

THE LANCET Infectious Diseases

Supplementary webappendix

This webappendix formed part of the original submission and has been peer reviewed. We post it as supplied by the authors.

Supplement to: Peak CM, Kahn R, Grad YH, et al. Individual quarantine versus active monitoring of contacts for the mitigation of COVID-19: a modelling study. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2020; published online May 20. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099\(20\)30361-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30361-3).

Appendix.

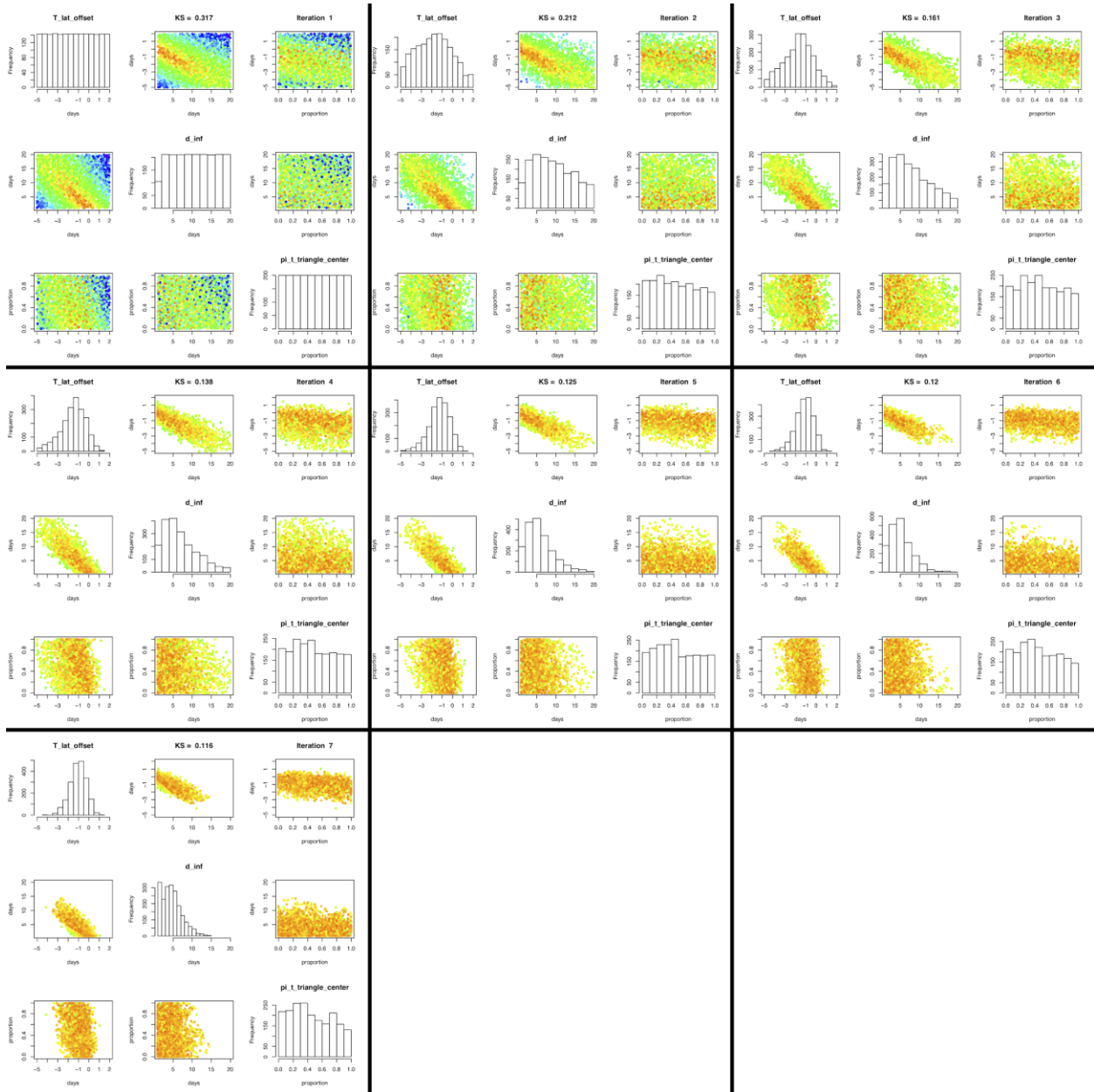


Figure S1: Parameters fit to serial interval scenario 1

Univariate histograms and bivariate heatmaps for each of three input parameters in serial interval scenario 1: the time offset between the latent and incubation periods (T_{OFFSET}); maximum duration of infectiousness (d_{INF}); and time of relative peak infectiousness (β_t). Convergence by sequential monte carlo (SMC) in iteration 7 with median Kolmogorov-Smirnov test statistic $KS = 0.116$.

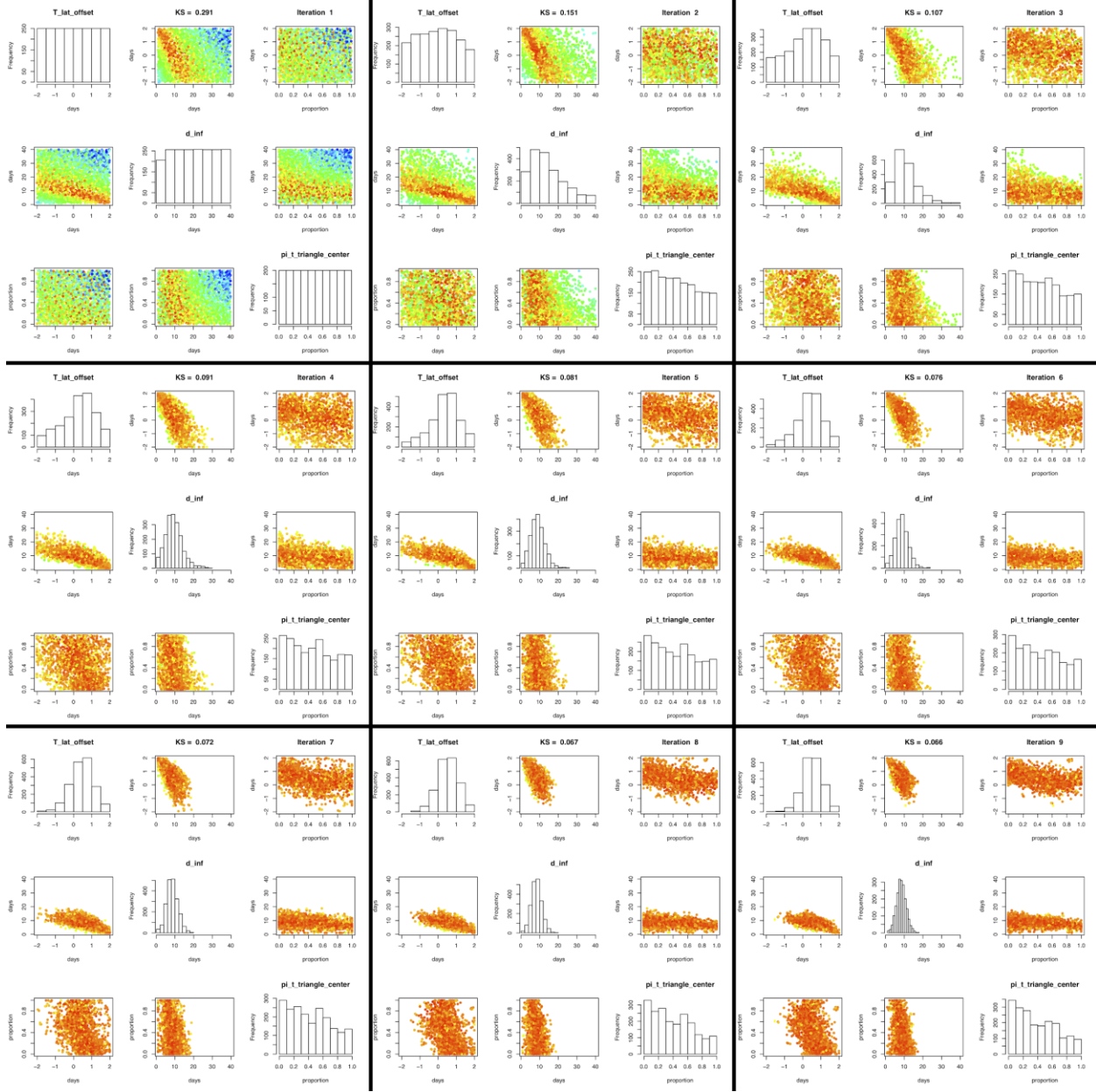


Figure S2: Parameters fit to serial interval scenario 2

Univariate histograms and bivariate heatmaps for each of three input parameters in serial interval scenario 2: the time offset between the latent and incubation periods (T_{OFFSET}); maximum duration of infectiousness (D_{INF}); and time of relative peak infectiousness (β_{τ}). Convergence by sequential monte carlo (SMC) in iteration 7 with median Kolmogorov-Smirnov test statistic $KS = 0.066$.

Table S1. Intervention Parameters

Parameter	High feasibility setting	Low feasibility setting
Probability of tracing an infected contact (P_{CT})	0.9	0.5
Delay in tracing a contact (D_{CT})	0.5 ± 0.5 days	2 ± 2 days
Reduction in infectiousness during quarantine (<i>for pre-symptomatic contacts under quarantine</i>) (γ_q)	0.75	0.25
Frequency of monitoring symptoms (<i>for pre-symptomatic contacts under active monitoring</i>) (D_{SM})	0.5 ± 0.5 days	2 ± 2 days
Reduction in infectiousness during isolation (γ_i)	0.9	0.5