

Supporting Information

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Table S1. Reported human monkeypox cases in Africa: 1970–2007

Regions	1970–80*	1981–6 [†]	1996–7 [‡]	2001–2004 [‡]	2005–07 [§]	Total
Africa [¶]	11	8	0	3	1	23
Democratic Republic of Congo (by province):						
Bandundu	8	61	—	3	6	78
Equateur	26	229	—	17	16	288
Kasai Oriental ^{††}	12	37	88	20	795	952
Kasai Occidental	0	6	—	6	0	12
Kinshasa	0	0	—	0	2	2
Kivu	2	1	—	0	1	4
Oriental Province	0	4	—	6	9	19
Total	59	346	88	55	830	1,378

*Smallpox eradication program, DRC Ministry of Health (MoH).

[†]Disease surveillance program WHO-DRC MoH.

[‡]DRC MoH disease surveillance program.

[§]Including data from DRC MoH National disease surveillance and DRC MoH/UCLA active disease surveillance program.

[¶]Laboratory confirmed cases of human monkeypox reported throughout African continent, excluding the Democratic Republic of Congo.

^{||}Intensified surveillance efforts.

^{††}Including 760 MPX cases from health zones participating in active disease surveillance program.

Table S2. Incidence of human monkeypox by predominant ecological characteristic in health zones with active surveillance, Democratic Republic of Congo, 2006–2007

Health zones by predominant ecological characteristic	2006			2007			2006–2007	
	MPX cases	Incidence*	95% CI	MPX cases	Incidence	95% CI	Avg. annual incidence [†]	95% CI
Savannah								
Lodja	12	1.00	0.57–1.75	41	3.32	2.44–4.50	2.18	1.66–2.85
Ototo	22	2.62	1.73–3.97	21	2.43	1.59–3.71	2.52	1.87–3.40
Omendjadi	25	2.95	2.00–4.35	24	2.74	1.84–4.08	2.84	2.15–3.76
Vangakete	33	4.10	2.92–5.76	24	2.89	1.94–4.30	3.49	2.69–4.52
Ecotone								
Katako Kombe	32	4.28	3.03–6.04	44	5.71	4.25–7.66	5.00	4.06–6.26
Djalo Ndjeka	33	6.33	4.51–8.89	36	6.70	4.84–9.27	6.52	5.15–8.24
Forest								
Lomela	52	7.21	5.50–9.46	80	10.77	8.65–13.40	9.02	7.60–10.69
Tshudi Loto	48	10.17	7.68–13.49	53	10.90	8.33–14.25	10.54	8.68–12.81
Kole	102	16.60	13.68–20.14	78	12.31	9.87–15.36	14.42	12.47–16.69
Total	359	5.30	4.78–5.88	401	5.75	5.21–6.34	5.53	5.15–5.94

95% CI, 95% confidence interval.

*Cumulative incidence calculated as number of cases divided by population at risk per 10,000 population.

[†]Avg. annual incidence, average annual incidence per 10,000 population.

Table S3. Average annual incidence of human monkeypox by age in health zones with active disease surveillance, Democratic Republic of Congo: 1981–1986 and 2006–2007

Age group	1981–1986			2006–2007			2006–7 vs. 1981–6		
	MPX cases	Incidence*	95% CI [†]	MPX cases	Incidence*	95% CI [†]	Incidence ratio [‡]	95% CI [†]	P values
0–4	74	1.43	1.14–1.80	95	17.06	13.96–20.85	11.90	8.78–16.12	<0.001
5–9	46	1.15	0.87–1.54	104	16.48	13.60–19.96	14.27	10.08–20.18	<0.001
10–14	7	0.20	0.08–0.41	107	20.26	16.77–24.48	100.93	46.98–216.80	<0.001
15–19	0	0.00	—	50	13.71	10.40–18.06	—	—	—
20–24	3	0.12	0.02–0.34	29	8.47	4.48–10.08	73.18	22.29–240.22	<0.001
25–29	5	0.26	0.08–0.61	17	7.56	4.72–12.11	28.90	10.66–78.34	<0.001
30+	1	0.01	0.00–0.01	11	1.08	0.60–1.93	85.67	11.06–663.57	<0.001
Total	136	0.48	0.41–0.57	413	11.25	10.22–12.39	23.32	19.21–28.30	<0.001

*Average annual cumulative incidence calculated as number of cases divided by population at risk per 10,000 population.

[†]CI, confidence interval.

[‡]Incidence ratio comparing cumulative incidence in 2006–2007 (Kole, Lomela, and Tshudi-Loto health zones) to cumulative incidence in 1981–1986 (Kole and Bumba health zones).