3. Dolor de garganta.YCriterio epidemiológico:1. Ha tenido múltiples o parejas sexuales anónimas en los últimos 21 días;2. Contacto físico directo (incluido el contacto sexual, contacto con materiales contaminados como ropa o ropa de cama) o exposición sin protección respiratoria u ocular a un caso probable o confirmado en los 21 días anteriores al inicio de los síntomas;3. Tenga o no, antecedente de viaje a un país con casos confirmados en los 21 días previos al inicio de los síntomas.**Translation:***Cardinal lesion: Person of any age, who presents an acute rash or multiple or isolated skin and mucosal lesions in different stages, predominantly in the anogenital area. AND**Clinical criteria: Presence of one or more of the following symptoms:**1. Systemic symptoms (fever, fatigue, muscular pain, vomiting, diarrhoea, chills, sore throat, and headache).**2. Localized lymphadenopathy**3.Sore throat**AND**Epidemiological criteria:**1. Have had sexual partners multiple or anonymous last 21 days or**2. Direct physical contact (including sexual contact, contact with contaminated materials such as clothing or bedding) or exposure without respiratory or eye protection to a probable or confirmed case in the 21 days prior to start of the symptoms or**3. With or without travel history a country with confirmed cases in 21 days prior to the start of the symptoms.* |
| **Poland** | Każda osoba spełniająca kryterium kliniczne oraz kryterium epidemiologiczne LUB Każda osoba spełniająca kryterium kliniczne oraz kryterium laboratoryjne przypadku prawdopodobnego.Kryteria kliniczne: Każda osoba, u której po 1 marca 2022 r. wystąpiła wysypka\* uogólniona lub umiejscowiona o niewyjaśnionej przyczynie ORAZ która spełnia co najmniej jedno z następujących pięciu kryteriów:‐ gorączka (powyżej 38,5°C),‐ ból głowy,‐ ból pleców,‐ zmęczenie,‐ powiększenie węzłów chłonnych (uogólnione lub miejscowe).Kryteria epidemiologiczne: Co najmniej jedno z następujących czterech kryteriów:1. kontakt z potwierdzonym lub prawdopodobnym przypadkiem w ciągu 21 dni przed wystąpieniem zachorowania,2. podróż do krajów endemicznego występowania ospy małpiej w okresie 21 dni przed wystąpieniem objawów,3. osoba podejmująca kontakty seksualne z wieloma partnerami lub partnerami anonimowymi w okresie 21 dni przed wystąpieniem zachorowania (niezależnie od orientacji seksualnej),4. mężczyzna podejmujący kontakty seksualne z mężczyznami.Kryterium laboratoryjne przypadku prawdopodobnego: Dodatni wynik badania w kierunku zakażenia wirusami z rodzaju Orthopoxvirus, np. dodatni wynik badania PCR w kierunku wirusów z rodzaju Orthopoxvirus bez późniejszego sekwencjonowania, badanie w mikroskopie elektronowym lub badania serologiczne.**Translation:***Any person meeting the clinical and the epidemiological criteria OR Any person meeting the clinical and the laboratory criteria for a probable case.**Clinical Criteria: Anyone with rash generalized or unexplained localized after March 1, 2022, AND which meets at least one of the following five criteria:**- fever (over 38.5 ° C),**- headache,**- back pain,**- tiredness,**- enlarged lymph nodes (generalized or local).**Epidemiological criteria: At least one of the following four criteria:**1. Contact with a confirmed or probable case within 21 days before the onset of the disease,**2. Travel to endemic countries of monkey pox within 21 days prior to the onset of symptoms,**3. A person engaging in sexual contact with multiple partners or anonymous partners in the period of 21 days before the onset of the disease (regardless of sexual orientation),**4. A man who has sexual contacts with men.**Laboratory criterion for a probable case: A positive test for Orthopoxvirus infection, e.g. a positive test result PCR for Orthopoxvirus without subsequent sequencing, or study by electron microscopy or serological tests.* |
| **Portugal** | Caso provável Uma pessoa que cumpra os critérios de caso suspeito e apresente pelo menos uma das seguintes circunstâncias: 1. Contacto com um caso provável ou confirmado de infeção humana por VMPX, nos 21 dias que antecederam início de sintomas2. História de relações sexuais com múltiplos/as parceiros/as, ou em anonimato, nos 21 dias que antecederam início de sintomas3. Internamento hospitalar4. História de viagem a países endémicos para o VMPX nos 21 dias que antecederam o início de sintomas.**Translation:***A person who meets the criteria for a suspected case and presents at least one of the following circumstances:**1. Contact with a probable or confirmed case of human MPXV infection, in the 21 days prior to the onset of symptoms.**2. History of sexual relations with multiple partners, or in anonymity, in the 21 days prior to the onset of symptoms.**3. Hospital admission.**4. Travel history to endemic countries for the MPXV in the 21 days before the onset of symptoms.* |
| **South Africa** | Probable case: A person meeting the case definition for a suspected case AND One or more of the following: 1. has an epidemiological link (face-to-face exposure, including health workers without eye and respiratory protection); direct physical contact with skin or skin lesions, including sexual contact; or contact with contaminated materials such as clothing, bedding, or utensils to a probable or confirmed case of monkeypox in the 21 days before symptom onset.2. reported travel history to a monkeypox endemic country1 in the 21 days before symptom onset 3. has had multiple or anonymous sexual partners in the 21 days before symptom onset 4. has a positive result of an orthopoxvirus serological assay, in the absence of smallpox vaccination or other known exposure to orthopoxviruses 5. is hospitalized due to the illness. |
| **Spain** | Cumple criterio clínico y epidemiológico.Criterio clínico: Una persona con un cuadro clínico altamente sugestivo de infección por viruela del mono (MPX) en la que se han descartado o el diagnóstico diferencial indica que hay una muy baja sospecha de otras patologías, como exantema vesicular o pustular (especialmente si es umbilicado) en cualquier parte del cuerpo con uno o más de los siguientes: fiebre (>38.5ºC), dolor de cabeza intenso, mialgia, artralgia, dolor de espalda, linfadenopatía.Criterio epidemiológico: En los 21 días antes del inicio de síntomas cumple al menos UNO de los siguientes:1. Ha tenido un contacto estrecho con un caso confirmado o probable de MPX.2. Ha mantenido contactos sexuales de riesgo.3. Historia de viaje a zonas endémicas de África occidental o central en las que se haya identificado circulación del virus.**Translation:***Meets clinical and epidemiological criteria.**Clinical criteria: A person with a clinical picture highly suggestive of monkeypox (MPX) infection in which there has been ruled out or the differential diagnosis indicates that there is very low suspicion of other pathologies such as vesicular or pustular rash -especially if it is umbilical- in any part of the body with one or more of the following: fever (>38.5ºC), severe headache, myalgia, arthralgia, back pain, and lymphadenopathy.**Epidemiological criteria: In the 21 days before the onset of symptoms, at least ONE of the following is met:**1. Close contact with a confirmed or probable case of MPXV.**2. Has had relationships in less safe sexual contexts (multiple partners/MSM).**3. History of travel to endemic areas of West or Central Africa where virus circulation has been identified* |
| **Sweden** | *NOT DEFINED* |
| **Switzerland** | Cas probable: Cas suspect + lien épidémiologique avec cas confirmé ou probable**Translation:***Probable case: Suspected case + epidemiological link with confirmed or probable case* |
| **Turkiye (Turkey)** | *NOT DEFINED* |
| **UAE** | A person meeting the case definition for a suspected case AND 1. has an epidemiological link to a probable or confirmed case of monkeypox in the 21 days before symptom onset 2. reported travel history to a monkeypox endemic country in the 21 days before symptom onset 3. has had multiple or anonymous sexual partners in the 21 days before symptom onset. |
| **United Kingdom (UK)** | A probable case is defined as anyone with an unexplained rash or lesion(s) on any part of their body (including genital/perianal, oral), or proctitis (for example anorectal pain, bleeding) and who:a. has an epidemiological link to a confirmed, probable, or highly probable case of monkeypox in the 21 days before symptom onset orb. identifies as a gay, bisexual or other man who has sex with men (GBMSM) orc. has had one or more new sexual partners in the 21 days before symptom onset |
| **United States of America (USA)** | Meets presumptive laboratory criteria:Detection of orthopoxvirus nucleic acid by molecular testing in a clinical specimen AND no laboratory evidence of infection with another non-variola orthopoxvirus; ORDetection of presence of orthopoxvirus by immunohistochemistry in tissue; ORDetection of orthopoxvirus by genomic sequencing in a clinical specimen; ORDetection of anti-orthopoxvirus Immunoglobulin M (IgM) antibody using a validated assay on a serum sample drawn 4-56 days after rash onset, with no recent history (last 60 days) of vaccination\*.\* Recent administration of ACAM2000 and JYNNEOS vaccines need to be considered when interpreting an antibody titer. RABORAL V-RG, an oral rabies vaccine product for wildlife, is a recombinant vaccinia virus, and could lead to an antibody response in an individual exposed to the liquid vaccine; this is expected to be an extremely rare occurrence. |

**Table S4.** Complete case definitions for “Suspected Cases” for the investigated countries.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Suspected Case Definition (Translations in Italics)** |
| **World Health Organization (WHO)** | A person who is a contact of a probable or confirmed monkeypox case in the 21 days before the onset of signs or symptoms, and who presents with any of the following: acute onset of fever (>38.5°C), headache, myalgia (muscle pain/body aches), back pain, profound weakness, or fatigue. For countries with animal to human transmission, known contact with wild animals (dead or alive) and/or sick animals in the 21 days before the onset of symptoms is included as epidemiological criteria.ORA person presenting since 01 January 2022 with an unexplained acute skin rash, mucosal lesions orlymphadenopathy (swollen lymph nodes). The skin rash may include single or multiple lesions in the ano-genital region or elsewhere on the body. Mucosal lesions may include single or multiple oral, conjunctival, urethral, penile, vaginal, or ano-rectal lesions. Ano-rectal lesions can also manifest as ano-rectal inflammation (proctitis), pain and/or bleeding.ANDfor which the following common causes of acute rash or skin lesions do not fully explain the clinical picture: varicella zoster, herpes zoster, measles, herpes simplex, bacterial skin infections, disseminated gonococcus infection, primary or secondary syphilis, chancroid, lymphogranuloma venereum, granuloma inguinale, molluscum contagiosum, allergic reaction (e.g., to plants); and any other locally relevant common causes of papular or vesicular rash.N.B. It is not necessary to obtain negative laboratory results for listed common causes of rash illness to classify a case as suspected. Further, if suspicion of monkeypox infection is high due to either history and/or clinical presentation or possible exposure to a case, the identification of an alternate pathogen which causes rash illness should not preclude testing for MPXV, as co-infections have been identified. |
| **Argentina** | Situación -1 - Toda persona que presente exantema característico\*, sin etiología definida, de aparición reciente y que se localiza en cualquier parte del cuerpo (incluyendo lesiones genitales, perianales, orales o en cualquier otra localización) aisladas o múltiples; o que presente proctitis (dolor anorrectal, sangrado) sin etiología definida\*\*.Yal menos uno de los siguientes antecedentes epidemiológicos: Dentro de los 21 días previos al inicio de los síntomas: - Contacto físico directo, incluido el contacto sexual, con un caso sospechoso o confirmado. - Contacto con materiales contaminados - como ropa o ropa de cama-, por un caso sospechoso o confirmado. - Contacto estrecho sin protección respiratoria con un caso sospechoso o confirmado. - Relaciones sexuales con una o más parejas sexuales nuevas, múltiples u ocasionales.Situación 2 - Toda persona que haya estado en contacto directo con un caso de viruela del mono sospechoso o confirmadoYpresente, entre 5 y 21 días del contacto de riesgo, uno o más de los siguientes signos o síntomas: - Fiebre >38,5° de inicio súbito. - Linfoadenopatía. - Astenia. - Cefalea. - Mialgia. - Dolor lumbar.Situation 3 - Toda persona que no presenta o refiere un antecedente epidemiológico claro, pero presente exantema característico\* con una evolución compatible y en el que haya una alta sospecha clínica.\* Exantema característico de viruela símica: Lesiones profundas y bien delimitadas, a menudo con umbilicación central y progresión de la lesión a través de etapas secuenciales específicas: máculas, pápulas, vesículas, pústulas y costras, que no correspondan a las principales causas conocidas de enfermedades exantemáticas (varicela, herpes zoster, sarampión, herpes simple, infecciones bacterianas de la piel). No obstante, no es necesario descartar por laboratorio todas las etiologías para estudiar al caso para viruela símica. \*\* En el caso de proctitis y/o úlceras genitales se deben investigar también los diagnósticos de Chlamydia trachomatis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae y Treponema pallidum.**Translation:***Situation 1 - Any person who has a characteristic\* rash, without defined etiology, of recent onset and that is located in any part of the body (including genital, perianal, oral or in any other location) isolated or multiple; or who has proctitis (anorectal pain, bleeding) without a defined etiology\*\*.**AND**at least one of the following epidemiological criteria within 21 days prior to the start of the symptoms:* *Direct physical contact, including sexual contact, with a suspected or confirmed case;**Contact with contaminated materials -such as clothes or bedding-, for a suspected or confirmed case;* *Unprotected close respiratory contact with a suspected case or confirmed case and* *Sexual relations with one or more new, multiple, or occasional sexual partners.**Situation 2 - Any person who has been in direct contact with a suspected or confirmed case of monkeypox virus.**AND**presents, between 5 and 21 days from contact, one or more of the next signs or symptoms: - Fever >38.5° of sudden start. - Lymphadenopathy. - Asthenia. - Headache. - Myalgia. - Low back pain.**Situation 3 - Anyone who does not presents or refers a clear epidemiological antecedent but presents a characteristic\* exanthema with an evolution compatible with MPXV and that there is a high clinical suspicion.**\* Characteristic rash of monkeypox: Deep and well-delimited lesions, often with central umbilication and progression of the lesion through specific sequential stages: macules, papules, vesicles, pustules, and scabs, which do not correspond to the main known causes of exanthemic diseases (chickenpox, herpes zoster, measles, herpes simplex, bacterial infections of the skin). However, it is not necessary to rule out all the etiologies by the laboratory to study the case for monkeypox.**\*\* In the case of proctitis and/or genital ulcers, the diagnoses of Chlamydia trachomatis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae and Treponema pallidum must be ruled out.* |
| **Australia** | A suspected case requires clinical evidence AND epidemiological evidence.Clinical evidence: as for probable case Epidemiological evidence: An epidemiological link to a confirmed or probable case of monkeypox virus infection in the 21 days before symptom onset ORoverseas travel in the 21 days before symptom onset OR sexual contact and/or other physical intimate contact with a gay, bisexual or other man who has sex with men in the 21 days before symptom onset OR sexual contact and/or other physical intimate contact with individuals at social events associated with monkeypox activity in the 21 days before symptom onset. |
| **Austria** | *NOT DEFINED* |
| **Belgium** | A person with an unexplained generalised or localised maculopapular or vesiculopustular rash with centrifugal spread, with lesions showing umbilication or scabbing, lymphadenopathy and one or more other MPX-compatible symptoms (Fever (usually high >38.5°C), headache, back ache, fatigue, lymphadenopathy (localised or generalised). Possible cases should be tested to confirm or exclude MPX. Pending a test result, the same measures apply to a possible case as to a probable and confirmed case.  |
| **Brazil** | Indivíduo de qualquer idade que apresente início súbito de lesão em mucosas E/OU erupção cutânea aguda sugestiva\* de Monkeypox, única ou múltipla, em qualquer parte do corpo (incluindo região genital/perianal, oral) E/OU proctite (por exemplo, dor anorretal, sangramento), E/OU edema peniano, podendo estar associada a outros sinais e sintomas. \*lesões profundas e bem circunscritas, muitas vezes com umbilicação central; e progressão da lesão através de estágios sequenciais específicos – máculas, pápulas, vesículas, pústulas e crostas.**Translation:***Individual of any age with sudden onset of mucosal damage AND/OR acute rash suggestive of Monkeypox, single or multiple, on any part of the body (including genital/perianal, oral) AND/OR proctitis (eg, anorectal pain, bleeding), AND/OR penile oedema, which may be associated with other signs and symptoms.* *\*Deep and well-circumscribed lesions, often with central umbilication; and injury progression through specific sequential stages – macules, papules, vesicles, pustules and crusts.* |
| **Canada** | A person of any age who presents with one or more of the following:1. An unexplained acute rash AND has at least one of the following signs or symptoms – Headache, Acute onset of fever (>38.5°C), Lymphadenopathy (swollen lymph nodes), Myalgia (muscle and body aches), Back pain, or Asthenia (profound weakness).2. An unexplained acute genital, perianal or oral lesion(s).Common causes of acute rash can include Varicella zoster, herpes zoster, measles, herpes simplex, syphilis, chancroid, lymphogranuloma venereum, hand-foot-and-mouth disease. Monkeypox illness includes a progressively developing rash that usually starts on the face and then spreads elsewhere on the body. The rash can affect the mucous membranes in the mouth, tongue, and genitalia. The rash can also affect the palms of hands and soles of the feet. The rash can last for 2 to 4 weeks and progresses through the following stages before falling off: • Macules• Papules• Vesicles• Pustules• ScabsN.B. It is not necessary to obtain negative laboratory results for listed common causes of rash illness in order to classify a case as suspected. |
| **Chile** | Persona de cualquier edad que presenta un exantema agudo\*\* sin otra explicación y que tenga uno o más de los siguientes signos o síntomas: cefalea, inicio súbito de fiebre (>38,5°), mialgia, dolor de espalda, astenia, linfadenopatía Y Para los cuales las siguientes causas de exantema agudo no explican el cuadro clínico como por ejemplo: varicela zóster, herpes zóster, herpes simple, infecciones bacterianas de la piel, infección diseminada por gonococo, sífilis primaria o secundaria, reacción alérgica, pénfigo, impétigo o ectima; y cualquier otra causa común localmente relevante de erupción papular o vesicular. No es necesario obtener resultados de laboratorio negativos para las causas comunes enumeradas de la enfermedad por erupción para clasificar un caso como sospechoso.\*\* La OMS ha reportado casos de presentación atípica de exantema con la presentación de solo unas pocas o incluso una sola lesión; lesiones que comienzan en el área genital o perineal/perianal y no diseminadas; lesiones que aparecen en diferentes etapas (asincrónicas); y la aparición de lesiones antes de la aparición de fiebre, malestar general y otros síntomas constitucionales.**Translation:***Person of any age presenting with an acute rash\*\* with any other explanation and who has one or more of the following signs or symptoms: headache, sudden onset of fever (>38.5°), myalgia, back pain, asthenia, lymphadenopathy**AND**For which the following causes of acute rash do not explain the clinical condition such as: varicella zoster, herpes zoster, herpes simplex, infections bacterial skin infections, disseminated gonococcal infection, primary syphilis or secondary, allergic reaction, pemphigus, impetigo, or ecthyma; and any other cause of common locally relevant papular or vesicular rash.* *It is not necessary to obtain negative laboratory results for the enumerated common causes of rash disease to classify a case as suspicious.**\*\* The WHO has reported cases of atypical presentation of rash with the presentation of only a few or even a single lesion; lesions that start in the genital or perineal/perianal area and do not disseminate; lesions appearing on different stages (asynchronous); and the appearance of lesions before the appearance of fever, malaise, and other constitutional symptoms.* |
| **Colombia** | *NOT DEFINED* |
| **Costa Rica** | Persona de cualquier edad que presenta un exantema o erupción agudo (maculas, vesículas, pústulas y costras) en la piel, y/o en mucosas de cavidad oral y región anogenital, o toda persona con un exantema o erupción en piel y/o mucosas, y presentó inicialmente o presenta uno o más de los siguientes signos o síntomas:• Cefalea • Inicio súbito fiebre (>38,5°C) • Mialgia • Dolor de espalda • Astenia • Linfadenopatía Y, uno o más de los siguientes criterios 1. Tiene un vínculo epidemiológico (exposición estrecha sin protección respiratoria, contacto físico directo piel con piel, el contacto sexual, contacto con materiales contaminados como ropa o ropa de cama) con un caso confirmado de Viruela Símica en los 21 días anteriores al inicio de los síntomas.
2. Antecedente de viaje a un país endémico o con reporte de casos confirmados por Viruela Símica en los 21 días previos al inicio de los síntomas.
3. Ha tenido múltiples compañeros sexuales (incluyendo anónimos) en los últimos 21 días antes del inicio de síntomas.
4. Ha tenido relaciones sexuales con extranjeros en los últimos 21 días antes del inicio de síntomas.
5. Historia médica de consultas recientes por sospecha de enfermedades por ITS.

**Translation:***Person of any age presenting with an acute exanthema or eruption (macules, vesicles, pustules and scabs) on the skin, and/or on the mucous membranes of the oral cavity and anogenital region, or the entire person with an exanthema or eruption on the skin and/or mucous membranes, and initially presented or presents one or more of the following signs or symptoms:**• headache**• Sudden onset of fever (>38.5°C)**• Myalgia**• Back pain**• Asthenia**• Lymphadenopathy**AND, one or more of the following criteria*1. *Has an epidemiological link (close exposure without respiratory protection, direct physical skin-to-skin contact, sexual contact, contact with contaminated materials such as clothing or bedding) with a confirmed case of Monkeypox in the 21 days prior to the onset of symptoms.*
2. *History of travel to an endemic country or with a report of confirmed cases of monkeypox in the 21 days prior to the onset of symptoms.*
3. *Has had multiple sexual partners (including anonymous) in the last 21 days before symptom onset.*
4. *Have had sexual relations with foreigners in the last 21 days before the onset of symptoms.*
5. *Medical history of recent consultations for suspected STI diseases.*
 |
| **Cyprus** | (1) Άτομο με εξάνθημα αγνώστου αιτιολογίας σε οποιοδήποτε μέρος του σώματος ΚΑΙ ένα ή περισσότερα συμπτώματα ευλογιάς των πιθήκων με έναρξη από 1η Μαρτίου 2022 και μετά:– πυρετός (συνήθως υψηλός >38,5°C)– κεφαλαλγία– ραχιαλγία– κόπωση– λεμφαδενοπάθεια (εντοπισμένη ή γενικευμένη)ΚΑΙ ένα από τα ακόλουθα:– θετικό αποτέλεσμα σε δοκιμασία ανίχνευσης ιών του γένους Orthopoxvirus– επιδημιολογική σύνδεση με επιβεβαιωμένο ή πιθανό κρούσμα ευλογιάς των πιθήκων κατά τις 21 ημέρες πριν την έναρξη των συμπτωμάτων– αναφερόμενο ιστορικό ταξιδιού σε χώρες ενδημικές για ευλογιά των πιθήκων κατά τις 21 ημέρες πριν την έναρξη των συμπτωμάτων– άτομο (οποιουδήποτε σεξουαλικού προσανατολισμού) που είχε πολλαπλούς ή άγνωστους ερωτικούς συντρόφους κατά τις 21 ημέρες πριν την έναρξη των συμπτωμάτωνΉ(2) Άτομο με εξάνθημα αγνώστου αιτιολογίας, γενικευμένο ή εντοπισμένο, κηλιδοβλατιδώδες ή φυσαλιδώδες/φλυκταινώδες με φυγόκεντρη κατανομή, με βλάβες που εμφανίζουν εμβυθισμένο κέντρο δίκην ομφαλού ή εσχάρα (κρούστα) KAI Λεμφαδενοπάθεια ΚΑΙ ένα ή περισσότερα από τα υπόλοιπα συμβατά με την ευλογιά των πιθήκων συμπτώματα:– πυρετός (συνήθως υψηλός >38,5°C)– κεφαλαλγία– ραχιαλγία– κόπωση**Translation:***1) A person with a rash of unknown origin on any part of the body AND one or more symptoms of monkeypox starting March 1, 2022 onwards:**– fever (usually high >38.5°C)**– headache**– back pain**– fatigue**– lymphadenopathy (localized or generalized)**AND one of the following:**– a positive result in a test for the detection of viruses of the genus Orthopoxvirus.**– epidemiological link with a confirmed or probable smallpox case of monkeys during the 21 days before the onset of symptoms**– reported history of travel to countries endemic for smallpox of monkeys during the 21 days before the onset of symptoms**– a person (of any sexual orientation) who has had multiples or unknown sexual partners in the 21 days before the onset of symptoms**OR* *2) A person with a rash of unknown etiology, generalized or localized; maculopapular or vesicular/pustular with a centrifugal distribution, with lesions showing a sunken navel-like center or eschar (crust) AND Lymphadenopathy AND one or more of the remaining compatible with monkeypox symptoms:**– fever (usually high >38.5°C)**– headache**– back pain**– fatigue* |
| **Denmark** | Mistænkt tilfælde Abekopper hos en person i Danmark mistænkes: Ved uforklaret udslæt på huden eller i slimhinder ELLER et eller flere øvrige symptomer der kan være tegn på abekoppevirus-sygdom\* OG minimum ét af følgende.: • Epidemiologisk forbindelse til bekræftet eller mistænkt tilfælde af abekopper indenfor 21 dage før personens symptomdebut ELLER • Rejse til land eller område med endemisk forekomst af abekopper indenfor 21 dage før symptomdebut ELLER • Er en person uanset seksuel orientering der har haft flere eller anonyme seksualpartnere indenfor 21 dage før symptomdebut ELLER • Er en mand der har sex med mænd\* Influenzalignende symptomer, herunder feber >38,5, hovedpine, rygsmerter, træthed, lymfeknudesvulst (lokalt eller generaliseret) og proctitis **Translation:***Suspected case of Monkeypox in Denmark is a person that have the following: In the event of an unexplained rash on the skin or mucous membranes OR one or more others symptoms that may be signs of monkeypox virus disease\***AND at least one of the following:**• Epidemiological link to confirmed or suspected cases of monkeypox within 21 days before the person's onset of symptoms OR**• Travel to a country or area with an endemic incidence of monkeypox within 21 days before symptom onset OR**• Is a person, regardless of sexual orientation, who has had multiple or anonymous sexual partners within 21 days before the onset of symptoms OR**• Is a man who has sex with men**\* Influenza-like symptoms, including fever >38.5, headache, back pain, fatigue, lymph node tumor (local or generalized) and proctitis* |
| **France** | Patient suspect: Un patient suspect d’infection par le virus MKP est une personne présentant une éruption cutanée ou muqueuse génitale, anale ou buccale, évocatrice de MKP, isolée (sans autre signes simultanés), précédée ou accompagnée d’une fièvre ressentie ou mesurée (>38°C), d’adénopathies ou d’une odynophagie.Cas possible: Un cas possible d’infection par le virus MKP est une personne présentant une éruption cutanée ou muqueuse génitale, anale ou buccale, évocatrice de MKP, isolée (sans autre signes simultanés), précédée ou accompagnée d’une fièvre ressentie ou mesurée (>38°C), d’adénopathies ou d’uneodynophagie, avec au moins l’une des expositions suivantes dans les 3 semaines précédant le début des signes :o Retour d’un voyage dans un pays d’Afrique où le virus circule habituellement ; ouo Partenaires sexuels multiples, quelle que soit l’orientation sexuelle ; ouo Homme ayant des rapports sexuels avec des hommes.**Translation:***Suspected Case: A patient with suspected MPX-virus infection is a person with a skin rash or genital, anal or oral mucosal lesions, suggestive of MPXV, isolated (without other simultaneous signs), preceded or accompanied by a fever felt or measured (>38°C), lymphadenopathy or odynophagia.* *Possible case: A possible case of MPX-virus infection is a person with a skin rash or genital, anal or oral mucosal lesions, suggestive of MPXV, isolated (without other simultaneous signs), preceded or accompanied by a fever felt or measured (>38°C), lymphadenopathy or odynophagia, with at least one of the following exposures in the 3 weeks before the signs’ onset:* *o Return from a trip in an African country where the virus usually circulates; or**o Multiple sexual partners, regardless of sexual orientation; or**o Man who has sex with men.* |
| **Germany** | *NOT DEFINED* |
| **Greece** | (1) Άτομο με εξάνθημα αγνώστου αιτιολογίας σε οποιοδήποτε μέρος του σώματος ΚΑΙ ένα ή περισσότερα συμπτώματα ευλογιάς των πιθήκων με έναρξη από 1η Μαρτίου 2022 και μετά:– πυρετός (συνήθως υψηλός >38,5°C)– κεφαλαλγία– ραχιαλγία– κόπωση– λεμφαδενοπάθεια (εντοπισμένη ή γενικευμένη)ΚΑΙ ένα από τα ακόλουθα:– θετικό αποτέλεσμα σε δοκιμασία ανίχνευσης ιών του γένους Orthopoxvirus– επιδημιολογική σύνδεση με επιβεβαιωμένο ή πιθανό κρούσμα ευλογιάς των πιθήκων κατά τις 21 ημέρες πριν την έναρξη των συμπτωμάτων– αναφερόμενο ιστορικό ταξιδιού σε χώρες ενδημικές για ευλογιά των πιθήκων κατά τις 21 ημέρες πριν την έναρξη των συμπτωμάτων– άτομο (οποιουδήποτε σεξουαλικού προσανατολισμού) που είχε πολλαπλούς ή άγνωστους ερωτικούς συντρόφους κατά τις 21 ημέρες πριν την έναρξη των συμπτωμάτωνΉ(2) Άτομο με εξάνθημα αγνώστου αιτιολογίας, γενικευμένο ή εντοπισμένο, κηλιδοβλατιδώδες ή φυσαλιδώδες/φλυκταινώδες με φυγόκεντρη κατανομή, με βλάβες που εμφανίζουν εμβυθισμένο κέντρο δίκην ομφαλού ή εσχάρα (κρούστα) KAI Λεμφαδενοπάθεια ΚΑΙ ένα ή περισσότερα από τα υπόλοιπα συμβατά με την ευλογιά των πιθήκων συμπτώματα:– πυρετός (συνήθως υψηλός >38,5°C)– κεφαλαλγία– ραχιαλγία– κόπωση**Translation:***1) A person with a rash of unknown origin on any part of the body AND one or more symptoms of monkeypox starting March 1, 2022 onwards:**– fever (usually high >38.5°C)**– headache**– back pain**– fatigue**– lymphadenopathy (localized or generalized)**AND one of the following:**– a positive result in a test for the detection of viruses of the genus Orthopoxvirus.**– epidemiological link with a confirmed or probable smallpox case of monkeys during the 21 days before the onset of symptoms**– reported history of travel to countries endemic for smallpox of monkeys during the 21 days before the onset of symptoms**– a person (of any sexual orientation) who has had multiples or unknown sexual partners in the 21 days before the onset of symptoms**OR* *2) A person with a rash of unknown etiology, generalized or localized; maculopapular or vesicular/pustular with a centrifugal distribution, with lesions showing a sunken navel-like center or eschar (crust) AND Lymphadenopathy AND one or more of the remaining compatible with monkeypox symptoms:**– fever (usually high >38.5°C)**– headache**– back pain**– fatigue* |
| **India** | A person of any age having history of travel to affected countries within last 21 days presenting with an unexplained acute rash AND one or more of the following signs or symptoms: Swollen lymph nodes, Fever, Headache, Body aches, and Profound weakness. |
| **Ireland** | *NOT DEFINED* |
| **Italy** | Una persona di qualsiasi età che presenti un'eruzione cutanea acuta da causa sconosciuta in un Paese non endemico per MPX Euno o più dei seguenti segni o sintomi, dal 15 marzo 2022: − mal di testa, insorgenza acuta di febbre (>38,5°C), linfoadenopatia, mialgia, mal di schiena, asteniaEper i quali le seguenti cause comuni di eruzione cutanea acuta non spiegano il quadro clinico: varicella zoster, herpes zoster, morbillo, herpes simplex, infezioni batteriche della pelle, infezione diffusa da gonococco, sifilide primaria o secondaria, cancrena, linfogranuloma venereo, granuloma inguinale, mollusco contagioso, reazione allergica (per esempio, alle piante); e qualsiasi altra causa comune localmente rilevante di eruzione papulare o vescicolare. NB In presenza di un quadro clinico riconducibile a MPX non è necessario attendere i risultati di laboratorio negativi per le cause comuni elencate di eruzione cutanea per classificare un caso come sospetto.**Translation:***A person of any age who has an acute rash of unknown cause in a country not endemic to MPX**AND**one or more of the following signs or symptoms, from March 15, 2022: headache, acute onset of fever (> 38.5 ° C), lymphadenopathy, myalgia, back pain, asthenia**AND**for which the following common causes of acute rash do not explain the clinical picture: chickenpox zoster, herpes zoster, measles, herpes simplex, bacterial skin infections, diffuse infection by gonococcus, primary or secondary syphilis, gangrene, venereal lymphogranuloma, granuloma inguinale, molluscum contagiosum, allergic reaction (for example, to plants); and any other common cause locally relevant papular or vesicular rash.**NB In the presence of a clinical picture attributable to MPX it is not necessary to wait for the results of laboratory negative for the listed common causes of rash to classify a case as suspected.* |
| **Jamaica** | A person of any age presenting with an unexplained acute rash AND one or more of the following signs or symptoms: headache, acute onset of fever (>38.5oC); lymphadenopathy (swollen lymph nodes), myalgia (muscle and body aches), back pain, and asthenia (profound weakness).ANDfor which the following common causes of acute rash do not explain the clinical picture: varicella zoster, herpes zoster, measles, Zika, dengue, chikungunya, herpes simplex, bacterial skin infections, disseminated gonococcus infection, primary or secondary syphilis, chancroid, lymphogranuloma venereum, granuloma inguinale, molluscum contagiosum, allergic reaction (e.g., to plants). |
| **Mexico** | *NOT DEFINED* |
| **Netherlands** | Een persoon met huidlaesies passende bij monkeypox\* op (een deel van) het lichaam waarbij de klachten zijn ontstaan na 1 maart 2022 EN/OF een persoon met klachten passend bij een proctitis (onder meer anale pijn) waarbij de klachten zijn ontstaan na 1 maart 2022 EN EVENTUEELeen of meer systemische symptomen passende bij monkeypox\*\* WAARBIJ• Er géén epidemiologische link is met een persoon met (een verdenking op) waterpokken.• Een infectie met een andere bekende verwekker van een vergelijkbaar huidbeeld, zoals herpes zoster, (primaire) herpes simplex, primaire of secundaire syfilis, niet waarschijnlijk wordt geacht. \* Laesies starten vaak als bleke maculopapuleuze uitslag op de plek van besmetting, waarna er verspreiding naar andere delen van het lichaam kan plaatsvinden. Afbeeldingen van laesies zijn te vinden bij de achtergrondinformatie van de UKHSA, en in de bijlage bij deze richtlijn. De maculopapuleuze uitslag gaat over in vesikels met donkere ‘kern’ dan wel pustels waarna er uiteindelijk korstvorming optreedt. Secundaire impetiginisatie komt voor. De laesies zijn initieel pijnlijk en later jeukend. Laesies kunnen gegeneraliseerd voorkomen (van enkelen tot honderden) of gelokaliseerd blijven. Handen, voeten en slijmvliezen kunnen ook aangedaan zijn. De laesies kunnen zich presenteren in dezelfde stadia, maar de verschillende stadia kunnen ook door elkaar lopen. Monkeypoxhuidlaesies kunnen daarom moeilijk te onderscheiden zijn van waterpokken. Neem bij twijfel laagdrempelig contact op met een internist-infectioloog of dermatoloog.\*\* Koorts (>38,5°C), hoofdpijn, spierpijn, rugpijn, malaise, (meestal pijnlijke) lymfadenopathie (gelokaliseerd dan wel gegeneraliseerd).\*\*\* Hiermee doelen we op de personen die deelnemen aan activiteiten zoals seksfeesten of seks-op-locatie zoals in darkrooms of homosauna’s en daarbij een groot seksueel netwerk hebben. Het doel is hiermee ook eventuele verspreiding buiten de populatie van mannen die (ook) seks hebben met mannen vroegtijdig op te sporen. De definitie voor mogelijke gevallen wordt gebruikt om gevallen die buiten de bovengenoemde doelgroepen vallen vroegtijdig op te kunnen sporen.**Translation:***A person with skin lesions matching monkeypox\* on (a part of) the body where the complaints arose after March 1, 2022 AND/OR a person with complaints consistent with proctitis (including anal pain) where the complaints arose after 1 March 2022**AND OPTIONALLY**one or more systemic symptoms consistent with monkeypox\*\***WHEREBY** *There is no epidemiological link with a person with (a suspicion of) chickenpox.*
* *An infection with another known causative agent of a similar skin appearance, such as herpes zoster, (primary) herpes simplex, primary or secondary syphilis, is not considered likely.*

*\* Lesions often start as a pale maculopapular rash at the site of infection, which can then spread to other parts of the body. Pictures of lesions can be found in the background information of the UKHSA, and in the annex to this guideline. The maculopapular rash changes into vesicles with dark 'core' or pustules, after which crusting eventually occurs. Secondary impetiginization occurs. The lesions are initially painful and later itchy. Lesions may appear generalized (from a few to hundreds) or remain localized. Hands, feet and mucous membranes may also be affected. The lesions can present in the same stages, but the different stages can also be intertwined. Monkeypox skin lesions can therefore be difficult to distinguish from chickenpox. If in doubt, contact an internist, infectiologist or dermatologist.**\*\* Fever (>38.5°C), headache, muscle pain, back pain, malaise, (usually painful) lymphadenopathy (localized or generalized).**\*\*\* By this we mean the persons who participate in activities such as sex parties or sex-on-location such as in darkrooms or gay saunas and who have a large sexual network. The aim is to detect any spread outside the population of men who (also) have sex with men at an early stage.**The definition for possible cases is used to detect cases that fall outside the above-mentioned target groups at an early stage.* |
| **New Zealand** | *NOT DEFINED* |
| **Peru** | *NOT DEFINED* |
| **Poland** | *NOT DEFINED* |
| **Portugal** | Uma pessoa que apresente: Exantema (macular, papular, vesicular ou pustular generalizado ou localizado) e/ou queixas ano-genitais (incluindo úlceras), de início súbito, desde 1 de janeiro de 2022, não explicadas por outros diagnósticos diferenciais E podendo coexistir com: Um ou mais dos seguintes sinais/sintomas: febre de início súbito (≥38,0ºC), astenia, mialgia, dorsalgia, cefaleia, adenomegalia.\* São diagnósticos diferenciais mais frequentes de Exantema (com ou sem febre): varicela, herpes zóster disseminado, eczema herpético por vírus herpes simplex, sarampo, molusco contagioso. Se houver atingimento palmo-plantar, considerar especialmente primoinfeção pelo VIH, sífilis secundária, infeção por enterovírus, escabiose, ou ainda febre escaro-nodular e erupções cutâneas de etiologia farmacológica. Se houver úlcera genital (com ou sem exantema e/ou febre): herpes simplex genital (especialmente por Vírus Herpes Simplex 2 (VHS-2)), sífilis primária (com ou sem evolução para sífilis secundária), infeção por Chlamydia trachomatis (incluindo serótipos LGV), e, menos frequentemente, cancróide e donovanose/granuloma inguinal por Klebsiella granulomatis).**Translation:***A person who presents:**Rash (macular, papular, vesicular or pustular generalized or localized) and/or ano-genital complaints (including ulcers), of sudden onset, since 1 January 2022, not explained by other differential diagnoses\***And being able to coexist with:**One or more of the following signs/symptoms: sudden onset fever (≥38.0°C), asthenia, myalgia, back pain, headache, adenomegaly.**\** *The most frequent differential diagnoses of exanthema (with or without fever): chickenpox, disseminated herpes zoster, eczema herpes simplex virus, measles, molluscum contagiosum. If there is palmoplantar involvement, especially consider primary HIV infection, secondary syphilis, enterovirus infection, scabies, or squamous nodular fever and skin rash of pharmacological etiology. If there is a genital ulcer (with or without rash and/or fever): genital herpes simplex (especially from Herpes Simplex Virus 2 (HSV-2)), primary syphilis (with or without progression to secondary syphilis), Chlamydia trachomatis infection (including LGV serotypes), and, less frequently, chancroid and Klebsiella granulomatis inguinal donovanosis/granuloma).* |
| **South Africa** | A person of any age presenting in a monkeypox non-endemic country with an unexplained acute rash AND one or more of the following signs or symptoms, since 15 March 2022:• Headache• Acute onset of fever (>38.5oC),• Lymphadenopathy (swollen lymph nodes)• Myalgia (muscle and body aches)• Back pain• Asthenia (profound weakness)ANDfor which the following common causes of acute rash do not explain the clinical picture: varicella zoster, herpes zoster, measles, Zika, dengue, chikungunya, herpes simplex, bacterial skin infections, disseminated gonococcus infection, primary or secondary syphilis, chancroid, lymphogranuloma venereum, granuloma inguinale, molluscum contagiosum, allergic reaction (e.g., to plants); and any other locally relevant common causes of papular or vesicular rash.N.B. It is not necessary to obtain negative laboratory results for listed common causes of rash illness in order to classify a case as suspected. |
| **Spain** | Cumple con criterios clínicos.Criterios clínicos: Una persona con un cuadro clínico altamente sugestivo de infección por viruela del mono (MPX) en la que se han descartado o el diagnóstico diferencial indica que hay muy baja sospecha de otras patologías, como exantema vesicular o pustular (especialmente si es umbilicado) en cualquier parte del cuerpo con uno o más de los siguientes: fiebre (>38.5ºC), dolor de cabeza intenso, mialgia, artralgia, dolor de espalda, linfadenopatía.**Translation:***Meets the clinical criteria.**Clinical criteria: A person with a clinical picture highly suggestive of monkeypox (MPX) infection in which there have been ruled out or the differential diagnosis indicates that there is very low suspicion of other pathologies such as vesicular or pustular rash (especially if it is umbilical) in any part of the body with one or more of the following: fever (>38.5ºC), severe headache, myalgia, arthralgia, back pain, lymphadenopathy.* |
| **Sweden** | Misstänkt fall:1. En person som provtagits med misstanke om apkoppor i väntan på provsvar.
2. En person som inte har några symtom på apkoppor men som under de senaste 21 dagarna har haft sexuell kontakt eller annan nära kontakt med ett bekräftat fall eller med ett misstänkt fall med symtom.

**Translation:***Suspected Case:**• A person sampled with suspicion of monkeypox pending test results.**• A person who has no symptoms of monkeypox but who during the last 21 days have had sexual contact or other close contact with a confirmed case or with a suspected case with symptoms.* |
| **Switzerland** | Cas suspect : Fièvre (ou sdr pseudo-grippal) + rash Ou Fièvre ou rash + lien épidémiologique **Translation:***Suspected case: Fever (or flu-like sdr) + rash OR Fever or rash + epidemiological link* |
| **Turkiye (Turkey)** | 1. Ateş ile birlikte halsizlik, baş ağrısı, kas ağrısı, eklem ağrısı ve lenfadenopati bulgularından biri veya birkaçının olması. VE Şikayetlerinden önceki son 21 gün içerisinde maymun çiçeği hastalığı tanısı doğrulanmış birisi ile temas öyküsü.2. Cilt döküntüleri (aynı yaşta/dönemde olan ve yüz ile ekstremitelerde daha hâkim veziküler veya püstüler lezyonlar) varlığında klinisyen tarafından tıbbi hikâye (1a ile uyumlu hikaye) VEYA seyahat öyküsü (ilk bilgilere göre Belçika, İspanya ve Orta ve Batı Afrika ülkeleri vb. vaka görülen ülkelere)**Translation:***1. One or more of the symptoms of fatigue, headache, muscle pain, joint pain, and lymphadenopathy with fever AND History of contact with someone with a confirmed diagnosis of monkeypox in the last 21 days prior to their complaint.**2. Skin rashes (more dominant in those who are of the same age/period and deal with the patients) vesicular pustular sores along with clinical symptoms (like in 1.) OR travel (to China, Spain, and Central and West Africa etc.)* |
| **UAE** | A person of any age presenting with an acute onset of unexplained rash or fever (>38.5oC) AND two or more of the following signs or symptoms: • Headache • Lymphadenopathy (swollen lymph nodes) • Myalgia (muscle pain/body aches) • Back pain • Asthenia (profound weakness). |
| **United Kingdom (UK)** | A possible case is defined as anyone who fits one or more of the following criteria:1. A febrile prodrome compatible with monkeypox infection, where there is known prior contact with a confirmed case in the 21 days before symptom onset (Febrile prodrome consists of fever ≥ 38°C, chills, headache, exhaustion, muscle aches (myalgia), joint pain (arthralgia), backache, and swollen lymph nodes (lymphadenopathy)2. An illness where the clinician has a suspicion of monkeypox, such as unexplained lesions, including but not limited to:a. genital, ano-genital or oral lesion(s) – for example, ulcers, nodulesb. proctitis – for example anorectal pain, bleeding |
| **United States of America (USA)** | Meets clinical criteria AND epidemiologic criteria AND no evidence of a negative test for either non-variola orthopoxvirus or Mpox virus.Clinical Criteria: A person presenting with new onset of either clinically compatible rash lesions\*; OR lymphadenopathy or fever\*\*\* The presence of clinically compatible rash lesions should be combined with either a higher or lower epidemiologic linkage criterion for case classification.\*\* A person presenting with lymphadenopathy or fever without any clinically compatible rash lesions must meet a higher epidemiologic risk criterion for case classification.Epidemiological Criteria: Epidemiologic risk factors within 21 days of illness onset:*a) Higher Risk Epidemiologic Linkages*Contact, without the use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), with a person or animal with a known orthopoxvirus or Mpox virus infection; ORContact, without the use of appropriate PPE or Biosafety Level (BSL) protocols, with laboratory specimens or other items that could serve as fomites that have been in contact with a person or animal with a known orthopoxvirus or Mpox virus infection; ORMember of an exposed cohort as defined by public health authorities experiencing an outbreak (e.g., participated in activities associated with risk of transmission in a setting where multiple cases occurred).b) *Lower Risk Epidemiologic Linkages*Member of a cohort as defined by public health authorities experiencing Mpox activity; ORContact with a dead or live wild or exotic pet animal of an African species, or used or consumed a product derived from such an animal (e.g., game meat, powders, etc.); ORResidence in or travel to a country where Mpox is endemic. |