

Estimated incubation period for monkeypox cases confirmed in the Netherlands, May 2022

Fuminari Miura^{1,2}, Catharina Else van Ewijk^{1,3}, Jantien A. Backer¹, Maria Xiridou⁴, Eelco Franz⁴, Eline Op de Coul¹, Diederik Brandwagt¹, Brigitte van Cleef¹, Gini van Rijckevorsel^{1,4}, Corien Swaan¹, Susan van den Hof¹, Jacco Wallinga^{1,5}

1. Centre for Infectious Disease Control, National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM), Bilthoven, the Netherlands
2. Center for Marine Environmental Studies (CMES), Ehime University, Ehime, Japan
3. European Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (EPIET), European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), Stockholm, Sweden
4. Department of Infectious Diseases, Public Health Service Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands
5. Department of Biomedical Data Sciences, Leiden University Medical Center (LUMC), Leiden, the Netherlands

Correspondence: Fuminari Miura (fuminari.miura@rivm.nl)

Citation style for this article:

Miura Fuminari, van Ewijk Catharina Else, Backer Jantien A., Xiridou Maria, Franz Eelco, Op de Coul Eline, Brandwagt Diederik, van Cleef Brigitte, van Rijckevorsel Gini, Swaan Corien, van den Hof Susan, Wallinga Jacco. Estimated incubation period for monkeypox cases confirmed in the Netherlands, May 2022. *Euro Surveill.* 2022;27(24):pii=2200448. <https://doi.org/10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2022.27.24.2200448>

Article submitted on 06 Jun 2022 / accepted on 16 Jun 2022 / published on 16 Jun 2022

In May 2022, monkeypox outbreaks have been reported in countries not endemic for monkeypox. We estimated the monkeypox incubation period, using reported exposure and symptom-onset times for 18 cases detected and confirmed in the Netherlands up to 31 May 2022. Mean incubation period was 8.5 days (5th–95th percentiles: 4.2–17.3), underpinning the current recommendation to monitor or isolate/quarantine case contacts for 21 days. However, as the incubation period may differ between different transmission routes, further epidemiological investigations are needed.

Since the beginning of May 2022, monkeypox outbreaks have been reported in countries, predominantly in Europe, where the monkeypox virus is not endemic [1]. Key public health measures to stop the spread of infection include active case finding, contact tracing, and isolation or quarantine of close contacts. The incubation period of monkeypox has been reported to be up to 21 days, prompting public health institutes to recommend active monitoring and isolation/quarantine of close contacts for a minimum of 21 days after the last day of exposure [1–3].

The duration of the incubation period for monkeypox is known to depend on the transmission route [4]. It is therefore essential to establish the distribution of the incubation period in the recent outbreaks. Whereas cases in previous outbreaks of monkeypox in non-endemic areas had travelled to endemic countries or had contact with infected animals [5], the 2022 outbreaks [1] affect many cases with no documented history of travel to endemic countries and who identify as men who have sex with men (MSM) [6,7]. Close contact

during sexual activity may play an important role in transmission during the current outbreaks. Given the particular types of exposures and differences in route of transmission, the incubation period for monkeypox in the current outbreaks may also have a different duration.

Here we estimate the incubation period of monkeypox using the reported time of exposure and symptom onset for confirmed monkeypox cases recently detected in the Netherlands up to 31 May 2022.

Observed incubation periods

In the Netherlands, monkeypox was classified as a group A notifiable disease on 21 May 2022. This means that suspected and confirmed cases of monkeypox should be immediately notified to the public health services. As of 31 May, 31 monkeypox cases were laboratory-confirmed by PCR in the country. All cases were men and identified themselves as MSM, and the age range was 23–64 years old. At data collection, 18 cases had reported the symptom onset date and the most likely date of exposure as a single date or a limited number of consecutive dates, related to the attendance of an event where exposure was considered most likely.

We fitted parametric distributions to the observed incubation periods among 18 cases with symptom onset and exposure histories for monkeypox, using a likelihood-based approach, which allows for exposure to be a single time point or a time interval [8]. The computation was implemented in R-4.0.5 [9] with a package {rstan}-2.21.2 [10]. We compared three alternative parametric distributions: the lognormal, the gamma,

TABLE 1

Estimated mean of monkeypox incubation period according to different parametric distributions and computed goodness-of-fit, the Netherlands, May 2022 (n = 18 cases)

Distribution	Mean in days (95%CrI)	WAIC	LOOIC ^a
Lognormal	8.5 (6.6–10.9)	99.8	100.7
Gamma	9.1 (7.5–11.3)	102.1	103.0
Weibull	9.6 (7.4–12.4)	104.6	105.2

CrI: credible interval; LOOIC: leave-one-out information criterion; WAIC: widely applicable information criterion.

^a These values indicate the goodness-of-fit, where lower values indicate a better fit.

TABLE 2

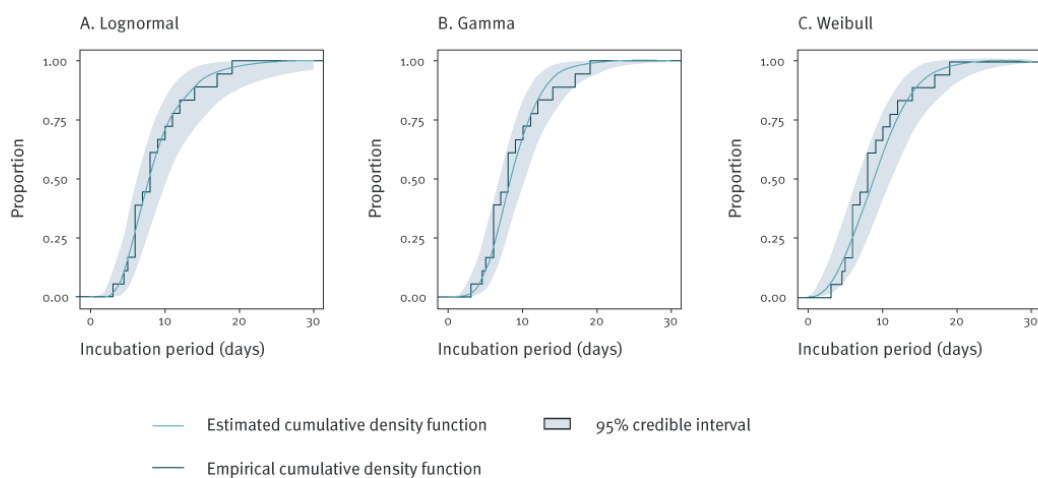
Estimated percentiles of the incubation period for monkeypox, using different parametric distributions, the Netherlands, May 2022 (n = 18 cases)

Percentile	Lognormal		Gamma		Weibull	
	Estimate	95% CrI	Estimate	95% CrI	Estimate	95% CrI
2.5th	3.6	2.0–5.0	3.8	2.0–5.2	2.3	0.9–4.1
5th	4.2	2.5–5.5	4.4	2.6–5.8	3.1	1.4–5.0
50th	8.5	6.6–10.9	8.7	7.0–10.7	9.2	6.9–11.8
95th	17.3	13.0–29.0	15.3	12.5–20.7	16.9	13.7–23.9
97.5th	19.9	14.4–35.7	16.9	13.6–23.3	18.5	14.9–26.9
99th	23.3	16.3–45.8	18.8	14.9–26.7	20.3	16.1–30.6

CrI: credible interval.

FIGURE

Estimated cumulative density functions, according to different parametric distributions and empirical cumulative density function of incubation periods reported for monkeypox cases in the Netherlands, May 2022 (n = 18 cases)



For the visualisation of the empirical cumulative distribution, the median points of the reported time interval of exposure were used.

and the Weibull distribution, and selected the best fitting distribution.

The reported incubation intervals for monkeypox were best described by a lognormal distribution (Table 1). Using this best-fitting distribution, the mean incubation period was estimated to be 8.5 days (95% credible intervals (CrI): 6.6–10.9 days), with the 5th percentile of 4.2 days and the 95th percentile of 17.3 days (Table 2).

Visual inspection revealed a good match between the fitted cumulative lognormal distribution function and the empirical cumulative distribution function, including the right tail of the distribution that describes the frequency of long incubation periods (Figure). The 2.5 percentile for the incubation period is estimated to be 3.6 days, and the 97.5 percentile is estimated to be 19.9 days (Table 2). An estimated two per cent of all cases would develop first symptoms more than 21 days after being exposed.

Discussion

This study provides empirical evidence for the distribution of the incubation period, using the data on exposure histories and symptom onsets of monkeypox cases recently laboratory-confirmed by PCR in the Netherlands up to 31 May 2022. The estimated 95th percentile of 17.3 days and the 97.5th percentile of 19.9 days can underpin the usage of 21 days for monitoring or isolating/quarantining close contacts of cases to limit further spread of the infection.

The duration of the incubation period has been reported to differ by route of transmission for monkeypox virus, smallpox, and vaccinia viruses [4]. For non-invasive exposure (e.g. intact skin contact or droplet transmission) the typical incubation period of monkeypox is 13 days, and for complex and invasive exposures (e.g. contact with broken skin or mucous membranes), the typical incubation period is 9 days [4]. These values are consistent with those of smallpox: ca 12 days for outbreaks where exposure is predominantly non-invasive [11,12] and ca 9 days for inoculation where exposure is invasive [13]. Our estimate of the mean incubation period of monkeypox in this outbreak of 8.5 days in line with the typical values for complex, invasive exposure. This result is supported by the epidemiological observation that all notified cases currently reported in the Netherlands are MSM, mostly with lesions in the anal and genital regions. Direct contact between respective broken skin or mucous membranes during sexual activity might be the most likely route of transmission among cases reported in the current outbreak.

If the reported incubation periods are those of the first observed cases in a growing outbreak, infected persons with a long incubation period would have a lower probability to be included, relative to infected persons with a short incubation period. This could imply that the estimated incubation periods may suffer from

downward bias, and that more than two per cent of all infected cases would develop first symptoms more than 21 days after being exposed. In addition, the current estimate is based on 18 confirmed cases, and thus the continued monitoring of incubation periods of cases will provide more precision as the epidemic grows. More epidemiological information on details of possible exposure routes is required to establish whether the results of the current study are generalisable to other MSM cases in the current outbreak, and to what extent the incubation period differs between alternative transmission routes.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this report presents a plausible range of incubation periods for the 2022 monkeypox outbreaks. The estimated mean incubation period is in line with previous findings for complex, invasive exposure to monkeypox. The estimated percentage of monkeypox cases that would develop symptoms after the conclusion of 21 days period is approximately two per cent. These findings suffice for justifying the current use of 21 days for quarantining (or other approaches to avoid infectious contacts), but as the outbreaks grow and cases can be infected via different transmission routes, continued monitoring of the incubation period for monkeypox is necessary.

Data availability

Anonymised data and all codes used for analysis and visualisation are available on Github (https://github.com/fmiura/MpxInc_2022).

Ethical statement

Outbreak investigation is a legal task of the RIVM and is carried out under the responsibility of the Dutch Minister of Health, Welfare and Sports. The Public Health Act provides that RIVM may receive and process pseudonymised data for this task without individual consent.

Funding statement

The study was financed by the Netherlands Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport. FM acknowledges funding from Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS KAKENHI, Grant Number 20J00793).

Acknowledgements

We thank the Public Health Services for their effort to collect the epidemiological data.

This work was published as a preprint article on MedRxiv (Miura F, van Ewijk CE, Backer JA, Xiridou M, Franz E, Op de Coul E, et al. The incubation period for monkeypox cases confirmed in the Netherlands, May 2022. MedRxiv. 2022 Jun 13).

Conflict of interest

None declared.

Authors' contributions

Conceptualisation: FM, JW. Data curation: FM, CEvE, EF, EOdC, DB, BvC, GvR, CS. Formal analysis: FM, JW. Investigation: FM, CEvE, JW. Methodology: FM, JB, JW. Software: FM, JB. Validation: FM. Visualisation: FM. Writing – original draft: FM, JB, JW. Writing – review & editing: FM, CEvE, JB, MX, EF, EOdC, DB, BvC, GvR, CS, SvdH, JW.

References

1. World Health Organization (WHO). Multi-country monkeypox outbreak in non-endemic countries: Update. Geneva: WHO; 29 May 2022. [Accessed 3 Jun 2022]. Available from: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/disease-outbreak-news/item/2022-DON388>
2. European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). Risk assessment: Monkeypox multi-country outbreak – 23 May 2022. Stockholm: ECDC; 2022. [Accessed 3 Jun 2022]. Available from: <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/risk-assessment-monkeypox-multi-country-outbreak>
3. United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (USCDC). Signs and Symptoms of monkeypox. Atlanta: USCDC; 2022 [Accessed 4 Jun 2022]. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/symptoms.html>
4. Reynolds MG, Yorita KL, Kuehnert MJ, Davidson WB, Huhn GD, Holman RC, et al. Clinical manifestations of human monkeypox influenced by route of infection. *J Infect Dis.* 2006;194(6):773-80. <https://doi.org/10.1086/505880> PMID: 16941343
5. Bunge EM, Hoet B, Chen L, Lienert F, Weidenthaler H, Baer LR, et al. The changing epidemiology of human monkeypox-A potential threat? A systematic review. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis.* 2022;16(2):e0010141. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0010141> PMID: 35148313
6. Vivancos R, Anderson C, Blomquist P, Balasegaram S, Bell A, Bishop L, et al. , UKHSA Monkeypox Incident Management team, Monkeypox Incident Management Team. Community transmission of monkeypox in the United Kingdom, April to May 2022. *Euro Surveill.* 2022;27(22):2200422. <https://doi.org/10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2022.27.22.2200422> PMID: 35656834
7. Perez Duque M, Ribeiro S, Martins JV, Casaca P, Leite PP, Tavares M, et al. Ongoing monkeypox virus outbreak, Portugal, 29 April to 23 May 2022. *Euro Surveill.* 2022;27(22):2200424. <https://doi.org/10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2022.27.22.2200424> PMID: 35656830
8. Backer JA, Klinkenberg D, Wallinga J. Incubation period of 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) infections among travellers from Wuhan, China, 20-28 January 2020. *Euro Surveill.* 2020;25(5). <https://doi.org/10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2020.25.5.2000062> PMID: 32046819
9. R Core Team. R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing [Internet]. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing; 2020. Available from: <https://www.R-project.org/>
10. Stan Development Team. RStan: the R interface to Stan. R package version 2.21.2. Stan Modeling Language Users Guide and Reference Manual; 2020. Available from: <http://mc-stan.org>
11. Nishiura H. Determination of the appropriate quarantine period following smallpox exposure: an objective approach using the incubation period distribution. *Int J Hyg Environ Health.* 2009;212(1):97-104. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijheh.2007.10.003> PMID: 18178524
12. Eichner M, Dietz K. Transmission potential of smallpox: estimates based on detailed data from an outbreak. *Am J Epidemiol.* 2003;158(2):110-7. <https://doi.org/10.1093/aje/kwg103> PMID: 12851223
13. Haygarth J. A sketch of a plan to exterminate the casual small-pox from Great Britain, and to introduce general inoculation: to which is added, a correspondence on the nature of variolous contagion, with Mr. Dawson [et al.] and on the best means of preventing the small-pox, and promoting inoculation at Geneva, with the magistrates of the Republick. Vol. 2. London: Printed for J. Johnson; 1793. p. 397.

License, supplementary material and copyright

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0) Licence. You may share and adapt the material, but must give appropriate credit to the source, provide a link to the licence and indicate if changes were made.

Any supplementary material referenced in the article can be found in the online version.

This article is copyright of the authors or their affiliated institutions, 2022.