Table S1: Demographic and epidemiological characteristics of participants

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Total (N=12) | Patient 1 | Patient 2 | Patient 3 | Patient 4 | Patient 5 | Patient 6 | Patient 7 | Patient 8 | Patient 9 | Patient 10 | Patient 11 | Patient 12 |
| Age in years; Median (IQR) | 33.5 (24.5-37.5) | 35 | 33 | 25 | 24 | 35 | 29 | 22 | 40 | 34 | 22 | 40 | 53 |
| Sex | 10 (83%) Male  2 (17%) Female | Male | Male | Male | Male | Male | Male | Male | Female | Male | Male | Female | Male |
| Nationality by WHO region of origin | EMR 7 (58.3%)  AFR 4 (33.3%)  SEAR 1 (8.3%) | AFR | AFR | EMR | SEAR | EMR | EMR | EMR | EMR | EMR | EMR | AFR | AFR |
| Medical setting at presentation | ED 5 (42%)  Private clinic 5 (42%)  Sexual health clinic 2 (16%) | ED | Private clinic | ED | Private clinic | Sexual health clinic | Private clinic | Private clinic | ED | ED | Private clinic | ED | Sexual health clinic |
| Co-existing medical condition | 5 (42%) | Sickle Cell disease, Subarachnoid hemorrhage | Syphilis | No | No | No | No | No | Major Depressive disorder | Lumbar disc prolapse | No | No | Diabetes Mellites, Dyslipidemia |
| Sexual behavior within past month | Heterosexual 7 (58.3%)  Bisexual 2 (17%)  Homosexual 1 (8%)  Not disclosed 2 (17%) | Heterosexual (regular female partner) | Homosexual (casual male partner) | Heterosexual (casual female partner) | Not disclosed | Heterosexual (casual female partner) | Heterosexual (regular female partner) | Not disclosed | Heterosexual (Regular male partner) | Bisexual (casual male and female partners | Heterosexual | heterosexual (Regular male partner) | Bisexual (casual male and female partners |
| History of travel one month before illness | 6 (50%) Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| Travel country within past month | 6 (50%) Yes | Nigeria | Spain | Turkey | Thailand | Lebanon | Saudi Arabia |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suspected transmission route | Sexual 9 (75%)  Unknown 3 (25%) | Sexual | Sexual | Sexual | Unknown | Sexual | Sexual | Unknown | Sexual | Sexual | Unknown | Sexual | Sexual |
| Days from last sexual encounter to symptoms onset; Median (IQR) | 5 (3-7) | 3 | 5 | 2 |  | 7 | 10 |  | Not disclosed | 7 |  | 3 | 4 |

Data are presented as number (percentage) or median (interquartile range). ICU, intensive care unit; EMRO, Eastern Mediterranean Region; AFRO, African Region; EMRO, South-East Asia Region; ED, Emergency department.

Table S2: Clinical characteristics on first presentation

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Total (N=12) | Patient 1 | Patient 2 | Patient 3 | Patient 4 | Patient 5 | Patient 6 | Patient 7 | Patient 8 | Patient 9 | Patient 10 | Patient 11 | Patient 12 |
| Clinical features—No. (%) | Skin rash (Vesicular, pustular, ulcerating lesion, scabs) 12 (100%)  Fever 7 (58%)  Lymphadenopathy 4 (33%)  Urethral discharge 4 (33%)  Myalgia 3 (25%)  Fatigue 3 (17%)  Proctitis/Anorectal pain 2 (17%)  Sore throat/pharyngitis 1 (8.33%)  Conjunctivitis 1 (8.33%) | Fever, fatigue, sore throat, myalgia, and pustular skin lesions with penile ulcer | Fever and pustular skin rash | Fever, vesicular rash, and inguinal lymphadenopathy | Fever and pustular rash, swelling in eyelids and yellow eye discharge | Urethral discharge and vesicular skin rash | Vesicular skin rash | Vesicular skin rash and penile Ulcer | Fever, generalized body aches, Bilateral inguinal Lymphadenopathy, vesicular rash and  anal ulcer | Fever, urethral discharge, inguinal lymphadenopathy, and vesicular skin rash | Vesicular and maculopapular skin rash | Fever, fatigue, myalgia, auricular lymphadenopathy, Maculopapular and crusted vesicles skin rash | Dysuria, penile swelling, vesicular rash, |
| Duration of prodromes; Median, IQR | 4.5 (4-7) | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 14 |
| Location of skin lesions | Genitals and/or anal 11 (92%), Trunk and/or limbs 10 (83%),  Face and/or neck 9 (75%),  Palms and/or soles 5 (42%) | Face (chin), genital (penile shaft) | Face (cheek and ear), genital (penile shaft) and limbs (hand) | Face (forehead, scalp), genital, limbs (hand) and neck | Hand (Palm), neck, abdomen, and knee | Genital, hand (palm and thumb), limb (forearm, shoulder, leg), neck, abdomen, and trunk | Genital, limbs (palm of hand, forearm, leg), trunk and chest | Genital (penile shaft), limbs (both upper limbs, palm of hand, thighs), back and chest | Genital, anal area limbs (hand and arms), face, tongue, trunk and | Genital (penile and scrotal cellulitis), upper Limbs, face, chest, and trunk | Genital (penile shaft), upper limbs (hand and toe), chest, abdomen, and face (ear) | Genital (major labia, intragluteal cleft), anal area, face, hands, shoulder, thighs, and back. | Genital (penile shaft, testes) and limbs (arm and thighs) |
| Number of skin lesions | 5 to 10 lesions (50%),  11 to 20 lesions (33%),  < 5 Lesions (17%) | 5 to 10 | < 5 | 11 to 20 | 5 to 10 | 11 to 20 | 5 to 10 | 5 to 10 | 11 to 20 | 5 to 10 | 11 to 20 | 5 to 10 | < 5 |
| Mucosal Lesions and sites | Total 3 (25%)  Genitals and/or anal 2 (17%), Oropharyngeal 1 (8.33%) | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No |

Data are presented as number (percentage) or median (interquartile range).

Table S3: Laboratory results, and concomitant sexually transmitted infections among participants

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Total (N=12) | Patient 1 | Patient 2 | Patient 3 | Patient 4 | Patient 5 | Patient 6 | Patient 7 | Patient 8 | Patient 9 | Patient 10 | Patient 11 | Patient 12 |
| Orthopox and Mpox DNA confirmed by PCR | 12(100%) yes | Positive | Positive | Positive | Positive | Positive | Positive | Positive | Positive | Positive | Positive | Positive | Positive |
| Mpox viral DNA detection by anatomic site | Skin/rash:  11 (92%) Positive, 1 (8.33%) not done  Throat or nasopharyngeal: 7 (58%) Positive,  4 (33 %) not done,  1 (8.33%) Negative  Blood:  2 (17%) Positive,  9 (75%) Not done,  1 (8.33%) Negative | Skin, throat, blood | Skin, nasopharyngeal | Skin, blood, throat | Skin, nasopharyngeal | Skin | Skin | Skin | Skin, nasopharyngeal, blood | Skin, throat | Throat, nasopharyngeal | Skin | Skin |
| HIV | 12 (100%) Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative |
| hepatitis B, and hepatitis C status | 8 (67%) Negative,  4 (33%) Not done | Not done | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Not done | Negative | Not done | Not done | Negative | Negative | Negative |
| Smallpox vaccine | 100% No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| Urethral swab taken | 5 (42%) | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| Concurrent STI | 1 | No | Primary syphilis | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| Syphilis serology (Treponema Palladium) | 1 (8.33%) Positive | Negative | Positive | Negative | negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative |
| Herpes simplex PCR | 12 (100%) Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative |

STI; sexually transmitted infection, PCR; polymerase chain reaction.

Table S4: Clinical course, outcome, and treatment among participants

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Total (N=12) | Patient 1 | Patient 2 | Patient 3 | Patient 4 | Patient 5 | Patient 6 | Patient 7 | Patient 8 | Patient 9 | Patient 10 | Patient 11 | Patient 12 |
| Hospitalization | 11 (92%) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| Length of hospital Stay | 9 (7-12) | 26 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 4 |  |
| Complications |  | Persistent fever, high liver enzymes, and anxiety or depression | No | No | Bacterial conjunctivitis | Right thumb paronychia, pus culture: Staphylococcus aureus | No | No | Constipation, urethritis, proctitis and lower GI bleeding with hypotension, anxiety or depression | Penile and testes cellulitis† | No | Vaginal Bleeding, miscarriage | Urethritis, paraphimosis**‡** |
| Mpox specific Treatment | 11 (92%) No | Cidofovir\* | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| Specific treatment of complications or concomitant STI |  | Piperacillin- tazobactam, intravenous fluids, blood transfusion for hyper hemolytic crisis of underlying sickle cell disease, and psychosocial support | Penicillin G benzathine |  | Tobramycin eye drops | Amoxicillin- clavulanate |  |  | Doxycycline, morphine, blood transfusion, and psychosocial support | Ceftriaxone and Azithromycin |  |  |  |
| Outcome | 12 (100%) full recovery | Full recovery | Full recovery | Full recovery | Full recovery | Full recovery | Full recovery | Full recovery | Full recovery | Full recovery | Full recovery | Full Recovery | Full recovery |
| ICU NEED | 0% ICU | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |

STI; sexually transmitted infection, ICU; Intensive care unit.

\* Cidofovir was used as patient has persistent fever and hyper hemolysis crisis of the underlying sickle cell disease, Tecovirimat was not available during the study period in Qatar.

† Scrotal ultrasound revealed bilateral mild hydrocele with echogenic floating-like debris, more to the left, indicating a post-infection or inflammatory process.

**‡**Ultrasound penis showing circumferential edematous preputial soft tissue retracted proximally to the glans penis.