Supplementary material

Table 3. Relevant characteristics among groups with high prevalence of asymtpomatic/pauci-symptomatic carrier state

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | **All PCR +****111 (%)** | **Nursing staff** **PCR +****44 (60.3%)** | **Medical staff** **PCR +****24 (32.9%)** | **Other staff** **PCR +****43 (38.7%)** | p |
| **Any face mask** | 98 (88.3) | 41 (93.2) | 22 (91.7) | 35 (81.4) | 0.19 |
| **Direct care of COVID-19 patients** | 63 (56.8) | 39 (88.6) | 18 (75) | 6 (13.9) | 0.000 |
| **Workplace** COVID-19 critical areas COVID-19 general ward Non COVID-19 outpatient clinic Laboratory Hospital staff triage Staff kitchen Other | 38 (34.3)34 (30.6)7 (6.3)6 (5.4)2 (1.8)6 (5.4)4 (3.6) | 27 (61.4)15 (34.1)00000 | 8 (33.3)9 (37.5)3 (12.5)1 (4.2)2 (8.3)01 (4.2) | 3 (6.9)10 (23.2)4 (9.3)5 (11.6)06 (13.9)3 (6.9) | 0.0000.390.040.050.030.0070.22 |
| **Aerosol-generating procedures** | 47 (42.3) | 32 (72.7) | 13 (54.2) | 2 (4.7) | 0.000 |

Figure 1. Distribution of cases based on current personal address



Mexico City is divided into 16 counties. Percentage of PCR positivity among HCWs from our study is marked on the map as follows: dark red >10%, red >5-10%, orange 1-5%, yellow <1%. Two hundred healtchare workers lived outside Mexico City. Sate of Mexico PCR positivity percentage was 8.3% and State of Morelos 6.3%. This distribution is consistent with Mexico´s City community transmission hot spots during the months of May through mid July26.

\*Black dot indicates location of our Institution