Supplement

A prospective study of 12-week respiratory outcomes in COVID-19 related hospitalisations

Aditi S. Shah MD^a
Alyson W. Wong MD^{a,b}
Cameron J Hague MD^e
Darra T Murphy MD^e
James C. Johnston MD^{a,c,d}
Christopher J Ryerson MD^{a,b}
Christopher Carlsten MD^{a,c}

- a Department of Medicine, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada
- ь Centre for Heart Lung Innovation, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada
- c UBC School of Population and Public Health
- d BC Centre for Disease Control
- e Department of Radiology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

Figure S1. Study cohort flow diagram

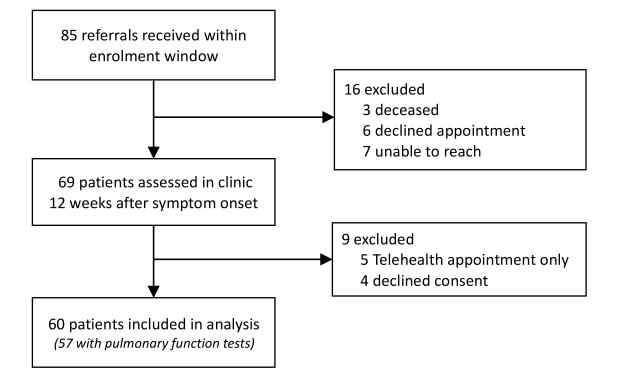


Table S1: Baseline characteristics and course in hospital.

Characteristics	Values
Subjects	60
Age, years	67 (54 - 74)
Male	41 (68%)
Body mass index, kg/m ²	25 (23 - 29)
Ever smoker	23 (38%)
Respiratory symptoms on presentation	
Dyspnea	46 (77%)
Cough	35 (58%)
Comorbidities	
Hypertension	21 (35%)
Diabetes	13 (22%)
Chronic pulmonary disease*	8 (13%)
Coronary heart disease	6 (10%)
Malignancy	6 (10%)
Chronic kidney disease	4 (7%)
Hospital course	
Hospital length of stay, days	10 (6 - 16)
Patients requiring oxygen supplementation (n=59)	46 (78%)
Duration of oxygen supplementation, days# (n=56)	9 (4 - 15)
Need for mechanical ventilation	12 (20%)
Duration of mechanical ventilation, days#	8 (5 - 11)

Data are shown as n (%) or median (IQR).

^{*}Asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, interstitial lung disease, or previous pulmonary embolism.

^{*}The median duration (IQR) of oxygen supplementation and mechanical ventilation is reported only for those who received this treatment.