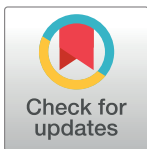


CORRECTION

Correction: Impact of self-imposed prevention measures and short-term government-imposed social distancing on mitigating and delaying a COVID-19 epidemic: A modelling study

The *PLOS Medicine* Staff

There were transcription errors which resulted in incorrect rendering of some symbols in [Table 1](#). Please see the corrected [Table 1](#). The publisher apologizes for the error.



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Table 1. Parameter values for the transmission model with and without awareness.

Parameters	Value*	Source
Epidemiological parameters		
Basic reproduction number	R_0 2.5 (2–3)	Li and colleagues [5], Park and colleagues [30], sensitivity analyses
Probability of transmission per contact with I_S	ϵ 0.048	From $R_0 = \beta[p\sigma/\gamma_M + (1-p)/v]$
Transmission rate of infection via contact with I_S	β 0.66 per day	$\beta = c\epsilon$
Average contact rate (unique persons)	c 13.85 persons per day	Mossong and colleagues [31]
Relative infectivity of infectious with mild disease (I_M)	σ 50% (25%–75%)	Assumed, see, e.g., Liu and colleagues [29], sensitivity analyses
Proportion of infectious with mild disease (I_M)	p 82% (82%–90%)	Wu and colleagues [32], Anderson and colleagues [20], sensitivity analyses
Delay between infection and onset of infectiousness (latent period)	$1/\alpha$ 4 days	Shorter than incubation period [5, 30, 33]
Delay from onset of infectiousness to diagnosis for I_S	$1/v$ 5 (3–7) days	Li and colleagues [5], sensitivity analyses
Recovery period of infectious with mild disease (I_M)	$1/\gamma_M$ 7 (5–9) days	Li Xingwang [†] , sensitivity analyses
Delay from diagnosis to recovery for unaware diagnosed (I_D)	$1/\gamma_S$ 14 days	WHO [34]
Relative infectivity of isolated (I_D)	0%	Assuming perfect isolation
Case fatality rate of unaware diagnosed (I_D)	f 1.6%	Althaus and colleagues [35] Park and colleagues [30]
Disease-associated death rate of unaware diagnosed (I_D)	η 0.0011 per day	$\eta = \gamma_S f / (1-f)$
Awareness parameters		
Rate of awareness spread (slow, fast and range)	δ 5×10^{-5} , 1 (10^{-6} – 1) per year	Assumed, sensitivity analyses
Relative susceptibility to awareness acquisition for S , E , I_M , and R_M	k 50% (0%–100%)	Assumed, sensitivity analyses
Duration of awareness for S^a , E^a , I_M^a , and R_M^a	$1/\mu$ 30 (7–365) days	Assumed, sensitivity analyses
Duration of awareness for I_S^a	$1/\mu_S$ 60 (7–365) days	Longer than $1/\mu$, sensitivity analyses
Delay from onset of infectiousness to diagnosis for I_S^a	$1/v^a$ 3 (1–5) days	Shorter than $1/v$, sensitivity analyses
Delay from diagnosis to recovery of aware diagnosed (I_D^a)	$1/\gamma_S^a$ 12 days	Shorter than $1/\gamma_S$
Case fatality rate of aware diagnosed (I_D^a)	f^a 1%	Smaller than f
Disease-associated death rate of aware diagnosed (I_D^a)	η^a 0.0008 per day	$\eta = \gamma_S^a f^a / (1 - f^a)$
Prevention measure parameters		
Efficacy of mask-wearing (reduction in infectivity)	0%–100%	Varied
Efficacy of handwashing (reduction in susceptibility)	0%–100%	Varied
Efficacy of self-imposed contact rate reduction	0%–100%	Varied
Efficacy of government-imposed contact rate reduction	0%–100%	Varied
Duration of government-imposed social distancing	3 (1–13) months	Assumed, sensitivity analyses

(Continued)

Table 1. (Continued)

Parameters	Value*	Source
Threshold for initiation of government-imposed social distancing	10 (1–1,000) diagnoses	Assumed, sensitivity analyses

*Mean or median values were used from literature; range was used in the sensitivity analyses.

†Expert at China's National Health Commission.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1003499.t001>

Reference

1. Teslya A, Pham TM, Godijk NG, Kretzschmar ME, Bootsma MCJ, Rozhnova G (2020) Impact of self-imposed prevention measures and short-term government-imposed social distancing on mitigating and delaying a COVID-19 epidemic: A modelling study. *PLoS Med* 17(7): e1003166. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1003166> PMID: 32692736