Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

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100 residents. The prevalence rate of severe COVID-19 in block-type dormitories was 1.1%, while in corridor-type dormitories the studied coefficient was 11 times higher and averaged 11.6%.

**Conclusion:** The type of planning arrangement of collective housing organizations is a fundamental factor influencing on the course of epidemic process of COVID-19 in dormitories. The complex of necessary anti-epidemic measures aimed at localization

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijid.2021.12.126

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**PS07.10 (472)**

**No Difference in the Incubation Period of COVID-19 in Different Gender, Ages, and Epidemic Periods in South Korea**

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**Purpose:** The incubation period is an important epidemiologic characteristic of infectious diseases in determining the quarantine period. In South Korea, there still have been debates about the quarantine period of coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19). Furthermore, the differences in the incubation period of COVID-19 by age and gender are still not well understood.

**Methods & Materials:** We collected data on COVID-19 cases published by the South Korean public health authorities. Using this data, we estimated the incubation period by fitting three different distributions (Weibull, gamma, and log-normal) by gender, age group, and the different epidemic periods of COVID-19. We divided our study into two epidemic periods (First epidemic wave: 28 January 2020 – 18 April 2020, Second epidemic wave: 19 April 2020 – 30 August 2020). We used the Wilcoxon test to assess for any significant differences between the incubation periods by gender, epidemic period, and age group. We selected the best-fit model by comparing the Akaike Information Criterion. All analyses were done in R version 3.6.1 and level of significance was set at p-value < 0.05.

**Results:** The log-normal model was best fitted in the study. The estimated median incubation period using the log-normal model was 4.6 days (95% confidence interval: 1.19 – 13.4), and the 95th percentile was 17.1 days. There was no significant difference in incubation period between males and females (P = 0.42), as well as with the epidemic periods (P = 0.77).

**Conclusion:** This study provides evidence for the median incubation period for COVID-19 of approximately 4.6 days. Our work brings out more evidence of the incubation period for COVID-19 and shows that it may be prudent to continue with the current 14-day quarantine policy.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijid.2021.12.127

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**PS07.11 (593)**

**Detection of SARS-CoV-2 IgM Antibodies in Febrile Patients From an Endemic Region of Dengue and Chikungunya**

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**Purpose:** The rapid expansion of the novel SARS-CoV-2 virus has raised serious public health concerns due to the possibility of misdiagnosis in regions where arboviral diseases are endemic. We performed the first study in northern Peru to describe the detection SARS-CoV-2 IgM antibodies in febrile patients from an endemic zone for dengue virus (DENV) and chikungunya virus (CHIKV).

**Methods & Materials:** A cross-sectional study was performed in febrile patients attending primary healthcare centers from April 2020 through March 2021. This study was carried out jointly with the national surveillance system for the etiological identification of acute febrile illness (AFI). Patients are included if they attended outpatient clinics with AFI (auxiliary temperature greater than or equal to 38°C in the previous 7 days) along with one or more of the following symptoms: headache, myalgias, arthralgias, retro-ocular pain, lumbar pain, arthritis, nausea, rash, among others. Serum samples were collected from each patient, for the molecular and serological detection of DENV and CHIKV by RT-PCR and IgM ELISA-based assay, respectively. Also, the detection of IgM antibodies against SARS-CoV-2 with an ELISA-based assay was performed.

**Results:** 464 patients were included during the study period, of which 188 (40.51%) were positive for one pathogen, meanwhile 32 (6.90%) presented co-infections between 2 or more pathogens. The majority of patients with monoinfections were positive for SARS-CoV-2 IgM with 73.40%, followed by DENV 18.09% and CHIKV 8.51%. The most frequent co-infection was DENV + SARS-CoV-2 with 65.63%, followed by DENV + CHIKV and DENV + CHIKV + SARS-CoV-2, both with 12.50%. The presence of polyarthralgias in hands (p < 0.01) and feet (p = 0.05) were more frequently reported in patients with CHIKV monoinfection. Also conjunctivitis was more common in patients positive for SARS-CoV-2 IgM (p < 0.01). The rest of the symptoms were similar among all the study groups.