Appendix 6. General population results

Table 1. Long COVID prevalence and or incidence in the general population.

Author	Long COVID Definition	Long COVID Prevalence	Long COVID Incidence
Ayoubkhani et al.[43]	Symptoms persisting for at least four weeks from confirmed or suspected SARS-CoV-2 infection that could not be explained by another health condition.	6729 (23.7%) at least once during follow up	N/A
Bernas et al.[53]	Long COVID summarises symptoms that present later than four weeks after SARS-CoV-2infection. Post-COVID-19 condition was defined by the WHO in October 2021 as typical symptoms present later than 12 weeks after infection, lasting for at least two months, not explained by an alternative diagnosis "which generally have an impact on every day functioning".	Individual symptom prevalence reported – see Appendix 6 General population, Table 2	N/A
Donnachie et al.[60]	U07.4 and U09.9 (ICD codes for long COVID). Specific complaints related to long COVID were also investigated using: - dyspnoea (ICD-10-GM code: U06.0) - disturbances of smell and taste (R43) - pulmonary embolism (I26) - chronic fatigue syndrome (G93.3) - fatigue recorded as a symptom (R53) - myalgia (M79.1) - mild cognitive impairment (F06.7) - anxiety (F41) - affective disorders (F30–F39) - stress disorders (F41)	N/A	**COVID-19** **Incidence (95% CI)** - Post-COVID One quarter or more: 14.2 (14.0 to 14.5) Two quarters or more: 6.7 (6.5 to 6.9) **Other respiratory infection** **Incidence 95% CI** - Post-COVID One quarter or more: 0.0 (0.0 to 0.0) Two quarters or more: 0.0 (0.0 to 0.0) **Control** **Incidence 95% CI** - Post-COVID One quarter or more: 0.0 (0.0 to 0.0) Two quarters or more: 0.0 (0.0 to 0.0) **Incidence stratified by age-group** **COVID-19 Group** **Incidence (95% CI)** **Outcome: Post-COVID** 0-11: 2.57 (2.1 to 3.1) 12-17: 8.6 (7.5 to 9.8) 18-39: 12.1 (11.7 to 12.5)

Author	Long COVID Definition	Long COVID Prevalence	Long COVID Incidence
			40-59: 19.0 (18.6 to 19.5) 60+: 14.4 (13.9 to 14.9) **Other respiratory infection** **Incidence 95% CI** **Outcome: Post-COVID** 0-11: 0.0 (0.0 to 0.0) 12-17: 0.0 (0.0 to 0.0) 18-39: 0.0 (0.0 to 0.0) 40-59: 0.0 (0.0 to 0.0) 60+: 0.0 (0.0 to 0.0) Control Incidence 95% CI Outcome: Post-COVID 0-11: 0.0 (0.0 to 0.0) 12-17: 0.0 (0.0 to 0.0) 18-39: 0.0 (0.0 to 0.0) 40-59: 0.0 (0.0 to 0.0) 60+: 0.0 (0.0 to 0.0)
Kostev et al.[58]	ICD-10: U09.9 91 to 365 days after first COVID-19 diagnosis.	4,285 (8.3%) of total sample **By age** 18–30: 5.0% 31–45: 7.3% 46–60: 9.8% 61–70: 8.6% >70: 5.6%	N/A
Meza-Torres et al.[48]	Long COVID is defined as fatigue, breathlessness, cognitive dysfunction, and a variety of other symptoms occurring beyond 4 weeks after COVID-19 infection.	7,623/416,505 (1.8%) of the population who had been exposed to COVID-19 infection. 6,316/7,623 (82.9%) were index community COVID-19 infection cases. 1,307/7,623 (17.2%) had been hospitalised for treatment for their primary COVID-19 infection.	N/A
Perlis et al.[57]	All individuals whose survey start date was more than 2 months after the month in which they initially identified a positive COVID-19 test result. Cases defined as reporting continued symptoms at the time of the survey.	2,359 of 16,091 (14.7%) reported continued symptoms who tested positive at least 2 months prior. 1,843 of 12,441 (14.8%) reported continued symptoms who tested positive at least 6 months prior.	N/A

Author	Long COVID Definition	Long COVID Prevalence	Long COVID Incidence
		1,135 of 7,462 (15.2%) reported continued symptoms who tested positive at least 12 months prior. **Persistent symptoms at least 2 months after diagnosis** Male (n=564) Female (n=1,795) Total (n=2,359) Symptom count, mean (SD) P value 3.1 (2.5) 3.9 (2.8) 3.7 (2.7) <0.001	
Peter et al.[63]	Long COVID is defined as ongoing symptoms beyond four weeks after acute infection. Post-COVID-19 condition or post-COVID syndrome is considered in patients with symptoms lasting for at least two months, being unexplained by an alternative diagnosis, and occurring three months from the acute infection.	The authors calculated prevalence estimates (in percentages) of post-COVID syndrome according to different criteria for possible case definitions as raw prevalence, age-sex standardised prevalence (according to the age-sex distribution of the invited population), and the minimum possible prevalence (under the extreme assumption that all non-responders fully recovered and were free of symptoms at the time of the survey). N Total: 11,536, Men: 4,747, Women: 6,789 **Overall prevalence estimate of post-COVID syndrome** Total: 6.5% Men: 4.6% Women: 8.4% **Any (new) symptom** Prevalence (%) Total: 63.7 (62.8 to 64.6) Men: 56.8 (55.4 to 58.2) Women: 68.5 (67.4 to 69.6) Standardised prevalence (95% CI) Total: 61.8 (60.9 to 62.7) Men: 55.3 (53.9 to 56.8) Women: 67.9 (66.8 to 69.0) Minimum possible (%) Total: 14.6 Men: 10.8 Women: 18.3 **Any (new) symptom moderate to strong** Prevalence (%) Total: 41.5 (40.6 to 42.4) Men: 34.0 (32.7 to 35.4) Women: 46.8 (45.6 to 48.0) Standardised prevalence (95% CI) Total: 39.2 (38.3 to 40.1)	

Author	Long COVID Definition	Long COVID Prevalence	Long COVID Incidence
		Men: 32.3 (31.0 to 33.7) Women: 45.7 (44.5 to 46.9) Minimum possible (%) Total: 9.5 Men: 6.5 Women: 12.5 **Any (new) symptom treated** Prevalence (%) Total: 11.4 (10.8 to 12.0) Men: 9.0 (8.2 to 9.9) Women: 13.0 (12.2 to 13.8) Standardised prevalence (95% CI) Total: 10.4 (9.9 to 11.0) Men: 8.2 (7.5 to 9.0) Women: 12.5 (11.7 to 13.3) Minimum possible (%) Total: 2.6 Men: 1.7 Women: 3.5 **Health recovered <100%** Prevalence (%) Total: 55.4 (54.5 to 56.4) Men: 50.9 (49.5 to 52.4) Women: 58.6 (57.4 to 59.8) Standardised prevalence (95% CI) Total: 53.3 (52.3 to 54.2) Men: 49.0 (47.5 to 50.5) Women: 57.3 (56.1 to 58.6) Minimum possible (%) Total: 12.4 Men: 9.5 Women: 15.3 **Health recovered ≤80%** Prevalence (%) Total: 30.4 (29.6 to 31.3) Men: 27.1 (25.9 to 28.4) Women: 32.7 (31.6 to 33.9) Standardised prevalence (95% CI) Total: 28.4 (27.6 to 29.3)	

Author	Long COVID Definition	Long COVID Prevalence	Long COVID Incidence
		Men: 25.4 (24.2 to 26.7) Women: 31.2 (30.1 to 32.4) Minimum possible (%) Total: 6.8 Men: 5.1 Women: 8.6 **Health or working capacity recovered ≤80%** Prevalence (%) Total: 34.6 (33.7 to 35.5) Men: 31.0 (29.7 to 32.4) Women: 37.1 (36.0 to 38.3) Standardised prevalence (95% CI) Total: 32.5 (31.7 to 33.4) Men: 29.2 (28.0 to 30.6) Women: 35.6 (34.5 to 36.8) Minimum possible (%) Total: 7.9 Men: 5.9 Women: 9.9 **Health or working capacity recovered ≤80% and any symptom moderate to strong** Prevalence (%) Total: 28.5 (27.7 to 29.3) Men: 24.1 (22.9 to 25.4) Women: 31.6 (30.5 to 32.7) Standardised prevalence (95% CI) Total: 26.5 (25.7 to 27.4) Men: 22.6 (21.4 to 23.8) Women: 30.3 (29.2 to 31.4) Minimum possible (%) Total: 6.5 Men: 4.6 Women: 8.4	
Sørensen et al.[56]	No definition stated.	**6-12 months after test** Among test positives, 29.6% reported at least one symptom. Two was the median number of symptoms reported. **Self-reported new diagnoses received between the test date and until 6-12 months after**	N/A

Author	Long COVID Definition	Long COVID Prevalence	Long COVID Incidence
		At least one diagnosis of depression, anxiety, chronic fatigue symptom, fibromyalgia, or post-traumatic stress disorder with new onset within the first 6, 9, or 12 months after the test was reported by 7.2% of test positives. **Self-reported health problems with new onset between the test date and until 6-12 months after** Among test positives, 53.1% reported at least one of the following problems with new onset within the first 6, 9, or 12 months after the test date: difficulties concentrating; memory issues; mental exhaustion; physical exhaustion or sleep problems.	
Whitaker et al.[54]	Participants who self-reported having had COVID-19—either suspected or PCR confirmed— and with one or more of 29 symptoms 12 weeks or more before the survey date.	At 12 weeks, 37.7% (37.4,38.1) of those in rounds 3–5 reported one or more symptoms, and 17.5% (17.2,17.7) reported three or more; in round 6, these figures were 21.6% (20.9,22.3) and 11.9% (11.4,12.5), respectively. For rounds 3–5, these translated to a weighted population prevalence of 5.80% (5.7, 5.9) for having, or having had, one or more persistent symptoms for 12 weeks or more, and 2.2% (2.2, 2.3) for three or more persistent symptoms. In round 6 the equivalent percentages were 3.1% (3.00, 3.14) and 1.61 (1.6, 1.7), respectively, for 27 symptoms in common with rounds 3–5, increasing to 3.26% (3.2, 3.3) and 1.86% (1.8,1.9) for one and three symptoms respectively if all 35 symptoms surveyed in round 6 are included.	N/A

Table 2. Long COVID symptoms in the general population.

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
Bernas et al.[53]	Authors' own design Online questionnaire All participants completed a standardized questionnaire to assess (1) risk factors for severe acute COVID-19courses, (2) their physical and psychological performance in comparison to the time before the COVID-19 pandemic, and (3) the occurrence of 20 potential post-COVID-19		**Daily prevalence of symptoms at 3 months post-infection:** Fatigue 28.1% [26.3-30.0%] **Daily prevalence 6 months post-infection**: Fatigue 29.3% [28.4-30.3%] **Daily prevalence 9 months post-infection**: Fatigue 29.2% [27.9-30.5%] **Daily prevalence 12 months**	**Daily prevalence of symptoms at 3 months post-infection:** Chest pain 1.7% [1.3-2.3%] Palpitation 2.9% [2.3-3.7%] **Daily prevalence 6 months post-infection**: Chest pain 1.7% [1.4-2.0%] Palpitation 3.3% [2.9-3.7%] **Daily prevalence 9 months post-infection**: Chest pain 1.6% [1.3-1.9%] Palpitation	**Daily prevalence of symptoms at 3 months post-infection:** Disturbance of memory 6.4% [5.5-7.5%] Headache 5.6% [4.7-6.6%] Loss of concentration 9.0% [7.9-10.2%] Sleep disorders 10.8% [9.6-12.1%] Vertigo 2.1% [1.6-2.7%] **Daily prevalence 6 months post-infection**: Vertigo 2.4% [2.1-2.7%]	**Daily prevalence of symptoms at 3 months post-infection:** Cough 2.9% [2.3-3.7%] Dyspnoea 3.0% [2.4-3.7%] **Daily prevalence 6 months post-infection**: Cough 2.6% [2.3-3.0%] Dyspnoea 3.2% [2.8-3.6%] **Daily prevalence 9 months post-infection**: Cough 2.5% [2.1-2.9%] Dyspnoea		**Daily prevalence of symptoms at 3 months post-infection:** Anxiety 9.8% [8.6-11.0%] Depression 6.8% [5.9-8.0%] **Daily prevalence 6 months post-infection**: Anxiety 10.0% [9.4-10.7%] Depression 6.5% [6.0-7.1%] **Daily prevalence 9 months post-infection**: Anxiety 9.8% [9.0 - 10.7%] Depression	**Daily prevalence of symptoms at 3 months post-infection:** Sore throat 0.9% [0.6-1.4%] Anosmia/ageusia 7.7% [6.7-8.9%] **Daily prevalence 6 months post-infection**: Sore throat 0.8% [0.6-1.0%] Anosmia/ageusia 9.1% [8.5-9.7%] **Daily prevalence 9 months post-infection**: Sore throat 0.8% [0.6-1.0%] Anosmia/ageusia 9.4%	**Daily prevalence of symptoms at 3 months post-infection:** Arthralgia 7.3% [6.3-8.4%] Myalgia 5.2% [4.3-6.1%] **Daily prevalence 6 months post-infection**: Arthralgia 7.3% [6.7-7.8%] Myalgia 5.5% [5.1-6.0%] **Daily prevalence 9 months post-infection**: Arthralgia 7.1% [6.4-7.9%] Myalgia	**Daily prevalence of symptoms at 3 months post-infection:** Abdominal pain 1.4% [1.0-2.0%] Diarrhoea 1.4% [1.0-2.0%] Lack of appetite 1.1% [0.7-1.6%] Nausea/vomiting 0.4% [0.2-0.7%] **Daily prevalence 6 months post-infection**: Abdominal pain 1.6% [1.3-1.9%] Diarrhoea 1.0% [0.8-1.3%] Lack of appetite1.0 % [0.8-	

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	symptoms during the two weeks prior to the survey, and reported their (4) vaccination and (5) infection status. Participants who reported a positive SARS-CoV-2 PCR test were asked about symptoms during the acute phase of their infection. All participants with COVID-19 history were asked about reinfection and long-term sequelae.		**post-infection**: Fatigue 27.7% [26.3-29.1%] **Daily prevalence 15 months post-infection:** Fatigue 25.0% [23.1-27.0%]	3.5% [3.0-4.1%] **Daily prevalence 12 months post-infection**: Chest pain 1.4% [1.1-1.8%] Palpitation 3.6% [3.0-4.2%] **Daily prevalence 15 months post-infection:** Chest pain 1.2% [0.8-1.8%] Palpitation 3.4% [2.7-4.4%]	Disturbance of memory 6.7% [6.2-7.2%] Headache 6.0% [5.5-6.6%] Loss of concentration 9.4% [8.8-10.1%] Sleep disorders 11.0% [10.4-11.7%] **Daily prevalence 9 months post-infection**: Vertigo 2.5% [2.1-3.0%] Disturbance of memory 6.8% [6.1-7.5%] Headache 5.8% [5.2-6.5%] Loss of concentration 9.7% [8.9-10.6%] Sleep disorders	3.3% [2.9-3.9%] **Daily prevalence 12 months post-infection**: Cough 2.5% [2.1-3.0%] Dyspnoea 3.4% [2.9-4.0%] **Daily prevalence 15 months post-infection:** Cough 2.8% [2.1-3.6%] Dyspnoea 3.4% [2.7-4.3%]		6.4% [65.8-7.2%] **Daily prevalence 12 months post-infection**: Anxiety 9.1% [8.3 – 10.1%] Depression 6.5% [5.8-7.3%] **Daily prevalence 15 months post-infection:** Anxiety 8.1% [7.0-9.4%] Depression 6.7% [5.7-7.9%]	[8.6-10.3%] **Daily prevalence 12 months post-infection**: Sore throat 0.7% [0.5-1.0%] Anosmia/ageusia 8.6% [7.7-9.5%] : **Daily prevalence 15 months post-infection:** Sore throat 0.7% [0.4-1.1%] Anosmia/ageusia 6.8% [5.8-8.1%]	5.6% [5.0-6.3%] **Daily prevalence 12 months post-infection**: Arthralgia 6.8% [6.1-7.7%] Myalgia 5.4% [4.7-6.2%] **Daily prevalence 15 months post-infection:** Arthralgia 6.5% [5.5-7.7%] Myalgia 4.9% [4.0-6.0%]	1.3%] Nausea/vomiting 0.4% [0.3-0.6%] **Daily prevalence 9 months post-infection**: Abdominal pain 1.5% [1.2-1.8%] Diarrhoea 1.8% [1.5-2.3%] Lack of appetite 1.0% [0.8-1.3%] Nausea/vomiting 0.4% [0.3-0.67%] **Daily prevalence 12 months post-infection**: Abdominal pain 1.1% [0.8-1.5%] Diarrhoea 1.8% [1.4-2.2%] Lack of appetite	

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
					10.9% [10.0-11.8%] **Daily prevalence 12 months post-infection**: Vertigo 2.4% [2.0-3.0%] Disturbance of memory 6.5% [5.8-7.3%] Headache 5.1% [4.4-5.8%] Loss of concentration 9.8% [8.9-10.8%] Sleep disorders 10.3% [9.4-11.3%] **Daily prevalence 15 months post-infection:** Vertigo 2.2% [1.6-2.9%]						1.0% [0.7-1.3%] Nausea/vomiting 0.4% [0.2-0.6%] **Daily prevalence 15 months post-infection:** Abdominal pain 0.8% [0.4-1.3%] Diarrhoea 1.5% [1.1-2.2%] Lack of appetite 0.9% [0.6-1.5%] Nausea/vomiting 0.3% [0.1-0.6%]	

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
					Disturbance of memory 6.4% [5.4-7.6%] Headache 3.9% [3.1-4.9%] Loss of concentration 9.7% [8.5-11.1%] Sleep disorders 9.4% [8.2-10.8%]							
Kostev et al.[58]	ICD-10 codes as entered via the GP practice		Malaise and fatigue: 2,957 (69.0%)		Symptoms involving cognitive functions and awareness: 171 (4.0%)	Abnormalities of breathing: 900 (21%)			Disturbances of smell and taste: 257 (6%)			
Meza-Torres et al.[48]	Cambridge Multimorbidity Score (CMS) as an overall measure of comorbidity The data were sourced from a representative network (PCSC) where practices		**Hospitalised (n= 1294) Before long COVID n (%), After developing Long COVID n (%)** Weakness and tiredness: 26 (2.0) 95 (7.3)	**Hospitalised (n= 1294) Before long COVID n (%), After developing Long COVID n (%)** Palpitations: 9 (0.7) 26 (2) Chest pain: 38 (2.9) 97 (7.5)	**Hospitalised (n= 1294) Before long COVID n (%), After developing Long COVID n (%)** Memory loss and confusion: 1 (0.1), 5 (0.4)	**Hospitalised (n= 1294) Before long COVID n (%), After developing Long COVID n (%)** Shortness of breath: 49 (3.8), 214 (16.5)		**Hospitalised (n= 1294) Before long COVID n (%), After developing Long COVID n (%)** Worry and anxiety: 33 (2.6) 82 (6.3) Low mood and not	**Hospitalised (n= 1294) Before long COVID n (%), After developing Long COVID n (%)** Loss of smell: 3 (0.2), 6 (0.5) Loss of taste: 1	**Hospitalised (n= 1294) Before long COVID n (%), After developing Long COVID n (%)** Muscle aches: 8 (0.6) 24 (1.9)	**Hospitalised (n= 1294) Before long COVID n (%), After developing Long COVID n (%)** Abdominal pain: 40 (3.1) 37 (2.9) Nausea and vomiting: 7	

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	have received feedback throughout the pandemic. Data on COVID-19 infection diagnoses and comorbidity are likely to be of good quality. Linkage to hospital and mortality data adds reliability compared with only using coded data.		Fever: 11 (0.9) 20 (1.6) **Community (n=6315) Before long COVID n (%), After developing Long COVID n (%)** Weakness and tiredness: 123 (2.0), 786 (12.5) Fever: 48 (0.8), 105 (1.7)	**Community (n=6315) Before long COVID n (%), After developing Long COVID n (%)** Palpitations: 38 (0.6), 128 (2.0) Chest pain: 143 (2.3), 371(5.9)	Difficulty concentrating: 0, 6 (0.5) Trouble sleeping: 9 (0.7), 21 (1.6) Headache: 37 (2.9) 48 (3.7) Vertigo and dizziness: 16 (1.2) 30 (2.3) **Community (n=6315) Before long COVID n (%), After developing Long COVID n (%)** Memory loss and confusion: 4 (0.1), 14 (0.2) Difficulty concentrating: 3 (0.2), 35 (0.6) Trouble sleeping: 19 (0.3), 46 (0.7)	Cough: 70 (5.4), 114 (8.8) **Community (n=6315) Before long COVID n (%), After developing Long COVID n (%)** Shortness of breath: 150 (2.4), 714 (11.3) Cough: 250 (4.0), 544 (8.6)		enjoying anything: 57 (4.4) 97 (7.5) **Community (n=6315) Before long COVID n (%), After developing Long COVID n (%)** Worry and anxiety: 274(4.34), 407(6.44) Low mood and not enjoying anything: 292(4.62), 389 (6.16)	(0.1) 6 (0.5) Sore throat: 16 (1.2) 18 (1.4) **Community (n=6315) Before long COVID n (%), After developing Long COVID n (%)** Loss of smell: 14 (0.2), 103 (1.6) Loss of taste: 5 (0.1), 43 (0.7) Sore throat: 83 (1.3), 77 (1.2)	**Community (n=6315) Before long COVID n (%), After developing Long COVID n (%)** Muscle aches: 33 (0.5), 121 (1.9)	(0.5) 23 (1.8) Loss of appetite: 2 (0.2) 6 (0.5) Diarrhoea: 16 (1.2) 25 (1.9) **Community (n=6315) Before long COVID n (%), After developing Long COVID n (%)** Abdominal pain: 158 (2.5), 178 (2.8) Nausea and vomiting: 27 (0.4), 72 (1.1) Loss of appetite: 9 (0.14), 35 (0.6) Diarrhoea: 34 (0.5), 79 (1.3)	

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
					Headache: 158 (2.5), 306 (4.9) Vertigo and dizziness: 66 (1), 137 (2.2)							
Perlis et al.[57]	Online questionnaire		**Persistent symptoms at least 2 months after diagnosis** Male (n=564) Female (n=1,795) Total (n=2,359) No. (%) P value Fatigue: 267 (47.3) 965 (53.8) 1232 (52.2) .008		**Persistent symptoms at least 2 months after diagnosis** Male (n=564) Female (n=1795) Total (n=2359) No. (%) P value Headache: 161 (28.5) 632 (35.2) 793 (33.6) 0.003 Brain fog: 164 (29.1) 788 (43.9) 952 (40.4) <0.001 Poor memory: 120 (21.3) 544 (30.3) 664 (28.1) <0.001 Either brain fog or poor memory:	**Persistent symptoms at least 2 months after diagnosis** Male (n=564) Female (n=1795) Total (n=2359) No. (%) P value Shortness of breath: 230 (40.8) 707 (39.4) 937 (39.7) 0.56	**Persistent symptoms at least 2 months after diagnosis** Male (n=564) Female (n=1795) Total (n=2359) No. (%) P value Exercise intolerance: 161 (28.5) 524 (29.2) 685 (29.0) 0.77	**Persistent symptoms at least 2 months after diagnosis** Male (n=564) Female (n=1795) Total (n=2359) No. (%) P value Depressed mood: 116 (20.6) 434 (24.2) 550 (23.3) .08 Anxious mood: 126 (22.3) 552 (30.8) 678 (28.7) <0.001	**Persistent symptoms at least 2 months after diagnosis** Male (n=564) Female (n=1795) Total (n=2359) No. (%) P value Loss of smell: 199 (35.3) 832 (46.4) 1031 (43.7) <0.001			

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
					205 (36.3) 874 (48.7) 1079 (45.7) <0.001 Dizziness: 92 (16.3) 393 (21.9) 485 (20.6) 0.004 Sleep disruption: 127 (22.5) 581 (32.4) 708 (30.0) <0.001							
Peter et al.[63]	Postal questionnaire The standardised questionnaire included sociodemographic characteristics, lifestyle factors, and medically attended comorbidities already present before the acute SARS-CoV-2 infection. It questioned the presence of 30 specific		**Prevalence of symptom clusters 6-12 months after acute infection** Fatigue: 37.2% (36.4% to 38.1%) Substantial fatigue (FAS>21): Total: n=11141. 41.9% (41.0% to 42.8%); Men: n=4579. 33.4% (32.1% to 34.8%);	**Prevalence of symptom clusters 6-12 months after acute infection** Chest symptoms: 30.2% (29.4% to 31.0%)	**Prevalence of symptom clusters 6-12 months after acute infection** Neurocognitive impairment: 31.3% (30.5% to 32.2%) Headache or dizziness: 19.9% (19.2% to 20.6%)	**Prevalence of symptom clusters 6-12 months after acute infection** Upper respiratory symptoms: 13.9% (13.3% to 14.6%)		**Prevalence of symptom clusters 6-12 months after acute infection** Anxiety or depression: 21.1% (20.4% to 21.9%)	**Prevalence of symptom clusters 6-12 months after acute infection** Smell or taste disorder: 23.6% (22.9% to 24.4%)	**Prevalence of symptom clusters 6-12 months after acute infection** Musculoskeletal pain: 16.8% (16.1% to 17.5%)	**Prevalence of symptom clusters 6-12 months after acute infection** Abdominal symptoms: 5.6% (5.2% to 6.0%) Nausea or vomiting: 3.5% (3.2% to 3.9%)	**Prevalence of symptom clusters 6-12 months after acute infection** Rash or paresthesia: 10.1% (9.6% to 10.7%) Hair loss: 7.0% (6.5% to 7.5%)

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	symptoms before and during (and related to) the acute infection phase as well as at the time of filling out the questionnaire (that is, six to 12 months after acute infection) by yes/no responses. Further new or ongoing current symptoms could be added in a free text field. Fatigue: the 10 item Fatigue Assessment Scale. Working capacity: Adapted questions from the short form of the work		Women: n=6562. 47.8% (46.6% to 49.0%) Extreme fatigue (FAS>34): Total: n=11141. 11.2% (10.6% to 11.8%); Men: n=4579. 8.5% (7.7% to 9.4%); Women: n=6562. 13.1% (12.3% to 13.9%) Chills or fever: 2.4% (2.1% to 2.7%)									

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	ability index. Health related quality of life: SF-12 questionnaire											
Sørensen et al.[56]	Online questionnaire developed by research team. The questionnaire included questions on height, weight, education, employment, smoking and drinking habits, physical activity, sick leave, and symptoms in the time around the test date, defined as from 1 week before the test and until 4		**Symptoms 6-12 months after test** Fatigue/exhaustion: 6,799 (11.1%) Chills 966 (1.6%) Fever 1,362 (2.2%) Red runny eyes:822 (1.3%) **Self-reported new diagnoses received between the test date and until 6-12 months after** Chronic fatigue syndrome	**Symptoms 6-12 months after test** Chest pain 1,695 (2.8%)	**Symptoms 6-12 months after test** Sleeping legs/arms 2,841 (4.7%) Headache 3,740 (6.1%) Dizziness 2,430 (4.0%) **Self-reported health problems with new onset between the test date and until 6-12 months after** Mental exhaustion 20,810 (37.7%)	**Symptoms 6-12 months after test** Dyspnea: 3,277 (5.4%) Cough 2,956 (4.8%)	**Symptoms 6-12 months after test** Hot flushes/sweat 2,047 (3.4%) **Symptoms 6-months after test** Hot flushes/sweat: COVID-19 positive: 264 (3.5%); COVID-19 negative: 225 (1.5%) **Symptoms 9 months after test** Hot flushes/sweat: COVID-19 positive: 1,474 (3.4%);	**Self-reported new diagnoses received between the test date and until 6-12 months after** Anxiety 1,900 (3.4%) Depression 1,883 (3.5%) PTSD 769 (1.3%)	**Symptoms 6-12 months after test:** Dysosmia: 6,674 (10.9%) Dysgeusia: 5,365 (8.8%) Runny nose: 2,376 (3.9%) Sore throat: 2,285 (3.7%)	**Symptoms 6-12 months after test:** Reduced strength arms/legs: 3,381 (5.5%) Muscle/joint pain: 3,217 (5.3%) **Symptoms 6-months after test** Reduced strength arms/legs: COVID-19 positive: 448 (6.0%); COVID-19 negative: 140 (0.9%) Muscle/joint pain: COVID-19	**Symptoms 6-12 months after test:** Reduced appetite: 1,772 (2.9%) Abdominal pain: 1,241 (2.0%) Nausea: 1,179 (1.9%) Diarrhoea: 1,122 (1.8%) **Symptoms 6-months after test:** Reduced appetite: COVID-19 positive: ; COVID-19 negative: Abdominal pain: COVID-19 positive:	

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	weeks after. To evaluate post-acute COVID-19 symptoms, participants were asked about: (1) symptoms during the past 14 days, (2) selected health conditions diagnosed by a medical doctor before and after the test date, and (3) self-reported experiences of specific physical and neurocognitive symptoms 6 months before and up to 6–12 months after testing.		2,401 (4.0%) Fibromyalgia 620 (1.0%) **Self-reported health problems with new onset between the test date and until 6-12 months after** Physical exhaustion 25,492 (45.5%)		Difficulties concentrating 16,720 (29.7%) Memory issues 16,149 (28.7%) Sleep problems 11,850 (22.9%)		COVID-19 negative: 1,085 (1.7%) **Symptoms 12 months after test** Hot flushes/sweat: COVID-19 positive: 3.9 (3.2%); COVID-19 negative: 240 (1.7%)			positive: 429 (5.7%); COVID-19 negative: 263 (1.7%) **Symptoms 9 months after test:** Reduced strength arms/legs: COVID-19 positive: 2,448 (5.6%); COVID-19 negative: 715 (1.1%) Muscle/joint pain: COVID-19 positive: 2,304 (5.3%); COVID-19 negative: 1,236 (2.0%) **Symptoms 12 months after test:**	156 (2.1%); COVID-19 negative: 192 (1.3%) Nausea: COVID-19 positive: 136 (1.8%; COVID-19 negative: 166 (1.1%) Diarrhoea: COVID-19 positive: 119 (1.6%); COVID-19 negative: 190 (1.3%) **Symptoms 9 months after test:** Reduced appetite: COVID-19 positive: 1,251 (2.9%); COVID-19 negative: 815 (1.3%) Abdominal pain: COVID-19 positive: 877	

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	For the reported symptoms and health conditions, participants were also asked about whether they used to regularly experience these before the test. Test negatives were asked about test indication and whether they suspected ever having had COVID-19. All questions in the questionnaire were mandatory, except height, weight, smoking, and alcohol consumption.									Reduced strength arms/legs: COVID-19 positive: 485 (5.0%); COVID-19 negative: 169 (1.2%) Muscle/joint pain: COVID-19 positive: 484 (4.9%); COVID-19 negative: 273 (2.0%)	(2.0%); COVID-19 negative: 1,005 (1.6%) Nausea: COVID-19 positive: 846 (1.9%); COVID-19 negative: 915 (1.5%) Diarrhoea: COVID-19 positive: 830 (1.9%); COVID-19 negative: 962 (1.5%) **Symptoms 12 months after test:** Reduced appetite: COVID-19 positive: 279 (2.8%); COVID-19 negative: 208 (1.5%) Abdominal pain: COVID-19	

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
											positive: 208 (2.1%); COVID-19 negative: 213 (1.5%) Nausea: COVID-19 positive: 197 (2.0%); COVID-19 negative: 213 (1.5%) Diarrhoea: COVID-19 positive: 173 (1.8%); COVID-19 negative: 186 (1.3%)	
Whitaker et al.[54]	Online questionnaire In addition to the 29 symptoms enquired about on the questionnaire in rounds 3–5, respondents gave free-text descriptions	**Rounds 3-5** Thrombosis: 0. **Round 6** Thrombosis: 33 (0.3%, [0.2-0.5]). **Sum over all rounds** Thrombosis: 33	**Rounds 3-5** Sore eyes: 2154 (3%, [2.8-3.1]). Fever: 897 (1.2%, [1.2-1.3]). Severe fatigue: 2098 (2.9%, [2.8-3]). Chills: 906 (1.2%, [1.2-1.3]).	**Rounds 3-5** Tight chest: 4234 (5.8%, [5.7-6]). Chest pain: 1854 (2.5%, [2.4-2.7]). Heart issues: 0. **Round 6** Tight chest: 398 (4.2%, [3.8-4.6]).	**Rounds 3-5** Headache: 3792 (5.2%, [5.1-5.4]). Difficulty sleeping: 5427 (7.5%, [7.3-7.7]). Tiredness: 12214 (16.8%, [16.5-17.1]).	**Rounds 3-5** Sneezing: 1512 (2.1%, [2-2.2]). Shortness of breath: 7166 (9.8%, [9.6-10.1]). New persistent cough: 3073 (4.2%, [4.1-4.4]).			**Rounds 3-5** Runny nose: 1882 (2.6%, [2.5-2.7]). Blocked nose: 2102 (2.9%, [2.8-3]). Loss or change to sense of smell: 3510 (4.8%, [4.7-5]).	**Rounds 3-5** Muscle aches: 5264 (7.2%, [7-7.4]). Pain in joints: 0. **Round 6** Muscle aches: 391 (4.1%, [3.8-4.6]). Pain in joints: 450	**Rounds 3-5** Appetite loss: 1942 (2.7%, [2.6-2.8]). Nausea/vomiting: 600 (0.8%, [0.8-0.9]). Diarrhoea: 983 (1.4%, [1.3-1.4]). Abdominal pain/belly ache: 1175	**Rounds 3-5** Red, itchy areas on the skin: 794 (1.1%, [1-1.2]). Sudden swelling to face or lips: 67 (0.1%, [0.1-0.1]). Purple sores/blisters on feet: 221 (0.3%, [0.3-0.3]).

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	of other symptoms. Free text responses informed the additional symptoms that were surveyed in round 6.		Heavy arms/legs: 2331 (3.2%, [3.1-3.3]). Thrombosis: 0. **Round 6** Sore eyes: 117 (1.2%, [1-1.5]). Fever: 55 (0.6%, [0.4-0.8]). Severe fatigue: 234 (2.5%, [2.2-2.8]). Chills: 0. Heavy arms/legs: 0. Thrombosis: 33 (0.3%, [0.2-0.5]). **Sum over all rounds** Sore eyes: 2271 Fever: 952 Severe fatigue: 2332 Chills: 906 Heavy arms/legs: 2331 Thrombosis: 33	Chest pain: 398 (4.2%, [3.8-4.6]). Heart issues: 287 (3%, [2.7-3.4]). **Sum over all rounds** Tight chest: 4632 Chest pain: 2252 Heart issues: 287	Numbness/tingling: 1511 (2.1%, [2-2.2]). Confusion/brain fog/forgetfulness: 0. Vision issues: 0. **Round 6** Headache: 311 (3.3%, [3-3.7]). Difficulty sleeping: 438 (4.6%, [4.2-5.1]). Tiredness: 759 (8%, [7.5-8.6]). Numbness/tingling: 202 (2.1%, [1.9-2.5]). Confusion/brain fog/forgetfulness: 590 (6.2%, [5.8-6.8]). Vision issues: 182 (1.9%, [1.7-2.2]). **Sum over all rounds** Headache: 4103	**Round 6** Sneezing: 64 (0.7%, [0.5-0.9]). Shortness of breath: 750 (7.9%, [7.4-8.5]). New persistent cough: 361 (3.8%, [3.5-4.2]). **Sum over all rounds** Sneezing: 1576 Shortness of breath: 7916 New persistent cough: 3434			Loss or change to sense of taste: 2927 (4%, [3.9-4.2]). Sore throat: 2212 (3%, [2.9-3.2]). Hoarse voice: 1572 (2.2%, [2.1-2.3]). Dizziness: 2224 (3.1%, [2.9-3.2]). Hearing issues: 0. **Round 6** Runny nose: 154 (1.6%, [1.4-1.9]). Blocked nose: 154 (1.6%, [1.4-1.9]). Loss or change to sense of smell: 404 (4.3%, [3.9-4.7]). Loss or change to sense of taste: 364 (3.9%, [3.5-4.3]).	(4.8%, [4.4-5.2]). **Sum over all rounds** Muscle aches: 5655 Pain in joints: 450	(1.6%, [1.5-1.7]). Weight loss: 0. **Round 6** Appetite loss: 93 (1%, [0.8-1.2]). Nausea/vomiting: 158 (1.7%, [1.4-2]). Diarrhoea: 158 (1.7%, [1.4-2]). Abdominal pain/belly ache: 158 (1.7%, [1.4-2]). Weight loss: 62 (0.7%, [0.5-0.8]). **Sum over all rounds** Appetite loss: 2035 Nausea/vomiting: 758 Diarrhoea**: 1141 Abdominal pain/belly ache**: 1333 Weight loss: 62	Hair loss: 0. **Round 6** Red, itchy areas on the skin: 179 (1.9%, [1.6-2.2]). Sudden swelling to face or lips: 10 (0.1%, [0.1-0.2]). Purple sores/blisters on feet: 34 (0.4%, [0.3-0.5]). Hair loss: 131 (1.4%, [1.2-1.6]). **Sum over all rounds** Red, itchy areas on the skin: 973 Sudden swelling to face or lips: 77 Purple sores/blisters on feet: 255 Hair loss: 131

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
					Difficulty sleeping: 5865 Tiredness: 12973 Numbness/tingling: 1713 Confusion/brain fog/forgetfulness: 590 Vision issues: 182				Sore throat: 172 (1.8%, [1.6-2.1]). Hoarse voice: 172 (1.8%, [1.6-2.1]). Dizziness: 244 (2.6%, [2.3-2.9]). Hearing issues: 196 (2.1%, [1.8-2.4]). **Sum over all rounds** Runny nose: 2036 Blocked nose: 2256 Loss or change to sense of smell: 3914 Loss or change to sense of taste: 3291 Sore throat: 2384 Hoarse voice: 1744 Dizziness: 2468 Hearing issues: 196			

Table 3. Quality of Life (QOL) and physical movement and or functioning outcome in the general population.

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of Life (QOL) and physical movement/functioning outcome(s)
Ayoubkhani et al.[43] Population: Adults who received at least one dose of vaccine after testing positive for COVID-19 in the community (general population) n = 28,356 Assessment mode: COVID-19 infection survey	Long COVID resulting in limitation of activities was reported by 4747 participants (16.7%) at least once during follow up.
Bernas et al.[53] Population: Potential stem cell donors registered with DKMS Germany who had consented to participate in an initial COVID-19 survey Case group: those with previous COVID-19 diagnosis n = 12,609 Control group: those without previous COVID-19 diagnosis n = 186,768 Assessment mode: Online questionnaire	**Impact on Activities of daily living (ADL)** - Participants unable to work to work at the time of participation due to health problems related to COVID-19.l: 745 (6.3%) - Participants unable to work for more than 12 weeks: 173/ 745 (23.2%), among them 59.1% with severe RTI or hospitalisation (n=94/159). Fourteen had unknown severity. - Participants who reported impairments in basic ADL: 28/745 (4%), 87.5% of which had severe acute infection, more advanced ADL were reported in 112 individuals, 77.3% of which reported severe acute infection. **12 months post infection:** - Participants with moderate acute infections unable to work: 3.4% (95% CI: 2.7% - 4.1%) - Participants with severe RTI unable to work: 12.7% (10.7% - 15.0%) - Participants with respiratory hospitalisation unable to work: 25.6% (18.5%-34.2%)
Peter et al.[63] Population: Adults aged 18 – 65 years with a previous COVID-19 diagnosis n = 11,710 Assessment mode: Postal questionnaire	**Working capacity recovered <100%** N - Total: 11397 - Men: 4700 - Women: 6697 **Prevalence (%)** - Total: 47.1 (46.2 to 48.0) - Men: 43.5 (42.1 to 44.9) - Women: 49.6 (48.5 to 50.8) **Age-sex standardised prevalence (95% CI)**

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of Life (QOL) and physical movement/functioning outcome(s)
	- Total: 44.3 (43.4 to 45.3) - Men: 40.9 (39.5 to 42.4) - Women: 47.6 (46.4 to 48.8) **Minimum possible (%)** - Total: 10.6 - Men: 8.2 - Women: 13.0 **Working capacity recovered ≤80%** N - Total: 11397 - Men: 4700 - Women: 6697 **Prevalence (%)** - Total: 26.6 (25.8 to 27.4) - Men: 24.1 (22.9 to 25.3) - Women: 28.3 (27.3 to 29.4) **Age-sex standardised prevalence (95% CI)** - Total: 24.4 (23.6 to 25.2) - Men: 22.1 (21.0 to 23.3) - Women: 26.6 (25.5 to 27.7) **Minimum possible prevalence* (%)** - Total: 6.0 - Men: 4.5 - Women: 7.4 *Minimum possible prevalence is under the extreme assumption that all non-responders fully recovered and were free of symptoms at the time of the survey.
Sørensen et al.[56] Population: Cohort group: adolescents and adults ≥ 15 years old with a previous COVID-19 diagnosis Control group: time-matched adolescents and adults ≥ 15 years old with a negative COVID-19 test result	**Physical activity—past 6 months (n, %)** - Walk, cycle or light exercise (at least four times/week): 35,920 (58.9%) - Work out or do gardening (at least four times/week): 15,163 (24.9%) - Read, watch TV or other sedentary lifestyle: 6742 (11.1%) - Hard training or competitive sports (several times/week): 3173 (5.2%) **Physical form—past 6 months (n, %)** - Good: 25,003 (41.0%)

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of Life (QOL) and physical movement/functioning outcome(s)
Population is further split into adolescents ≤19 years old and age ranges from 20 to 70+ years old n = varies depending on analysis Assessment mode: Online questionnaire	- Fair: 21,999 (36.1%) - Less good: 7010 (11.5%) - Really good: 5230 (8.6%) - Poor: 1760 (2.9%)

Table 4. Summary of association analysis extracted from primary research studies focusing on the general population.

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
US CDC[79] Population: Adult COVID-19 Survivors aged 18–64 and ≥65 Years n = 353164 (case group) n = 1,640,776 (control group)	**Analysis:** Risk ratios for developing post-COVID-19 conditions in those with previous COVID-19 diagnosis (cases), compared to those without previous COVID-19 diagnosis (controls), and stratified by age group. **Method:** Regression analysis <u>Cardiac</u> **- cardiovascular disease:** 18 – 64 years: RR: 1.35; 95% CI: 1.30 – 1.41 ≥65 years: RR: 1.39; 95% CI: 1.34 – 1.44 **- cardiac dysrhythmia:** 18 – 64 years: RR: 1.66; 95% CI: 1.63 – 1.70 ≥65 years: RR: 1.49; 95% CI: 1.45 – 1.53 **- heart failure:** 18 – 64 years: RR: 1.52; 95% CI: 1.41 – 1.64 ≥65 years: RR: 1.33; 95% CI: 1.25 – 1.41 **- acute myocardial infarction:** 18 – 64 years: RR: 1.66; 95% CI: 1.53 – 1.80 ≥65 years: RR: 1.71; 95% CI: 1.60 – 1.82 **- myocarditis and cardiomyopathy:** 18 – 64 years: RR: 1.29; 95% CI: 1.20 – 1.39 ≥65 years: RR: 1.32; 95% CI: 1.24 – 1.40 <u>Respiratory</u> **- acute pulmonary embolism:** 18 – 64 years: RR: 2.09; 95% CI: 1.93 – 2.26 ≥65 years: RR: 2.20; 95% CI: 2.04 – 2.39 **- asthma:** 18 – 64 years: RR: 1.43; 95% CI: 1.38 – 1.48 ≥65 years: RR: 1.35; 95% CI: 1.27 – 1.43 **- respiratory symptom:** 18 – 64 years: RR: 2.14; 95% CI: 2.10 – 2.18 ≥65 years: RR: 2.14; 95% CI: 2.09 – 2.20 <u>Renal</u> **- renal failure:** 18 – 64 years: RR: 1.51; 95% CI: 1.44 – 1.58 ≥65 years: RR: 1.85; 95% CI: 1.78 – 1.92 **- chronic kidney disease:**

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	18 – 64 years: RR: 1.19; 95% CI: 1.13 – 1.25 ≥65 years: RR: 1.26; 95% CI: 1.21 – 1.31 Hemolytic and Vascular **- coagulation and hemorrhagic event:** 18 – 64 years: RR: 1.28; 95% CI: 1.22 – 1.35 ≥65 years: RR: 1.41; 95% CI: 1.34 – 1.48 **- thromboembolic event:** 18 – 64 years: RR: 1.47; 95% CI: 1.36 – 1.59 ≥65 years: RR: 1.82; 95% CI: 1.69 – 1.97 **- cerebrovascular disease:** 18 – 64 years: RR: 1.06; 95% CI: 0.95 – 1.19 ≥65 years: RR: 1.44; 95% CI: 1.33 – 1.55 GI **- gastrointestinal and esophageal event:** 18 – 64 years: RR: 1.27; 95% CI: 1.24 – 1.30 ≥65 years: RR: 1.34; 95% CI: 1.30 – 1.37 Neurologic **- smell and taste disturbances:** 18 – 64 years: RR: 1.92; 95% CI: 1.71 – 2.16 ≥65 years: RR: 1.51; 95% CI: 1.15 – 1.98 **- neurologic conditions:** 18 – 64 years: RR: 1.21; 95% CI: 1.18 -1.24 ≥65 years: RR: 1.52; 95% CI: 1.48 – 1.56 Mental Health **- sleeping disorders:** 18 – 64 years: RR: 1.24; 95% CI: 1.21 – 1.27 ≥65 years: RR: 1.26; 95% CI: 1.22 – 1.30 **- other mental conditions:** 18 – 64 years: RR: 0.99; 95% CI: 0.93 – 1.05 ≥65 years: RR: 1.41; 95% CI: 1.30 – 1.53 **- substance-related disorder:** 18 – 64 years: RR: 0.91; 95% CI: 0.86 – 0.96 ≥65 years: RR: 1.24; 95% CI: 1.10 – 1.39 **- anxiety:** 18 – 64 years: RR: 1.10; 95% CI: 1.08 – 1.13 ≥65 years: RR: 1.27; 95% CI: 1.22 – 1.32

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	- mood disorder: 18 – 64 years: RR: 0.94; 95% CI: 0.85 – 1.03 ≥65 years: RR: 1.42; 95% CI: 1.21 – 1.66 <u>Muscular</u> **- malaise and fatigue:** 18 – 64 years: RR: 1.79; 95% CI: 1.75 – 1.83 ≥65 years: RR: 1.77; 95% CI: 1.72 – 1.82 **- musculoskeletal pain:** 18 – 64 years: RR: 1.55; 95% CI: 1.53 – 1.58 ≥65 years: RR: 1.37; 95% CI: 1.34 – 1.40 **- muscle disorder:** 18 – 64 years: RR: 1.19; 95% CI: 1.14 – 1.24 ≥65 years: RR: 1.60; 95% CI: 1.51 - 1.69 <u>Diabetes</u> **- diabetes type 1:** 18 – 64 years: RR: 1.32; 95% CI: 1.19 – 1.46 ≥65 years: RR: 1.40; 95% CI: 1.19 – 1.64 **- diabetes type 2:** 18 – 64 years: RR: 1.39; 95% CI: 1.35 – 1.44 ≥65 years: RR: 1.53; 95% CI: 1.48 – 1.59
Ayoubkhani et al.[43] Population: Adults who received at least one dose of vaccine after testing positive for COVID-19 in the community (general population) n = 28,356	**Analysis:** Estimated time trajectories of long COVID from COVID-19 infection, and changes in trajectories after covid-19 vaccination. **Method:** Logistic regression (adjusted for age, sex, white or non-white ethnicity, region or country, area deprivation fifth group, health status, patient-facing health or social care worker, hospital admission with acute covid-19, and calendar time of infection). <u>Long COVID of any severity</u> **- Time trajectory (per week):** Estimate (SE): −0.003 (0.003); p = 0.25; OR: 0.997; 95% CI: 0.991 - 1.002 **- First vaccine dose (change in level):** Estimate (SE): −0.137 (0.035); p <0.001; OR: 0.872; 95% CI: 0.814 - 0.934 **- Second vaccine dose (change in level):** Estimate (SE): −0.092 (0.031); p = 0.003; OR: 0.912; 95% CI: 0.859 - 0.969 **- Time since first vaccination (per week):** Estimate (SE): 0.006 (0.005); p = 0.21; OR: 1.006; 95% CI: 0.996 - 1.016 **- Time since second vaccination (per week):** Estimate (SE): −0.011 (0.005); p = 0.03; OR: 0.989; 95% CI: 0.979 - 0.999 <u>Activity-limiting long COVID</u> **- Time trajectory (per week):** Estimate (SE): 0.003 (0.004); p = 0.44; OR: 1.003; 95% CI: 0.996 - 1.010 **- First vaccine dose (change in level):** Estimate (SE): −0.131 (0.044); p = 0.003; OR: 0.877; 95% CI: 0.805 - 0.955 **- Second vaccine dose (change in level):** Estimate (SE): −0.096 (0.038); p = 0.01; OR: 0.909; 95% CI: 0.844 - 0.979 **- Time since first vaccination (per week):** Estimate (SE): 0.006 (0.006); p = 0.35; OR: 1.006; 95% CI: 0.994 - 1.018 **- Time since second vaccination (per week):** Estimate (SE): −0.013 (0.006); p = 0.03; OR: 0.987; 95% CI: 0.976 - 0.998

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	Analysis: Estimated time trajectories of long COVID from COVID-19 infection, and changes in trajectories after covid-19 vaccination, moderated by vaccine type. **Method:** Logistic regression (adjusted for age, sex, white or non-white ethnicity, region or country, area deprivation fifth group, health status, patient-facing health or social care worker, hospital admission with acute COVID-19, and calendar time of infection). Long COVID of any severity **- Time trajectory (per week):** Estimate (SE): −0.004 (0.003); p = 0.19; OR: 0.996; 95% CI: 0.990 - 1.002 **- First vaccine dose (change in level):** Estimate (SE): −0.093 (0.055); p = 0.09; OR: 0.911; 95% CI: 0.818 - 1.014 **- Second vaccine dose (change in level):** Estimate (SE): −0.093 (0.051); p = 0.07; OR: 0.911; 95% CI: 0.824 - 1.007 **- Time since first vaccination (per week):** Estimate (SE): 0.000 (0.008); p = 0.95; OR: 1.000; 95% CI: 0.985 - 1.016 **- Time since second vaccination (per week):** Estimate (SE): −0.004 (0.008); p = 0.65; OR: 0.996; 95% CI: 0.980 - 1.013 **- Vaccine type: adenovirus vector (versus mRNA):** Estimate (SE): 0.046 (0.055); p = 0.40; OR: 1.048; 95% CI: 0.941 - 1.166 **- First vaccination interacted with type:** Estimate (SE): −0.069 (0.067); p = 0.31; OR: 0.934; 95% CI: 0.818 - 1.066 **- Second vaccination interacted with type:** Estimate (SE): 0.002 (0.064); p = 0.97; OR: 1.002; 95% CI: 0.883 - 1.137 **- Time since first vaccination interacted with type:** Estimate (SE): 0.009 (0.009); p = 0.33; OR: 1.009; 95% CI: 0.991 - 1.028 **- Time since second vaccination interacted with type:** Estimate (SE): −0.010 (0.010); p = 0.33; OR: 0.990; 95% CI: 0.970 - 1.010 Activity-limiting long COVID **- Time trajectory (per week):** Estimate (SE): 0.002 (0.004); p = 0.56; OR: 1.002; 95% CI: 0.995 - 1.009 **- First vaccine dose (change in level):** Estimate (SE): −0.154 (0.070); p = 0.03; OR: 0.857; 95% CI: 0.747 - 0.984 **- Second vaccine dose (change in level):** Estimate (SE): −0.026 (0.064); p = 0.68; OR: 0.974; 95% CI: 0.860 - 1.103 **- Time since first vaccination (per week):** Estimate (SE): 0.003 (0.010); p = 0.77; OR: 1.003; 95% CI: 0.984 - 1.022 **- Time since second vaccination (per week):** Estimate (SE): −0.013 (0.010); p = 0.21; OR: 0.987; 95% CI: 0.968 - 1.007 **- Vaccine type: adenovirus vector (versus mRNA):** Estimate (SE): 0.042 (0.069); p = 0.54; OR: 1.043; 95% CI: 0.911 - 1.195 **- First vaccination interacted with type:** Estimate (SE): 0.045 (0.087); p = 0.60; OR: 1.046; 95% CI:0.883 - 1.240 **- Second vaccination interacted with type:** Estimate (SE): −0.116 (0.080); p = 0.15; OR: 0.890; 95% CI: 0.761 - 1.041 **- Time since first vaccination interacted with type:** Estimate (SE): 0.004 (0.012); p = 0.75; OR: 1.004; 95% CI: 0.981 - 1.027 **- Time since second vaccination interacted with type:** Estimate (SE): 0.004 (0.013); p = 0.73; OR: 1.004; 95% CI: 0.980 - 1.029
Bernas et al.[53] Population: Potential stem cell donors registered with DKMS Germany who had consented to participate in an initial COVID-19 survey Case group: those with previous COVID-19 diagnosis n = 12,609	**Analysis:** Odds ratios for cases to experience symptoms daily or daily and/or occasionally compared to controls. **Method:** Multivariate logistic regression (adjusted for severity of acute COVID-19 and age). Anxiety **- Asymptomatic/moderate acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 0.76; 95% CI: 0.63 – 0.93; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 0.70; 95% CI: 0.62 – 0.80 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 0.92; 95% CI: 0.68 – 1.26; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 0.86; 95% CI: 0.71 – 1.04 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 0.99; 95% CI: 0.73 – 1.35; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 0.81; 95% CI: 0.67 – 0.99 **- Severe acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.57; 95% CI: 1.20 – 2.07; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.36; 95% CI: 1.05 – 1.77 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.57; 95% CI: 1.02 – 2.43; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.33; 95% CI: 0.90 – 1.98

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
Control group: those without previous COVID-19 diagnosis n = 186,768	40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.16; 95% CI: 1.43 – 3.26; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.51; 95% CI: 1.03 – 2.22 <u>Depression</u> **- Asymptomatic/moderate acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 0.81; 95% CI: 0.64 – 1.04; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 0.80; 95% CI: 0.70 – 0.91 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.12; 95% CI: 0.76 – 1.65; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 0.97; 95% CI: 0.80 – 1.18 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 0.95; 95% CI: 0.64 – 1.40; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 0.95; 95% CI: 0.79 – 1.15 **- Severe acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.06; 95% CI: 1.51 – 2.81; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.57; 95% CI: 1.24 – 1.99 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.70; 95% CI: 1.02 – 2.82; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.57; 95% CI: 1.10 – 2.26 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.73; 95% CI: 1.171 – 4.37; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.86; 95% CI: 1.31 – 2.64 <u>Disturbance of memory</u> **- Asymptomatic/moderate acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.77; 95% CI: 1.30 – 2.42 ; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.52; 95% CI: 1.32 – 1.76 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.27; 95% CI: 1.39 – 3.70; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.67; 95% CI: 1.33 – 2.08 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 3.19; 95% CI: 1.99 – 5.10; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.84; 95% CI: 1.48 – 2.29 **- Severe acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 4.55; 95% CI: 3.13 – 6.62; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 3.59; 95% CI: 2.84 – 4.54 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 6.21; 95% CI: 3.47 – 11.10; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 3.99; 95% CI: 2.79 – 5.71 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 10.33; 95% CI: 5.96 – 17.90; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 4.84; 95% CI: 3.42 – 6.84 <u>Fatigue</u> **- Asymptomatic/moderate acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.02; 95% CI: ;Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: ; 95% CI: 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.13; 95% CI: ;Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: ; 95% CI: 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.26; 95% CI: ;Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: ; 95% CI: **- Severe acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.29; 95% CI: ;Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: ; 95% CI: 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.27; 95% CI: ;Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: ; 95% CI: 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 3.78; 95% CI: ;Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: ; 95% CI: <u>Headache</u> **- Asymptomatic/moderate acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.18; 95% CI: 0.92 – 1.51; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 0.97; 95% CI: 0.85 – 1.10 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.29; 95% CI: 0.87 – 1.92; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 0.86; 95% CI: 0.71 - 1.06 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.32; 95% CI: 0.88 – 1.98; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 0.86; 95% CI: 0.71 – 1.05 **- Severe acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.60; 95% CI: 1.90 – 3.55; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 2.03; 95% CI: 1.51 – 2.72 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.84; 95% CI: 1.72 – 4.68; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.50; 95% CI: 0.97 – 2.33

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 3.73; 95% CI: 2.31 – 6.02; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.47; 95% CI: 0.96 – 2.26 <u>Loss of concentration</u> **- Asymptomatic/moderate acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.26; 95% CI: 1.02 – 1.56; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 0.94; 95% CI: 0.83 – 1.06 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.67; 95% CI: 1.19 – 2.36; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.17; 95% CI: 0.96 – 1.41 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.23; 95% CI: 1.60 – 3.11; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.33; 95% CI: 1.10 – 1.61 **- Severe acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.88; 95% CI: 2.17 – 3.83; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 2.38; 95% CI: 1.83 – 3.08 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 3.68; 95% CI: 2.34 – 5.80; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 2.49; 95% CI: 1.68 – 3.69 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 7.41; 95% CI: 4.85 – 11.33; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 3.62; 95% CI: 2.46 – 5.32 <u>Sleep disorders</u> **- Asymptomatic/moderate acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 0.97; 95% CI: 0.77 – 1.22; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 0.80; 95% CI: 0.71 – 0.91 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.07; 95% CI: 0.75 – 1.54; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 0.94; 95% CI: 0.78 – 1.14 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 0.98; 95% CI: 0.70 – 1.39; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 0.99; 95% CI: 0.82 – 1.20 **- Severe acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.64; 95% CI: 1.98 – 3.51; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.55; 95% CI: 1.21 – 1.98 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.51; 95% CI: 1.60 – 3.93; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.68; 95% CI: 1.16 – 2.45 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.78; 95% CI: 1.82 – 4.24; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.55 ; 95% CI: 1.08 – 2.23 <u>Chest pain</u> **- Asymptomatic/moderate acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.13; 95% CI: 1.17 – 3.85; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.31; 95% CI: 1.10 – 1.58 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.76; 95% CI: 1.06 – 7.21; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.36; 95% CI: 1.02 – 1.80 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 3.50; 95% CI: 1.36 – 8.97; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.53; 95% CI: 1.16 - 2.03 **- Severe acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 3.31; 95% CI: 1.39 – 7.88; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 3.33; 95% CI: 2.59 – 4.29 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 15.42; 95% CI: 4.28 – 55.59; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 3.86; 95% CI: 2.61 – 5.71 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 19.88; 95% CI: 5.64 – 70.05; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 4.98; 95% CI: 3.43 – 7.25 <u>Cough</u> **- Asymptomatic/moderate acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.20; 95% CI: 0.73 – 1.99; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.13; 95% CI: 0.96 – 1.33 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 0.75; 95% CI: 0.33 – 1.71; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 0.91; 95% CI: 0.71 – 1.18 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.47; 95% CI: 0.69 – 3.11; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.06; 95% CI: 0.83 – 1.36 **- Severe acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 4.03; 95% CI: 2.32 – 7.01; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 2.09; 95% CI: 1.61 – 2.71 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.94; 95% CI: 1.23 – 7.01; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 2.07; 95% CI: 1.39 – 3.07

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 4.16; 95% CI: 1.85 – 9.36; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 2.36; 95% CI: 1.61 – 3.46 <u>Dyspnoea</u> **- Asymptomatic/moderate acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.39; 95% CI: 1.26 – 4.54; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.82; 95% CI: 1.50 – 2.21 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.53; 95% CI: 0.53 – 4.44; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.69; 95% CI: 1.25 – 2.28 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.07; 95% CI: 0.79 – 5.38; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.63; 95% CI: 1.23 – 2.18 **- Severe acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 18.55; 95% CI: 11.59 – 29.68; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 9.57; 95% CI: 7.53 – 12.16 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 16.96; 95% CI: 8.10 – 35.51; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 9.46; 95% CI: 6.55 – 13.67 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 16.64; 95% CI: 8.36 – 33.11; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 10.87; 95% CI: 7.62 – 15.50 <u>Palpitation</u> **- Asymptomatic/moderate acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.38; 95% CI: 0.85 – 2.22; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.29; 95% CI: 1.11 – 1.50 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.86; 95% CI: 0.88 – 3.93; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.36; 95% CI: 1.07 – 1.72 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.60; 95% CI: 0.77 – 3.31; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.21; 95% CI: 0.96 – 1.53 **- Severe acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 7.03; 95% CI: 4.66 – 10.62; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 3.64; 95% CI: 2.88 – 4.60 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 6.68; 95% CI: 3.46 – 12.90; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 3.48; 95% CI: 2.43 – 4.99 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 7.10; 95% CI: 3.84 – 13.13; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 3.65; 95% CI: 2.58 – 5.18 <u>Abdominal pain</u> **- Asymptomatic/moderate acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 0.75; 95% CI: 0.45 – 1.24; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 0.92; 95% CI: 0.80 – 1.07 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.30; 95% CI: 0.58 – 2.92; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 0.85; 95% CI: 0.68 – 1.07 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.32; 95% CI: 0.59 – 2.97; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.00; 95% CI: 0.80 – 1.26 **- Severe acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.89; 95% CI: 1.09 – 3.28; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.50; 95% CI: 1.17 – 1.91 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.12; 95% CI: 0.84 – 5.36; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.51; 95% CI: 1.04 – 2.20 40 - 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 3.83; 95% CI: 1.64 – 8.95; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.93; 95% CI: 1.35 – 2.77 <u>Diarrhoea</u> **- Asymptomatic/moderate acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.57; 95% CI: 1.08 – 2.28; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.08; 95% CI: 0.94 – 1.23 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.55; 95% CI: 0.84 – 2.85; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.06; 95% CI: 0.86 – 1.31 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 0.61; 95% CI: 0.31 – 1.21; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.03; 95% CI: 0.84 – 1.27 **- Severe acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.13; 95% CI: ;Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.38; 95% CI: 1.08 – 1.75 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.05; 95% CI: ;Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.52; 95% CI: 1.05 – 2.19

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.40; 95% CI: ;Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.63; 95% CI: 1.14 – 2.32 <u>Lack of appetite</u> **- Asymptomatic/moderate acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.13; 95% CI: 0.73 – 1.75; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 0.91; 95% CI: 0.78 – 1.06 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.77; 95% CI: 0.86 – 3.63; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 0.98; 95% CI: 0.77 – 1.25 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.73; 95% CI: 0.80 – 3.74; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.06; 95% CI: 0.84 – 1.36 **- Severe acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.95; 95% CI: 1.07 – 3.55; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.97; 95% CI: 1.55 – 2.50 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.07; 95% CI: 0.73 – 5.86; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.73; 95% CI: 1.19 – 2.52 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.99; 95% CI: 0.69 – 5.74; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 2.43; 95% CI: 1.69 – 3.49 <u>Nausea/vomiting</u> **- Asymptomatic/moderate acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.09; 95% CI: 0.46 – 2.58; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.07; 95% CI: 0.88 – 1.32 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.08; 95% CI: 0.53 – 8.11; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.10; 95% CI: 0.80 – 1.53 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.74; 95% CI: 0.39 – 7.71; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.06; 95% CI: 0.77 – 1.48 **- Severe acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 4.62; 95% CI: 2.23 – 9.85; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 2.04; 95% CI: 1.53 – 2.72 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.59; 95% CI: 0.67 – 10.08; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 2.11; 95% CI: 1.35 – 3.32 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.69; 95% CI: 0.66 – 11.01; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 2.78; 95% CI: 1.80 – 4.30 <u>Vertigo</u> **- Asymptomatic/moderate acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.09; 95% CI: 0.68 – 1.74; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.01; 95% CI: 0.88 – 1.17 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.50; 95% CI: 0.71 – 3.16; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.11; 95% CI: 0.89 – 1.39 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.28; 95% CI: 0.61 – 2.69; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.10; 95% CI: 0.89 – 1.37 **- Severe acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 2.95; 95% CI: 1.79 – 4.86; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 2.61; 95% CI: 2.06 – 3.32 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 4.33; 95% CI: 1.97 – 9.55; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 2.48; 95% CI: 1.72 – 3.58 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 6.21; 95% CI: 2.96 – 13.05; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 2.71; 95% CI: 1.90 – 3.86 <u>Arthralgia</u> **- Asymptomatic/moderate acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.01; 95% CI: 0.63 – 1.63; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 0.98; 95% CI: 0.84 – 1.15 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.25; 95% CI: 0.61 – 2.56; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.01; 95% CI: 0.79 – 1.29 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.33; 95% CI: 0.67 – 2.62; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 0.99; 95% CI: 0.78 – 1.25 **- Severe acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 3.23; 95% CI: 1.98 – 5.28; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 2.19; 95% CI: 1.72 – 2.79 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 4.00; 95% CI: 1.90 – 8.41; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.94; 95% CI: 1.34 – 2.80

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 3.20; 95% CI: 1.58 – 6.49; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 2.03; 95% CI: 1.42 – 2.90 Myalgia **- Asymptomatic/moderate acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.59; 95% CI: 1.00 – 2.53; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 0.87; 95% CI: 0.75 – 1.02 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.61; 95% CI: 0.79 – 3.26; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.01; 95% CI: 0.80 – 1.28 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.38; 95% CI: 0.70 – 2.72; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.13; 95% CI: 0.89 – 1.42 **- Severe acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 3.81; 95% CI: 2.19 – 6.61; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.91; 95% CI: 1.50 – 2.44 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 5.00; 95% CI: 2.19 – 11.41; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.91; 95% CI: 1.32 – 2.76 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 4.44; 95% CI: 2.01 – 9.82; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 2.31; 95% CI: 1.62 – 3.30 Sore throat **- Asymptomatic/moderate acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 0.73; 95% CI: 0.31 – 1.74; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.08; 95% CI: 0.92 – 1.26 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.60; 95% CI: 0.43 – 5.89; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.00; 95% CI: 0.78 – 1.28 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 1.55; 95% CI: 0.41 – 5.82; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 0.97; 95% CI: 0.75 – 1.24 **- Severe acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 0.98; 95% CI: 0.26 – 3.73; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.45; 95% CI: 1.11 – 1.89 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 3.72; 95% CI: 0.52 – 26.63; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.36; 95% CI: 0.90 – 2.06 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 4.20; 95% CI: 0.60 – 29.41; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 1.79; 95% CI: 1.20 – 2.67 Anosmia/ageusia **- Asymptomatic/moderate acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 47.17; 95% CI: 31.71 – 70.18; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 14.26; 95% CI: 11.67 – 17.42 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 42.64; 95% CI: 23.18 – 78.44; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 16.18; 95% CI: 11.88 – 22.04 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 25.73; 95% CI: 14.35 – 46.16; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 13.29; 95% CI: 9.84 – 17.95 **- Severe acute COVID-19:** 18 – 24 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 94.98; 95% CI: 59.43 – 151.80; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 26.86; 95% CI: 20.19 – 35.74 25 – 39 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 56.56; 95% CI: 27.29 – 117.21; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 23.72; 95% CI: 15.25 – 36.90 40 – 61 years: Daily symptoms: OR: 43.22; 95% CI: 21.74 – 85.94; Daily and or occasional symptoms: OR: 23.91; 95% CI: 15.68 – 36.46
Kostev et al.[58] Population: Those who attended a general practitioner (GP) with a COVID-19 diagnosis n = 51,630	**Analysis:** Association between predefined variables and post-covid-19 condition in the 12 months after the diagnosis of COVID-19 in patients followed in general practices in Germany. **Method:** Multivariable logistic regression (adjusted for age, sex and comorbidities). **- Age (in years):** 18–30: 1 (Reference) 31–45: OR: 1.40; 95% CI: 1.20 – 1.64; p <0.001 46–60: OR: 2.10; 95% CI: 1.81 – 2.45; p <0.001 61–70: OR: 1.81; 95% CI: 1.49 – 2.21; p <0.001

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	>70: OR: 1.54; 95% CI: 1.23 – 1.92; p <0.001 **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 1.23; 95% CI: 1.16 – 1.33; p <0.001 **- Comorbidities (Present in at least 3% of patients in the 12 Months before the index date):** Asthma: OR: 1.38; 95% CI: 1.19 – 1.59; p <0.001 Reaction to severe stress, and adjustment disorders: OR: 1.24; 95% CI: 1.10 – 1.41; p <0.001 Somatoform disorders: OR: 1.23; 95% CI: 1.07 – 1.40; p <0.001 Sleep disorders: OR: 1.21; 95% CI: 1.06 – 1.39; p <0.005 Lipid metabolism disorder: OR: 1.17; 95% CI: 1.04 – 1.33; p = 0.009 Osteoarthritis: OR: 1.17; 95% CI: 1.02 – 1.33; p = 0.023 Purine and pyrimidine metabolism disorder: OR: 1.17; 95% CI: 0.97 – 1.42; p = 0.098 Migraine: OR: 1.16; 95% CI: 0.97 – 1.36; p = 0.075 Vitamin D deficiency: OR: 1.15; 95% CI: 0.97 – 1.37; p = 0.106 Chronic sinusitis: OR: 1.13; 95% CI: 0.99 – 1.29; p = 0.076 Anxiety disorders: OR: 1.13; 95% CI: 0.96 – 1.33; p = 0.152 Shoulder lesions: OR: 1.12; 95% CI: 0.97 – 1.29; p = 0.116 Mononeuropathies: OR: 1.11; 95% CI: 0.95 – 1.30; p = 0.189 Thyroid gland disorders: OR: 1.10; 95% CI: 0.98 – 1.23; p = 0.103 Overweight and obesity: OR: 1.09; 95% CI: 0.95 – 1.26; p = 0.207 Varicose vein: OR: 1.08; 95% CI: 0.95 – 1.25; p = 0.358 Heart disease: OR: 1.08; 95% CI: 0.91 – 1.28; p = 0.383 Cancer: OR: 1.02; 95% CI: 0.84 – 1.24; p = 0.842 Diseases of oesophagus, stomach, and duodenum: OR: 1.01; 95% CI: 0.91 – 1.13; p = 0.845 Hypertension: OR: 1.01; 95% CI: 0.90 – 1.14; p = 0.886 Vasomotor and allergic rhinitis: OR: 1.01; 95% CI: 0.86 – 1.18; p = 0.944 Spondylosis: OR: 0.97; 95% CI: 0.82 – 1.13; p = 0.658 Nicotine dependence: OR: 0.96; 95% CI: 0.78 – 1.19; p = 0.705 Depression: OR: 0.95; 95% CI: 0.84 – 1.08; p = 0.433 Chronic kidney disease and kidney failure: OR: 0.94; 95% CI: 0.74 – 1.19; p = 0.592 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: OR: 0.89; 95% CI: 0.76 – 1.04; p = 0.150 Iron deficiency anaemia: OR: 0.89; 95% CI: 0.75 – 1.07; p = 0.228 Diabetes mellitus: OR: 0.85; 95% CI: 0.73 – 0.99; p = 0.048
Meza-Torres et al.[48] Population: Those with a previous COVID-19 infection identified from the primary care sentinel cohort (PCSC) of the Oxford–Royal College of General Practitioners Research and Surveillance Centre	**Analysis:** Change in symptoms in the hospitalised and community groups before and after developing long COVID for people presenting with COVID-19 infection in the primary care sentinel cohort in England between March 1, 2020, and April 1, 2021 (n = 7,609). **Method:** Univariate logistic regression **- Central nervous system:** LC hospitalised: OR: 1.64; 95% CI: 1.2 - 2.24; LC Community: OR: 2.44; 95% CI: 2.09 - 2.86 Memory loss and confusion: LC hospitalised: OR: 5.02; 95% CI: 0.58 - 43.32; LC Community: OR: 3.51; 95% CI: 1.15 - 10.71 Difficulty concentrating: LC hospitalised: OR: Infinite; LC Community: OR: 11.73; 95% CI: 3.62 - 38.01

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
Population further split into those with a COVID-19 infection only; those who developed LC, were referred to a LC service or had a symptom score suggestive of LC; and those who were hospitalised/not hospitalised with acute COVID-19 n = varies depending on analysis	Loss of smell: LC hospitalised: OR: 2.0; 95% CI: 0.5 - 8.06; LC Community: OR: 7.46; 95% CI: 4.23 - 13.17 Trouble sleeping: LC hospitalised: OR: 2.36; 95% CI: 1.08 - 5.16; LC Community: OR: 2.43; 95% CI: 1.43 - 4.13 Headache: LC hospitalised: OR: 1.31; 95% CI: 0.85 - 2.01; LC Community: OR: 1.98; 95% CI: 1.63 - 2.41 Loss of taste: LC hospitalised: OR: 6.02; 95% CI: 0.73 - 50.02; LC Community: OR: 8.65; 95% CI: 3.44 - 21.74 Vertigo and dizziness: LC hospitalised: OR: 1.9; 95% CI: 1.03 - 3.48; LC Community: OR: 2.1; 95% CI: 1.56 - 2.82 - **Respiratory:** LC hospitalised: OR: 2.93; 95% CI: 2.32 - 3.71; LC Community: OR: 2.95; 95% CI: 2.62 - 3.32 Sore throat: LC hospitalised: OR: 0.36; 95% CI: 0.21 - 0.62; LC Community: OR: 0.93; 95% CI: 0.68 - 1.27 Shortness of breath: LC hospitalised: OR: 15.83; 95% CI: 9.51 - 26.35; LC Community: OR: 5.24; 95% CI: 4.39 - 6.25 Cough OR: LC hospitalised: OR: 1.69; 95% CI: 1.23 - 2.31; LC Community: OR: 2.29; 95% CI: 1.96 - 2.68 - **Cardiovascular:** LC hospitalised: OR: 2.6; 95% CI: 1.82 - 3.69; LC Community: OR: 2.88; 95% CI: 2.41 - 3.43 Palpitations: LC hospitalised: OR: 2.93; 95% CI: 1.36 - 6.29; LC Community: OR: 3.42; 95% CI: 2.35 - 4.96 Chest pain: LC hospitalised: OR: 2.68; 95% CI: 1.81 - 3.96; LC Community: OR: 2.69; 95% CI: 2.21 - 3.28 - **General:** LC hospitalised: OR: 2.09; 95% CI: 1.56 - 2.8; LC Community: OR: 3.44; 95% CI: 3 - 3.95 Weakness and tiredness: LC hospitalised: OR: 3.86; 95% CI: 2.51 - 5.95; LC Community: OR: 7.16; 95% CI: 5.88 - 8.71 Fever: LC hospitalised: OR: 1.83; 95% CI: 0.87 - 3.86; LC Community: OR: 2.21; 95% CI: 1.55 - 3.14 Muscle aches: LC hospitalised: OR: 3.04; 95% CI: 1.36 - 6.79; LC Community: OR: 3.72; 95% CI: 2.51 - 5.5 Abdominal pain: LC hospitalised: OR: 0.92; 95% CI: 0.59 - 1.45; LC Community: OR: 1.13; 95% CI: 0.91 - 1.4 - **Gastrointestinal:** LC hospitalised: OR: 1.99; 95% CI: 1.2 - 3.31; LC Community: OR: 2.65; 95% CI: 1.98 - 3.56 Nausea and vomiting: LC hospitalised: OR: 3.33; 95% CI: 1.43 - 7.73; LC Community: OR: 2.69; 95% CI: 1.71 - 4.22 Loss of appetite: LC hospitalised: OR: 3.01; 95% CI: 0.6 - 15.01; LC Community: OR: 3.9; 95% CI: 1.89 - 8.06 Diarrhoea: LC hospitalised: OR: 1.57; 95% CI: 0.84 - 2.95; LC Community: OR: 2.34; 95% CI: 1.55 - 3.53 - **Mental health:** LC hospitalised: OR: 2.21; 95% CI: 1.64 - 2.96; LC Community: OR: 1.36; 95% CI: 1.21 - 1.53 Worry and anxiety: LC hospitalised: OR: 2.59; 95% CI: 1.71 - 3.9); LC Community: OR:1.52; 95% CI: 1.3 - 1.78 Low mood and not enjoying anything: LC hospitalised: OR: 1.76; 95% CI: 1.26 - 2.45; LC Community: 1.35; 95% CI: 1.16 - 1.58 **Analysis:** Associations with long COVID among people with COVID-19 infection becoming diagnosed in the primary care sentinel cohort in England (March 1, 2020, to April 1, 2021; n = 416,505, cases evaluated n = 7,623). **Method:** Multivariate logistic regression (all covariates were included in a 3-step backward elimination using thresholds of α levels of .20, .10, and .05 in each step respectively, where a 2-sided α value of .05 was considered statistically significant. Age and sex were forced into the model at each step). - **Age:** OR: 1.05; 95% CI: 1.04 - 1.05; p <0.001 - **Sex:** Female: 1 (Reference) Male: OR: 0.9; 95% CI: 0.85 - 0.94; p <0.001 - **Deprivation:** Least deprived: 1 (Reference) Most deprived Q1 -3: OR: 0.94; 0.90 – 0.99; p = 0.01 - **Population density:** City: 1 (Reference)

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	Conurbation: OR: 1.46; 95% CI: 1.39 - 1.53; p <0.001 - **Depression:** OR: 1.55; 95% CI: 1.47 – 1.64; p <0.001 - **Anxiety:** OR: 1.35; 95% CI: 1.28 - 1.43; p <0.001 - **Asthma:** OR: 1.28; 95% CI: 1.21 - 1.35; p <0.001 - **CKD**: OR: 0.76; 95% CI: 0.67 - 0.87; p <0.001 - **Type 2 diabetes:** OR: 1.18; 95% CI: 1.07 - 1.29; p <0.001 - **Eczema:** OR: 1.06; 95% CI: 1.0 - 1.12; p = 0.03 - **Cambridge Multimorbidity Score:** OR: 0.54; 95% CI: 0.52 – 0.56; p <0.001 - **ICU admission:** OR: 5.74; 95% CI: 5.02 - 6.53; p <0.001 **Analysis:** Associations with long COVID acquired after hospitalization (Cases of hospitalisation: n = 7,623; cases evaluated: n = 1,307). **Method:** Multivariate logistic regression (all covariates were included in a 3-step backward elimination using thresholds of α levels of .20, .10, and .05 in each step respectively, where a 2-sided α value of .05 was considered statistically significant. Age and sex were forced into the model at each step). - **Age:** OR: 1.01 (1.0 - 1.02); p <0.01 - **Sex:** Female: 1 (Reference) Male: OR: 1.43 (1.25 - 1.64); p <0.001 - **Deprivation:** Least deprived: 1 (Reference) Most deprived (Q1 -3): 1.42 (1.24 – 1.63); p <0.001 - **Ethnicity:** White: 1 (Reference) Non-White: OR: 1.78 (1.50 – 2.12); p <0.001 - Obesity: OR: 2.18; 95% CI: 1.91 – 2.49; p <0.001 - **Depression:** OR: 0.84; 95% CI: 0.73 – 0.96; p = 0.01 - **Asthma:** OR: 1.27; 95% CI: 1.10 - 1.47; p <0.01 - **CKD:** OR: 1.44; 95% CI: 1.08 – 1.9; p = 0.01 - **Type 2 diabetes**: OR: 1.66; 95% CI: 1.35 – 2.02; p <0.001 - **Cambridge Multimorbidity Score:** OR: 1.41; 95% CI: 1.26 – 1.57; p <0.001 **Analysis:** Risk factors associated with all-cause mortality in people with long COVID (Cases of all-cause mortality: n = 7,623; cases evaluated: n = 23). **Method:** Multivariate logistic regression (all covariates were included in a 3-step backward elimination using thresholds of α levels of .20, .10, and .05 in each step respectively, where a 2-sided α value of .05 was considered statistically significant. Age and sex were forced into the model at each step). - **Age:** OR: 1.08 (1.02 - 1.14); p <0.01 - **Sex:**

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	Female: 1 (Reference) Male: OR: 3.32 (1.32 – 9.24); p = 0.01 **- Population:** City: 1 (Reference) Conurbation: OR: 0.38; 95% CI: 0.12 – 0.99; p = 0.07 **- Cambridge Multimorbidity Score:** OR: 2.11; 95% CI: 1.34 – 3.28; p <0.001 **- Any vaccine dose at any time:** OR: 0.1; 95% CI: 0.03 – 0.35; p <0.001
Perlis et al.[57] Population: Adults > 18 years old with a previous COVID-19 diagnosis n = 16,091	**Analysis:** Development of long COVID among individuals testing positive for COVID-19 **Method:** Multiple logistic regression (extended model to adjust for vaccination status and predominant variant at month of infection, along with sex, age, education, income, ethnicity, urbanicity and region). **- Age:** OR: 1.16; 95% CI: 1.13 - 1.20; p <0.001 **- Gender:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 1.95; 95% CI: 1.75 - 2.16; p <0.001 **- Income ($):** <25000: 1 (Reference) 25,000-74,999: OR: 0.94; 95% CI: 0.85 - 1.06; p = 0.32 75000-149999: OR: 0.80; 95% CI: 0.69 - 0.91; p = 0.001 ≥150 000: OR: 0.76; 95% CI: 0.62 - 0.93; p = 0.01 **- Education:** High school or less: 1 (Reference) Some college: OR: 1.17; 95% CI: 1.05 - 1.31; p = 0.01 Bachelor's degree: OR: 0.90; 95% CI: 0.79 - 1.03; p = 0.03 Graduate degree: OR: 0.68; 95% CI: 0.57 - 0.80; p <0.001 **- Race:** Asian: 1 (Reference) Black: OR: 1.03; 95% CI: 0.76 - 1.41; p = 0.84 Hispanic: OR: 1.35; 95% CI: 1.01 - 1.81; p = 0.04 Other category: OR: 1.81; 95% CI: 1.28 - 2.59; p <0.001 White: OR: 1.62; 95% CI: 1.25 - 2.13; p <0.001 **- Urbanicity:** Rural: 1 (Reference) Suburban: OR: 0.99; 95% CI: 0.88 - 1.12; p = 0.93 Urban: OR: 0.76; 95% CI: 0.65 - 0.88; p <0.001 **- Region:** Northeast: 1 (Reference) Midwest: OR: 1.10; 95% CI: 0.95 - 1.28; p = 0.20 South: OR: 1.08; 95% CI: 0.94 - 1.24; p = 0.31 West: OR: 1.06; 95% CI: 0.90 - 1.24; p = 0.50

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	- Prior vaccinations: None: 1 (Reference) Partial: OR: 0.93; 95% CI: 0.69 - 1.25; p = 0.64 Complete: OR: 0.72; 95% CI: 0.60 - 0.86; p <0.001 **- Predominant variant:** Ancestral: 1 (Reference) Epsilon: OR: 0.81; 95% CI: 0.69 - 0.95; p = 0.01 Alpha: OR: 0.89; 95% CI: 0.73 - 1.07; p = 0.21 Delta: OR: 1.10; 95% CI: 0.96 - 1.25; p = 0.18 Omicron: OR: 0.77; 95% CI: 0.64 - 0.92; p = 0.01
Peter et al.[63]	**Analysis:** Prevalence ratios for new symptom clusters. **Method:** Mutually adjusted <u>Any</u> - Age, per 10 years: PR:1.00; 95% CI:0.99 to 1.0 - Sex Male (ref.) Female: PR: 1.20; 95% CI: 1.16 to 1.24 - University entrance qualification Yes (ref.) No: PR: 1.02; 95% CI: 0.99 to 1.06 - Smoking status, N (%) Never (ref.) Former: PR: 1.07; 95% CI: 1.04 to 1.11 Current: PR: 1.06; 95% CI: 1.01 to 1.11 - BMI, per 5 kg/m²: PR: 1.02; 95% CI: 1.01 to 1.03 - Time since positive PCR, per month: PR: 1.00; 95% CI: 0.99 to 1.01 - Treatment of acute SARS-CoV-2 infection No medical care (ref.) Outpatient care: PR: 1.36 ; 95% CI: 1.33 to 1.40 Inpatient care: PR: 1.41; 95% CI: 1.34 to 1.48 - Pre-existing conditions Musculoskeletal disorders: PR: 1.12; 95% CI: 1.09 to 1.16 Cardiovascular disorders: PR: 1.07; 95% CI: 1.03 to 1.11 Neurological or sensory disorders: PR: 1.04; 95% CI: 1.01 to 1.08 Metabolic disorders: PR: 1.05; 95% CI: 1.02 to 1.09 Mental disorders: PR: 1.10; 95% CI: 1.06 to 1.14 Respiratory diseases: PR: 1.06; 95% CI: 1.02 to 1.10 Dermatological diseases: PR: 1.03; 95% CI: 0.99 to 1.08 Cancer: PR: 1.02; 95% CI: 0.95 to 1.09

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	Fatigue - Age, per 10 years: PR: 1.04; 95% CI: 1.01 to 1.06 - Sex Male (ref.) Female: PR: 1.27; 95% CI: 1.21 to 1.34 - University entrance qualification Yes (ref.) No: PR: 1.05; 95% CI: 1.00 to 1.11 - Smoking status, N (%) Never (ref.) Former: PR: 1.10; 95% CI: 1.04 to 1.17 Current: PR: 1.17; 95% CI: 1.08 to 1.26 - BMI, per 5 kg/m²: PR: 1.05; 95% CI: 1.03 to 1.07 - Time since positive PCR, per month: PR: 1.00; 95% CI: 0.98 to 1.01 - Treatment of acute SARS-CoV-2 infection No medical care (ref.) Outpatient care: PR: 1.79; 95% CI: 1.70 to 1.88 Inpatient care: PR: 1.89; 95% CI: 1.73 to 2.07 - Pre-existing conditions Musculoskeletal disorders: PR: 1.17; 95% CI: 1.11 to 1.23 Cardiovascular disorders: PR: 1.11; 95% CI: 1.04 to 1.18 Neurological or sensory disorders: PR: 1.05; 95% CI: 0.99 to 1.12 Metabolic disorders: PR: 1.12; 95% CI: 1.05 to 1.19 Mental disorder: PR: 1.16; 95% CI: 1.09 to 1.24 Respiratory diseases: PR: 1.15; 95% CI: 1.08 to 1.22 Dermatological diseases: PR: 1.01; 95% CI: 0.94 to 1.08 Cancer: PR: 0.97; 95% CI: 0.86 to 1.10 Neurocognitive impairment - Age, per 10 years: PR: 1.04; 95% CI: 1.01 to 1.06 - Sex Male (ref.) Female: PR: 1.32; 95% CI: 1.24 to 1.40 - University entrance qualification Yes (ref.) No: PR: 1.02; 95% CI: 0.96 to 1.08 - Smoking status, N (%) Never (ref.) Former: PR: 1.18; 95% CI: 1.11 to 1.25

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	Current: PR: 1.11; 95% CI: 1.01 to 1.22 - BMI, per 5 kg/m²: PR: 1.04; 95% CI: 1.02 to 1.07 - Time since positive PCR, per month: PR: 1.01; 95% CI: 0.99 to 1.03 - Treatment of acute SARS-CoV-2 infection No medical care (ref.) Outpatient care: PR: 1.87; 95% CI: 1.76 to 1.98 Inpatient care: PR: 1.93; 95% CI: 1.74 to 2.14 - Pre-existing conditions Musculoskeletal disorders: PR: 1.20; 95% CI: 1.13 to 1.27 Cardiovascular disorders: PR: 1.04; 95% CI: 0.97 to 1.12 Neurological or sensory disorders: PR: 1.12; 95% CI: 1.05 to 1.20 Metabolic disorders: PR: 1.12; 95% CI: 1.05 to 1.20 Mental disorders: PR: 1.19; 95% CI: 1.11 to 1.28 Respiratory diseases: PR: 1.12; 95% CI: 1.04 to 1.20 Dermatological diseases: PR: 1.04; 95% CI: 0.96 to 1.13 Cancer: PR: 1.03; 95% CI: 0.91 to 1.18 <u>Chest Symptoms</u> - Age, per 10 years: PR: 0.98; 95% CI: 0.96 to 1.00 - Sex Male (ref.) Female: PR: 1.27; 95% CI: 1.19 to 1.35 - University entrance qualification Yes (ref.) No: PR: 1.08; 95% CI: 1.02 to 1.15 - Smoking status, N (%) Never (ref.) Former: PR: 1.14; 95% CI: 1.07 to 1.22 Current: PR: 1.17; 95% CI: 1.06 to 1.28 - BMI, per 5 kg/m²: PR: 1.10; 95% CI: 1.07 to 1.13 - Time since positive PCR, per month: PR: 1.00; 95% CI: 0.98 to 1.02 - Treatment of acute SARS-CoV-2 infection No medical care (ref.) Outpatient care: PR: 1.83; 95% CI: 1.72 to 1.95 Inpatient care: PR: 1.96; 95% CI: 1.75 to 2.18 - Pre-existing conditions Musculoskeletal disorders: PR: 1.24; 95% CI: 1.16 to 1.32 Cardiovascular disorders: PR: 1.14; 95% CI: 1.06 to 1.23 Neurological or sensory disorders: PR: 1.13; 95% CI: 1.05 to 1.21 Metabolic disorders: PR: 1.09; 95% CI: 1.02 to 1.17

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	Mental disorders: PR: 1.11; 95% CI: 1.02 to 1.19 Respiratory diseases: PR: 1.09 1.01 to 1.18 Dermatological diseases: PR: 1.03; 95% CI: 0.95 to 1.12 Cancer: PR: 0.99; 95% CI: 0.85 to 1.14 <u>Smell or taste disorder</u> - Age, per 10 years: PR: .94; 95% CI: 0.92 to 0.97 - Sex Male (ref.) Female: PR: 1.25; 95% CI: 1.16 to 1.35 - University entrance qualification Yes (ref.) No: PR: 1.03; 95% CI: 0.96 to 1.11 - Smoking status, N (%) Never (ref.) Former: PR: 1.05; 95% CI: 0.97 to 1.14 Current : PR:1.03; 95% CI: 0.92 to 1.16 - BMI, per 5 kg/m²: PR: 1.00; 95% CI: 0.96 to 1.03 - Time since positive PCR, per month: PR: 1.04; 95% CI: 1.02 to 1.07 - Treatment of acute SARS-CoV-2 infection No medical care (ref.) Outpatient care: PR: 1.33; 95% CI: 1.22 to 1.44 Inpatient care: PR: 1.23; 95% CI: 1.02 to 1.48 - Pre-existing conditions Musculoskeletal disorders: PR: 1.22; 95% CI: 1.13 to 1.32 Cardiovascular disorders: PR: 1.04; 95% CI: 0.94 to 1.15 Neurological or sensory disorders: PR: 1.06; 95% CI: 0.97 to 1.16 Metabolic disorders: PR: 1.07; 95% CI: 0.98 to 1.18 Mental disorders: PR: 1.08; 95% CI: 0.98 to 1.19 Respiratory diseases: PR: 0.91; 95% CI: 0.82 to 1.01 Dermatological diseases: PR: 1.07; 95% CI: 0.96 to 1.19 Cancer: PR: 1.08; 95% CI: 0.91 to 1.30 <u>Anxiety/Depression</u> - Age, per 10 years: PR: 1.05; 95% CI: 1.01 to 1.08 - Sex Male (ref.) Female: PR: 1.32; 95% CI: 1.22 to 1.44 - University entrance qualification Yes (ref.)

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	No: PR: 1.03; 95% CI: 0.96 to 1.12 - Smoking status, N (%) Never (ref.) Former: PR: 1.11; 95% CI: 1.02 to 1.21 Current: PR: 1.22; 95% CI: 1.08 to 1.38 - BMI, per 5 kg/m²: PR: 1.02; 95% CI: 0.99 to 1.06 - Time since positive PCR, per month: PR: 1.00; 95% CI: 0.98 to 1.03 - Treatment of acute SARS-CoV-2 infection No medical care (ref.) Outpatient care: PR: 2.05; 95% CI: 1.89 to 2.22 Inpatient care: PR: 2.17; 95% CI: 1.87 to 2.52 - Pre-existing conditions Musculoskeletal disorders: PR: 1.24; 95% CI: 1.14 to 1.34 Cardiovascular disorders: PR: 1.05; 95% CI: 0.95 to 1.16 Neurological or sensory disorders: PR: 1.05; 95% CI: 0.95 to 1.15 Metabolic disorders: PR: 1.06; 95% CI: 0.96 to 1.16 Mental disorders: PR: 0.91; 95% CI: 0.81 to 1.01 Respiratory diseases: PR: 1.04; 95% CI: 0.94 to 1.15 Dermatological diseases: PR: 1.10; 95% CI: 0.98 to 1.22 Cancer: PR: 0.87; 95% CI: 0.71 to 1.07 <u>Headache/dizziness</u> - Age, per 10 years: PR: 0.99; 95% CI: 0.96 to 1.02 - Sex Male (ref.) Female: PR: 1.32; 95% CI: 1.21 to 1.44 - University entrance qualification Yes (ref.) No: PR: 1.11; 95% CI: 1.03 to 1.21 - Smoking status, N (%) Never (ref.) Former: PR: 1.14; 95% CI: 1.04 to 1.24 Current: PR: 1.24; 95% CI: 1.09 to 1.40 - BMI, per 5 kg/m²: PR: 1.04; 95% CI: 1.01 to 1.08 - Time since positive PCR, per month: PR: 0.99; 95% CI: 0.97 to 1.02 - Treatment of acute SARS-CoV-2 infection No medical care (ref.) Outpatient care: PR: 1.94; 95% CI: 1.78 to 2.11 Inpatient care: PR: 2.10; 95% CI: 1.79 to 2.46 - Pre-existing conditions

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	Musculoskeletal disorders: PR: 1.29; 95% CI: 1.18 to 1.40 Cardiovascular disorders: PR: 1.02; 95% CI: 0.92 to 1.13 Neurological or sensory disorders: PR: 0.99; 95% CI: 0.89 to 1.09 Metabolic disorders: PR: 1.13; 95% CI: 1.03 to 1.25 Mental disorders: PR: 1.17; 95% CI: 1.05 to 1.30 Respiratory diseases: PR: 1.10; 95% CI: 0.99 to 1.22 Dermatological diseases: PR: 0.92; 95% CI: 0.82 to 1.04 Cancer: PR: 0.95; 95% CI: 0.77 to 1.17 <u>Musculoskeletal pain</u> - Age, per 10 years: PR: 1.20; 95% CI: 1.16 to 1.25 - Sex Male (ref.) Female: PR: 1.36; 95% CI: 1.24 to 1.49 - University entrance qualification Yes (ref.) No: PR: 1.13; 95% CI: 1.03 to 1.24 - Smoking status, N (%) Never (ref.) Former: PR: 1.07; 95% CI: 0.97 to 1.18 Current: PR: 1.37; 95% CI: 1.20 to 1.56 - BMI, per 5 kg/m²: PR: 1.08; 95% CI: 1.04 to 1.12 - Time since positive PCR, per month: PR: 0.99; 95% CI: 0.97 to 1.02 - Treatment of acute SARS-CoV-2 infection No medical care (ref.) Outpatient care: PR: 2.16; 95% CI: 1.97 to 2.37 Inpatient care: PR: 2.17; 95% CI: 1.83 to 2.56 - Pre-existing conditions Musculoskeletal disorders: PR: 1.21; 95% CI: 1.10 to 1.32 Cardiovascular disorders: PR: 1.13; 95% CI: 1.02 to 1.25 Neurological or sensory disorders: PR: 1.10; 95% CI: 0.99 to 1.22 Metabolic disorders: PR: 1.09; 95% CI: 0.98 to 1.21 Mental disorders: PR: 1.18; 95% CI: 1.06 to 1.32 Respiratory diseases: PR: 1.05; 95% CI: 0.94 to 1.18 Dermatological diseases: PR: 0.97; 95% CI: 0.85 to 1.11 Cancer: PR: 1.13; 95% CI: 0.94 to 1.37 <u>Upper respiratory symptoms</u> - Age, per 10 years: PR: 1.12; 95% CI: 1.07 to 1.16 - Sex

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	Male (ref.) Female: PR: 1.14; 95% CI: 1.03 to 1.26 - University entrance qualification Yes (ref.) No: PR: 1.17; 95% CI: 1.06 to 1.30 - Smoking status, N (%) Never (ref.) Former: PR: 0.93; 95% CI: 0.83 to 1.04 Current: PR: 1.28; 95% CI: 1.11 to 1.49 - BMI, per 5 kg/m²: PR: 1.09; 95% CI: 1.04 to 1.14 - Time since positive PCR, per month: PR: 0.98; 95% CI: 0.95 to 1.01 - Treatment of acute SARS-CoV-2 infection No medical care (ref.) Outpatient care: PR: 2.07; 95% CI: 1.86 to 2.29 Inpatient care: PR: 1.79; 95% CI: 1.46 to 2.20 - Pre-existing conditions Musculoskeletal disorders: PR: 1.29; 95% CI: 1.16 to 1.43 Cardiovascular disorders: PR: 1.15; 95% CI: 1.02 to 1.29 Neurological or sensory disorders: PR: 1.14; 95% CI 1.01 to 1.28 Metabolic disorders: PR: 1.07; 95% CI 0.95 to 1.21 Mental disorders: PR: 1.11; 95% CI 0.97 to 1.26 Respiratory diseases: PR: 1.17; 95% CI 1.03 to 1.33 Dermatological diseases: PR: 1.06; 95% CI 0.92 to 1.22 Cancer: PR: 1.08; 95% CI: 0.86 to 1.34 <u>Rash/paresthesia</u> - Age, per 10 years: PR: 1.10; 95% CI: 1.04 to 1.15 - Sex Male (ref.) Female: PR: 1.36; 95% CI: 1.20 to 1.54 - University entrance qualification Yes (ref.) No: PR: 0.88; 95% CI: 0.78 to 0.99 - Smoking status, N (%) Never (ref.) Former: PR: 1.20; 95% CI: 1.05 to 1.37 Current: PR: 1.41; 95% CI: 1.17 to 1.70 - BMI, per 5 kg/m²: PR: 1.08; 95% CI: 1.02 to 1.14 - Time since positive PCR, per month: PR: 1.01; 95% CI: 0.98 to 1.05 - Treatment of acute SARS-CoV-2 infection

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	No medical care (ref.) Outpatient care: PR: 2.08; 95% CI: 1.82 to 2.37 Inpatient care: PR: 3.03; 95% CI: 2.45 to 3.74 - Pre-existing conditions Musculoskeletal disorders: PR: 1.13; 95% CI: 0.99 to 1.29 Cardiovascular disorders: PR: 1.02; 95% CI: 0.87 to 1.19 Neurological or sensory disorders: PR: 1.25; 95% CI: 1.08 to 1.44 Metabolic disorders: PR: 1.17; 95% CI: 1.01 to 1.35 Mental disorders: PR: 1.18; 95% CI: 1.01 to 1.38 Respiratory diseases: PR: 1.16; 95% CI: 0.99 to 1.36 Dermatological diseases: PR: 1.17; 95% CI: 0.99 to 1.37 Cancer: PR: 0.81; 95% CI: 0.59 to 1.12 <u>Hair loss</u> - Age, per 10 years: PR: 0.97; 95% CI: 0.92 to 1.03 - Sex Male (ref.) Female: PR: 4.77; 95% CI: 3.86 to 5.90 - University entrance qualification Yes (ref.) No: PR: 1.12; 95% CI: 0.97 to 1.30 - Smoking status, N (%) Never (ref.) Former: PR: 0.99; 95% CI: 0.84 to 1.17 Current: PR: 1.02; 95% CI: 0.81 to 1.30 - BMI, per 5 kg/m²: PR: 1.07; 95% CI: 1.01 to 1.13 - Time since positive PCR, per month: PR: 0.88; 95% CI: 0.84 to 0.92 - Treatment of acute SARS-CoV-2 infection No medical care (ref.) Outpatient care: PR: 2.24; 95% CI: 1.93 to 2.61 Inpatient care: PR: 4.06; 95% CI: 3.22 to 5.11 - Pre-existing conditions Musculoskeletal disorders: PR: 1.07; 95% CI: 0.91 to 1.25 Cardiovascular disorders: PR: 1.17; 95% CI: 0.97 to 1.41 Neurological or sensory disorders: PR: 1.02; 95% CI: 0.85 to 1.23 Metabolic disorders: PR: 1.19; 95% CI: 1.01 to 1.41 Mental disorders: PR: 1.09; 95% CI: 0.90 to 1.32 Respiratory diseases: PR: 0.94; 95% CI: 0.76 to 1.14 Dermatological diseases: PR: 1.10; 95% CI:0.90 to 1.35 Cancer: PR: 0.88; 95% CI: 0.62 to 1.27

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	Abdominal Symptoms - Age, per 10 years: PR: 1.02; 95% CI: 0.95 to 1.09 - Sex Male (ref.) Female: PR: 1.35; 95% CI: 1.13 to 1.61 - University entrance qualification Yes (ref.) No: PR: 1.17; 95% CI: 0.99 to 1.39 - Smoking status, N (%) Never (ref.) Former: PR: 1.03; 95% CI: 0.86 to 1.24 Current: PR: 1.08; 95% CI: 0.83 to 1.42 - BMI, per 5 kg/m²: PR: 0.98; 95% CI: 0.90 to 1.07 - Time since positive PCR, per month: PR: 0.98; 95% CI: 0.93 to 1.03 - Treatment of acute SARS-CoV-2 infection No medical care (ref.) Outpatient care: PR: 2.41; 95% CI: 2.02 to 2.88 Inpatient care: PR: 2.74; 95% CI: 1.98 to 3.78 - Pre-existing conditions Musculoskeletal disorders: PR: 1.22; 95% CI: 1.02 to 1.46 Cardiovascular disorders: PR: 1.22; 95% CI: 1.00 to 1.49 Neurological or sensory disorders: PR: 1.03; 95% CI: 0.84 to 1.27 Metabolic disorders: PR: 1.19; 95% CI: 0.97 to 1.45 Mental disorders: PR: 1.31; 95% CI: 1.06 to 1.62 Respiratory diseases: PR: 0.99; 95% CI: 0.79 to 1.24 Dermatological diseases: PR: 0.89; 95% CI: 0.69 to 1.15 Cancer: PR: 1.10; 95% CI: 0.75 to 1.61 Nausea/vomiting - Age, per 10 years: PR: 1.01; 95% CI: 0.92 to 1.10 - Sex Male (ref.) Female: PR: 2.02; 95% CI: 1.57 to 2.60 - University entrance qualification Yes (ref.) No: PR: 1.27; 95% CI: 1.02 to 1.58 - Smoking status, N (%) Never (ref.) Former: PR: 1.37; 95% CI: 1.09 to 1.73

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	Current: PR: 1.60; 95% CI: 1.18 to 2.17 - BMI, per 5 kg/m²: PR: 0.94; 95% CI: 0.84 to 1.05 - Time since positive PCR, per month: PR: 0.96; 95% CI: 0.90 to 1.02) - Treatment of acute SARS-CoV-2 infection No medical care (ref.) Outpatient care: PR: 2.33; 95% CI: 1.85 to 2.92 Inpatient care: PR: 2.70; 95% CI: 1.76 to 4.14 - Pre-existing conditions Musculoskeletal disorders: PR: 1.23; 95% CI: 0.98 to 1.55 Cardiovascular disorders: PR: 1.01; 95% CI: 0.77 to 1.33 Neurological or sensory disorders: PR: 1.15; 95% CI: 0.89 to 1.47 Metabolic disorders: PR: 1.27; 95% CI: 0.99 to 1.62 Mental disorders: PR: 1.70; 95% CI: 1.33 to 2.18 Respiratory diseases: PR: 1.07; 95% CI: 0.81 to 1.42 Dermatological diseases: PR: 0.95; 95% CI: 0.70 to 1.29 Cancer: PR: 1.05; 95% CI: 0.65 to 1.71 <u>Chills/fever</u> - Age, per 10 years: PR: 1.07; 95% CI: 0.95 to 1.20 - Sex Male (ref.) Female: PR: 1.51; 95% CI: 1.13 to 2.01 - University entrance qualification Yes (ref.) No: PR: 1.14; 95% CI: 0.86 to 1.51 - Smoking status, N (%) Never (ref.) Former: PR: 1.25; 95% CI: 0.93 to 1.66 Current: PR: 1.72; 95% CI: 1.17 to 2.51 - BMI, per 5 kg/m²: PR: 1.01; 95% CI: 0.89 to 1.14 - Time since positive PCR, per month: PR: 0.96; 95% CI: 0.88 to 1.03 - Treatment of acute SARS-CoV-2 infection No medical care (ref.) Outpatient care: PR: 3.08; 95% CI: 2.33 to 4.06 Inpatient care: PR: 3.42; 95% CI: 2.10 to 5.57 - Pre-existing conditions Musculoskeletal disorders: PR: 1.07; 95% CI: 0.81 to 1.41 Cardiovascular disorders: PR: 1.08; 95% CI: 0.79 to 1.49 Neurological or sensory disorders: PR: 0.88; 95% CI: 0.63 to 1.23 Metabolic disorders: PR: 1.08; 95% CI: 0.79 to 1.47

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	Mental disorders: PR: 1.21; 95% CI: 0.84 to 1.72 Respiratory diseases: PR: 1.18; 95% CI: 0.83 to 1.66 Dermatological diseases: PR: 1.17; 95% CI: 0.81 to 1.68 Cancer: PR: 1.27; 95% CI: 0.71 to 2.25
Sørensen et al.[56] Population: Cohort group: adolescents and adults ≥ 15 years old with a previous COVID-19 diagnosis Control group: time-matched adolescents and adults ≥ 15 years old with a negative COVID-19 test result Population is further split into adolescents ≤19 years old and age ranges from 20 to 70+ years old n = varies depending on analysis	**Analysis:** Risk differences of symptoms after 6–12 months, comparing COVID-19 test-positive and test-negative participants (n = 61,002 test-positive, n = 91,878 test-negative individuals). **Method:** Parametric g-computation on logistic regression (adjusted for age, sex, comorbidities, obesity, healthcare occupation, and time after testing. **- Dysosmia:** RD: 10.92; 95% CI: 10.64 – 11.20 **- Dysgeusia:** RD: 8.68; 95% CI: 8.43 – 8.93 **- Fatigue/exhaustion:** RD: 8.43; 95% CI: 8.12 – 8.74 **- Dyspnoea:** RD: 4.87; 95% CI: 4.64 – 5.07 **- Reduced strength legs/arms:** RD: 4.68; 95% CI: 4.45 – 4.90 **- Sleeping legs/arms:** RD: 3.50; 95% CI: 3.30 – 3.71 **- Muscle/joint pain:** RD: 3.46; 95% CI: 3.24 – 3.68 **- Headache:** RD: 3.04; 95% CI: 2.79 – 3.30 **- Dizziness:** RD: 2.38; 95% CI: 2.18 – 2.58 **- Chest pain:** RD: 2.01; 95% CI: 1.85 – 2.16 **- Hot flushes/sweat:** RD: 1.66; 95% CI: 1.48 – 1.84 **- Reduced appetite:** RD: 1.51; 95% CI: 1.36 – 1.67 **- Red running eyes:** RD: 0.50; 95% CI: 0.38 – 0.62 **- Abdominal pain:** RD: 0.44; 95% CI: 0.29 – 0.60 **- Chills:** RD: 0.44; 95% CI: 0.30 – 0.56 **- Nausea:** RD: 0.43; 95% CI: 0.28 – 0.59 **- Diarrhoea:** RD: 0.34; 95% CI: 0.20 – 0.51 **- Fever:** RD: 0.32; 95% CI: 0.16 – 0.48 **- Cough:** RD: -0.01; 95% CI: -0.23 – 0.22 **- Runny nose:** RD: -0.22; 95% CI: - 0.43 - -0.01 **- Sore throat:** RD: -0.65; 95% CI:-0.85 - -0.43 **Analysis:** Risk differences of self-reported new diagnoses received between the test date and until 6-12 months after, comparing COVID-19 test-positive and test-negative participants (n = 61,002 test-positive, n = 91,878 test-negative individuals). **Method:** Parametric g-computation on logistic regression (adjusted for age, sex, comorbidities, obesity, healthcare occupation and time after testing). **- Chronic fatigue syndrome:** RD: 2.53; 95% CI: 2.35 – 2.71 **- Anxiety:** RD: 1.15; 95% CI: 0.95 – 1.34 **- Depression:** RD: 1.00; 95% CI: 0.81 – 1.19 **- PTSD:** RD: 0.16; 95% CI: 0.03 – 0.28

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	- Fibromyalgia: RD: 0.02; 95% CI: -0.09 – 0.14 **Analysis:** Risk differences of self-reported health problems with new onset between the test date and until 6–12 months after, comparing COVID-19 test-positive and test-negative participants (n = 61,002 test-positive, n = 91,878 test-negative individuals). **Method:** Parametric g-computation on logistic regression (adjusted for age, sex, comorbidities, obesity, healthcare occupation, and time after testing). **- Physical exhaustion:** RD: 40.45; 95% CI: 39.99 – 40.97 **- Mental exhaustion:** RD: 32.58; 95% CI: 32.11 – 33.09 **- Difficulties concentrating:** RD: 28.34; 95% CI: 27.91 – 28.78 **- Memory issues:** RD: 27.25; 95% CI: 26.80 – 27.71 **- Sleep problems:** RD: 17.27; 95% CI: 16.81 – 17.73 **Analysis:** Risk differences of symptoms 6-12 months after test, comparing hospitalised and non-hospitalised COVID-19 test-positive participants (n = 2,421 hospitalised, n = 58,581 non-hospitalised). **Method:** Parametric g-computation on logistic regression (adjusted for age, sex, comorbidities, obesity, healthcare occupation, and time after testing). **- Fatigue/exhaustion:** RD: 8.64; 95% CI: 6.70 – 10.74 **- Reduced strength legs/arms:** RD: 7.13; 95% CI: 5.55 – 8.66 **- Dyspnoea:** RD: 6.71; 95% CI: 5.17 – 8.39 **- Muscle/joint pain:** RD: 5.05; 95% CI: 3.57 – 6.72 **- Headache:** RD: 4.58; 95% CI: 2.86 – 6.31 **- Sleeping legs/arms:** RD: 4.25; 95% CI: 2.87 – 5.68 **- Dizziness:** RD: 4.11; 95% CI: 2.64 – 5.72 **- Chest pain:** RD: 4.02; 95% CI: 2.69 – 5.38 **- Cough:** RD: 2.81; 95% CI: 1.45 – 4.36 **- Hot flushes/sweat:** RD: 2.53; 95% CI: 1.34 – 3.86 **- Nausea:** RD: 2.38; 95% CI: 1.24 – 3.53 **- Abdominal pain:** RD: 1.88; 95% CI: 0.93 – 2.87 **- Reduced appetite:** RD: 1.78; 95% CI: 0.63 – 2.95 **- Sore throat:** RD: 1.52; 95% CI: 0.15 – 2.80 **- Fever:** RD: 1.44; 95% CI: 0.43 – 2.46 **- Red runny eyes:** RD: 1.41; 95% CI: 0.62 – 2.32 **- Chills:** RD: 1.38; 95% CI: 0.53 – 2.28 **- Runny nose:** RD: 1.15; 95% CI: -0.12 – 2.36 **- Diarrhoea:** RD: 0.98; 95% CI: 0.16 – 1.79 **- Dysgeusia:** RD: 0.97; 95% CI: -0.65 – 2.69 **- Dysosmia:** RD: -0.52; 95% CI: -2.27 – 1.21

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	Analysis: Risk differences of symptoms after 6-12 months, comparing COVID-19 test- positive and test-negative participants, stratified by sex and age group (females, n = 93,494; males, n = 59,386). **Method:** Parametric g-computation on logistic regression (adjusted for age, sex, comorbidities, obesity, healthcare occupation, and time after testing). **- Abdominal pain:** 15-19: Female: RD: 0.08; 95% CI: -1.21 - 1.45; Male: RD: -1.25; 95% CI: -2.54 - 0.09 20-29: Female: RD: -0.09; 95% CI: -0.74 - 0.55; Male: RD: 0.34; 95% CI: -0.38 - 1.08 30-39: Female: RD: 0.03; 95% CI: -0.61 - 0.74; Male: RD: 0.34; 95% CI: -0.35 - 1.06 40-49: Female: RD: 0.55; 95% CI: 0.10 - 1.02; Male: RD: 0.24; 95% CI: -0.27 - 0.76 50-59: Female: RD: 0.99; 95% CI: 0.62 - 1.38; Male: RD: 0.29; 95% CI: -0.01 - 0.62 60-69: Female: RD: 0.91; 95% CI: 0.51 - 1.30; Male: RD: 0.39; 95% CI: 0.09 - 0.69 70+: Female: RD: 0.22; 95% CI: -0.13 - 0.60; Male: RD: 0.21; 95% CI: -0.06 - 0.53 **- Dyspnoea:** 15-19: Female: RD: 2.37; 95% CI: 1.09 - 3.65; Male: RD: 0.71; 95% CI: -0.54 - 1.94 20-29: Female: RD: 3.48; 95% CI: 2.81 - 4.16; Male: RD: 2.22; 95% CI: 1.40 - 2.97 30-39: Female: RD: 5.35; 95% CI: 4.60 - 6.10; Male: RD: 3.77; 95% CI: 2.98 - 4.63 40-49: Female: RD: 6.25; 95% CI: 5.61 - 6.90; Male: RD: 5.08; 95% CI: 4.37 - 5.89 50-59: Female: RD: 5.94; 95% CI: 5.37 - 6.51; Male: RD: 4.98; 95% CI: 4.36 - 5.55 60-69: Female: RD: 5.04; 95% CI: 4.44 - 5.68; Male: RD: 4.30; 95% CI: 3.67 - 4.95 70+: Female: RD: 2.10; 95% CI: 1.49 - 2.68; Male: RD: 2.22; 95% CI: 1.64 - 2.79 **- Chest pain:** 15-19: Female: RD: 2.62; 95% CI: 1.43 - 3.98; Male: RD: 0.78; 95% CI: -0.38 - 2.05 20-29: Female: RD: 2.57; 95% CI: 1.97 - 3.21; Male: RD: 1.30; 95% CI: 0.48 - 2.01 30-39: Female: RD: 2.79; 95% CI: 2.13 - 3.50; Male: RD: 1.74; 95% CI: 1.00 - 2.52 40-49: Female: RD: 2.90; 95% CI: 2.36 - 3.41; Male: RD: 1.72; 95% CI: 1.19 - 2.28 50-59: Female: RD: 2.46; 95% CI: 2.06 - 2.89; Male: RD: 1.64; 95% CI: 1.26 - 2.05 60-69: Female: RD: 1.35; 95% CI: 0.97 - 1.75; Male: RD: 1.20; 95% CI: 0.81 - 1.61 70+: Female: RD: 0.53; 95% CI: 0.24 - 0.86; Male: RD: 0.67; 95% CI: 0.34 - 1.03 **- Chills:** 15-19: Female: RD: 0.72; 95% CI: -0.53 - 1.85; Male: RD: -0.96; 95% CI: -2.04 - 0.04 20-29: Female: RD: 0.41; 95% CI: -0.17 - 1.01; Male: RD: -0.11; 95% CI: -0.80 - 0.53 30-39: Female: RD: 0.35; 95% CI: -0.22 - 0.96; Male: RD: -0.07; 95% CI: -0.77 - 0.61 40-49: Female: RD: 0.65; 95% CI: 0.23 - 1.08; Male: RD: 0.10; 95% CI: -0.34 - 0.52 50-59: Female: RD: 0.78; 95% CI: 0.45 - 1.10; Male: RD: 0.54; 95% CI: 0.25 - 0.85

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	60-69: Female: RD: 0.34; 95% CI: 0.08 - 0.62; Male: RD: 0.54; 95% CI: 0.25 - 0.84 70+: Female: RD: 0.41; 95% CI: 0.09 - 0.77; Male: RD: 0.37; 95% CI: 0.10 - 0.66 **- Cough:** 15-19: Female: RD: -1.32; 95% CI: -3.49 - 0.80; Male: RD: -3.49; 95% CI: -6.02 - -0.92 20-29: Female: RD: -1.86; 95% CI: -2.85 - -0.89; Male: RD: -0.92; 95% CI: -2.22 - 0.42 30-39: Female: RD: -0.36; 95% CI: -1.21 - 0.49; Male: RD: 0.41; 95% CI: -0.73 - 1.58 40-49: Female: RD: -0.33; 95% CI: -1.00 - 0.34; Male: RD: -0.73; 95% CI: -1.57 - 0.14 50-59: Female: RD: 0.98; 95% CI: 0.41 - 1.54; Male: RD: 0.76; 95% CI: 0.16 - 1.37 60-69: Female: RD: 1.15; 95% CI: 0.52 - 1.74; Male: RD: 0.10; 95% CI: -0.43 - 0.68 70+: Female: RD: 1.19; 95% CI: 0.45 - 1.92; Male: RD: 1.15; 95% CI: 0.52 - 1.79 **- Diarrhoea:** 15-19: Female: RD: 0.25; 95% CI: -0.79 - 1.32; Male: RD: -0.36; 95% CI: -1.75 - 0.90 20-29: Female: RD: -0.19; 95% CI: -0.84 - 0.40; Male: RD: 0.18; 95% CI: -0.57 - 0.91 30-39: Female: RD: 0.22; 95% CI: -0.48 - 0.85; Male: RD: 0.91; 95% CI: 0.15 - 1.64 40-49: Female: RD: 0.73; 95% CI: 0.31 - 1.20; Male: RD: -0.19; 95% CI: -0.71 - 0.31 50-59: Female: RD: 0.89; 95% CI: 0.53 - 1.28; Male: RD: 0.27; 95% CI: -0.08 - 0.60 60-69: Female: RD: 0.28; 95% CI: -0.05 - 0.64; Male: RD: 0.00; 95% CI: -0.30 - 0.32 70+: Female: RD: 0.13; 95% CI: -0.23 - 0.53; Male: RD: -0.04; 95% CI: -0.35 - 0.29 **- Dizziness:** 15-19: Female: RD: 2.38; 95% CI: 0.84 - 3.99; Male: RD: -1.03; 95% CI: -2.48 - 0.30 20-29: Female: RD: 1.92; 95% CI: 1.09 - 2.69; Male: RD: 0.25; 95% CI: -0.61 - 1.00 30-39: Female: RD: 3.74; 95% CI: 2.83 - 4.61; Male: RD: 1.70; 95% CI: 0.87 - 2.55 40-49: Female: RD: 3.68; 95% CI: 3.05 - 4.29; Male: RD: 2.05; 95% CI: 1.42 - 2.67 50-59: Female: RD: 3.42; 95% CI: 2.87 - 3.94; Male: RD: 1.53; 95% CI: 1.11 - 1.94 60-69: Female: RD: 2.06; 95% CI: 1.56 - 2.58; Male: RD: 1.62; 95% CI: 1.17 - 2.07 70+: Female: RD: 1.51; 95% CI: 0.98 - 2.05; Male: RD: 1.38; 95% CI: 0.88 - 1.90 **- Fatigue/exhaustion:** 15-19: Female: RD: 7.37; 95% CI: 5.41 - 9.49; Male: RD: 1.98; 95% CI: -0.32 - 4.25 20-29: Female: RD: 5.99; 95% CI: 5.00 - 7.02; Male: RD: 2.41; 95% CI: 1.13 - 3.72 30-39: Female: RD: 10.93; 95% CI: 9.74 - 12.11; Male: RD: 5.61; 95% CI: 4.37 - 6.85 40-49: Female: RD: 10.84; 95% CI: 9.94 - 11.79; Male: RD: 7.93; 95% CI: 6.84 - 9.12 50-59: Female: RD: 10.91; 95% CI: 10.11 - 11.74; Male: RD: 8.17; 95% CI: 7.28 - 8.92 60-69: Female: RD: 8.29; 95% CI: 7.47 - 9.15; Male: RD: 6.35; 95% CI: 5.56 - 7.19 70+: Female: RD: 4.24; 95% CI: 3.41 - 5.09; Male: RD: 3.92; 95% CI: 3.10 - 4.75 **- Fever:**

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	15-19: Female: RD: -0.66; 95% CI: -2.01 - 0.83; Male: RD: -0.19; 95% CI: -1.86 - 1.53 20-29: Female: RD: 0.03; 95% CI: -0.72 - 0.73; Male: RD: -0.51; 95% CI: -1.37 - 0.31 30-39: Female: RD: 0.14; 95% CI: -0.49 - 0.82; Male: RD: 0.82; 95% CI: -0.01 - 1.66 40-49: Female: RD: 0.32; 95% CI: -0.18 - 0.77; Male: RD: 0.24; 95% CI: -0.32 - 0.78 50-59: Female: RD: 0.60; 95% CI: 0.23 - 0.98; Male: RD: 0.64; 95% CI: 0.25 - 1.02 60-69: Female: RD: 0.17; 95% CI: -0.16 - 0.50; Male: RD: 0.56; 95% CI: 0.24 - 0.92 70+: Female: RD: 0.39; 95% CI: 0.06 - 0.77; Male: RD: 0.72; 95% CI: 0.39 - 1.08 **- Headache:** 15-19: Female: RD: 2.59; 95% CI: 0.99 - 4.33; Male: RD: -0.99; 95% CI: -2.96 - 0.86 20-29: Female: RD: 2.68; 95% CI: 1.80 - 3.63; Male: RD: 0.44; 95% CI: -0.70 - 1.59 30-39: Female: RD: 5.26; 95% CI: 4.28 - 6.17; Male: RD: 2.77; 95% CI: 1.53 - 3.92 40-49: Female: RD: 4.59; 95% CI: 3.86 - 5.33; Male: RD: 2.37; 95% CI: 1.49 - 3.28 50-59: Female: RD: 4.52; 95% CI: 3.90 - 5.16; Male: RD: 1.21; 95% CI: 0.62 - 1.82 60-69: Female: RD: 2.71; 95% CI: 2.07 - 3.39; Male: RD: 1.48; 95% CI: 0.91 - 2.10 70+: Female: RD: 0.99; 95% CI: 0.40 - 1.59; Male: RD: 0.71; 95% CI: 0.24 - 1.19 **- Hot flushes/sweat:** 15-19: Female: RD: 1.24; 95% CI: -0.13 - 2.66; Male: RD: -0.02; 95% CI: -1.41 - 1.52 20-29: Female: RD: 0.75; 95% CI: 0.01 - 1.47; Male: RD: 0.24; 95% CI: -0.53 - 1.01 30-39: Female: RD: 1.83; 95% CI: 1.15 - 2.57; Male: RD: 0.89; 95% CI: 0.06 - 1.73 40-49: Female: RD: 2.70; 95% CI: 2.13 - 3.29; Male: RD: 0.90; 95% CI: 0.28 - 1.53 50-59: Female: RD: 2.98; 95% CI: 2.53 - 3.47; Male: RD: 1.33; 95% CI: 0.89 - 1.75 60-69: Female: RD: 1.83; 95% CI: 1.34 - 2.34; Male: RD: 0.75; 95% CI: 0.36 - 1.14 70+: Female: RD: 1.08; 95% CI: 0.63 - 1.59; Male: RD: 0.73; 95% CI: 0.34 - 1.13 **- Dysosmia:** 15-19: Female: RD: 11.77; 95% CI: 9.80 - 13.72; Male: RD: 8.46; 95% CI: 6.08 - 10.72 20-29: Female: RD: 13.60; 95% CI: 12.61 - 14.61; Male: RD: 12.57; 95% CI: 11.3 - 13.82 30-39: Female: RD: 14.13; 95% CI: 13.07 - 15.19; Male: RD: 11.84; 95% CI: 10.65 - 13.13 40-49: Female: RD: 14.01; 95% CI: 13.14 - 14.90; Male: RD: 10.55; 95% CI: 9.62 - 11.62 50-59: Female: RD: 11.79; 95% CI: 11.07 - 12.49; Male: RD: 7.80; 95% CI: 7.11 - 8.47 60-69: Female: RD: 7.54; 95% CI: 6.78 - 8.31; Male: RD: 5.69; 95% CI: 4.95 - 6.38 70+: Female: RD: 3.66; 95% CI: 2.99 - 4.42; Male: RD: 2.85; 95% CI: 2.27 - 3.49 **- Dysgeusia:** 15-19: Female: RD: 9.56; 95% CI: 7.87 - 11.23; Male: RD: 6.97; 95% CI: 5.25 - 8.92 20-29: Female: RD: 10.19; 95% CI: 9.30 - 11.09; Male: RD: 9.54; 95% CI: 8.38 - 10.74 30-39: Female: RD: 11.21; 95% CI: 10.26 - 12.31; Male: RD: 8.85; 95% CI: 7.68 - 10.01 40-49: Female: RD: 11.26; 95% CI: 10.51 - 11.97; Male: RD: 8.25; 95% CI: 7.39 - 9.16

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	50-59: Female: RD: 10.05; 95% CI: 9.42 - 10.75; Male: RD: 6.24; 95% CI: 5.65 - 6.88 60-69: Female: RD: 6.26; 95% CI: 5.57 - 6.96; Male: RD: 4.56; 95% CI: 3.93 - 5.22 70+: Female: RD: 3.60; 95% CI: 2.90 - 4.32; Male: RD: 2.58; 95% CI: 2.03 - 3.20 **- Muscle/joint pain:** 15-19: Female: RD: 0.89; 95% CI: -0.42 - 2.23; Male: RD: 0.46; 95% CI: -0.71 - 1.64 20-29: Female: RD: 1.61; 95% CI: 0.86 - 2.35; Male: RD: 0.59; 95% CI: -0.27 - 1.53 30-39: Female: RD: 3.79; 95% CI: 2.91 - 4.61; Male: RD: 2.02; 95% CI: 0.97 - 3.08 40-49: Female: RD: 4.76; 95% CI: 4.08 - 5.39; Male: RD: 2.88; 95% CI: 2.14 - 3.64 50-59: Female: RD: 5.30; 95% CI: 4.72 - 5.92; Male: RD: 3.68; 95% CI: 3.11 - 4.29 60-69: Female: RD: 3.66; 95% CI: 3.04 - 4.29; Male: RD: 2.84; 95% CI: 2.27 - 3.44 70+: Female: RD: 1.66; 95% CI: 1.08 - 2.28; Male: RD: 1.74; 95% CI: 1.22 - 2.31 **- Nausea:** 15-19: Female: RD: 0.66; 95% CI: -0.75 - 2.09; Male: RD: -0.80; 95% CI: -2.11 - 0.45 20-29: Female: RD: 0.44; 95% CI: -0.31 - 1.23; Male: RD: 0.28; 95% CI: -0.43 - 0.99 30-39: Female: RD: 0.08; 95% CI: -0.69 - 0.85; Male: RD: -0.03; 95% CI: -0.76 - 0.68 40-49: Female: RD: 0.72; 95% CI: 0.25 - 1.19; Male: RD: 0.04; 95% CI: -0.35 - 0.49 50-59: Female: RD: 0.96; 95% CI: 0.61 - 1.35; Male: RD: 0.39; 95% CI: 0.10 - 0.65 60-69: Female: RD: 0.39; 95% CI: 0.03 - 0.77; Male: RD: 0.27; 95% CI: 0.02 - 0.51 70+: Female: RD: 0.55; 95% CI: 0.18 - 0.94; Male: RD: 0.15; 95% CI: -0.08 - 0.38 **- Red runny eyes:** 15-19: Female: RD: -0.78; 95% CI: -1.78 - 0.22; Male: RD: -1.26; 95% CI: -2.38 - -0.16 20-29: Female: RD: 0.15; 95% CI: -0.32 - 0.63; Male: RD: 0.42; 95% CI: -0.12 - 0.94 30-39: Female: RD: 0.57; 95% CI: 0.08 - 1.10; Male: RD: 0.55; 95% CI: 0.02 - 1.09 40-49: Female: RD: 0.92; 95% CI: 0.54 - 1.32; Male: RD: 0.31; 95% CI: -0.05 - 0.67 50-59: Female: RD: 0.98; 95% CI: 0.65 - 1.28; Male: RD: 0.29; 95% CI: 0.00 - 0.58 60-69: Female: RD: 0.65; 95% CI: 0.32 - 0.95; Male: RD: 0.30; 95% CI: 0.01 - 0.59 70+: Female: RD: 0.38; 95% CI: 0.09 - 0.70; Male: RD: 0.33; 95% CI: 0.05 - 0.66 **- Reduced appetite:** 15-19: Female: RD: 4.89; 95% CI: 3.24 - 6.62; Male: RD: 2.63; 95% CI: 1.10 - 4.28 20-29: Female: RD: 2.08; 95% CI: 1.30 - 2.81; Male: RD: 1.68; 95% CI: 0.91 - 2.43 30-39: Female: RD: 1.86; 95% CI: 1.11 - 2.61; Male: RD: 1.24; 95% CI: 0.51 - 2.01 40-49: Female: RD: 1.53; 95% CI: 1.03 - 2.04; Male: RD: 1.03; 95% CI: 0.52 - 1.56 50-59: Female: RD: 1.72; 95% CI: 1.35 - 2.11; Male: RD: 1.17; 95% CI: 0.79 - 1.52 60-69: Female: RD: 1.11; 95% CI: 0.73 - 1.54; Male: RD: 0.86; 95% CI: 0.54 - 1.21 70+: Female: RD: 1.63; 95% CI: 1.10 - 2.17; Male: RD: 1.14; 95% CI: 0.73 - 1.64

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	- Reduced strength legs/arms: 15-19: Female: RD: 1.75; 95% CI: 0.54 - 2.95; Male: RD: 1.76; 95% CI: 0.61 - 3.03 20-29: Female: RD: 2.25; 95% CI: 1.64 - 2.85; Male: RD: 2.17; 95% CI: 1.47 - 2.92 30-39: Female: RD: 4.63; 95% CI: 3.81 - 5.41; Male: RD: 3.43; 95% CI: 2.58 - 4.36 40-49: Female: RD: 5.79; 95% CI: 5.16 - 6.43; Male: RD: 4.03; 95% CI: 3.27 - 4.80 50-59: Female: RD: 6.63; 95% CI: 6.03 - 7.25; Male: RD: 5.34; 95% CI: 4.67 - 5.95 60-69: Female: RD: 5.32; 95% CI: 4.68 - 6.02; Male: RD: 4.09; 95% CI: 3.51 - 4.68 70+: Female: RD: 2.71; 95% CI: 2.03 - 3.38; Male: RD: 3.11; 95% CI: 2.42 - 3.83 **- Runny nose:** 15-19: Female: RD: -1.52; 95% CI: -3.39 - 0.43; Male: RD: -3.82; 95% CI: -6.18 - -1.53 20-29: Female: RD: -1.39; 95% CI: -2.29 - -0.45; Male: RD: -0.89; 95% CI: -2.08 - 0.36 30-39: Female: RD: -0.89; 95% CI: -1.73 - -0.02; Male: RD: -0.22; 95% CI: -1.21 - 0.77 40-49: Female: RD: -0.66; 95% CI: -1.23 - -0.06; Male: RD: -0.47; 95% CI: -1.20 - 0.32 50-59: Female: RD: 0.58; 95% CI: 0.04 - 1.06; Male: RD: 0.19; 95% CI: -0.30 - 0.75 60-69: Female: RD: 0.83; 95% CI: 0.37 - 1.40; Male: RD: 0.44; 95% CI: -0.11 - 0.97 70+: Female: RD: 0.44; 95% CI: -0.14 - 1.03; Male: RD: 0.09; 95% CI: -0.41 - 0.65 **- Sleeping legs/arms:** 15-19: Female: RD: 1.91; 95% CI: 0.68 - 3.14; Male: RD: 0.51; 95% CI: -0.61 - 1.60 20-29: Female: RD: 1.49; 95% CI: 0.88 - 2.12; Male: RD: 0.99; 95% CI: 0.25 - 1.82 30-39: Female: RD: 4.11; 95% CI: 3.34 - 4.90; Male: RD: 2.90; 95% CI: 2.05 - 3.82 40-49: Female: RD: 4.99; 95% CI: 4.39 - 5.66; Male: RD: 2.60; 95% CI: 1.91 - 3.33 50-59: Female: RD: 4.98; 95% CI: 4.37 - 5.54; Male: RD: 3.59; 95% CI: 3.05 - 4.14 60-69: Female: RD: 3.85; 95% CI: 3.26 - 4.41; Male: RD: 2.65; 95% CI: 2.14 - 3.22 70+: Female: RD: 2.02; 95% CI: 1.43 - 2.65; Male: RD: 2.01; 95% CI: 1.40 - 2.58 **- Sore throat:** 15-19: Female: RD: -1.96; 95% CI: -3.95 - -0.02; Male: RD: -4.93; 95% CI: -7.47, -2.54 20-29: Female: RD: -1.77; 95% CI: -2.77 - -0.78; Male: RD: -1.16; 95% CI: -2.26, 0.12 30-39: Female: RD: -1.00; 95% CI: -1.78 - -0.17; Male: RD: -0.72; 95% CI: -1.70, 0.22 40-49: Female: RD: -1.10; 95% CI: -1.75 - -0.43; Male: RD: -0.57; 95% CI: -1.25, 0.17 50-59: Female: RD: 0.04; 95% CI: -0.46 - 0.56; Male: RD: -0.01; 95% CI: -0.51, 0.45 60-69: Female: RD: 0.05; 95% CI: -0.46 - 0.57; Male: RD: -0.20; 95% CI: -0.63, 0.22 70+: Female: RD: 0.00; 95% CI: -0.48 - 0.55; Male: RD: 0.33; 95% CI: -0.13, 0.79 **Analysis:** Risk differences of self-reported health problems with new onset between the test date and until 6-12 months after, comparing COVID-19 test-positive and test-negative participants, stratified by sex and age group (females, n = 93,494; males, n = 59,386). **Method:** Parametric g-computation on logistic regression (adjusted for age, sex, comorbidities, obesity, healthcare occupation, and time after testing).

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	- Difficulty concentrating: 15-19: Female: RD: 25.28; 95% CI: 21.91 - 28.27; Male: RD: 13.40; 95% CI: 9.98 - 16.61 20-29: Female: RD: 30.27; 95% CI: 28.71 - 31.75; Male: RD: 19.91; 95% CI: 17.83 - 21.87 30-39: Female: RD: 33.73; 95% CI: 31.98 - 35.34; Male: RD: 25.20; 95% CI: 23.37 - 27.15 40-49: Female: RD: 35.57; 95% CI: 34.36 - 36.94; Male: RD: 25.47; 95% CI: 23.96 - 27.03 50-59: Female: RD: 33.71; 95% CI: 32.63 - 34.83; Male: RD: 24.29; 95% CI: 23.20, 25.40 60-69: Female: RD: 24.85; 95% CI: 23.68 - 26.27; Male: RD: 19.03; 95% CI: 17.82 - 20.30 70+: Female: RD: 13.61; 95% CI: 12.38 - 14.94; Male: RD: 11.48; 95% CI: 10.38 - 12.80 **- Memory issues:** 15-19: Female: RD: 22.60; 95% CI: 19.91 - 25.24; Male: RD: 11.25; 95% CI: 8.31 - 14.30 20-29: Female: RD: 24.67; 95% CI: 23.37 - 26.15; Male: RD: 14.84; 95% CI: 13.12 - 16.58 30-39: Female: RD: 31.80; 95% CI: 30.24 - 33.32; Male: RD: 19.24; 95% CI: 17.47 - 20.99 40-49: Female: RD: 35.74; 95% CI: 34.44 - 37.03; Male: RD: 23.60; 95% CI: 22.35 - 25.11 50-59: Female: RD: 35.25; 95% CI: 34.07 - 36.34; Male: RD: 22.89; 95% CI: 21.67 - 24.14 60-69: Female: RD: 25.65; 95% CI: 24.42 - 26.98; Male: RD: 19.28; 95% CI: 17.97 - 20.62 70+: Female: RD: 14.21; 95% CI: 12.83 - 15.60; Male: RD: 12.65; 95% CI: 11.37 - 14.05 **- Mental exhaustion:** 15-19: Female: RD: 29.28; 95% CI: 26.00 - 32.78; Male: RD: 15.84; 95% CI: 11.78 - 19.80 20-29: Female: RD: 33.19; 95% CI: 31.38 - 35.04; Male: RD: 18.58; 95% CI: 16.29 - 20.87 30-39: Female: RD: 36.20; 95% CI: 34.39 - 38.00; Male: RD: 27.70; 95% CI: 25.54 - 29.75 40-49: Female: RD: 39.14; 95% CI: 37.67 - 40.42; Male: RD: 29.01; 95% CI: 27.30 - 30.79 50-59: Female: RD: 39.00; 95% CI: 37.84 - 40.13; Male: RD: 28.48; 95% CI: 27.25 - 29.81 60-69: Female: RD: 30.97; 95% CI: 29.55 - 32.35; Male: RD: 22.30; 95% CI: 20.91 - 23.63 70+: Female: RD: 17.38; 95% CI: 15.94 - 18.90; Male: RD: 12.29; 95% CI: 10.99 - 13.68 **- Physical exhaustion:** 15-19: Female: RD: 36.30; 95% CI: 32.77 - 39.41; Male: RD: 18.45; 95% CI: 14.87 - 22.38 20-29: Female: RD: 38.41; 95% CI: 36.73 - 39.94; Male: RD: 24.66; 95% CI: 22.47 - 26.87 30-39: Female: RD: 41.81; 95% CI: 40.21 - 43.45; Male: RD: 34.97; 95% CI: 32.94 - 37.02 40-49: Female: RD: 46.53; 95% CI: 45.12 - 47.94; Male: RD: 38.62; 95% CI: 36.97 - 40.39 50-59: Female: RD: 46.73; 95% CI: 45.50 - 47.87; Male: RD: 37.93; 95% CI: 36.49 - 39.37 60-69: Female: RD: 41.15; 95% CI: 39.80 - 42.71; Male: RD: 34.05; 95% CI: 32.46 - 35.56 70+: Female: RD: 29.33; 95% CI: 27.52 - 31.27; Male: RD: 24.63; 95% CI: 22.92 - 26.39 **- Sleep problems:** 15-19: Female: RD: 13.57; 95% CI: 10.64 - 16.62; Male: RD: 9.23; 95% CI: 5.91, - 12.83 20-29: Female: RD: 13.78; 95% CI: 12.26 - 15.19; Male: RD: 9.08; 95% CI: 7.14 - 11.05

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	30-39: Female: RD: 15.34; 95% CI: 13.82 - 16.91; Male: RD: 12.72; 95% CI: 10.86 - 14.90 40-49: Female: RD: 19.06; 95% CI: 17.83 - 20.38; Male: RD: 14.36; 95% CI: 12.88 - 15.96 50-59: Female: RD: 25.04; 95% CI: 23.87 - 26.23; Male: RD: 16.08; 95% CI: 14.88 - 17.30 60-69: Female: RD: 19.98; 95% CI: 18.54 - 21.25; Male: RD: 14.93; 95% CI: 13.64 - 16.24 70+: Female: RD: 14.55; 95% CI: 12.90 - 16.11; Male: RD: 8.84; 95% CI: 7.65 - 10.13 **Analysis:** Risk differences of self-reported diagnoses with new onset between the test date and until 6-12 months, after comparing COVID-19 test-positive and test-negative participants, stratified by sex and age group (females, n = 93,494; males, n = 59,386). **Method:** Parametric g-computation on logistic regression (adjusted for age, sex, comorbidities, obesity, healthcare occupation, and time after testing). **- Depression:** 15-19: Female: RD: 1.23; 95% CI: -0.37 - 2.99; Male: RD: 0.98; 95% CI: -0.86 - 2.76 20-29: Female: RD: 1.65; 95% CI: 0.78 - 2.51; Male: RD: 0.31; 95% CI: -0.73 - 1.38 30-39: Female: RD: 2.53; 95% CI: 1.69 - 3.32; Male: RD: 1.33; 95% CI: 0.45 - 2.20 40-49: Female: RD: 1.28; 95% CI: 0.72 - 1.84; Male: RD: 1.12; 95% CI: 0.45 - 1.80 50-59: Female: RD: 0.89; 95% CI: 0.44 - 1.36; Male: RD: 0.61; 95% CI: 0.11 - 1.14 60-69: Female: RD: 0.49; 95% CI: -0.01 - 1.01; Male: RD: 0.64; 95% CI: 0.05 - 1.22 70+: Female: RD: 1.39; 95% CI: 0.68 - 2.10; Male: RD: 1.09; 95% CI: 0.51 - 1.71 **- Anxiety:** 15-19: Female: RD: 0.32; 95% CI: -1.34 - 2.08; Male: RD: 1.20; 95% CI: -0.38 - 2.84 20-29: Female: RD: 3.14; 95% CI: 2.29 - 4.02; Male: RD: 1.19; 95% CI: 0.12 - 2.22 30-39: Female: RD: 2.96; 95% CI: 2.17 - 3.81; Male: RD: 1.47; 95% CI: 0.68 - 2.30 40-49: Female: RD: 1.54; 95% CI: 0.99 - 2.10; Male: RD: 1.00; 95% CI: 0.40 - 1.57 50-59: Female: RD: 1.05; 95% CI: 0.61 - 1.47; Male: RD: 0.53; 95% CI: 0.02 - 1.00 60-69: Female: RD: 0.21; 95% CI: -0.30 - 0.69; Male: RD: 0.19; 95% CI: -0.32 - 0.72 70+: Female: RD: 1.05; 95% CI: 0.40 - 1.73; Male: RD: 0.91; 95% CI: 0.34 - 1.54 **- PTSD:** 15-19: Female: RD: 0.40; 95% CI: -0.29 - 1.17; Male: RD: 0.03; 95% CI: -0.76 - 0.80 20-29: Female: RD: 0.30; 95% CI: -0.05 - 0.61; Male: RD: 0.05; 95% CI: -0.48 - 0.55 30-39: Female: RD: 0.91; 95% CI: 0.51 - 1.31; Male: RD: 0.55; 95% CI: 0.05 - 1.05 40-49: Female: RD: 0.42; 95% CI: 0.07 - 0.77; Male: RD: 0.14; 95% CI: -0.33 - 0.59 50-59: Female: RD: 0.05; 95% CI: -0.25 - 0.34; Male: RD: -0.03; 95% CI: -0.42 - 0.39 60-69: Female: RD: -0.19; 95% CI: -0.57 - 0.18; Male: RD: -0.30; 95% CI: -0.74 - 0.14 70+: Female: RD: -0.34; 95% CI: -0.78 - 0.09; Male: RD: -0.25; 95% CI: -0.62 - 0.18 **- Chronic fatigue syndrome:** 15-19: Female: RD: 2.90; 95% CI: 1.73 - 4.14; Male: RD: 1.62; 95% CI: 0.57 - 2.87

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	20-29: Female: RD: 2.98; 95% CI: 2.43 - 3.53; Male: RD: 1.86; 95% CI: 1.08 - 2.60 30-39: Female: RD: 4.00; 95% CI: 3.37 - 4.65; Male: RD: 2.80; 95% CI: 1.98 - 3.69 40-49: Female: RD: 2.87; 95% CI: 2.35 - 3.37; Male: RD: 2.39; 95% CI: 1.76 - 3.01 50-59: Female: RD: 2.46; 95% CI: 2.03 - 2.94; Male: RD: 2.42; 95% CI: 1.85 - 2.96 60-69: Female: RD: 1.94; 95% CI: 1.36 - 2.52; Male: RD: 2.17; 95% CI: 1.57 - 2.83 70+: Female: RD: 3.25; 95% CI: 2.43 - 4.13; Male: RD: 2.81; 95% CI: 2.01 - 3.59 **- Fibromyalgia:** 15-19: Female: RD: 0.75; 95% CI: 0.19 - 1.34; Male: RD: 0.24; 95% CI: -0.45 - 1.02 20-29: Female: RD: 0.32; 95% CI: 0.07 - 0.57; Male: RD: -0.10; 95% CI: -0.57 - 0.34 30-39: Female: RD: 0.46; 95% CI: 0.14 - 0.79; Male: RD: 0.27; 95% CI: -0.20 - 0.73 40-49: Female: RD: 0.25; 95% CI: -0.05 - 0.56; Male: RD: 0.16; 95% CI: -0.30 - 0.56 50-59: Female: RD: -0.14; 95% CI: -0.43 - 0.12; Male: RD: -0.02; 95% CI: -0.41 - 0.33 60-69: Female: RD: -0.46; 95% CI: -0.84 - -0.10; Male: RD: -0.41; 95% CI: -0.82 - 0.00 70+: Female: RD: -0.10; 95% CI: -0.57 - 0.40; Male: RD: -0.38; 95% CI: -0.76 - 0.01
Whitaker et al.[54] Population: Rounds 3-5 and 6 of the React2 programme evaluating community prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 anti-spike protein antibody positivity in adults n = 55,730	**Analysis:** Odds ratios for persistent symptoms at 12 weeks among symptomatic respondents. **Method:** Logistic regression (mutually adjusted for all covariates). **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 1.38; 95% CI: 1.32 - 1.45 **- Age group:** 18-24: OR: 0.64; 95% CI: 0.57 - 0.72 25-34: OR: 0.60; 95% CI: 0.56 - 0.65 35-44: OR: 0.64; 95% CI: 0.59 - 0.68 45-54: OR: 0.85; 95% CI: 0.80 - 0.91 55-64: 1 (Reference) 65-74: OR: 1.16; 95% CI: 1.01 - 1.33 74+: OR: 1.19; 95% CI: 0.71 - 1.98 **- Ethnicity:** White: 1 (Reference) Asian: OR: 0.84; 95% CI: 0.74 - 0.96 Black: OR: 1.02; 95% CI: 0.81 - 1.28 Mixed: OR: 1.16; 95% CI: 0.98 - 1.38 Other: OR: 1.05; 95% CI: 0.83 - 1.32 **- Adiposity:** Underweight: OR: 0.99; 95% CI: 0.79 - 1.25 Normal weight: 1 (Reference) Overweight: OR: 1.15; 95% CI: 1.09 - 1.21 Obese: OR: 1.39; 95% CI: 1.32 - 1.48

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	- Healthcare or care home worker: No: 1 (Reference) Yes: OR: 1.26; 95% CI: 1.17 - 1.36 **- Index of multiple deprivation (IMD) quintile:** 1 - most deprived: OR: 1.09; 95% CI: 1.0 - 1.19 2: OR: 1.04; 95% CI: 0.97 - 1.12 3: 1 (Reference) 4: OR: 0.98; 95% CI: 0.92 - 1.05 5 - least deprived: OR: 0.91; 95% CI: 0.85 - 0.97 **- Current smoker:** Not current cigarette smoker: 1 (Reference) Current cigarette smoker: OR: 1.11; 95% CI: 1.03 - 1.2 Prefer not to say: OR: 0.84; 95% CI: 0.63 - 1.14 **- Current vaper:** Not current vaper: 1 (Reference) Current vaper: OR: 1.11; 95% CI: 1.01 - 1.21 Prefer not to say: OR: 0.94; 95% CI: 0.59 - 1.51 **- Severity of COVID-19 symptoms:** Mild symptoms: 1 (Reference) Moderate symptoms: OR: 1.51; 95% CI: 1.43 - 1.6 Severe symptoms: OR: 2.26; 95% CI: 2.1 - 2.42 **- Treatment sought/received for COVID-19:** No medical attention sought: 1 (Reference) Pharmacist / by phone (NHS 111/GP): OR: 2.02; 95% CI: 1.92 - 2.13 Visited GP/walk-in centre/A&E: OR: 1.57; 95% CI: 1.44 - 1.71 Hospital admission: OR: 3.45; 95% CI: 2.57 - 4.64 **- Gross household income:** 0-14,999: OR: 1.36; 95% CI: 1.22 - 1.51 15,000-49,999: 1 (Reference) 50,000-149,999: OR: 0.84; 95% CI: 0.8 - 0.88 >150,000: OR: 0.80; 95% CI: 0.73 - 0.88 **- Hospitalised with COVID:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: OR: 3.45; 95% CI: 2.57 - 4.64

Appendix 7. Specific age groups results

Table 1. Long COVID prevalence and or incidence in specific age groups.

Author	Long COVID Definition	Long COVID Prevalence	Long COVID Incidence
Bahat et al.[70]	Not Reported	Not Reported	N/A
Buonsenso et al.[34]	All the symptoms lasting more than 1 month in children with a specific analysis of symptoms persisting >6 months post- SARS-CoV-2 infection	**All Observations n (%)** Fully recovered scale (1 not recovered, 10 fully recovered) 1-4: 17 (2.6%) 5-7: 73 (11%) 8-10: 576 (86%) **1–5 Months n (%)** Fully recovered scale (1 not recovered, 10 fully recovered) 1-4: 14 (4%) 5-7: 46 (13%) 8-10: 288 (83%) **6–9 Months n (%)** Fully recovered scale (1 not recovered, 10 fully recovered) 1-4: 2 (1.3%) 5-7: 7 (4.6%) 8-10: 144 (94%) **≥12 Months n (%)** Fully recovered scale (1 not recovered, 10 fully recovered) 1-4: 1 (0.7%) 5-7: 15 (9.9%) 8-10: 136 (89%)	N/A
Daitch et al.[67]	Patients were required to have a PCR-confirmed COVID-19 diagnosis at least 30 days before the clinic visit. Patients were interviewed by the attending physician and reported their long COVID symptoms using a designated questionnaire, in which they were asked to rank each symptom on a 0-3 Likert scale (0 – not at all; 1 – mild; 2 – moderate; 3 – severe). Individuals with high burden of	For each symptom, individuals who reported moderate to severe intensity were counted as positive N (%) - Any symptom (recorded for N=2141) Total sample (n = 2141): 1439 (67.2%) 18- 65 years (n = 1730): 1111 (64.2%) >65 years (n = 140): 328 (80.0%) ≥3 symptoms (high burden of long COVID)	N/A

Author	Long COVID Definition	Long COVID Prevalence	Long COVID Incidence
	long COVID symptoms were defined as those reporting at least 3 continuing symptoms.	(recorded for N=1743) Total sample (n = 1743): 575 (33.0%) 18 - 65 years (n = 1488): 488 (32.8%) (n=1367, if based on 488/32.8*100) > 65 years (n = 255): 87 (34.1%)	
Dumont et al.[50]	Not Reported	**Persistent symptoms n (%):** Symptoms lasting over 4 weeks: 102 (18%) Symptoms lasting 4–6 weeks: 30 (5%) Symptoms lasting 6–8 weeks: 14 (2%) Symptoms lasting 8–12 weeks : 4 (1%) Symptoms lasting over 12 weeks: 54 (9%) **Prevalence of symptoms lasting over 12 weeks by age Percentage(CI95%):** Age 0–5: 8.0 (1.8, 14.2) Age 6–11: 5.3 (2.6, 8.1) Age 12–17: 13.6 (9.3, 18.1) All ages: 9.1 (6.7, 11.8)	N/A
Fang et al.[65]	Not Reported. However, patients were asked to report any sustained, intermittent, and emerging symptoms, respectively. The patient's current symptoms were carefully documented and evaluated by specialists to distinguish from their pre-disease status or other underlying diseases that were not associated with COVID-19	Any one of long COVID post-sequelae: Total patients: 630 (51.1%) Severe: 252 (57.5%) Non-severe: 378 (47.5%)	N/A
Funk et al.[77]	The term long COVID was not utilised however Post Covid-19 Conditions (PCCs) were the focus. Post–COVID-19 conditions were present if the caregiver indicated at the 90-day interview that the participant had any persistent, new, or returning symptoms or health problems. Post–COVID-19 conditions were not present if the caregiver indicated that these symptoms were neither persistent (i.e., recovered completely prior to 90 days) nor novel (i.e., underlying condition without exacerbation). Post–COVID-19 conditions were classified as cardiovascular, dermatologic, ophthalmologic or otolaryngologic, gastrointestinal, neurologic, psychological, respiratory,	110/1884 SARS-CoV-2–positive children (5.8% [95% CI, 4.8%-7.0%]) reported 90-day post–COVID-19 conditions 66/1437 of non-hospitalised SARS-CoV-2–positive children (4.6%; 95% CI, 3.6%-5.8%) 44/447 of hospitalised SARS-CoV-2–positive children (9.8%; 95% CI, 7.4%-13.0%)	N/A

Author	Long COVID Definition	Long COVID Prevalence	Long COVID Incidence
	systemic (e.g., fatigue, weakness, fever, anorexia), or other. Caregivers could indicate the presence of PCCs using check boxes or free text. For the latter, 1 author (A.L.F.) blinded to SARS-CoV-2 test status performed narrative review and grouping. The PCC term also reflected health problems reported by children who tested negative, to permit comparisons.		
Kikkenborg Berg et al.[64]	WHO definition of long COVID i.e. the presence of symptoms lasting at least 2 months. Long COVID symptoms were defined as new symptoms that presented after SARS-CoV-2 infection and were present for 8 weeks after the positive SARS-CoV-2 test	0-3 years: 427/1368 (31.2%) 4-11 years: 1505/5684 (26.5%) 12-14 years: 1077/3316 (32.5%)	N/A
Kikkenborg Berg et al.[88]	WHO definition of long COVID i.e. the presence of symptoms lasting at least 2 months. Long COVID symptoms were defined as new symptoms that presented after SARS-CoV-2 infection and were present for 8 weeks after the positive SARS-CoV-2 test.	Long COVID: 2,997/6,264 (47.8%) participants in the case group reported at least one new-onset symptom not known before the positive SARS-CoV-2 test and present 8 weeks after the positive test. 15-18 years: 4353/6630 (65.7%) reported participants in the case group reported at least one new symptom present after 4 weeks from the SARS-CoV-2 positive test and not known before infection,	N/A
Kildegaard et al.[55]	Hospital referral for suspicion of sequelae after COVID-19 infection, ICD-10 B948A, Z038Q Outcomes of SARS-CoV-2 infection were considered in three periods: the acute phase (days 0 to 29), an intermediate period when serious complications related to SARS-CoV-2 infection were likely to occur (days 0 to 59), and the post-acute phase (days 30 to 179)	SARS COV-2 positive cohort: 58/48948 (0.12%, 0.09% to 0.15%) Reference cohort: 32/607990 (0.01%)	N/A
Kostev et al.[69]	ICD-10 code U09.9 (post COVID-19 condition, unspecified), and was assessed between the index date and November 2021.	114 (1.7%) of total sample **Age** (in years) Mean (standard deviation):12.1 (4.7) N and % of post COVID sample:	N/A

Author	Long COVID Definition	Long COVID Prevalence	Long COVID Incidence
		≤5 years: 14 (12.3%) 6–9 years: 12 (10.5%) 10–12 years: 22 (19.3%) 13–17 years: 66 (57.9%) **Sex** Girls: 62 (54.4%) Boys: 52 (45.6%) **Type of practices** General: 67 (58.8%) Paediatric: 47 (41.2%)	
Kostev et al.[58]	ICD-10: U09.9 91 to 365 days after first COVID-19 diagnosis.	4,285 (8.3%) of total sample **By age** 18–30: 5.0% 31–45: 7.3% 46–60: 9.8% 61–70: 8.6% >70: 5.6%	N/A
Miller et al.[51]	Defined "persistent symptoms" as a child having either answered yes to the above question* in the February or May monthly surveys or reporting symptom episodes lasting four weeks or more through the weekly surveys. This definition was in line with the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidance and published studies at the time of survey design. *February 2021 and May 2021 monthly surveys: "In the last year (since February 2020) have any of the household members experienced any new symptoms that have lasted for four or more weeks even if these symptoms come and go, and that are not explained by something else (e.g., pre-existing chronic illness or pregnancy)?". Weekly surveys; Symptoms reported over ≥4 weeks: "Have you or anyone in the household had any of these symptoms in the past week?"	Overall: 2.6% (129/5032; 95% CI 2.1-3.0%) Children with a history of infection: 4.1% (43/1062 children; 95% CI, 2.9–5.4%)	N/A

Author	Long COVID Definition	Long COVID Prevalence	Long COVID Incidence
Nugawela et al.[86]	Having at least one of 21 reported physical symptoms and experiencing more than minimal problems on any one of the five EQ-5D-Y questions at the time of the questionnaire, i.e. approximately 3 months after the PCR test.	Total population (N=7139) SARS-CoV-2 negative (N=3893) SARS-CoV-2 positive (N=3246) **Long COVID 3 months after a PCR test** Total population: 1536 (21.52%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 719 (18.47%), SARS-CoV-2 positive 817 (25.17%) **Number of symptoms:** 0: Total population: 2968 (41.57%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 1848 (47.47%), SARS-CoV-2 positive: 1120 (34.50%) 1–4: Total population: 3496 (48.97%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 1798 (46.19%), SARS-CoV-2 positive: 1698 (52.31%) 5+: Total population: 675 (9.46%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 247 (6.34%), SARS-CoV-2 positive: 428 (13.19%) **EQ-5D-Y results:** Mobility: No problems: Total population: 6683 (93.61%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 3680 (94.53%), SARS-CoV-2 positive: 3003 (92.51%) Some/a lot of problems: Total population: 456 (6.39%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 213 (5.47%), SARS-CoV-2 positive: 243 (7.49%) Looking after self: No problems: Total population: 6819 (95.52%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 3709 (95.27%), SARS-CoV-2 positive: 3110 (95.81%) Some/a lot of problems: Total population: 320 (4.48%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 184 (4.73%), SARS-CoV-2 positive: 136 (4.19%) Doing usual activities: No problems: Total population: 6099 (85.43%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 3376 (86.72%), SARS-CoV-2 positive: 2723 (83.89%) Some/a lot of problems: Total population: 1040 (14.57%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 517	N/A

Author	Long COVID Definition	Long COVID Prevalence	Long COVID Incidence
		(13.28%), SARS-CoV-2 positive: 523 (16.11%) Having pain: No problems: Total population: 6016 (84.27%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 3327 (85.46%), SARS-CoV-2 positive: 2689 (82.84%) Some/a lot of problems: Total population: 1123 (15.73%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 566 (14.54%), SARS-CoV-2 positive: 557 (17.16%) Feeling worried/sad: No problems/a bit: Total population: 6571 (92.04%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 3581 (91.99%), SARS-CoV-2 positive: 2990 (92.11%) Very worried/sad: Total population: 568 (7.96%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 312 (8.01%), SARS-CoV-2 positive: 256 (7.89%)	
Pazukhina et al.[66]	Post-COVID-19 condition was defined as the presence of any symptom which started no later than three months after hospital discharge and lasted for at least 2 months as per the WHO case definition. Symptom duration was calculated from the time of the hospital discharge in the absence of reliable objective medical record data regarding date of first symptoms appearance.	**6 Month Follow Up** Adults: 508/1013 (50.15%); 95% CI: 47.09 - 53.31 Children: 72/360 (20%); 95% CI: 15.83 - 24.17 **12 Month Follow Up** Adults: 345/1013 (34.06%); 95% CI: 31.19 - 36.92 Children: 40/360 (11.11%); 95% CI: 8.06 - 14.44	N/A
Perlis et al.[57]	All individuals whose survey start date was more than 2 months after the month in which they initially identified a positive COVID-19 test result. Cases defined as reporting continued symptoms at the time of the survey.	Point Prevalence's of Long COVID-19 Among Individuals Testing Positive for COVID-19 by Antigen Test or PCR (%, 95% CI) 60 – 69 years: 18.3% 70+ years: 14.3%	N/A
Trapani et al.[36]	Long COVID-19 syndrome was assumed when at least one of the above reported manifestations increased in frequency during the 8–36 weeks after recovery from SARS-CoV-2 infection, with respect to the previous year.	Primary care (n=629) - At least one symptom: 153 (24.3%, 95% CI 21.0–27.9%) Cumulative incidence of Long COVID-19 was about the same in males and females in primary care (74/316=23.4% and 79/313=25.2%)	N/A

Author	Long COVID Definition	Long COVID Prevalence	Long COVID Incidence
		Cumulative incidence of Long COVID-19 after 2-3 months: 20.5% (95% CI 14.3– 27.4%) Cumulative incidence of Long COVID-19 after 4-5 months: 26.9% (21.1–33.3%) (p=0.338 between time periods). 0-5 years (n = 202) - At least one Long COVID-19 symptom: 37 (18.3%) 6-10 years (n = 235) - At least one Long COVID-19 symptom: 50 (21.3%) 11-16 years (n = 192) - At least one Long COVID-19 symptom: 66 (34.3%); P = 0.001 Children with pre-existing diseases had a slightly higher cumulative incidence of Long COVID-19 than children without in primary care (19/59=32.2% versus 134/570=23.5%; p=0.152). Abnormal fatigue cumulative incidence was more than doubled in children with than without pre-existing diseases (8/59=13.6% versus 36/570=6.3%). Symptomatic acute COVID-19 infection - At least one symptom: 107/230 (46.5%) Non - Symptomatic acute COVID-19 infection - At least one symptom: 46/399 (11.5%); P <0.001	
Whitaker et al.[54]	Participants who self-reported having had COVID-19—either suspected or PCR confirmed— and with one or more of 29 symptoms 12 weeks or more before the survey date	65 – 74 years: 3,661 out of 85,297 (4.3%) reported one or more symptoms at 12 weeks from survey (not required to have been COVID-19 positive) (in Main analysis) 74+ years: 1,243 out of 35,713 (3.5%) reported one or more symptoms at 12 weeks from survey (not required to have been COVID-19 positive) (in Main analysis)	N/A

Table 2. Long COVID symptoms in specific age groups.

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
Bahat et al.[70]	Face to face assessment Authors' own design We recorded the clinical characteristics, lifestyle factors, vaccination status, and physical examination findings (respiratory rate, peripheral oxygen saturation, heart rate and blood pressure) with a structured form within the electronic data-collecting system. In addition, the symptoms of the patients on		Fatigue All (n = 665) = 93 (14 %) <65 (n = 595) = 85 (14.3 %) ≥65 (n = 70) = 8 (11.4 %)	Chest pain All (n = 665) = 40 (6 %) <65 (n = 595) = 36 (6.1 %) ≥65 (n = 70) = 4 (5.7 %)	Headache All (n = 665) 7 (1.1 %) <65 (n = 595) = 7 (1.2 %) ≥65 (n = 70) = 0 (0 %) Forgetfulness All (n = 665) = 3 (0.5 %) <65 (n = 595) = 2 (0.3 %) ≥65 (n = 70) = 1 (1.4 %)	Dyspnoea All (n = 665) = 80 (12 %) <65 (n = 595) = 70 (11.8 %) ≥65 (n = 70) = 10 (14.3 %) Dry cough All (n = 665) = 76 (11.4 %) <65 (n = 595) = 69 (11.6 %) ≥65 (n = 70) = 7 (10 %)			Loss of smell/taste All (n = 665) = 16 (2.4 %) <65 (n = 595) =16 (2.7 %) ≥65 (n = 70) = 0 (0 %)		Diarrhoea All (n = 665) = 22 (3.3 %) <65 (n = 595) =18 (3 %) ≥65 (n = 70) =4 (5.7 %) Nausea All (n = 665) =12 (1.8 %) <65 (n = 595) =11 (1.8 %) ≥65 (n = 70) =1 (1.4 %)	

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	admission that were hospitalized in our center were inquired. We performed a detailed laboratory assessment and a control chest imaging in the follow-up visit. The normal ranges of each parameter were assessed by the laboratory thresholds. We recommended chest X-ray for the patients who were considered having low-risk for pulmonary involvement. For those who had higher risk of											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	pulmonary involvement and free of contraindications, we performed low dose computed-tomography (CT). Any fibrotic image was noted as a fibrotic sequela.											
Buonsenso et al.[34]	Authors' own design Standardised ISARIC COVID-19 Health and Wellbeing Follow-Up Survey for Children Telephone or face to face to face questionnaire The survey assesses the physical and psychosocial health and wellbeing and its impact on daily functioning,		**1-5 month follow-up n (%):** Fatigue: 79/355 (22%) **6-9 months n (%):** Fatigue: 23/157 (15%) **≥12 months n (%):** Fatigue: 24/154 (16%) **<10 Years n (%):** Fatigue: 37/317 (12%)	**1-5 month follow-up n (%):** Chest pain: 12/355 (3.4%) **6-9 months n (%):** Chest pain: 10/157 (6.4%) **<10 Years n (%):** Chest pain: 5/317 (1.6%) **≥10 Years n (%):** Chest pain: 21/359 (5.8%)	**1-5 month follow-up n (%):** Headache: 49/355 (14%) Insomnia: 33/355 (9.3%) Confusion lack of concentration: 30/355 (8.5%) Hypersomnia: 11/355 (3.1%) Problems speaking or communicating: 2/211 (0.9%) Fainting blackouts: 1/355 (0.3%)	**1-5 month follow-up n (%):** Persistent cough: 20/355 (5.6%) Difficulty breathing chest tightness: 14/355 (3.9%) Pain on breathing: 8/326 (2.5%) **6-9 months n (%):** Persistent cough: 5/157 (3.2%)			**1-5 month follow-up n (%):** Alternated sense of smell: 8/355 (2.3%) Alternated taste: 11/355 (3.1%) Loss of smell: 5/355 (1.4%) Loss of taste: 7/355 (2%) **6-9 months n (%):** Alternated sense of smell:	**1-5 month follow-up n (%):** Persistent muscle pain: 36/355 (10%) Joint pain or swelling: 20/355 (5.6%) **6-9 months n (%):** Persistent muscle pain: 5/157 (3.2%) Joint pain or swelling: 4/157 (2.5%)	**1-5 month follow-up n (%):** Stomach abdominal pain: 29/355 (8.2%) Poor appetite: 22/355 (6.2%) Diarrhoea: 16/355 (4.5%) Constipation: 17/355 (4.8%) Weight loss: 9/213 (4.2%) Feeling nauseous: 14/355 (3.9%)	**1-5 month follow-up n (%):** Skin rash: 16/355 (4.5%) Bilateral conjunctivitis: 0/207 (0%) **6-9 months n (%):** Skin rash: 12/156 (7.7%) Bilateral conjunctivitis: 1/136 (0.7%) **≥12 months n (%):**

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	behaviour, relationships and daily living. The survey documents the data on demographics, pre-existing comorbidities, acute severity and information on the acute phase of the disease (symptoms, comorbidities and clinical outcomes) and its severity (hospital admission, paediatric intensive care (PICU/ICU) and oxygenation). Moreover, data on the parental perception of the changes in		**≥10 Years n (%):** Fatigue: 89/359 (25%)		Tremor shakiness: 2/257 (0.8%) Tingling feeling pins and needles: 1/355 (0.3%) Cannot fully move or control movements: 1/201 (0.5%) Seizures fits: 1/212 (0.5%) Dizziness light-headedness: 1/355 (0.3%) **6-9 months n (%):** Headache: 14/157 (8.9%) Insomnia: 9/157 (5.7%) Confusion lack of concentration: 9/157 (5.7%)	Difficulty breathing chest tightness: 3/157 (1.9%) Pain on breathing: 4/151 (2.6%) **≥12 months n (%):** Persistent cough: 5/154 (3.2%) **<10 Years n (%):** Persistent cough: 21/317 (6.6%) Difficulty breathing chest tightness: 7/317 (2.2%) Pain on breathing: 3/281: (1.1%) **≥10 Years n (%):** Persistent cough:			5/157 (3.2%) Alternated taste: 4/157 (2.5%) Loss of smell: 2/157 (1.3%) Loss of taste: 1/157 (0.6%) **≥12 months n (%):** Alternated sense of smell: 3/154 (1.9%) Alternated taste: 2/154 (1.3%) Loss of smell: 3/154 (1.9%) Loss of taste: 3/154 (1.9%) **<10 Years n (%):** Alternated sense of smell:	**≥12 months n (%):** Persistent muscle pain: 5/154 (3.2%) Joint pain or swelling: 4/154 (2.6%) **<10 Years n (%):** Persistent muscle pain: 14/317 (4.4%) Joint pain or swelling: 7/317 (2.2%) **≥10 Years n (%):** Persistent muscle pain: 33/359 (9.2%) Joint pain or swelling: 23/359 (6.4%)	Feeling sick vomiting: 5/355 (1.4%) **6-9 months n (%):** Stomach abdominal pain: 6/157 (3.8%) Poor appetite: 14/157 (8.9%) Diarrhoea: 4/157 (2.5%) Constipation: 8/157 (5.1%) Weight loss: 5/141 (3.5%) Feeling nauseous: 3/157 (1.9%) Feeling sick vomiting: 1/157 (0.6%) **≥12 months n (%):** Stomach abdominal pain: 7/154 (4.5%)	Skin rash: 4/154 (2.6%) **<10 Years n (%):** Skin rash: 13/316 (4.1%) Bilateral conjunctivitis: 1/163 (0.6%) **≥10 Years n (%):** Skin rash: 20/359 (5.6%)

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	their child's emotional and behavioural status, including the reasons for the observed changes (the direct or indirect impacts of COVID-19 or both), persistent symptoms at the follow-up assessment, the overall health condition compared to prior to the index case SARS-CoV-2 diagnosis and mortality. Persistent symptoms: respiratory, neurological, sensory, sleep, gastrointestinal, general (including				Hypersomnia: 1/157 (0.6%) Fainting blackouts: 1/157 (0.6%) Tingling feeling pins and needles: 1/157 (0.6%) **≥12 months n (%):** Headache: 17/154 (11%) Insomnia: 8/154 (5.2%) Confusion lack of concentration: 7/153 (4.6%) Hypersomnia: 3/154 (1.9%) Problems speaking or communicating: 1/87 (1.1%) Fainting blackouts: 1/154 (0.6%)	10/359 (2.8%) Difficulty breathing chest tightness: 13/359 (3.6%) Pain on breathing: 12/320 (3.8%)			1/317 (0.3%) Alternated taste: 1/317 (0.3%) Loss of smell: 1/317 (0.3%) Loss of taste: 3/317 (0.9%) **≥10 Years n (%):** Alternated sense of smell: 16/359 (4.5%) Alternated taste: 16/359 (4.5%) Loss of smell: 10/359 (2.8%) Loss of taste: 8/359 (2.2%) Problems with balance: 1/359 (0.3%)		Poor appetite: 7/154 (4.5%) Diarrhoea: 8/154 (5.2%) Constipation: 5/154 (3.2%) Weight loss: 2/77 (2.6%) Feeling nauseous: 1/154 (0.6%) Feeling sick vomiting: 1/154 (0.6%) **<10 Years n (%):** Stomach abdominal pain: 18/317 (5.7%) Poor appetite: 19/317 (6%) Diarrhoea: 10/317 (3.2%) Constipation: 22/317 (6.9%)	

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	headache, malaise, and fatigue), dermatological, cardiovascular, urogenital and musculoskeletal				**<10 Years n (%):** Headache: 17/317 (5.4%) Insomnia: 12/317 (3.8%) Confusion lack of concentration: 14/317 (4.4%) Hypersomnia: 4/317 (1.3%) Problems speaking or communicating: 2/174 (1.1%) Fainting blackouts: 1/317 (0.3%) Tremor shakiness: 1/204 (0.5%) Tingling feeling pins and needles: 1/317 (0.3%) Seizures fits: 1/173 (0.6%) **≥10 Years n (%):**						Weight loss: 3/175 (1.7%) Feeling nauseous: 3/317 (0.9%) Feeling sick vomiting: 4/317 (1.3%) **≥10 Years n (%):** Stomach abdominal pain: 27/358 (7.5%) Poor appetite: 24/359 (6.7%) Diarrhoea: 20/359 (5.6%) Constipation: 8/359 (2.2%) Weight loss: 13/261 (5%) Feeling nauseous: 16/359 (4.5%) Feeling sick vomiting: 4/359 (1.1%)	

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
					Headache: 65/359 (18%) Insomnia: 39/359 (11%) Confusion lack of concentration: 31/358 (8.7%) Hypersomnia: 11/359 (3.1%) Problems speaking or communicating: 1/268 (0.4%) Fainting blackouts: 3/359 (0.8%) Tremor shakiness: 1/286 (0.3%) Tingling feeling pins and needles: 1/359 (0.3%) Cannot fully move or control movements: 1/251 (0.4%)							

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
					Dizziness light-headedness : 1/359 (0.3%)							
Daitch et al.[67]	Authors' own design Face to face or telephone questionnaire A designated questionnaire, in which they were asked to rank each symptom on a 0-3 Likert scale (0 – not at all; 1 – mild; 2 – moderate; 3 – severe).		**Long COVID symptoms ≥30 days after COVID-19 diagnosis:** - Fatigue Total sample (n = 2333): 916 (39.3%) 18 - 65 years (n = 1855): 731 (39.4%) > 65 years (n =478): 185 (38.7%)	**Long COVID symptoms ≥30 days after COVID-19 diagnosis:** - Chest pain (recorded for n = 1743) Total sample (n = 1743): 205 (11.8%) 18 - 65 years: 186 (12.6%) > 65 years: 19 (7.5%) - Palpitations Total sample (n = 2333): 111 (4.8%) 18 - 65 years (n = 1855): 102 (5.5%) > 65 years (n =478): 9 (1.9%)	**Long COVID symptoms ≥30 days after COVID-19 diagnosis:** - Headache Total sample (n = 2333): 159 (6.8%) 18 - 65 years (n = 1855): 143 (7.7%) > 65 years (n =478): 16 (3.3%) - Concentration impairment Total sample (n = 2333): 446 (19.1%) 18 - 65 years (n = 1855): 370 (19.9%) > 65 years (n =478):76	**Long COVID symptoms ≥30 days after COVID-19 diagnosis:** - Dyspnoea Total sample (n = 2333): 649 (27.8%) 18 - 65 years (n = 1855): 506 (27.3%) > 65 years (n =478): 143 (29.9%) - Cough Total sample (n = 2333): 265 (11.4%) 18 - 65 years (n = 1855): 197 (10.6%) > 65 years (n =478): 68 (14.2%)		**Long COVID symptoms ≥30 days after COVID-19 diagnosis:** - Emotional distress (recorded for n = 1743) Total sample (n = 1743): 401 (23%) 18 - 65 years (n = 1485): 358 (24.1%) >65 years (n = 254): 43 (16.9%)	**Long COVID symptoms ≥30 days after COVID-19 diagnosis:** - Anosmia Total sample (n = 2333): 363 (15.5%) 18 - 65 years (n = 1855): 299 (16.1%) > 65 years (n =478): 63 (13.2%)	**Long COVID symptoms ≥30 days after COVID-19 diagnosis:** - Myalgia Total sample (n = 2333): 493 (21.1%) 18 - 65 years (n = 1855): 386 (20.8%) > 65 years (n =478): 107 (22.4%) - Arthralgia Total sample (n = 2333): 177 (7.6%) 18 - 65 years (n = 1855): 126 (6.8%) > 65 years (n =478): 51 (10.7%)		**Long COVID symptoms ≥30 days after COVID-19 diagnosis:** - Hair loss (recorded for 1732) Total sample (n = 1732): 91 (5.3%) 18 - 65 years (n = 1491): 79 (5.3%) > 65 years (n = 250): 12 (4.8%)

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
					(15.9%) - Memory impairment Total sample (n = 2333): 479 (20.5%) 18 - 65 years (n = 1855): 368 (19.8%) > 65 years (n =478): 111 (23.2%)							
Dumont et al.[50]	Authors' own design Online questionnaire At the baseline assessment, all children were invited to perform a serological test (by blood drawing) to measure anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibodies (anti-N). One of the parent or		**Symptoms lasting 4 to 6 weeks n (%):** 0 -5 years (n = 80): 4 (5%) 6 - 11 years (n = 267): 14 (5%) 12 - 17 years (n = 223): 12 (5%) **Symptoms lasting 6 to 8 weeks n (%):** 0 -5 years (n = 80): 0									

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	legal guardian (referent parent) was asked to fill out online questionnaires related to health and development for him/herself and for each of his/her children, on the Specchio-COVID19 secured digital platform		(0%) 6 - 11 years (n = 267): 4 (2%) 12 - 17 years (n = 223): 10 (4%) **Symptoms lasting 8 to 12 weeks n (%):** 0 -5 years (n = 80): 0 (0%) 6 - 11 years (n = 267): 2 (1%) 12 - 17 years (n = 223): 2 (1%) **Symptoms lasting over 12 weeks n (%):** 0 -5 years (n = 80): 7 (9%) 6 - 11 years (n = 267): 16 (6%) 12 - 17 years (n =									

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
			223): 31 (14%)									
Fang et al.[65]	Authors' own design and validated questionnaires Telephone interview The one-year follow up was conducted via telephone interview by trained physicians using a uniformed questionnaire including self-reported symptoms (general sequelae, respiratory sequelae, cardiovascular sequelae, neurological sequelae, digestive system sequelae), and chronic		**Symptoms at 1-year follow up n (%):** Fatigue: 400 (32.4%) Chill: 1 (0.1%) **Severe patients n (%):** Fatigue: 166 (37.9%) **Non-severe patients n (%):** Fatigue: 234 (29.4%) Chill: 1 (0.1%)	**Symptoms at 1-year follow up n (%):** Oedema of lower limbs: 24 (1.9%) Chest tightness: 195 (15.8%) Palpitations: 66 (5.4%) **Severe patients n (%):** Oedema of lower limbs: 13 (3.0%) Chest tightness: 94 (21.5%) Palpitations: 29 (0.6%) **Non-severe patients n (%):** Oedema of lower limbs: 11 (1.4%) Chest tightness: 101 (12.7%)	**Symptoms at 1-year follow up n (%):** Dizziness: 47 (0.8%) Headache: 31 (2.5%) **Severe patients n (%):** Dizziness: 17 (3.9%) Headache: 16 (3.7%) **Non-severe patients n (%):** Dizziness: 30 (3.8%) Headache: 15 (1.9%)	**Symptoms at 1-year follow up n (%):** Dyspnoea: 44 (3.6%) Cough: 71 (5.8%) Expectoration: 53 (4.3%) Haemoptysis: 1 (0.1%) Shortness of breath: 53 (4.3%) **Severe patients n (%):** Dyspnoea: 22 (5.0%) Cough: 34 (7.8%) Expectoration: 26 (5.9%) Shortness of breath: 30 (6.8%) **Non-severe patients n (%):** Dyspnoea: 22 (2.8%)	**Symptoms at 1-year follow up n (%):** Sweating: 246 (20.0%) **Severe patients n (%):** Sweating: 105 (24.0%) **Non-severe patients n (%):** Sweating: 141 (17.7%)	**Symptoms at 1-year follow up n(%):** Anxiety: 141 (11.4%) **Severe patients n (%):** Anxiety: 56 (12.8%) **Non-severe patients n (%):** Anxiety: 85 (10.7%)	**Symptoms at 1-year follow up n (%):** Sore throat: 12(1.0%) Nasal congestion: 2 (0.2%) Smell reduction: 21 (1.7%) Taste change: 23 (1.9%) **Severe patients n (%):** Sore throat: 7 (1.6%) Nasal congestion: 1 (0.2%) Smell reduction: 12 (2.7%) Taste change: 11 (2.5%) **Non-severe patients n (%):** Sore throat: 5 (0.6%)	**Symptoms at 1-year follow up n (%):** Myalgia: 111 (9.0%) **Severe patients n (%):** Myalgia: 52 (11.9%) **Non-severe patients n(%):** Myalgia: 59 (7.4%)	**Symptoms at 1-year follow up n (%):** Diarrhoea: 9 (0.7%) Nausea: 1 (0.1%) Vomiting: 1 (0.1%) Anorexia: 13 (1.1%) **Severe patients N (%):** Diarrhoea: 3 (0.7%) Anorexia: 6 (1.4%) **Non-severe patients n (%):** Diarrhoea: 6 (0.8%) Nausea: 1 (0.1%) Vomiting: 1 (0.1%) Anorexia: 7 (0.9%)	

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	obstructive pulmonary disease assessment test (CAT) score items. CAT score items of which ≥ 10 (the threshold for maintenance treatment in COPD) and >2 (the median value) were treated as categorical outcomes.			Palpitations: 37 (4.7%)		Cough: 37 (4.7%) Expectoration: 27 (3.4%) Haemoptysis: 1 (0.1%) Shortness of breath: 23 (2.9%)			Nasal congestion: 1 (0.1%) Smell reduction: 9 (1.1%) Taste change: 12 (1.5%)			
Funk et al.[77]	Authors' own design Telephone interview with parent or caregiver Caregivers were contacted and asked if their child had any persistent, new, or returning symptoms or health problems		**All children (n=1884)** **Number of persistent, new or recurring health problem (n %):** 1: 65 (3.5) 2: 25 (1.3) 3+: 20 (1.1) **Symptoms (n %):** Fatigue or weakness:	**All children (n=1884)** **Symptoms (n %):** Chest pain: 3 (0.2) **Cardiovascular, n (%) [95%CI]:** 12 (0.6) [0.3-1.1] **Non-hospitalised N=1437**	**All children (n=1884)** **Symptoms (n %):** Mental 'fuzziness', loss of focus: 4 (0.2) Dizziness or lightheaded: 2 (0.1) Headache: 7 (0.4) Seizures: 1 (0.1)	**All children (n=1884)** **Symptoms (n %):** Cough: 13 (0.7) Difficulty breathing, short of breath: 13 (0.7) Wheeze or asthma exacerbation: 8 (0.4) Other respiratory symptoms		**All children (n=1884)** **Symptoms (n %):** Anxiety: 7 (0.4) Depression: 6 (0.3) Other psychological symptoms or diagnoses: 7 (0.4) **Non-hospitalis**	**All children (n=1884)** **Symptoms (n %):** Runny nose or congestion: 6 (0.3) Loss of smell or taste: 9 (0.5) **Ophthalmologic and/or otolaryng**	**All children (n=1884)** **Symptoms (n %):** Muscle, joint, or body pain: 4 (0.2) **Non-hospitalised N=1437** **Symptoms (n %):** Muscle, joint, or	**All children (n=1884)** **Symptoms (n %):** Anorexia, loss of appetite: 7 (0.4) **Gastrointestinal, n (%) [95%CI]:** 12 (0.6) [0.3-1.1] **Non-hospitalis**	**All children (n=1884)** **Skin condition or rash, n (%) [95%CI]:** 10 (0.5) [0.3-1.0] **Non-hospitalised N=1437** **Skin condition or rash, n**

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	that may have been associated with the illness prompting the initial ED evaluation. Post–COVID-19 conditions were not present if the caregiver indicated that these symptoms were neither persistent (i.e., recovered completely prior to 90 days) nor novel (i.e., underlying condition without exacerbation). Post–COVID-19 conditions were classified as cardiovascular, dermatologic,		21 (1.1) Fever: 9 (0.5) **Other symptoms or diagnoses, n (%) [95%CI]:** 12 (0.6) [0.3-1.1] **Non-hospitalised N=1437** **Number of persistent, new or recurring health problem (n %):** 1: 37 (2.6) 2: 17 (1.2) 3+: 12 (0.8) **Symptoms (n %):** Fatigue or weakness: 14 (1.0) Fever: 7 (0.5) **Other symptoms or**	**Symptoms (n %):** Chest pain: 3 (0.2) **Cardiovascular, n (%) [95%CI]:** 3 (0.2) [0-0.6] **Hospitalised N=447** **Cardiovascular, n (%) [95%CI]:** 9 (2.0) [0.9-3.8]	**Non-hospitalised N=1437** **Symptoms (n %):** Mental 'fuzziness', loss of focus: 3 (0.2) Dizziness or lightheaded: 2 (0.1) Headache: 3 (0.2) **Hospitalised N=447** **Symptoms (n %):** Mental 'fuzziness', loss of focus: 1 (0.2) Headache: 4 (0.9) Seizures: 1 (0.2)	or diagnoses: 12 (0.6) **Non-hospitalised N=1437** **Symptoms (n %):** Cough: 9 (0.6) Difficulty breathing, short of breath: 10 (0.7) Wheeze or asthma exacerbation: 7 (0.5) Other respiratory symptoms or diagnoses: 5 (0.4) **Hospitalised N=447** **Symptoms (n %):** Cough: 4 (0.9) Difficulty breathing, short of breath: 3 (0.7)		**ed N=1437** **Symptoms (n %):** Anxiety: 3 (0.2) Depression: 3 (0.2) Other psychological symptoms or diagnoses: 3 (0.1) **Hospitalised N=447** **Symptoms (n %):** Anxiety: 4 (0.9) Depression: 3 (0.7) Other psychological symptoms or diagnoses: 4 (0.9)	**ologic, n (%) [95%CI]:** 4 (0.2) [0.1-0.5] **Non-hospitalised N=1437** **Symptoms (n %):** Runny nose or congestion: 4 (0.3) Loss of smell or taste: 7 (0.5) **Ophthalmologic and/or otolaryngologic, n (%) [95%CI]:** 2 (0.1) [0-0.5] **Hospitalised N=447** **Symptoms (n %):** Runny nose or congestion: 2 (0.5)	body pain: 3 (0.2) **Hospitalised N=447** **Symptoms (n %):** Muscle, joint, or body pain: 1 (0.2)	**ed N=1437** **Symptoms (n %):** Anorexia, loss of appetite: 7 (0.5) **Gastrointestinal, n (%) [95%CI]:** 4 (0.3) [0.1-0.7] **Hospitalised N=447** **Gastrointestinal, n (%) [95%CI]:** 8 (1.8) [0.8-3.5]	**(%) [95%CI]:** 9 (0.6) [0.3-1.2] **Hospitalised N=447** **Skin condition or rash, n (%) [95%CI]:** 1 (0.2) [0-1.2]

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	ophthalmologic or otolaryngologic, gastrointestinal, neurologic, psychological, respiratory, systemic (e.g., fatigue, weakness, fever, anorexia), or other. Caregivers could indicate the presence of PCCs using check boxes or free text. The PCC term also reflected health problems reported by children who tested negative, to permit comparisons.		**diagnoses, n (%) [95%CI]:** 6 (0.4) [0.2-0.9] **Hospitalised N=447** **Number of persistent, new or recurring health problem (n %):** 1: 28 (6.3) 2: 8 (1.8) 3+: 8 (1.8) **Symptoms (n %):** Fatigue or weakness: 7 (1.6) Fever: 2 (0.5) **Other symptoms or diagnoses, n (%) [95%CI]:** 6 (1.3) [0.5-2.9]			Wheeze or asthma exacerbation: 1 (0.2) Other respiratory symptoms or diagnoses: 7 (1.6)			Loss of smell or taste: 2 (0.5) **Ophthalmologic and/or otolaryngologic, n (%) [95%CI]:** 2 (0.5) [0.1-1.6]			

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
Kikkenborg Berg et al.[64]	Online questionnaire **Validated scales:** Children's Somatic Symptoms Inventory (CSSI-24) Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory (PedsQL) **Un-validated questionnaires:** Ancillary questions about long COVID symptoms included the 23 most common symptoms identified from the Long COVID Kids Rapid Survey January 2021 Questions were		**0-3 years (Cases n = 1194, Controls N = 3855) (n/N %)** Fatigue: 41/1194 (3.4%); 36/3855 (0.9%) Fever: 22/1194 (1.8%); 13/3855 (0.3%) Cold hands or feet: 14/1194 (1.2%); 12/3855 (0.3%) **0-3 years (Often and always results ≥n=5) At least 2 months n=1,349, At least 3 months n=1,194, At least 6 months (n=899): n (%)** Fatigue: 37 (2.7), 30	**0-3 years (Cases n = 1194, Controls N = 3855) (n/N %)** Trouble breathing: 18/1194 (1.5%); 12/3855 (0.3%) **Age 4 -11 years (Cases n = 5023, Controls N = 18372) (n/N %)** Chest pain: 10/5023 (0.2%); 14/18372 (0.1%) Trouble breathing: 31/5023 (0.6%); 46/18372 (0.3%) Palpitations: 12/5023 (0.2%); 21/18372 (0.1%) **4-11 years (Often and always**	**Age 4 -11 years (Cases n = 5023, Controls N = 18372) (n/N %)** Headache: 126/5023 (2.5%); 299/18372 (1.6%) Trouble remembering and concentrating: 176/5023 (3.5%); 760/18372 (4.1%) Light sensitivity: 48/5023 (1.0%); 152/18372 (0.8%) **4-11 years (Often and always results ≥n=5) At least 2 months n=5,692, At least 3 months n=5,023, At least 6**	**0-3 years (Cases n = 1194, Controls N = 3855) (n/N %)** Cough: 77/1194 (6.4%); 55/3855 (1.4%) **0-3 years (Often and always results ≥n=5) At least 2 months n=1,349, At least 3 months n=1,194, At least 6 months (n=899): n (%)** Trouble breathing: 13 (1.0), 12 (1.0) Cough: 54 (4.0), 42 (3.5), 23 (2.6) **Age 4 -11 years (Cases n = 5023,**		**0-3 years (Cases n = 1194, Controls N = 3855) (n/N %)** Mood swings: 73/1194 (6.1%); 146/3855 (3.8%) **0-3 years (Often and always results ≥n=5) At least 2 months n=1,349, At least 3 months n=1,194, At least 6 months (n=899): n (%)** Mood swings: 34 (2.5), 29 (2.4), 12 (1.3) **Age 4 -11 years (Cases n = 5023, Controls N**	**Age 4 -11 years (Cases n = 5023, Controls N = 18372) (n/N %)** Sore throat: 29/5023 (0.6%); 24/18372 (0.1%) Dizziness: 12/5023 (0.2%); 13/18372 (0.1%) Chapped lips: 57/5023 (1.1%); 184/18372 (1.0%) Dizziness when standing: 7/5023 (0.1%); 13/18372 (0.1%) **4-11 years (Often and always results ≥n=5) At least 2 months n=5,692, At least 3**	**0-3 years (Cases n = 1194, Controls N = 3855) (n/N %)** Pain in muscles or joints: 5/1194 (0.4%); 7/3855 (0.2%) **Age 4 -11 years (Cases n = 5023, Controls N = 18372) (n/N %)** Pain in muscles or joints: 72/5023 (1.4%); 199/18372 (1.1%) **4-11 years (Often and always results ≥n=5) At least 2 months n=5,692, At least 3 months n=5,023,**	**0-3 years (Cases n = 1194, Controls N = 3855) (n/N %)** Nausea: 5/1194 (0.4%); 1–4/3855 Stomach aches: 40/1194 (3.4%); 53/3855 (1.4%) Loss of appetite: 49/1194 (4.1%); 42/3855 (1.1%) **0-3 years (Often and always results ≥n=5) At least 2 months n=1,349, At least 3 months n=1,194, At least 6 months (n=899): n (%)** Stomach aches: 22	**0-3 years (Cases n = 1194, Controls N = 3855) (n/N %)** Rashes: 53/1194 (4.4%); 104/3855 (2.7%) Dark circles under eyes: 17/1194 (1.4%); 9/3855 (0.2%) Extreme paleness: 6/1194 (0.5%); 5/3855 (0.1%) **0-3 years (Often and always results ≥n=5) At least 2 months n=1,349, At least 3 months n=1,194, At least 6 months (n=899): n (%)**

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	included about sick leave and absence from day care or school within the past year and height and weight. The WHO classification of weight status in children and adolescents was used		(2.5), 15 (1.7) Fever: 16 (1.2), 14 (1.2), 9 (1.0) Cold hands/feet: 5 (0.4), <5, <5 **Age 4 -11 years (Cases n = 5023, Controls N = 18372) (n/N %)** Fatigue: 194/5023 (3.9%); 418/18372 (2.3%) Fever: 9/5023 (0.2%); 9/18372 (<0.1) Cold hands or feet: 32/5023 (0.6%); 101/18372 (0.5%) Discoloured fingers or toes: 1–4/5023; 6/18372 (0.0%)	**results ≥n=5)** **At least 2 months n=5,692, At least 3 months n=5,023, At least 6 months n=3614: n (%)** Chest pain: 10 (0.2), 5 (0.1), <5 Palpitations: 11 (0.2), 7 (0.1), 5 (0.1) **Age 12 - 14 years (Cases n = 2857, Controls N = 10789) (n/N %)** Chest pain: 23/2857 (0.8%); 25/10789 (0.2%) Palpitations: 19/2857 (0.7%); 41/10789 (0.4%) **12-14 years (Often**	**months n=3614: n (%)** Headache: 88 (1.5), 76 (1.5), 53 (1.5) Trouble remembering and concentrating: 53 (0.9), 49 (1.0), 34 (0.9) Dizziness when standing: 8 (0.1), 6 (0.2), 6 (0.2) Light sensitivity: 18 (0.3), 16 (0.3), 9 (0.2) **Age 12 - 14 years (Cases n = 2857, Controls N = 10789) (n/N %)** Headache: 142/2857 (5.0%); 346/10789 (3.2%) Dizziness: 50/2857	**Controls N = 18372) (n/N %)** Cough: 61/5023 (1.2%); 119/18372 (0.6%) **4-11 years (Often and always results ≥n=5)** **At least 2 months n=5,692, At least 3 months n=5,023, At least 6 months n=3614: n (%)** Trouble breathing: 24 (0.4), 21 (0.4), 11 (0.3) Cough: 43 (0.8), 34 (0.7), 19 (0.5) **Age 12 - 14 years (Cases n = 2857, Controls N**		**= 18372) (n/N %)** Mood swings: 263/5023 (5.2%); 1332/18372 (7.3%) **4-11 years (Often and always results ≥n=5)** **At least 2 months n=5,692, At least 3 months n=5,023, At least 6 months n=3614: n (%)** Mood swings: 95 (1.7), 86 (1.7), 54 (1.5) **Age 12 - 14 years (Cases n = 2857, Controls N = 10789) (n/N %)** Mood swings: 230/2857	**months n=5,023, At least 6 months n=3614: n (%)** Sore throat: 24 (0.4), 19 (0.4), 14 (0.4) Dizziness: 14 (0.2), 9 (0.2), 5 (0.1) **Age 12 - 14 years (Cases n = 2857, Controls N = 10789) (n/N %)** Sore throat: 30/2857 (1.1%); 20/10789 (0.2%) Loss of appetite: 93/2857 (3.3%); 288/10789 (2.7%) Dizziness when standing: 50/2857 (1.8%); 94/10789 (0.9%)	**At least 6 months n=3614: n (%)** Pain in muscles/joints: 52 (0.9), 45 (0.9), 30 (0.8) **Age 12 - 14 years (Cases n = 2857, Controls N = 10789) (n/N %)** Pain in muscles or joints: 82/2857 (2.9%); 218/10789 (2.0%) **12-14 years (Often and always results ≥n=5)** **At least 2 months n=3,281, At least 3 months n=2,857, At least 6 months**	(1.6), 16 (1.3), 5 (0.6) Loss of appetite: 21 (1.6), 16 (1.3), 7 (0.8) **Age 4 -11 years (Cases n = 5023, Controls N = 18372) (n/N %)** Stomach aches: 125/5023 (2.5%); 477/18372 (2.6%) Nausea: 39/5023 (0.8%); 112/18372 (0.6%) Loss of appetite: 105/5023 (2.1%); 278/18372 (1.5%) **4-11 years (Often and always results ≥n=5)**	Rashes: 23 (1.7), 20 (1.7), 10 (1.1) Dark circles under the eyes: (0.8), 10 (0.8), 7 (0.8) **Age 4 -11 years (Cases n = 5023, Controls N = 18372) (n/N %)** Rashes: 94/5023 (1.9%); 536/18372 (2.9%) Dark circles under eyes: 87/5023 (1.7%); 214/18372 (1.2%) Extreme paleness: 17/5023 (0.3%); 57/18372 (0.3%) **4-11 years (Often and always**

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
			4-11 years (Often and always results ≥n=5) At least 2 months n=5,692, At least 3 months n=5,023, At least 6 months n=3614: n (%) Fatigue: 173 (3.0), 133 (2.6), 79 (2.2) Fever: 7 (0.1), <5, <5 Cold hands/feet: 10 (0.2), 8 (0.2), 8 (0.2) **Age 12 - 14 years (Cases n = 2857, Controls N = 10789) (n/N %)** Fatigue: 285/2857 (10.0%); 807/10 789 (7.5%)	**and always results ≥n=5) At least 2 months n=3,281, At least 3 months n=2,857, At least 6 months n=2367 n (%)** Chest pain: 20 (0.6), 16 (0.6), 37 (1.6) Palpitations: 15 (0.5), 15 (0.5), 10 (0.4)	(1.8%); 83/10789 (0.8%) Trouble remembering and concentrating: 170/2857 (6.0%); 697/10789 (6.5%) Light sensitivity: 29/2857 (1.0%); 146/10789 (1.4%) **12-14 years (Often and always results ≥n=5) At least 2 months n=3,281, At least 3 months n=2,857, At least 6 months n=2367 n (%)** Headache: 83 (2.5), 72 (2.5), 107 (4.5)	**= 10789) (n/N %)** Trouble breathing: 37/2857 (1.3%); 48/10789 (0.4%) Cough: 22/2857 (0.8%); 33/10789 (0.3%) **12-14 years (Often and always results ≥n=5) At least 2 months n=3,281, At least 3 months n=2,857, At least 6 months n=2367 n (%)** Trouble breathing: 31 (0.9), 26 (0.9), 16 (0.7) Cough: 18 (0.5), 14 (0.5), 8 (0.3)		(8.1%); 1113/10789 (10.3%) **12-14 years (Often and always results ≥n=5) At least 2 months n=3,281, At least 3 months n=2,857, At least 6 months n=2367 n (%)** Mood swings: 74 (2.3), 69 (2.4), 51 (2.2)	**12-14 years (Often and always results ≥n=5) At least 2 months n=3,281, At least 3 months n=2,857, At least 6 months n=2367 n (%)** Sore throat: 18 (0.5), 15 (0.5), 8 (0.3) Dizziness when standing: 40 (1.2), 35 (1.2), 25 (1.1)	**n=2367 n (%)** Pain in muscles/joints: 52 (1.6), 48 (1.7), 34 (1.4)	**At least 2 months n=5,692, At least 3 months n=5,023, At least 6 months n=3614: n (%)** Stomach aches: 84 (1.5), 72 (1.4), 45 (1.2) Nausea: 28 (0.5), 20 (0.4), 14 (0.4) Loss of appetite: 75 (1.3), 61 (1.2), 34 (0.9) **Age 12 - 14 years (Cases n = 2857, Controls N = 10789) (n/N %)** Stomach aches: 60/2857 (2.1%); 244/10789 (2.3%) Nausea: 38/2857 (1.3%);	**results ≥n=5) At least 2 months n=5,692, At least 3 months n=5,023, At least 6 months n=3614: n (%)** Rashes: 34 (0.6), 24 (0.5), 16 (0.4) Dark circles under the eyes: 44 (0.8), 38 (0.8), 25 (0.7) Chapped lips: 22 (0.4), 21 (0.4), 17 (0.5) Extreme paleness: 10 (0.2), 7 (0.1), <5 **Age 12 - 14 years (Cases n = 2857, Controls N = 10789) (n/N %)**

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
			Fever: 1–4/2857; 5/10789 (0.1%) Cold hands or feet: 79/2857 (2.8%); 272/10789 (2.5%) Discoloured fingers or toes: 1–4/2857; 10/10789 (0.1%) **12-14 years (Often and always results ≥n=5)** **At least 2 months n=3,281,** **At least 3 months n=2,857,** **At least 6 months n=2367 n (%)** Fatigue: 210 (6.4), 185 (6.5), 135 (5.7) Fever: 5 (0.2), <5, <5		Dizziness: 37 (1.1), 32 (1.1), 26 (1.1) Trouble remembering and concentrating: 68 (2.1), 61 (2.1), 52 (2.2)						118/10789 (1.1%) **12-14 years (Often and always results ≥n=5)** **At least 2 months n=3,281,** **At least 3 months n=2,857,** **At least 6 months n=2367 n (%)** Stomach aches: 30 (0.9), 30 (1.1), 44 (1.9) Nausea: 29 (0.9), 24 (0.8), 19 (0.8) Loss of appetite: 83 (2.5), 77 (2.7), 48 (2.0)	Rashes: 81/2857 (2.8%); 293/10789 (2.7%) Dark circles under eyes: 63/2857 (2.2%); 195/10789 (1.8%) Chapped lips: 59/2857 (2.1%); 178/10789 (1.6%) Extreme paleness: 17/2857 (0.6%); 78/10789 (0.7%) **12-14 years (Often and always results ≥n=5)** **At least 2 months n=3,281,** **At least 3 months n=2,857,** **At least 6 months n=2367 n (%)**

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
			Cold hands/feet: 25 (0.8), 23 (0.8), 21 (0.9) Light sensitivity: 18 (0.5), 17 (0.6), 11 (0.5)									Rashes: 21 (0.6), 18 (0.6), 10 (0.4) Dark circles under the eyes: 22 (0.7), 21 (0.7), 15 (0.6) Chapped lips: 19 (0.6), 18 (0.6), 13 (0.5) Extreme paleness: 15 (0.5), 13 (0.5), 7 (0.3)
Kikkenborg Berg et al. (88)	Online questionnaire		**Long COVID symptoms** **At least 2 months (n=5978)** Fatigue: 661 (11.1%) Fever: 5 (0.1%) Cold hands or feet: 61 (1%) **At least 3 months (n=5106)**	**Long COVID symptoms** **At least 2 months (n=5978)** Chest pain: 85 (1.4%) Palpitations: 82 (1.4%) **At least 3 months (n=5106)** Chest pain: 70 (1.4%) Palpitations: 69 (1.4%)	**Long COVID symptoms** **At least 2 months (n=5978)** Headache: 259 (4.3%) Trouble remembering and concentrating: 335 (5.6%) Dizziness: 122 (2.0%) Dizziness when	**Long COVID symptoms** **At least 2 months (n=5978)** Cough: 72 (1.2%) Trouble breathing: 219 (3.7%) **At least 3 months (n=5106)** Cough: 52 (1.0%)		**Long COVID symptoms** **At least 2 months (n=5978)** Mood swings: 144 (2.4%) **At least 3 months (n=5106)** Mood swings: 121 (2.4%)	**Long COVID symptoms** **At least 2 months (n=5978)** Sore throat: 49 (0.8%) **At least 3 months (n=5106)** Sore throat: 37 (0.7%) **At least 6 months (n=4250)**	**Long COVID symptoms** **At least 2 months (n=5978)** Pain in muscles or joints: 102 (1.7%) **At least 3 months (n=5106)** Pain in muscles or joints: 89 (1.7%)	**Long COVID symptoms** **At least 2 months (n=5978)** Nausea: 110 (1.8%) Stomach ache: 66 (1.1%) Loss of appetite: 298 (5.0%) **At least 3 months (n=5106)**	**Long COVID symptoms** **At least 2 months (n=5978)** Rashes: 41 (0.7%) Dark circles under eyes: 113 (1.9%) Extreme paleness: 10 (0.2%) Chapped lips: 92 (1.5%) Discoloured

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
			Fatigue: 547 (10.7%) Cold hands or feet: 56 (1.1%) **At least 6 months (n=4250)** Fatigue: 380 (8.9%) Cold hands or feet: 38 (0.9%) **At least 9 months (n=1085)** Fatigue: 81 (7.5%) Cold hands or feet: 12 (1.1%) **At least 12 months (n=242)** Fatigue: 8 (3.3)	**At least 6 months (n=4250)** Chest pain: 43 (1.0%) Palpitations: 49 (1.2%) **At least 9 months (n=1085)** Chest pain: 10 (0.9%) Palpitations: 13 (1.2%)	standing: 160 (2.7%) Light sensitivity: 62 (1.0%) **At least 3 months (n=5106)** Headache: 212 (4.2%) Trouble remembering and concentrating: 300 (5.9%) Dizziness: 97 (1.9%) Dizziness when standing: 135 (2.6%) Light sensitivity: 52 (1.0%) **At least 6 months (n=4250)** Headache: 141 (3.3%) Trouble remembering and concentrating: 221 (5.2%)	Trouble breathing: 183 (3.6%) **At least 6 months (n=4250)** Cough: 35 (0.8%) Trouble breathing: 122 (2.9%) **At least 9 months (n=1085)** Trouble breathing: 27 (2.5%)		**At least 6 months (n=4250)** Mood swings: 82 (1.9%) **At least 9 months (n=1085)** Mood swings: 13 (1.2%)	Sore throat: 22 (0.5%) **At least 9 months (n=1085)** Sore throat: 5 (0.5%)	**At least 6 months (n=4250)** Pain in muscles or joints: 59 (1.4%) **At least 9 months (n=1085)** Pain in muscles or joints: 14 (1.3%)	Nausea: 81 (1.6%) Stomach ache: 55 (1.1%) Loss of appetite: 230 (4.5%) **At least 6 months (n=4250)** Nausea: 48 (1.1%) Stomach ache: 29 (0.7%) Loss of appetite: 137 (3.2%) **At least 9 months (n=1085)** Nausea: 14 (1.3%) Loss of appetite: 24 (2.2%)	fingers or toes: 7 (0.1%) **At least 3 months (n=5106)** Rashes: 34 (0.7%) Dark circles under eyes: 91 (1.8%) Extreme paleness: 8 (0.2%) Chapped lips: 80 (1.6%) Discoloured fingers or toes: 7 (0.1%) **At least 6 months (n=4250)** Rashes: 19 (0.4%) Dark circles under eyes: 66 (1.6%) Extreme paleness: 6 (0.1%) Chapped lips: 53 (1.2%) Discoloured fingers or

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
					Dizziness: 60 (1.4%) Dizziness when standing: 93 (2.2%) Light sensitivity: 33 (0.8%) **At least 9 months (n=1085)** Headache: 28 (2.6%) Trouble remembering and concentrating: 53 (4.9%) Dizziness: 13 (1.2%) Dizziness when standing: 20 (1.8%) Light sensitivity: 11 (1.0%) **At least 12 months (n=242)** Headache: 5 (2.1%) Trouble remembering and							toes: 5 (0.1%) **At least 9 months (n=1085)** Rashes: 5 (0.5%) Dark circles under eyes: 13 (1.2%) Chapped lips: 11 (1.0%)

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
					concentrating: 8 (3.3%)							
			All cases/all controls At least 2 months **(Cases n =5,106, Controls N = 21,640) (n/N %)** **Fatigue:** 1057 (20.7); 4249 (19.6) **Fever**: 10 (0.2); 27(0.1) **Cold hands or feet:** 406 (8.0); 2064 (9.5) P value: <0.001	**All cases/all controls** At least 2 months **(Cases n =5,106, Controls N = 21,640) (n/N %)** **Chest pain:** 125(2.5); 384 (1.8) P value <0.05 **Palpitations:** 155 (3.0); 632 (2.9) **At least 6 months:** **(Cases n =4,250, Controls N = 16,257) (n/N %)**	**All cases/all controls** At least 2 months **(Cases n =5,106, Controls N = 21,640) (n/N %)** **Headache:** 610 (12.0); 2166 (10.0) P value <0.0001 **Trouble remembering or concentrating:** 616 (12.1); 2636 (12.2) **Dizziness:** 220 (4.3); 696 (3.2) P value <0.001	**All cases/all controls** At least 2 months **(Cases n =5,106, Controls N = 21,640) (n/N %)** **Cough:** 99 (1.9); 245 (1.1) P value <0.0001 **Trouble breathing:** 273 (5.4); 444 (2.1) P value <0.0001 **At least 6 months:** **(Cases n =4,250, Controls N**		**All cases/all controls** At least 2 months **(Cases n =5,106, Controls N = 21,640) (n/N %)** **Mood swings:** 554 (10.9); 2756 (12.7) P value<0.001 At least 6 months: **(Cases n =4,250, Controls N = 16,257) (n/N %)** **Mood swings:** 390	**All cases/all controls** At least 2 months **(Cases n =5,106, Controls N = 21,640) (n/N %)** **Sore throat:** 70 (1.4); 185 (0.9) P value <0.001 At least 6 months: **(Cases n =4,250, Controls N = 16,257) (n/N %)** **Sore throat:** 39 (0.9); 80	**All cases/all controls** At least 2 months **(Cases n =5,106, Controls N = 21,640) (n/N %)** **Pain in muscles or joints:** 163 (3.2); 633 (2.9) At least 6 months: **(Cases n =4,250, Controls N = 16,257) (n/N %)** **Pain in muscles or joints:** 110 (2.6); 388 (2.4)	**All cases/all controls** At least 2 months **(Cases n =5,106, Controls N = 21,640) (n/N %)** **Nausea:** 179 (3.5); 692 (3.2) **Stomach ache:** 119 (2.3); 626 (2.9) P value <0.05 **Loss of appetite:** 403 (7.9); 1498 (6.9) P value <0.05 At least 6 months:	**All cases/all controls** At least 2 months **(Cases n =5,106, Controls N = 21,640) (n/N %)** **Rashes:** 134 (2.6); 771 (3.6) P value <0.001 Dark circles under the eyes: 448 (8.8); 2548 (11.8))P value <0.0001 Extreme paleness: 32 (0.6); 220 (1.0) P

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
			Discoloured fingers or toes: 16 (0.3); 111 (0.5) **At least 6 months:** **(Cases n =4,250, Controls N = 16,257) (n/N %)** Fatigue: 694 (16.3); 2395 (14.7) P value <0.05 Fever:1-4; 19(0.1) Cold hands or feet: 300 (7.1); 1321 (8.1)P value <0.05	**Chest pain:** 77(1.8); 216 (1.3) P value <0.05 **Palpitations:** 104(2.4); 362 (2.2)	**Dizziness when standing:** 348 (6.8); 1387 (6.4) **Light sensitivity :** 175 (3.4); 885 (4.1) P value <0.05 **At least 6 months:** **(Cases n =4,250, Controls N = 16,257) (n/N %)** **Headache:** 419 (9.9); 1261 (7.8) P value <0.0001 **Trouble remembering or concentrating:** 457	**= 16,257) (n/N %)** **Cough:** 62 (1.5); 116 (0.7) P value <0.0001 **Trouble breathing:** 177 (4.2); 281 (1.7) P value <0.0001		(9.2);1646(10.1)	(0.5) P value <0.05		**(Cases n =4,250, Controls N = 16,257) (n/N %)** **Nausea:** 108 (2.5); 372 (2.3) **Stomach ache:** 74 (1.7); 367 (2.3) P value <0.05 **Loss of appetite:** 229 (5.4); 719 (4.4) P value < 0.05	value <0.05 Chapped lips: 247 (4.8); 1355 (6.3) P value <0.001 Discoloured fingers or toes: 16 (0.3); 111 (0.5) **At least 6 months:** **(Cases n =4,250, Controls N = 16,257) (n/N %)** **Rashes:** 26 (2.4); 288 (2.7) Dark circles under the eyes: 338 (8.0); 1657 (10.2) P

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
					(10.8); 1706 (10.5) **Dizziness:** 130 (3.1); 386 (2.4) P value <0.05 **Dizziness when standing:** 239 (5.6); 821 (5.1) Light sensitivity: 118 (2.8); 578 (3.6) <0.05							value <0.0001 Extreme paleness: 21 (0.5); 150 (0.9) P value <0.05 Chapped lips: 162 (3.8); 756 (4.7) P value < 0.05 Discoloured fingers or toes: 12(0.3); 63 (0.4)
Miller et al.[51]	Online questionnaire Persistent symptoms were defined using data		General: 34/109 (31.19%) Other: 9/109 (8.26%)	Cardiovascular: 11/109 (10.09%)	Neurological: 20/109 (18.35%)	Respiratory: 24/109 (22.02%)		Psychiatric: 11/109 (10.09%)	ENT: 23/109 (21.10%)	Muscular: 13/109 (11.92%)	Gastrointestinal: 15/109 (13.76%)	Dermatological: 14/109 (12.84%)

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	from weekly surveys											
Nugawela et al.[86]	Validated questionnaire The questionnaire included demographic characteristics, elements of the International Severe Acute Respiratory and emerging Infection Consortium (ISARIC) Paediatric COVID-19 follow-up questionnaire and the recent Mental Health of Children and Young people in England surveys. Quality of life/functioning before testing was		**Number of symptoms:** 0: Total population: 2968 (41.57%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 1848 (47.47%), SARS-CoV-2 positive: 1120 (34.50%) 1–4: Total population: 3496 (48.97%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 1798 (46.19%), SARS-CoV-2 positive: 1698 (52.31%) 5+: Total population: 675 (9.46%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 247 (6.34%), SARS-CoV-2 positive:									

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	measured via the EQ-5D-Y scale, and feelings of loneliness by the UCLA Loneliness scale.		428 (13.19%)									
Pazukhina et al.[66]	Telephone questionnaire Tier 1 ISARIC Long-term Follow-up Study CRF for adult patients - Version 1 of the ISARIC COVID-19 Health and Wellbeing Follow Up Survey for Children for paediatric patients Both developed by the ISARIC Global COVID-19 follow-up working group and independen		**6 month follow up** Fatigue Adults: 252/1013 (24.88%); 95% CI: 22.21% to 27.54% Children: 34/360 (9.44%); 95% CI: 6.39% to 12.5% **12 month follow up** Fatigue Adults: 122/1013 (12.04%); 95% CI: 10.07% to 14.02% Children: 13/360 (3.61%); 95% CI: 1.94% to 5.56%	**6 month follow up** Cardiovascular Adults: 63/1013 (6.22%); 95% CI: 4.74% to 7.7% Children: 4/360 (1.11%); 95% CI: 0.28% to 2.22% **12 month follow up** Cardiovascular Adults: 12/1013 (1.18%); 95%CI: 0.59% to 1.88% Children: 1/360 (0.28%); 95% CI:	**6 month follow up** Neurological Adults: 192/1013 (18.95%); 95% CI: 16.49% to 21.32% Children: 15/360 (4.17%); 95% CI: 2.22% to 6.39% Sleep Problems Adults: 106/1013 (10.46%); 95% CI: 8.59% to 12.34% Children: 15/360 (4.17%); 95% CI: 2.22% to 6.39%	**6 month follow up** Respiratory Adults: 223/1013 (22.01%); 95% CI: 19.45% to 24.68% Children: 7/360 (1.94%); 95% CI: 0.56% to 3.61% **12 month follow up** Respiratory Adults: 96/1013 (9.48%); 95% CI: 7.7% to 11.25% Children: 4/360 (1.11%); 95% CI: 0.28% to 2.22%			**6 month follow up** Sensory Adults: 36/1013 (3.55%); 95% CI: 2.47% to 4.74% Children: 3/360 (0.83%); 95% CI: 0% to 1.94% **12 month follow up** Sensory Adults: 18/1013 (1.78%); 95% CI: 0.99% to 2.67% Children: 1/360 (0.28%-); 95% CI: 0% 0.83%	**6 month follow up** Musculoskeletal Adults: 87/1013 (8.59%); 95% CI: 6.91% to 10.37% Children: 6/360 (1.67%); 95% CI: 0.56% to 3.06% **12 month follow up** Musculoskeletal Adults: 31/1013 (3.06%); 95% CI: 2.07% to 4.15% Children: 3/360 (0.83%); 95% CI:	**6 month follow up** Gastrointestinal Adults: 63/1013 (6.22%); 95% CI: 4.84% to 7.8% Children: 14/360 (3.89%); 95% CI: 1.94% to 6.11% **12 month follow up** Gastrointestinal Adults: 13/1013 (1.28%); 95% CI: 0.59% to 1.97% Children: 2/360 (0.56%); 95% CI:	**6 month follow up** Dermatological Adults: 132/1013 (13.03%); 95% CI: 11.06% to 15.1% Children: 17/360 (4.72%); 95% CI: 2.78% to 6.94% **12 month follow up** Dermatological Adults: 36/1013 (3.55%); 95% CI: 2.47% to 4.74% Children: 7/360 (1.94%); 95% CI:

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	tly forward and backward translated into Russian. These follow-up assessments evaluated patients' physical and mental health status and assessed for any newly developed symptoms between hospital discharge and the follow-up assessment, including symptom onset and duration.			0% to 0.83%	**12 month follow up** Neurological Adults: 90/1013 (8.88%); 95% CI: 7.21% to 10.56% Children: 6/360 (1.67%); 95% CI: 0.56% to 3.06% Sleep Problems Adults: 36/1013 (3.55%); 95% CI: 2.47% to 4.74% Children: 2/360 (0.56%); 95% CI: 0% to 1.39%					0% to 1.94%	0% to 1.39%	0.56% to 3.61%
Sørensen et al.[56]			*Previous COVID-19 infection (female: n = 93,494; male: n = 59,386) Symptoms 6-12*	*Previous COVID-19 infection (female: n = 93,494; male: n = 59,386) Symptoms 6-12*	Previous COVID-19 infection (female: n = 93,494; male: n = 59,386) Symptoms 6-12	*Previous COVID-19 infection (female: n = 93,494; male: n = 59,386) Symptoms 6-12*	19 infection (female: n = 93,494; male: n = 59,386) Symptoms 6-12 months		*Previous COVID-19 infection (female: n = 93,494; male: n = 59,386) Symptoms 6-12*	*Previous COVID-19 infection (female: n = 93,494; male: n = 59,386) Symptoms 6-12*	*Previous COVID-19 infection (female: n = 93,494; male: n = 59,386) Symptoms 6-12*	

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
			months after test, n (%) 60 - 69 years Fatigue/exhaustion: female: 525 (10.4); male: 359 (8.0) Chills: female: 46 (0.9); male: 43 (1.0) Fever: female: 60 (1.2) ; male: 53 (0.7) Red runny eyes: female: 59 (1.2); male: 38 (0.9) 70 + years Fatigue/exhaustion: female: 149 (5.3); male: 146 (4.9) Chills: female: 22 (0.8); male: 19 (0.6) Fever: female: 22 (0.8); male: 31 (1.0)	*months after test, n (%)* 60 - 69 years Chest pain: female: 104 (2.1); male: 87 (1.9) 70 + years Chest pain: female: 24 (0.8); male: 33 (1.1) *Negative COVID-19 test (time-matched control group) (female: n = 93,494; male: n = 59,386) Symptoms 6-12 months after test, n (%)* 60 - 69 years Chest pain: female: 68 (0.6); male: 48 (0.6) 70+ years Chest pain: female: 13	months after test, n (%) 60 - 69 years Dizziness: female: 164 (3.2); male: 108 (2.4) Headache: female: 241 (4.8); male: 146 (3.3) Sleeping legs/arms: female: 255 (5.0); male: 167 (3.7) 70 + years Dizziness: female: 64 (2.3); male: 66 (2.2) Headache: female: 59 (2.1); male: 41 (1.4) Sleeping legs/arms: female: 81 (2.9); male: 87 (2.9) Negative COVID-19 test (time-matched control group) (female: n	*months after test, n (%)* 60 - 69 years Dyspnea: female: 303 (6.0); male: 235 (5.3) Cough: female: 204 (4.0); male: 117 (2.6) 70 + years Dyspnea: female: 76 (2.7); male: 84 (2.8) Cough: female: 89 (3.2); male: 81 (2.7) *Negative COVID-19 test (time-matched control group) (female: n = 93,494; male: n = 59,386) Symptoms 6-12 months after test, n (%)* 60 - 69 years	after test, n (%) 60 - 69 years Hot flushes/sweat: female: 152 (3.0); male: 74 (1.7) 70 + years Hot flushes/sweat: female: 48 (1.7); male: 34 (1.1) Negative COVID-19 test (time-matched control group) (female: n = 93,494; male: n = 59,386) Symptoms 6-12 months after test, n (%) 60 - 69 years Hot flushes/sweat: female: 120 (1.1);		*months after test, n (%)* 60 - 69 years Dysosmia: female: 407 (8.0); male: 269 (6.0) Dysgeusia: female: 348 (6.9); male: 221 (5.0) Runny nose: female: 157 (3.1); male: 107 (2.4) Sore throat: female: 138 (2.7); male: 65 (1.5) 70 + years Dysosmia: female: 109 (3.9); male: 91 (3.1) Dysgeusia: female: 114 (4.0); male: 85 (2.9) Runny nose: female: 51 (1.8); male:48 (1.6) Sore throat: female: 43	*months after test, n (%)* 60 - 69 years Muscle/joint pain: female: 241 (4.8); male: 180 (4.0) Reduced strength legs/arms: female: 315 (6.2); male: 234 (5.2) 70 + years Muscle/joint pain: female: 63 (2.2); male: 73 (2.5) Reduced strength legs/arms: female: 104 (3.7); male: 129 (4.3) *Negative COVID-19 test (time-matched control group) (female: n = 93,494; male: n = 59,386)*	*months after test, n (%)* 60 - 69 years Abdominal pain: female: 98 (1.9) ; male: 44 (1.0) Diarrhoea: female: 74 (1.5); male: 43 (1.0) Nausea: female: 72 (1.4); male: 30 (0.7) Reduced appetite: female: 101 (2.0); male: 62 (1.4) 70 + years Abdominal pain: female: 23 (0.8); male: 19 (0.6) Diarrhoea: female: 25 (0.9); male: 19 (0.6) Nausea: female: 31 (1.1); male: 14 (0.5) Reduced appetite:	

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
			Red runny eyes: female: 20 (0.7); male: 21 (0.7) *Negative COVID-19 test (time-matched control group) (female: n = 93,494; male: n = 59,386) Symptoms 6-12 months after test, n (%)* 60 - 69 years Fatigue/exhaustion: female: 212 (1.9); male: 118 (1.5) Chills: female: 60 (0.5%); male: 29 (0.4) Fever: female: 111 (1.0); male: 53 (0.7) Red runny eyes: female: 53	(0.2); male: 18 (0.3)	= 93,494; male: n = 59,386) Symptoms 6-12 months after test, n (%) 60 - 69 years Dizziness: female: 119 (1.1); male: 52 (0.7) Headache: female: 223 (2.0); male: 138 (1.8) Sleeping legs/arms: female: 109 (1.0); male: 68 (0.9) 70+ years Dizziness: female: 33 (0.6); male: 37 (0.7) Headache: female: 58 (1.1); male: 37 (0.7) Sleeping legs/arms: female: 35 (0.7); male: 38 (0.7)	Dyspnea: female: 68 (0.6); male: 49 (0.6) Cough: female: 316 (2.8); male: 196 (2.5) 70+ years Dyspnea: female: 22 (0.4); male: 20 (0.4)	male: 67 (0.9) 70+ years Hot flushes/sweat: female: 29 (0.5); male: 20 (0.4)		(1.5); male: 37 (1.2) *Negative COVID-19 test (time-matched control group) (female: n = 93,494; male: n = 59,386) Symptoms 6-12 months after test, n (%)* 60 - 69 years Dysosmia: female: 39 (0.3); male: 19 (0.2) Dysgeusia: female: 46 (0.4); male: 20 (0.3) Runny nose: female: 249 (2.2); male: 151 (1.9) Sore throat: female: 296 (2.7); male: 130 (1.7) 70+ years Dysosmia: female: 9	*Symptoms 6-12 months after test, n (%)* 60 - 69 years Muscle/joint pain: female: 113 (1.0); male: 87 (1.1) Reduced strength legs/arms: female: 75 (0.7); male: 56 (0.7) 70+ years Muscle/joint pain: female: 29 (0.5); male: 37 (0.7) Reduced strength legs/arms: female: 36 (0.7); male: 41 (0.7)	female: 70 (2.5); male: 55 (1.8) *Negative COVID-19 test (time-matched control group) (female: n = 93,494; male: n = 59,386) Symptoms 6-12 months after test, n (%)* 60 - 69 years Abdominal pain: female: 107 (1.0); male: 44 (0.6) Diarrhoea: female: 128 (1.1); male: 75 (1.0) Nausea: female: 110 (1.0); male: 29 (0.4) Reduced appetite: female: 90 (0.8); male: 35 (0.4) 70+ years	

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
			(0.5); male: 41 (0.5) 70+ years Fatigue/exhaustion: female: 52 (1.0); male: 51 (0.9) Chills: female: 17 (0.3); male: 12 (0.2) Fever: female: 19 (0.4); male: 14 (0.2) Red runny eyes: female: 15 (0.3); male: 18 (0.3)						(0.2); male: 10 (0.2) Dysgeusia: female: 15 (0.3); male: 8 (0.1) Runny nose: female: 71 (1.3); male: 85 (1.5) Sore throat: female: 80 (1.5); male: 50 (0.9)		Abdominal pain: female: 30 (0.6); male: 22 (0.4) Diarrhoea: female: 39 (0.7); male: 38 (0.7) Nausea: female: 25 (0.5); male: 16 (0.3) Reduced appetite: female: 33 (0.6); male: 28 (0.5)	
Trapani et al.[36]	Primary Care Paediatrician - Online questionnaire during telephone consultation with parents, or directly in the clinic. Paediatrician's collected information from the parents of every		**Primary Care (n = 629)** Abnormal fatigue: 44 (7.0%) Other symptoms: 4 (0.6%) **0-5 years (n = 202)** Abnormal fatigue: 4 (2%) Other symptoms: 0	**Primary Care (n = 629)** Palpitations and cardiac disorders: 5 (0.8%) **0-5 years (n = 202)** Palpitations and cardiac disorders: 0 **6-10 years (n = 235)** Palpitations and cardiac	**Primary Care (n = 629)** Neurological symptoms: 43 (6.8%) **0-5 years (n = 202)** Neurological symptoms: 3 (1.5%) **6-10 years (n = 235)** Neurological	**Primary Care (n = 629)** Respiratory symptoms: 38 (6.0%) **0-5 years (n = 202)** Respiratory symptoms: 23 (11.4%) **6-10 years (n = 235)** Respiratory symptoms: 9 (3.8%)		**Primary Care (n = 629)** Psychological symptoms: 31 (4.9%) **0-5 years (n = 202)** Psychological symptoms: 5 (2.5%) **6-10 years (n = 235)** Psychological	**Primary Care (n = 629)** Loss of taste/smell: 21 (3.3%) **0-5 years (n = 202)** Loss of taste/smell: 0 Deleted: 5 (2.1%) **6-10 years (n = 235)** Loss of taste/smell: 5 (2.1%)	**Primary Care (n = 629)** Muscle and joint pains: 31 (4.9%) **0-5 years (n = 202)** Muscle and joint pain: 3 (1.5%) **6-10 years (n = 235)** Muscle and joint pain: 12 (5.1%)	**Primary Care (n = 629)** Gastrointestinal symptoms: 19 (3.0%) **0-5 years (n = 202)** Gastrointestinal disorders: 2 (1%) **6-10 years (n = 235)** Gastrointestinal	**Primary Care (n = 629)** Dermatological disorders: 12 (1.9%) **0-5 years (n = 202)** Dermatological disorders: 5 (2.5%) **6-10 years (n = 235)**

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	enrolled patient regarding: - age and sex of the child - time elapsed from recovery from COVID-19 - possible previous chronic diseases - health conditions following clinical recovery from COVID-19. Specifically, the frequency of respiratory diseases, gastrointestinal disorders, social anxiety, depression episodes, learning disabilities, eating disorders,		**6-10 years (n = 235)** Abnormal fatigue: 12 (5.1%) Other symptoms: 3 (1.3%) **11-16 years (n = 192)** Abnormal fatigue: 28 (14.6%); P <0.001 Other symptoms: 1 (0.5); P = 0.327 **Symptomatic acute COVID-19 infection (n = 230)** Abnormal fatigue: 38 (16.5%) Other symptoms: 3 (1.3%) **Non - Symptomatic acute COVID-19 infection (n = 399)** Abnormal fatigue: 6	disorders: 1 (0.4%) **11-16 years (n = 192)** Palpitations and cardiac disorders: 4 (2.1%); P = 0.043 **Symptomatic acute COVID-19 infection (n = 230)** Palpitations and cardiac disorders: 4 (1.7%) **Non - Symptomatic acute COVID-19 infection (n = 399)** Palpitations and cardiac disorders: 1 (0.25%); P = 0.062	symptoms: 15 (6.4%) **11-16 years (n = 192)** Neurological symptoms: 25 (13%); P <0.001 **Symptomatic acute COVID-19 infection (n = 230)** Neurological symptoms: 33 (14.4%) **Non - Symptomatic acute COVID-19 infection (n = 399)** Neurological symptoms: 10 (2.5%); P <0.001	**11-16 years (n = 192)** Respiratory symptoms: 6 (3.1%); P = 0.001 **Symptomatic acute COVID-19 infection (n = 230)** Respiratory symptoms: 20 (8.7%) **Non - Symptomatic acute COVID-19 infection (n = 399)** Respiratory symptoms: 18 (4.5%); P = 0.038		symptoms: 7 (3%) **11-16 years (n = 192)** Psychological symptoms: 19 (9.9%); P = 0.001 **Symptomatic acute COVID-19 infection (n = 230)** Psychological symptoms: 20 (8.7%) **Non - Symptomatic acute COVID-19 infection (n = 399)** Psychological symptoms: 11 (2.8%); P = 0.002	**11-16 years (n = 192)** Loss of taste/smell: 16 (8.3%); P <0.001 **Symptomatic acute COVID-19 infection (n = 230)** Loss of taste or smell: 20 (8.7%) **Non - Symptomatic acute COVID-19 infection (n = 399)** Loss of taste or smell: 1 (0.25%); P <0.001	**11-16 years (n = 192)** Muscle and joint pain: 16 (8.3%); P = 0.005 **Symptomatic acute COVID-19 infection (n = 230)** Muscle and joint pains: 22 (9.6%) **Non - Symptomatic acute COVID-19 infection (n = 399)** Muscle and joint pains: 9 (2.3%); P <0.001	disorders: 8 (3.4%) **11-16 years (n = 192)** Gastrointestinal disorders: 9 (4.7%); P = 0.073 **Symptomatic acute COVID-19 infection (n = 230)** Gastrointestinal symptoms: 12 (5.2%) **Non - Symptomatic acute COVID-19 infection (n = 399)** Gastrointestinal symptoms: 7 (1.8%); P = 0.026	Dermatological disorders: 3 (1.3%) **11-16 years (n = 192)** Dermatological disorders: 4 (2.1%); P = 0.666 **Symptomatic acute COVID-19 infection (n = 230)** Dermatological disorders: 9 (3.9%) **Non - Symptomatic acute COVID-19 infection (n = 399)** Dermatological disorders: 3 (0.75%); P = 0.011

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	headache, insomnia, tachycardia, muscular and joint pain, abnormal fatigue, cutaneous manifestations, hair loss, ageusia, and anosmia, and potential presence of any other symptoms, are investigated		(1.5%); P <0.001 Other symptoms: 1 (0.25%); P = 0.141									

Table 3. Quality of Life (QoL) and physical movement and or functioning outcome in specific age groups.

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life and outcome(s)
Buonsenso et al.[34] Population: n = 784 Assessment mode: Interview with parents/caregivers (telephone, survey or in-person)	**Persistent anosmia** - 11/13 (85%) reported having suffered a reduced or distorted ability to smell since the acute phase of SARS-CoV-2 infection. - 2/13 (15%) started experiencing olfactory dysfunction two months after the positive COVID test. - 10/13 (77%) reported the inability to detect any smell. - Four parents firstly noticed that their children were not able to recognize cooking scents or odours. - Anosmia had a mild-moderate impact on their daily routine. - 4/13 (31%) used excessive perfume and deodorant. - 1/13 (8%) could not smell anything and was looking forward to recovering and she was constantly asking her mother when she will be able to recognize the odours again. - One family reported that their child's loss of smell had a slight impact on their daily activities. - 1/13 (8%) reported being bothered by some smells. - 2/13 (15%) reported a completely distorted perception of smell. - All the parents interviewed shared the same feeling—fear. They were worried about their children's health; they want to know if and when they will recover and if these disorders will have long-term consequences.
Daitch et al.[67] Population: Adults with previous COVID-19 diagnosis, Population further split into those aged 18 to 65 years and those > 65 years n = 2,333 Assessment mode: Physician collected data (in person or telephone)	Pre-COVID-19 physical activity recorded for 888 participants **Total cases (n = 888) (n %)** - Inactive: 289 (32.5%) - Partially active: 280 (31.5%) - Fully active: 319 (35.9%) **18 - 65 years (n = 706) (n %)** - Inactive: 199 (28.2%) - Partially active: 238 (33.7%) - Fully active: 269 (38.1%) **>65 years (n = 182) (n %)** - Inactive: 90 (49.5%) - Partially active: 42 (23.1%) - Fully active: 50 (27.5%) Physical activity status at time of visit (N, %) (recorded for n = 1427) **- Worsened:** Total Sample (n = 1427): 385 (26.8%) 18- 65 years (n = 1205): 347 (28.8%) > 65 years (n = 233): 38 (16.3%) **- Remained unchanged:** Total Sample (n = 1427): 885 (61.6%)

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life and outcome(s)
	18- 65 years (n = 1205): 758 (63.0%) > 65 years (n = 233): 127 (54.5%) **- Improved:** Total Sample (n = 1427): 167 (11.6%) 18- 65 years (n = 1205): 99 (8.2%) > 65 years (n = 233): 68 (29.2%) Significant difference between age groups: P <0.001
Kikkenborg Berg et al.[64] Population: Cohort group: Children aged 0 – 14 years with previous COVID-19 diagnosis. n = 10,997 Control group: age and sex matched children without previous COVID-19 diagnosis (1:4 ratio). n = 33,016 Assessment mode: (Paediatric Quality of Life Inventory [PedsQL] and Children's Somatic Symptoms Inventory-24 [CSSI-24])	<u>School attendance status</u> - Across all age groups, cohort group cases reported more sick leave and more absence from school or day-care within the past year than did controls **- Among children aged 13 months to 3 years:** the proportion reporting having at least 16 days of sick leave was higher in cases (382 [28.4%] of 1344) than in controls (647 [18.4%] of 3507, p<0.0001) the proportion reporting at least 16 days of absence from day-care or school was higher in cases (321 [23.9%] of 1344 than in controls (494 [14.1%] of 3507, p<0.0001). **- Among children aged 4 – 11 years:** the proportion reporting at least 16 days of absence from day-care or school was higher in cases(424 [7.0%] of 6032) than in controls (699 [3.8%] of 18 372, p<0.0001) the proportion reporting at least 16 days of absence from day-care or school was higher in cases (269 [6.1%] of 4404 vs 450 [3.3%] of 13 508, p<0.0001) **- Among children aged 12–14 years:** the proportion reporting having at least 16 days of sick leave was higher in cases(317 [9.0%] of 3516) than in controls (565 [5.2%] of 10 789, p<0.0001) the proportion reporting at least 16 days of absence from day-care or school was higher in cases (229 [6.5%] of 3516) than in controls 542 [5.0%] of 10 789, p<0.0001). **<u>Quality of life</u>** **- Among children aged 13 months to 3 years:** **- Among children aged 4 – 11 years:** the proportion who often felt scared was lower in cases than in controls (312 [5.2%] of 6032 cases vs 1027 [5.6%] of 18 372 controls, p<0.0001 in the 4–11 years age group as was the proportion who often had trouble sleeping (476 [7.9%] of 6032 cases vs 1642 [8.9%] of 18 372 controls, p<0.0001 and who felt worried about what would happen to them (305 [5.1%] of 6032 cases vs 1206 [6.6%] of 18 372 controls, p<0.0001 **- Among children aged 12–14 years:** the proportion who of ten felt scared was lower in cases than in controls 117 [3.3%] of 3516 cases vs 383 [3.5%] of 10 789 controls, p<0.0001 in the 12–14 years age group as was the proportion who often had trouble sleeping 275 [7.8%] of 3516 cases vs 911 [8.4%] of 10 789 controls, p<0.0001

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life and outcome(s)
	and who felt worried about what would happen to them 209 [5.9%] of 3516 cases vs 883 [8.2%] of 10 789 controls, p<0.0001 **<u>Health-related quality of life</u>** **- Among children aged 13 months to 24 months:** - For PedsQL scores, small but clinically relevant differences (reflected by Hedges' g scores >0.2) were found for children aged 13–24 months on the physical symptoms scale, with lower scores, indicating worse health-related quality of life, reported in cases (mean 84.9 [SD 12.9]) than in controls (89.1 [9.7]; p<0.0001 [Wilcoxon signed rank test]), and on the emotional functioning scale, with lower scores reported in cases (73.6 [16.2]) than in controls (77.0 [12.8]; p<0.0001). **- Among children aged 4 – 14 years:** - However, in older age groups (ages 4–14 years), cases had higher health-related quality of life scores than did controls on some scales of the PedsQL. **- Among children aged 4 – 11 years:** - Among children aged 4–11 years, a small difference was found in emotional functioning scores, with higher scores reported in cases (78.2 [19.1]) than in controls (73.3 [18.0]; p<0.0001). **- Among children aged 12–14 years:** Among children aged 12–14 years, small differences were found in emotional functioning scores, with higher scores in cases (83.2 [19.5]) than in controls (79.2 [19.2]; p<0.0001). **Sick days during the past 12 months for the long COVID groups age group [13 months - 4 years (n = 391), 5-11 years (n = 1,505), 12-14 years (n = 1,077)] (N %)** 0-5 days: 89 (22.8); 703 (46.7); 411 (38.2) 6-10 days: 83 (21.2); 370 (24.6); 283 (26.3) 11-15 days: 53 (13.6); 191 (12.7); 181 (16.81) 16 days -1 month: 116 (29.7); 210 (13.9); 161 (15.0) more than 1 month: 50 (12.8); 31 (2.1); 41 (3.8) **Absence from day-care/school because of illness* by age group [13 months - 4 years (n = 391), 5-11 years (n = 1,505), 12-14 years (n = 1,077)] (N %)** 0-5 days: 116 (29.7); 589 (52.6); 516 (47.9) 6-10 days: 84 (21.5); 260 (23.2); 273 (25.4) 11-15 days: 50 (12.8); 135 (12.1); 148 (13.7) 16 days -1 month: 110 (28.1); 120 (10.7); 111 (10.3) more than 1 month: 31 (7.9); 16 (1.4); 29 (2.7) * For the age group 5-11 years the question about absence from school is only reported for children aged 8-11 due to a technical error in the questionnaire. The results percentages reported are calculated from 1120 cases. **Sick leave perceived to be related to COVID by age group [13 months - 4 years (n = 391), 5-11 years (n = 1,505), 12-14 years (n = 1,077)] (N %)** 0-5 days: 247 (63.2); 1,032 (68.6); 623 (57.9)

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life and outcome(s)
	6-10 days: 66 (16.9); 266 (17.7); 245 (22.8) 11-15 days: 35 (9.0); 102 (6.8); 117 (10.9) 16 days -1 month: 29 (7.4); 90 (5.9); 69 (6.4) more than 1 month: 14 (3.6); 15 (1.0); 23 (2.1) **Sick leave during the past 12 months (COVID population Compared with Controls, split by age):** **13 months-3 years:** COVID population (n = 1 344): Sick leave past 12 months (N %): 0-5 days: 405 (30.1), 6-10 days: 351 (26.1), 11-15 days: 206 (15.3), 16 days -1 month: 296 (22.0), more than 1 month 86 (6.4) Absence from day-care/school because of illness (N %): 0-5 days: 480 (35.7), 6-10 days: 352 (26.2), 11-15 days: 191 (14.2), 16 days -1 month: 272 (20.2), more than 1 month: 49 (3.7) Sick leave perceived to be related to COVID (N %): 0-5 days: 1,041 (77.5), 6-10 days: 178 (13.2), 11-15 days: 67 (4.9), 16 days -1 month: 41 (3.1), more than 1 month: 17 (1.3) Controls (n = 3 507): Sick leave past 12 months (N %): 0-5 days: 1,487 (42.4), 6-10 days: 886 (25.3), 11-15 days: 487 (13.9), 16 days -1 month: 545 (15.5), more than 1 month: 102 (2.9) Absence from day-care/school because of illness (N %): 0-5 days: 1,768 (50.4), 6-10 days: 811 (23.1), 11-15 days: 434 (12.4), 16 days-1 month: 418 (11.9), more than 1 month: 76 (2.2), Sick leave perceived to be related to COVID (N %): NA **4-11 years:** COVID population (n = 6 032): Sick leave past 12 months (N %): 0-5 days: 3,845 (63.7), 6-10 days: 1,228 (20.4), 11-15 days: 535 (8.9), 16 days -1 month:, 378 (6.3) more than 1 month: 46 (0.8) Absence from day-care/school because of illness (N %): 0-5 days: 2,972 (67.5), 6-10 days: 803 (18.2), 11-15 days: 360 (8.2), 16 days -1 month: 242 (5.5), more than 1 month: 27 (0.6) Sick leave perceived to be related to COVID (N %): 0-5 days: 5,008 (83.0), 6-10 days: 672 (11.1), 11-15 days: 201 (3.3), 16 days -1 month: 127 (2.1), more than 1 month: 24 (0.4), Controls (n = 18 372) Sick leave past 12 months (N %): 0-5 days: 14,420 (78.5), 6-10 days: 2,446 (13.3), 11-15 days: 807 (4.4), 16 days -1 month: 587 (3.2), more than 1 month: 112 (0.6) Absence from day-care/school because of illness (N %): 0-5 days: 11,108 (82.2), 6-10 days: 1,480 (11.0),, 11-15 days: 470 (3.5), 16 days -1 month: 333 (2.5),, more than 1 month: 117 (0.9), Sick leave perceived to be related to COVID (N %): NA **12-14 years:** COVID population (n = 3 516)

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life and outcome(s)
	Sick leave past 12 months (N %): 0-5 days: 1,987 (56.5), 6-10 days: 823 (23.4), 11-15 days: 389 (11.1), 16 days -1 month: 266 (7.6), more than 1 month: 51 (1.5) Absence from day-care/school because of illness (N %): 0-5 days: 2,264 (64.4), 6-10 days: 706 (20.1), 11-15 days: 317 (9.0), 16 days -1 month: 185 (5.3), more than 1 month: 44 (1.3) Sick leave perceived to be related to COVID (N %): 0-5 days: 2,661 (75.7) , 6-10 days: 550 (15.6), 11-15 days: 191 (5.4), 16 days -1 month: 86 (2.45), more than 1 month: 27 (0.8) Controls (n = 10 789) Sick leave past 12 months (N %): 0-5 days: 8,214 (76.1), 6-10 days: 1,514 (14.0), 11-15 days: 496 (4.6), 16 days -1 month: 403 (3.7), more than 1 month: 162 (1.5) Absence from day-care/school because of illness (N %): 0-5 days: 8,630 (80.0), 6-10 days: 1,233 (11.4), 11-15 days: 384 (3.6), 16 days -1 month:, 359 (3.3), more than 1 month: 183 (1.7) Sick leave perceived to be related to COVID (N %): NA **Symptom burden and health-related quality of life in COVID-19 cases and controls** **PedsQL score** <u>Emotional functioning</u> **1 - 12 months:** Cases (n= 105): Mean (SD) 75.5 (16.9); Median (IQR) 75.0 (64.6 – 89.6) Controls (n= 325): Mean (SD) 75.8 (13.7); Median (IQR) 79.2 (68.8 – 85.4) **13 - 24 months:** Cases (n= 427): Mean (SD) 73.6 (16.2) ; Median (IQR) 75.0 (62.0 – 85.4) Controls (n= 1062): Mean (SD) 77.0 (12.8); Median (IQR) 77.1 (68.8 – 87.5) **2-3 years:** Cases (n= 917): Mean (SD) 75.5 (18.1); Median (IQR) 75.0 (65.0 – 90.0) Controls (n= 2445): Mean (SD) 73.5 (15.4); Median (IQR) 75.0 (65.0 – 85.0) **4-11 years:** Cases (n= 6032): Mean (SD) 78.2 (19.1) ; Median (IQR) 80.0 (65.0 – 95.0) Controls (n= 18372): Mean (SD) 73.3 (18.0); Median (IQR)75.0 (60.0 – 85.0) **12-14 years:** Cases (n= 3516): Mean (SD) 83.2 (19.5); Median (IQR) 90.0 (70.0 – 100.0) Controls (n= 10789): Mean (SD) 79.2 (19.2); Median (IQR) 85.0 (65.0 – 95.0) <u>Social functioning</u> **1 - 12 months:** Cases (n= 105): Mean (SD) 94.7 (9.3); Median (IQR) 100.0 (93.8–100.0) Controls (n= 325): Mean (SD) 93.0 (11.4); Median (IQR) 100.0 (87.5–100.0) **13 - 24 months:**

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life and outcome(s)
	Cases (n= 427): Mean (SD) 93.3 (11.0); Median (IQR) 100.0 (90.0–100.0) Controls (n = 1062): Mean (SD) 93.0 (9.9); Median (IQR) 95.0 (90.0–100.0) **2-3 years:** Cases (n= 917): Mean (SD) 93.8 (10.8) ; Median (IQR) 100.0 (90.0–100.0) Controls (n= 2445): Mean (SD) 93.0 (10.8); Median (IQR) 100.0 (90.0–100.0) **4-11 years:** Cases (n= 6032): Mean (SD) 92.3 (13.3); Median (IQR) 100.0 (90.0–100.0) Controls (n= 18372): Mean (SD) 89.6 (15.0); Median (IQR) 95.0 (85.0–100.0) **12-14 years:** Cases (n= 3516): Mean (SD) 91.4 (15.4); Median (IQR) 100.0 (90.0–100.0) Controls (n= 10789): Mean (SD) 87.9 (17.5); Median (IQR) 95.0 (80.0–100.0) <u>School functioning</u> **1 - 12 months:** Cases (n= 105): Mean (SD) NA; Median (IQR) NA Controls (n= 325): Mean (SD)NA ; Median (IQR) NA **12 - 24 months:** Cases (n= 427): Mean (SD) NA; Median (IQR) NA Controls (n= 1062): Mean (SD) NA; Median (IQR) NA **2-3 years:** Cases (n= 917): Mean (SD) 92.9 (12.1) ; Median (IQR) 100.0 (90.0–100.0) Controls (n= 2445): Mean (SD) 93.0 (11.3); Median (IQR) 100.0 (91.7–100.0) **4-11 years:** Cases (n= 6,032): Mean (SD) 86.8 (15.3); Median (IQR) 90.0 (80.0–100.0) Controls (n= 18,372): Mean (SD) 84.2 (15.4); Median (IQR) 90.0 (75.0–95.0) **12-14 years:** Cases (n= 3,516): Mean (SD) 83.7 (18.0); Median (IQR) 90.0 (75.0–100.0) Controls (n= 10,789): Mean (SD) 80.9 (17.8); Median (IQR) 85.0 (70.0–95.0) <u>Cognitive functioning</u> **1 - 12 months:** Cases (n= 105): Mean (SD) 87.7 (17.4); Median (IQR) 100.0 (75.0–100.0) Controls (n= 325): Mean (SD) 88.6 (16.0); Median (IQR) 100.0 (75.0–100.0) **12 - 24 months:** Cases (n= 427): Mean (SD)87.3 (16.5) ; Median (IQR) 94.4 (77.8–100.0) Controls (n= 1,062): Mean (SD) 84.7 (16.3); Median (IQR) 88.9 (75.0–100.0) **2-3 years:** Cases (n= 917): Mean (SD) NA; Median (IQR) NA Controls (n= 2,445): Mean (SD)NA ; Median (IQR) NA **4-11 years:**

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life and outcome(s)
	Cases (n= 6,032): Mean (SD)NA; Median (IQR) NA Controls (n= 18,372): Mean (SD) NA; Median (IQR) NA **12-14 years:** Cases (n= 3,516): Mean (SD) NA; Median (IQR) NA Controls (n= 10,789): Mean (SD) NA ; Median (IQR) NA **Follow up physical activity levels:** **Physical functioning (PedsQL)** 1–12 months: **Cases** (n=105), Mean (SD): 93.7 (11.2), Median (IQR): 100.0 (91.7–100.0) **Controls** (n=348), Mean (SD): 87.8 (12.2), Median (IQR): 91.7 (79.2–100.0) 13–24 months : **Cases** (n=427), Mean (SD): 94.2 (9.1), Median (IQR): 100.0 (91.7–100.0) **Controls** (n=1062), Mean (SD): 87.3 (12.0), Median (IQR): 88.9 (80.6–97.2) 2–3 years*: **Cases** (n=917) Mean (SD): 94.8 (10.2), Median (IQR): 100.0 (93.8–100.0) **Controls** (n=2445), Mean (SD): 94.8 (8.2), Median: 100.0 (90.6–100.0), 4–11 years: **Cases** (n=6032) Mean (SD): 94.7 (11.4), Median (IQR): 100.0 (93.8–100.0) **Controls** (n=18 372), Mean (SD): 92.9 (11.8), Median (IQR): 96.9 (90.6–100.0), 12–14 years: Cases (n=3516) Mean (SD): 93.0 (13.0), Median (IQR): 100.0 (90.6–100.0) **Controls** (n=10 789), Mean (SD): 91.2 (13.3), Median (IQR): 96.9 (87.5–100.0) *Missing school functioning scores: 27 cases, 77 controls
Kikkenborg Berg et al.[88] Population: Cohort group: Adolescents aged 15 – 18 years with previous COVID-19 diagnosis. n = 6630 Control group: age and sex matched adolescents without previous COVID-19 diagnosis (1:4 ratio). n = 21640 Assessment mode: (Paediatric Quality of Life Inventory [PedsQL] and Children's Somatic Symptoms Inventory-24 [CSSI-24])	Months since positive SARS-CoV-2 test **CSSI-24 score** 1 Month (n=366): Mean (SD) 11.2 (11.6), Median (IQR) 8.0 (3.0–16.0) Up to 3 months (n=1158): Mean (SD) 10.1 (10.7), Median (IQR) 7.0 (2.0–14.0) Up to 6 months (n=856): Mean (SD) 11.0 (11.8), Median (IQR) 8.0 (2.0–15.5) Up to 9 months (n=3165): Mean (SD) 10.4 (10.9), Median (IQR) 7.0 (2.0–15.0) Up to 12 months (n=843): Mean (SD) 11.2 (12.6), Median (IQR) 7.0 (2.0–16.0) More than 12 months (n=242): Mean (SD) 13.4 (14.4), Median (IQR) 9.0 (3.0–20.0) Total Case group (n=6630): Mean (SD) 10.7 (11.4), Median (IQR): 7.0 (2.0–15.0) Control group (n=21640): Mean (SD) 11.9 (10.6), Median (IQR): 9.0 (4.0–17.0) **PedsQL score** **Physical functioning** 1 Month (n=366): Mean (SD) 88.4 (14.6), Median (IQR) 93.8 (84.4–100.0) Up to 3 months (n=1158): Mean (SD) 89.7 (12.6), Median (IQR) 93.8 (84.4–100.0) Up to 6 months (n=856): Mean (SD) 88.0 (14.9), Median (IQR) 93.8 (81.4–100.0)

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life and outcome(s)
	Up to 9 months (n=3165): Mean (SD) 88.9 (13.6), Median (IQR) 93.8 (81.3–100.0) Up to 12 months (n=843): Mean (SD) 88.3 (14.8), Median (IQR) 93.8 (78.1–100.0) More than 12 months (n=242): Mean (SD) 86.0 (16.5), Median (IQR) 93.8 (78.1–100.0) Total Case group (n=6630): Mean (SD) 88.7 (13.9), Median (IQR): 93.8 (84.4–100.0) Control group (n=21640): Mean (SD) 86.5 (14.3), Median (IQR): 90.6 (81.3–96.9) **Emotional functioning** 1 Month (n=366): Mean (SD) 78.6 (19.4), Median (IQR) 80.0 (65.0–95.0) Up to 3 months (n=1158): Mean (SD) 78.2 (19.9), Median (IQR) 80.0 (65.0–95.0) Up to 6 months (n=856): Mean (SD) 77.8 (20.5), Median (IQR) 80.0 (65.0–95.0) Up to 9 months (n=3165): Mean (SD) 76.4 (20.1), Median (IQR) 80.0 (65.0–95.0) Up to 12 months (n=843): Mean (SD) 77.6 (20.9), Median (IQR) 80.0 (65.0–95.0) More than 12 months (n=242): Mean (SD) 75.2 (23.4), Median (IQR) 80.0 (60.0–100.0) Total Case group (n=6630): Mean (SD) 77.1 (20.3), Median (IQR): 80.0 (65.0–95.0) Control group (n=21640): Mean (SD) 71.7 (21.4), Median (IQR): 75.0 (60.0–90.0) **Social functioning** 1 Month (n=366): Mean (SD) 93.4 (12.2), Median (IQR) 100.0 (90.0–100.0) Up to 3 months (n=1158): Mean (SD) 94.7 (11.0), Median (IQR) 100.0 (95.0–100.0) Up to 6 months (n=856): Mean (SD) 92.1 (13.9), Median (IQR) 100.0 (90.0–100.0) Up to 9 months (n=3165): Mean (SD) 92.8 (12.5), Median (IQR) 100.0 (90.0–100.0) Up to 12 months (n=843): Mean (SD) 93.4 (12.5), Median (IQR) 100.0 (90.0–100.0) More than 12 months (n=242): Mean (SD) 92.0 (14.8), Median (IQR) 100.0 (90.0–100.0) Total Case group (n=6630): Mean (SD) 93.1 (12.5), Median (IQR): 100.0 (90.0–100.0) Control group (n=21640): Mean (SD) 88.4 (16.2), Median (IQR): 95.0 (80.0–100.0) **School functioning** 1 Month (n=366): Mean (SD) 69.6 (21.3), Median (IQR) 70.0 (55.0–85.0) Up to 3 months (n=1158): Mean (SD) 68.5 (21.6) , Median (IQR) 70.0 (55.0–85.0) Up to 6 months (n=856): Mean (SD) 67.0 (22.3), Median (IQR) 70.0 (50.0–85.0) Up to 9 months (n=3165): Mean (SD) 66.6 (22.7), Median (IQR) 65.0 (50.0–85.0) Up to 12 months (n=843): Mean (SD) 65.1 (23.1), Median (IQR) 65.0 (50.0–85.0) More than 12 months (n=242): Mean (SD) 65.2 (24.2), Median (IQR) 65.0 (50.0–80.0)

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life and outcome(s)
	Total Case group (n=6630): Mean (SD) 66.9 (22.6), Median (IQR): 65.0 (60.0–85.0) Control group (n=21640): Mean (SD) 62.9 (22.1), Median (IQR): 65.0 (50.0–80.0)
Miller et al.[51] Population: Children aged ≤17 years participating in VirusWatch (a household cohort study). n = 5,032 children (1,062 evidence of past or present COVID-19 infection) Assessment mode: Online questionnaire	- 43.9% of children with a history of SARS-CoV-2 infection who experienced persistent symptoms (18/41) reported that these symptoms had an impact on regular activities. - 46.1% of children without a history of SARS-CoV-2 infection (35/76) reported their persistent symptoms impacted regular activities.
Nugawela et al.[86] Population: Cohort group: Children aged 11 -17 years with previous COVID-19 diagnosis, Control group: month of PCR test, age, sex and geographical area matched children with negative COVID-19 diagnosis Cohort group: n = 3,246, Control group: n = 3,893 Assessment mode: EQ-5D-Y scale	**Pre-COVID mobility (N, %):** Mobility: No problems: Total population: 6800 (95.25%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 3694(94.89%), SARS-CoV-2 positive: 3106 (95.69%) Some/a lot of problems: Total population: 339 (4.75%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 199 (5.11%), SARS-CoV-2 positive: 140 (4.31%) **Post-COVID mobility (follow-up time was 14.9 (13.1 - 18.9) weeks after RT-PCR test) :** Median (25th – 50th percentile) Mobility: No problems: Total population: 6683 (93.61%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 3680 (94.53%), SARS-CoV-2 positive: 3003 (92.51%) Some/a lot of problems: Total population: 456 (6.39%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 213 (5.47%), SARS-CoV-2 positive: 243 (7.49%) Looking after self: No problems: Total population: 6819 (95.52%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 3709 (95.27%), SARS-CoV-2 positive: 3110 (95.81%) Some/a lot of problems: Total population: 320 (4.48%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 184 (4.73%), SARS-CoV-2 positive: 136 (4.19%) Doing usual activities: No problems: Total population: 6099 (85.43%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 3376 (86.72%), SARS-CoV-2 positive: 2723 (83.89%) Some/a lot of problems: Total population: 1040 (14.57%), SARS-CoV-2 negative: 517 (13.28%), SARS-CoV-2 positive: 523 (16.11%)
Sorensen et al.[56]	See Appendix 6 General population, Table 3

Table 4. Summary of association analysis extracted from primary research studies focusing on specific age groups.

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
US CDC[78] Population: Children and adolescents n = varies depending on symptom or condition	**Analysis:** Selected potential post–COVID-19 symptoms and conditions among children and adolescents aged 2–17 years with and without COVID-19, by age group **Method:** Adjusted hazard ratios (adjusted for presence of COVID-19, age (continuous variable), sex, race, U.S. Census Bureau region, payer type, previous medical complexity, and previous hospitalization). Symptom (aHR (95% CI)) - Smell and taste disturbances: Aged 2 – 4 years: 1.22 (0.70–2.15) Aged 5 – 11 years: 0.94 (0.83–1.07) Aged 12 – 17 years: 1.23 (1.16–1.31) - Circulatory signs and symptoms Aged 2 – 4 years: 1.17 (1.12–1.23) Aged 5 – 11 years: 1.11 (1.08–1.13) Aged 12 – 17 years: 1.04 (1.02–1.06) - Malaise and fatigue Aged 2 – 4 years: 1.13 (1.05–1.22) Aged 5 – 11 years: 1.08 (1.05–1.12) Aged 12 – 17 years: 1.03 (1.01–1.04) - Musculoskeletal pain Aged 2 – 4 years: 1.16 (1.10–1.21) Aged 5 – 11 years: 1.06 (1.04–1.07) Aged 12 – 17 years: 1.00 (0.99–1.01) - Dizziness and syncope Aged 2 – 4 years: 1.08 (0.90–1.29) Aged 5 – 11 years: 1.03 (0.99–1.08) Aged 12 – 17 years: 1.00 (0.98–1.02) - Gastrointestinal and esophageal disorders Aged 2 – 4 years: 1.15 (1.10–1.20) Aged 5 – 11 years: 1.02 (1.00–1.04) Aged 12 – 17 years: 0.97 (0.95–0.99) - Sleeping disorders Aged 2 – 4 years: 0.99 (0.93–1.06) Aged 5 – 11 years: 0.89 (0.86–0.92) Aged 12 – 17 years: 0.91 (0.89–0.94) - Respiratory signs and symptoms Aged 2 – 4 years: 1.07 (1.04–1.10) Aged 5 – 11 years: 0.93 (0.92–0.94) Aged 12 – 17 years: 0.88 (0.87–0.89)

	- Symptoms of mental conditions Aged 2 – 4 years: 1.03 (0.97–1.10) Aged 5 – 11 years: 0.92 (0.90–0.95)† Aged 12 – 17 years: 0.89 (0.86–0.91) <u>Condition</u> - Acute pulmonary embolism Aged 2 – 4 years: N/A Aged 5 – 11 years: N/A Aged 12 – 17 years: 2.03 (1.61–2.56) - Myocarditis and cardiomyopathy Aged 2 – 4 years: 2.39 (1.57–3.65) Aged 5 – 11 years: 2.84 (2.39–3.37) Aged 12 – 17 years: 1.66 (1.48–1.88) - Venous thromboembolic event Aged 2 – 4 years: N/A Aged 5 – 11 years: 2.69 (1.73–4.19) Aged 12 – 17 years: 1.52 (1.22–1.91) - Acute and unspecified renal failure Aged 2 – 4 years: 1.52 (1.07–2.14) Aged 5 – 11 years: 1.38 (1.16–1.63) Aged 12 – 17 years: 1.27 (1.15–1.40) - Type 1 diabetes Aged 2 – 4 years: 1.01 (0.57–1.78) Aged 5 – 11 years: 1.31 (1.13–1.53) Aged 12 – 17 years: 1.20 (1.09–1.33) - Coagulation and haemorrhagic disorders Aged 2 – 4 years: 1.47 (1.20–1.80) Aged 5 – 11 years: 1.28 (1.15–1.43) Aged 12 – 17 years: 1.10 (1.03–1.19) - Type 2 diabetes Aged 2 – 4 years: 1.24 (0.85–1.81) Aged 5 – 11 years: 1.14 (1.02–1.28) Aged 12 – 17 years: 1.18 (1.11–1.24) - Cardiac dysrhythmias Aged 2 – 4 years: 1.44 (1.22–1.70) Aged 5 – 11 years: 1.23 (1.14–1.32) Aged 12 – 17 years: 1.12 (1.08–1.17) - Cerebrovascular disease Aged 2 – 4 years: 1.66 (0.85–3.23) Aged 5 – 11 years: 1.14 (0.79–1.64) Aged 12 – 17 years: 1.18 (0.93–1.48) - Chronic kidney disease Aged 2 – 4 years: 0.86 (0.54–1.36) Aged 5 – 11 years: 1.04 (0.83–1.31)

	Aged 12 – 17 years: 1.12 (0.96–1.31) - Asthma Aged 2 – 4 years: 1.12 (1.07–1.18) Aged 5 – 11 years: 1.02 (1.00–1.05) Aged 12 – 17 years: 0.96 (0.94–0.98) - Muscle disorders Aged 2 – 4 years: 0.87 (0.77–0.98) Aged 5 – 11 years: 0.86 (0.82–0.91) Aged 12 – 17 years: 0.96 (0.93–0.99) - Neurological conditions Aged 2 – 4 years: 0.98 (0.93–1.04) Aged 5 – 11 years: 0.96 (0.93–0.98) Aged 12 – 17 years: 0.91 (0.89–0.93) - Anxiety and fear-related disorders Aged 2 – 4 years: 0.91 (0.83–1.00) Aged 5 – 11 years: 0.86 (0.83–0.88) Aged 12 – 17 years: 0.84 (0.82–0.85) - Mood disorders Aged 2 – 4 years: 0.82 (0.62–1.08) Aged 5 – 11 years: 0.73 (0.69–0.77) Aged 12 – 17 years: 0.80 (0.77–0.83)
US CDC[79] Population: Adult COVID-19 Survivors aged 18–64 and ≥65 Years n = 353164 (case group) n = 1,640,776 (control group)	See Appendix 6 General Population, Table 4.
Daitch et al.[67] Population: Adults with previous COVID-19 diagnosis Population further split into those aged 18 to 65 years and those > 65 years n = 2,333 and or varies by variable	**Analysis:** Analysis of independent risk factors for long COVID fatigue among older adults **Method:** Multivariate generalized estimating equations. **- Age:** >65 years: OR: 0.779; 95% CI: 0.538 - 1.129; p = 0.187 **- Females:** OR: 2.073; 95% CI: 1.572 - 2.734; p <0.001 **- Smoker (n = 2007):** OR: 1.086; 95% CI: 0.787 - 1.498; p = 0.617 **- Obesity (n = 1465):** OR: 1.586; 95% CI: 1.115 - 2.255; p = 0.010 **- Hypertension (n = 1985):** OR: 1.185; 95% CI: 0.819 - 1.716; p = 0.368 **- Less than 60 days from COVID-19 diagnosis to clinic visit (n = 1688):** OR: 1.594; 95% CI: 1.054 - 2.410; p = 0.027 **Analysis:** Analysis of independent risk factors for long COVID dyspnoea among older adults **Method:** Multivariate generalized estimating equations. **- Age:** >65 years: OR: 0.695; 95% CI: 0.476 - 1.013; p = 0.063 **- Females:** OR: 1.674; 95% CI: 1.261 - 2.222; p <0.001 **- Pre-COVID-19 physical activity (n = 890):**

	Fully active: 1 (Reference) Inactive: OR: 1.078; 95% CI: 0.769 - 1.512; p = 0.663 Partially active: OR: 1.632; 95% CI: 1.163 - 2.290; p = 0.005 **Background illnesses:** Obesity (n = 1,465): OR: 1.690; 95% CI: 1.198 - 2.382; p = 0.003 Chronic kidney disease (n = 1,491): OR: 2.233; 95% CI: 0.847 - 5.887; p = 0.104 Chronic pulmonary disease (n = 1,734): OR: 1.983; 95% CI: 1.179 - 3.334; p = 0.010 **- Disease severity according to the WHO (n = 2209)** Asymptomatic, mild or moderate: 1 (Reference) Severe: OR: 1.121; 95% CI: 0.540 - 2.331; p = 0.759 Critical: OR: 1.958; 95% CI: 0.979 - 3.915; p = 0.057 **- Less than 60 days from COVID-19 diagnosis to clinic visit (n = 1,688):** OR: 2.071; 95% CI: 1.386 - 3.094; p <0.001
Dumont et al.[50] Population: Children and adolescents 6 months to 17 years old (COVID-19 diagnosis not required) n = 1,034 (570 tested positive for COVID-19)	**Analysis:** Prevalence ratio of symptoms lasting over 12 weeks (all participants, n = 1034) **Method:** Mixed-effect Poisson regression with robust variance, based on the sandwich estimator, was used to estimate prevalence ratio and correct for potential dependence between participants as some children were siblings (adjusted for age, sex, or both according to independent variable, using a two-sided Likelihood Ratio Test, without adjustments for multiple comparisons). **- Sex:** Female: 1 (Reference) Male: aPR: 1.1; 95% CI: 0.8 - 1.6; p = 0.665 **- Age (years):** aPR: 1.1; 95% CI: 1.0 - 1.2; p = 0.012 **- Serological status:** Seronegative: 1 (Reference) Seropositive: aPR: 1.8; 95% CI: 1.2 - 2.8; p <0.01 **- Chronic condition:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: aPR: 3.6; 95% CI: 2.3 - 5.5; p <0.01 **- Parental education:** Tertiary: 1 (Reference) Secondary: aPR: 1.2; 95% CI: 0.7 - 2.0; p = 0.471 Primary: aPR: 1.9; 95% CI: 0.8 - 4.7; p = 0.365 **- Financial situation:** High: 1 (Reference) Average to poor: aPR: 2.5 95% CI: 1.4 - 4.6; p <0.05 **Analysis:** Prevalence ratio of symptoms lasting over 12 weeks in seropositive participants (n = 570) **Method:** Mixed-effect Poisson regression with robust variance, based on the sandwich estimator, was used to estimate prevalence ratio and correct for potential dependence between participants as some children were siblings (adjusted for age, sex, or both according to independent variable, using a two-sided Likelihood Ratio Test, without adjustments for multiple comparisons). **- Sex:** Female: 1 (Reference) Male: aPR: 1.1; 95% CI: 0.7 - 1.8; p = 0.723 **- Age (years):** aPR: 1.1; 95% CI: 1.0 - 1.3; p = 0.021 **- Serological status:**

	Seronegative: - Seropositive: - **- Chronic condition:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: aPR: 3.5; 95% CI: 2.0 - 6.1; p <0.01 **- Parental education:** Tertiary: 1 (Reference) Secondary: aPR: 1.3; 95% CI: 0.6 - 2.5; p = 0.469 Primary: aPR: 1.7; 95% CI: 0.5 - 5.2; p = 0.369 **- Financial situation:** High: 1 (Reference) Average to poor: aPR: 3.0; 95% CI: 1.5 - 6.2; p < 0.05 **Analysis:** Prevalence ratio of symptoms lasting over 12 weeks in seronegative participants (n = 464) **Method:** Mixed-effect Poisson regression with robust variance, based on the sandwich estimator, was used to estimate prevalence ratio and correct for potential dependence between participants as some children were siblings (adjusted for age, sex, or both according to independent variable, using a two-sided Likelihood Ratio Test, without adjustments for multiple comparisons). **- Sex:** Female: 1.0 (ref) Male: aPR: 0.9; 95% CI: 0.4 – 1.9; p = 0.875 **- Age (years):** aPR: 1.1; 95% CI: 0.9 – 1.2; p = 0.261 **- Serological status:** Seronegative: – Seropositive: – **- Chronic condition:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: aPR: 2.9; 95% CI: 1.3 – 6.5; p <0.01 **- Parental education:** Tertiary: 1 (Reference) Secondary: aPR: 1.2; 95% CI: 0.7 - 2.0; p = 0.469 Primary: aPR: 1.9; 95% CI: 0.8 - 4.6; p = 0.369 **- Financial situation:** High: 1 (Reference) Average to poor: aPR: 1.2; 95% CI: 0.9 – 3.4; p =0.501
Fang et al.[65] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients ≥ 60 years (post discharge) n = 1,233	**Analysis:** Independent risk factors associated with any post-sequelae, CAT scores ≥10 or >2. **Method:** Multivariate logistic regression <u>Post-sequelae</u> **- Severity during hospitalization:** OR: 1.46; 95% CI: 1.15 – 1.84; p = 0.002 **- Time from discharge to follow-up, per month:** OR: 0.71; 95% CI: 0.50 – 0.99; p = 0.043 <u>Emerging sequelae</u> **- Severity during hospitalization:** OR: 1.33; 95% CI: 1.03 – 1.71; p = 0.029

	CAT≥10 **- Age, per year:** OR: 1.07; 95% CI: 1.04 – 1.09; p = <0.001 **- Severity during hospitalization:** OR: 1.81; 95% CI: 1.23 – 2.67; p = 0.003 CAT >2 **- Age, per year:** OR: 1.08; 95% CI: 1.06 – 1.10; p <0.001 **- Time from discharge to follow-up, per month:** OR: 0.66; 95% CI: 0.47 – 0.93; p = 0.017 **Analysis:** Significant risk factors for systemic/general sequelae. **Method:** Logistic regression. **- Severity during hospitalization:** OR: 1.52; 95% CI: 1.19 - 1.94; p = 0.001 **Analysis:** Significant risk factors for respiratory sequelae. **Method:** Logistic regression. **- Age, per year:** OR: 1.04; 95% CI: 1.02 - 1.07; p = 0.001 **- Smoking:** OR: 1.39; 95% CI: 1.01 - 1.92; p = 0.044 **- Severity during hospitalization:** OR: 1.73; 95% CI: 1.18 - 2.53; p = 0.005 **Analysis:** Significant risk factors for cardiovascular sequelae**.** **Method:** Logistic regression. **- Age, per year:** OR: 1.03; 95% CI: 1.01 - 1.05; p = 0.003 **- Severity during hospitalization:** OR: 1.66 ; 95% CI: 1.24 - 2.23; p = 0.001 **- Time from discharge to follow-up, per month:** OR: 0.50; 95% CI: 0.33 - 0.77; p = 0.002 **Analysis:** Risk factors for neurological sequelae **Method:** Logistic regression **- Gender, male:** OR: 0.78; 95% CI: 0.61 - 0.99; p = 0.049 **- Severity during hospitalization:** OR: 1.31; 95% CI: 1.01 - 1.70; p = 0.041 **Analysis:** Stratified analyses of associations between any post-sequelae and corticosteroid-related therapy by disease severity during hospitalization. **Method:** Multivariate logistic regression. Total patients **- Corticosteroid-related therapy:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: OR: 2.78; 95% CI: 1.77 - 4.35; p <0.001 Severe COVID-19 patients **- Corticosteroid-related therapy:** No: 1 (Reference)

	Yes: OR: 4.15; 95% CI: 2.10 - 8.21; p <0.001 Non-severe COVID-19 patients **- Corticosteroid-related therapy:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: OR:1.52; 95% CI: 0.80 - 2.90; p <0.199 **Analysis:** Stratified analyses of associations between emerging sequelae and corticosteroid-related therapy by disease severity during hospitalization **Method:** Multivariate logistic regression. Total patients **- Corticosteroid-related therapy:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: OR: 2.82; 95% CI: 1.87 - 4.24; p <0.001 Severe COVID-19 patients **- Corticosteroid-related therapy:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: OR: 3.23; 95% CI: 1.86 - 5.58; p <0.001 Non-severe COVID-19 patients **- Corticosteroid-related therapy:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: OR: 2.08; 95% CI: 1.09 - 3.98; p = 0.027
Funk et al.[77] Cohort group: Children < 18 years with previous COVID-19 diagnosis n = 1884 Control group: children < 18 years without previous COVID-19 diagnosis Population is further split into hospitalised and non-hospitalised Hospitalised = Cohort group: n = 391; Control group: n = 380; Non – hospitalised = Cohort group: n = 1,295; Control group: n = 1,321	**Analysis:** Factors associated with reporting of persistent, new, or recurring health problems in 1,875 SARS-CoV-2–positive children with complete data. **Method:** Multiple logistic regression. Variables included in the model were country of enrollment, sex, age, chronic underlying condition (excluding asthma), number of symptoms at the index ED visit (categorized as 0, 1-3, 4-6, or ≥7, with cut points selected to evenly distribute participants across categories), hospitalization as a 3-level categorical variable incorporating length of stay (none, <48 hours, or ≥48 hours), and month of enrollment. Least absolute shrinkage and selection operator via 10-fold cross-validation with 100 lambdas for variable selection. Multiple logistic regression model with the variables selected by least absolute shrinkage and selection operator to obtain the adjusted odds ratio (aOR). **- Region:** United States: 1 (Reference) Costa Rica: aOR: 0.70; 95% CI: 0.33 - 1.46); p = 0.34 Canada: aOR: 1.61; 95% CI: 0.87 - 2.98; p = 0.13 Spain: aOR: 0.60; 95% CI: 0.18 - 2.01; p = 0.41 Other: aOR: Excluded **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: aOR: 1.38; 95% CI: 0.92 - 2.08; p = 0.12 **- Age, years:** <1.0: 1 (Reference) 1.0 to <2.0: aOR: 0.84; 95% CI: 0.34 - 2.06; p = 0.71

	2.0 to <5.0: aOR: 0.84; 95% CI: 0.37 - 1.92; p = 0.68 5.0 to <10.0: aOR: 1.40; 95% CI: 0.71 - 2.75; p = 0.33 10.0 to <14.0: aOR:1.91; 95% CI: 0.97 - 3.76; p = 0.06 14.0 to <18.0: aOR: 2.67; 95% CI: 1.43 - 4.99; p = 0.002 **- Chronic condition (other than asthma):** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: aOR: 1.04; 95% CI: 0.62 - 1.76; p = 0.88 **- No. of symptoms at ED presentation:** Asymptomatic: aOR: 1.35; 95% CI: 0.44 - 4.19; p = 0.60 1-3: 1 (Reference) 4-6: aOR: 2.35; 95% CI: 1.28 - 4.31; p = 0.006 ≥7: aOR: 4.59; 95% CI: 2.50 - 8.44; p <0.001 **- Hospitalised for acute illness:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes, <48 h: aOR: 2.07; 95% CI: 0.99 - 4.32; p = 0.05 Yes, ≥48 h: aOR: 2.67; 95% CI: 1.63 - 4.38; p <0.001 **- Season of infection:** Spring 2020 (Mar-May): aOR: 0.47; 95% CI: 0.19 - 1.18; p = 0.11 Summer 2020 (Jun-Aug): 1 (Reference) Fall 2020 (Sep-Nov): aOR: 1.25; 95% CI: 0.74 - 2.09; p = 0.41 Winter 2020-2021 (Dec-Jan): aOR: 1.22; 95% CI: 0.69 - 2.14; p = 0.50 **Analysis:** The association of SARS-CoV-2 positivity with categories of reported 90-Day persistent, new or recurring health problems. **Method:** Multiple logistic regression (covariates included: any reported persistent, new or recurring health problem: SARS-CoV-2 test result, country of enrolment, sex, age category, having a chronic condition other than asthma acute hospitalization, # of acute symptoms, season of infection; respiratory: SARS-CoV-2 test result, country of enrolment, age category, # of acute symptoms; systemic: SARS-CoV-2 Test Result, having a chronic condition other than asthma, sex, age category, acute hospitalization, # of acute symptoms; neurologic: SARS-CoV-2 test result and age category; psychological: SARS-CoV-2 test result, sex, age category, acute hospitalization, # of acute symptoms; gastrointestinal: SARS-CoV-2 test result). **- Any reported persistent, new or recurring health problem:** aOR: 1.63; 95% CI: 1.14 - 2.35; p = 0.008 **- Respiratory:** aOR: 0.88; 95% CI: 0.52 - 1.48; p = 0.62 **- Systemic:** aOR: 2.44; 95% CI: 1.19 - 5.00; p = 0.02 **- Neurologic:** aOR: 1.29; 95% CI: 0.56 - 2.99; p = 0.55 **- Psychological:** aOR: 1.96; 95% CI: 0.74 - 5.18; p = 0.17 **- Gastrointestinal:** aOR 1.35; 95% CI: 0.57 - 3.21; p = 0.50
Kikkenborg Berg et al.[64] Population: Cohort group: Children aged 0 – 14 years with previous COVID-19 diagnosis Control group: age and sex matched children without previous COVID-19 diagnosis (1:4 ratio)	**Analysis:** The odds or reporting at least one long COVID symptom lasting more than 8 months **Method:** Logistic regression (adjusted for age and sex) <u>Age 0-3 years</u> **- one long COVID symptom lasting more than 8 months**: Sex: Male: Cohort group: 1 (Reference); Control group: 1 (Reference) Female: Cohort group: OR: 1.10; 95% CI: 0.88 - 1.38; Control group: OR: 0.91; 95% CI: 0.79 - 1.05 <u>Age 4 – 11 years</u>

n = varies depending on analysis	**- one long COVID symptom lasting more than 8 months**: Sex: Male: Cohort group: 1 (Reference); Control group: 1 (Reference) Female: Cohort group: OR: 1.14; 95% CI: 1.02 - 1.27; Control group: OR: 1.15; 95% CI: 1.08 - 1.23 Age 12 – 14 years **- one long COVID symptom lasting more than 8 months**: Sex: Male: Cohort group: 1 (Reference); Control group: 1 (Reference) Female: Cohort group: OR: 1.70; 95% CI: 1.47 - 1.97; Control group: OR: 1.47; 95% CI: 1.36 - 1.59 **Analysis:** The odds or reporting at least one long COVID symptom lasting more than 2 months in children aged 0 – 14 years with previous COVID-19 diagnosis, compared to controls. **Method:** Logistic regression (adjusted for age and sex). Age 0 – 3 years (cases, n = 1,194; controls, n = 3,855) **- one long COVID symptom lasting more than 2 months**: OR: 1.78; 95% CI: 1.55 – 2.04; p <0.0001 Age 4–11 years (cases, n = 5,023; controls, n = 18,372) **- one long COVID symptom lasting more than 2 months:** OR: 1.23; 95% CI: 1.15 – 1.31; p <0.0001 Age 12 – 14 years (cases, n = 2,857; controls, n = 10,789) **- one long COVID symptom lasting more than 2 months:** OR: 1.21; 95% CI: 1.11 – 1.32; p <0.0001 **Analysis:** The odds or reporting at least one long COVID symptom lasting more than 3 months in children aged 0 – 14 years with previous COVID-19 diagnosis, compared to controls. **Method:** Logistic regression (adjusted for age and sex). Age 0 – 3 years (cases, n = 1,194; controls, n = 3,855) **- one long COVID symptom lasting more than 3 months**: OR: 1.94; 95% CI: 1.68 – 2.23; p <0.0001 Age 4–11 years (cases, n = 5,023; controls, n = 18,372) **- one long COVID symptom lasting more than 3 months:** OR: 1.28; 95% CI: 1.19 – 1.37; p <0.0001 Age 12 – 14 years (cases, n = 2,857; controls, n = 10,789) **- one long COVID symptom lasting more than 3 months:** OR: 1.26; 95% CI: 1.11 – 1.32; p <0.0001 **Analysis:** The odds of reporting a long COVID symptom in children aged 0 – 14 years with previous COVID-19 diagnosis, compared to controls. **Method:** Logistic regression (adjusted for age and sex). Age 0 - 3 years (cases, n = 1,194; controls, n = 3,855) **- Stomach aches:** OR: 2.48; 95% CI: 1.63 – 3.77; p <0.0001 **- Fatigue:** OR: 3.50; 95% CI: 2.21 – 5.55); p <0.0001 **- Pain in muscles or joints:** OR: 1.84; 95% CI: 0.54 – 6.30); p = 0.33 **- Rashes:** OR: 1.57; 95% CI: 1.11 – 2.22; p = 0.010 **- Mood swings:** OR: 1.63; 95% CI: 1.22 – 2.19; p = 0.0011 **- Nausea:** OR: 8.30; 95% CI: 1.61 – 42.91; p = 0.011 **- Fever:** OR: 5.89; 95% CI: 2.95 – 11.77; p <0.0001

	- Loss of appetite: OR: 3.72; 95% CI: 2.44 – 5.67; p <0.0001 **- Trouble breathing:** OR: 4.40; 95% CI: 2.13 – 9.11; p <0.0001 **- Dark circles under eyes:** OR: 6.15; 95% CI: 2.60 – 14.55; p <0.0001 **- Palpitations:** - (Groups too small for analysis) **- Cold hands or feet:** OR: 3.94; 95% CI: 1.81 – 8.56; p = 0.0005 **- Cough:** OR: 4.65; 95% CI: 3.27 – 6.64; p <0.0001 **- Chapped lips:** - (Groups too small for analysis) **- Discoloured fingers or toes:** - (Groups too small for analysis) **- Extreme paleness:** OR: 3.25; 95% CI: 0.94 – 11.24; p = 0.063 Age 4 -11 years (cases, n = 5,023; controls, n = 18,372) **- Stomach aches:** OR: 0.95; 95% CI: 0.78 – 1.17; p = 0.67 **- Chest pain:** OR: 2.66; 95% CI: 1.18 – 6.00; p = 0.018 **- Headache:** OR: 1.66; 95% CI: 1.34 – 2.05; p <0.0001 **- Fatigue:** OR: 1.80; 95% CI: 1.51 – 2.14; p <0.0001 **- Pain in muscles or joints:** OR: 1.38; 95% CI: 1.05 – 1.81; p = 0.021 **- Sore throat:** OR: 4.56; 95% CI: 2.65 – 7.85; p <0.0001 **- Dizziness:** OR: 4.07; 95% CI: 1.82 – 9.10; p = 0.0006 **- Rashes:** OR: 0.64; 95% CI: 0.51 – 0.80; p <0.0001 **- Mood swings:** OR: 0.72; 95% CI: 0.63 – 0.83; p <0.0001 **- Nausea:** OR: 1.33; 95% CI: 0.92 – 1.93; p = 0.13 **- Fever:** OR: 3.21; 95% CI: 1.24 – 8.34; p = 0.016 **- Loss of appetite:** OR: 1.44; 95% CI: 1.15 – 1.81; p = 0.0018 **- Trouble breathing:** OR: 2.61; 95% CI: 1.65 – 4.14; p <0.0001 **- Dark circles under eyes:** OR: 1.53; 95% CI: 1.19 – 1.97; p = 0.0009 **- Palpitations:** OR: 2.31; 95% CI: 1.13 – 4.73; p = 0.022 **- Trouble remembering and concentrating:** OR: 0.86; 95% CI: 0.73 – 1.02; p = 0.081 **- Cold hands or feet:** OR:1.23; 95% CI: 0.82 – 1.83; p = 0.31 **- Cough:** OR: 1.83; 95% CI: 1.34 – 2.49; p = 0.0001 **- Chapped lips:** OR: 1.17; 95% CI: 0.87 – 1.58; p = 0.30 **- Dizziness when standing:** OR: 2.05; 95% CI: 0.82 – 5.16; p = 0.13 **- Light sensitivity:** OR: 1.18; 95% CI: 0.85 – 1.64; p = 0.31 **- Discoloured fingers or toes:** OR: 0.61; 95% CI: 0.07 – 5.11; p = 0.65 **- Extreme paleness:** OR: 1.17; 95% CI: 0.68 – 2.01; p = 0.58 Age 12 - 14 years (cases, n = 2,857; controls, n = 10,789) **- Stomach aches:** OR: 0.91; 95% CI: 0.68 – 1.22; p = 0.54 **- Chest pain:** OR: 3.53; 95% CI: 2.00 – 6.24; p <0.0001 **- Headache:** OR: 1.55; 95% CI: 1.27 – 1.90; p <0.0001 **- Fatigue:** OR: 1.39; 95% CI: 1.21 – 1.60; p <0.0001 **- Pain in muscles or joints:** OR: 1.47; 95% CI: 1.13 – 1.90; p = 0.0036 **- Sore throat:** OR: 5.32; 95% CI: 2.99 – 9.46; p <0.0001 **- Dizziness:** OR: 2.32; 95% CI: 1.63 – 3.31; p <0.0001 **- Rashes:** OR: 1.03; 95% CI: 0.81 – 1.33; p = 0.79 **- Mood swings:** OR: 0.75; 95% CI: 0.65 – 0.88; p = 0.0002

	- Nausea: OR: 1.25; 95% CI: 0.86 – 1.81; p = 0.24 **- Fever:** OR: 2.98; 95% CI: 0.80 – 11.10; p = 0.10 **- Loss of appetite:** OR: 1.22; 95% CI: 0.96 – 1.54; p = 0.11 **- Trouble breathing:** OR: 2.94; 95% CI: 1.91 – 4.53; p <0.0001 **- Dark circles under eyes:** OR: 1.24; 95% CI: 0.93 – 1.65; p = 0.15 **- Palpitations:** OR: 1.66; 95% CI: 0.95 – 2.90; p = 0.073 **- Trouble remembering and concentrating:** OR: 0.91; 95% CI: 0.76 – 1.08; p = 0.29 **- Cold hands or feet:** OR: 1.12; 95% CI: 0.87 – 1.44; p = 0.40 **- Cough:** OR: 2.39; 95% CI: 1.38 – 4.15; p = 0.0018 **- Chapped lips:** OR: 1.26; 95% CI: 0.94 – 1.70; p = 0.12 **- Dizziness when standing:** OR: 2.10; 95% CI: 1.48 – 2.97; p <0.0001 **- Light sensitivity:** OR: 0.74; 95% CI: 0.49 – 1.11; p <0.0001 **- Discoloured fingers or toes:** OR: 1.51; 95% CI: 0.47 – 4.81; p = 0.14 **- Extreme paleness:** OR: 0.82; 95% CI: 0.48 – 1.38; p = 0.45
Kikkenborg Berg et al.[88] Population: Cohort group: Adolescents aged 15 – 18 years with previous COVID-19 diagnosis Control group: age and sex matched adolescents without previous COVID-19 diagnosis (1:4 ratio) n = varies depending on analysis	**Analysis:** The odds of reporting at least one long COVID symptom lasting more than two months **Method:** Logistic regression (adjusted for age and sex) Age 15-18 years **- one long COVID symptom lasting more than 2 months**: Sex: Male: Cohort group: 1 (Reference); Control group: 1 (Reference) Female: Cohort group: OR: 2.70; 95% CI: 2.40 – 3.03; Control group: OR: 2.56; 95% CI: 2.42 – 2.70 **Analysis:** The odds or reporting at least one long COVID symptom lasting more than 2 months in adolescents aged 15 - 18 years with previous COVID-19 diagnosis, compared to controls **Method:** Logistic regression (adjusted for age and sex) Age 15 – 18 years (cases, n = 3,159; controls, n = 12,340) **- one long COVID symptom lasting more than 2 months**: OR: 1.22; 95% CI: 1.15 – 1.30; p <0.0001 **Analysis:** The odds of reporting a long COVID symptom in adolescents aged 15 – 18 years with previous COVID-19 diagnosis, compared to controls. **Method:** Logistic regression (adjusted for age and sex) Age 15 - 18 years (cases, n = 6,630; controls, n = 21,640) **- Stomach aches:** OR: 0.79; 95% CI: 0.65 – 0.97; p = 0.029 **- Chest pain:** OR: 1.38; 95% CI: 1.12 – 1.69; p = 0.0021 **- Headache:** OR: 1.22; 95% CI: 1.10 – 1.34; p <0.0001 **- Fatigue:** OR: 1.06; 95% CI: 0.98 – 1.14; p = 0.086 **- Pain in muscles or joints:** OR: 1.09; 95% CI: 0.91 – 1.30; p = 0.31 **- Sore throat:** OR: 1.59; 95% CI: 1.21 – 2.10; p = 0.0007 **- Dizziness:** OR: 1.36; 95% CI: 1.16 – 1.59; p = 0.0001 **- Rashes:** OR: 0.72; 95% CI: 0.60 – 0.87; p = 0.0009 **- Mood swings:** OR: 0.82; 95% CI: 0.74 – 0.91; p = 0.0002

	- Nausea: OR: 1.09; 95% CI: 0.92 – 1.29; p = 0.27 **- Fever:** OR: 1.53; 95% CI: 0.74 – 3.16; p = 0.22 **- Loss of appetite:** OR: 1.15; 95% CI: 1.02 – 1.29; p = 0.015 **- Trouble breathing:** OR: 2.70; 95% CI: 2.31 – 3.15; p <0.0001 **- Dark circles under eyes:** OR: 0.72; 95% CI: 0.65 – 0.80; p <0.0001 **- Palpitations:** OR: 1.22; 95% CI: 1.10 – 1.36; p = 0.0001 **- Trouble remembering and concentrating:** OR: 1.04; 95% CI: 0.97 – 1.12; p = 0.17 **- Cold hands or feet:** OR: 0.89; 95% CI: 0.81 – 0.97; p = 0.015 **- Cough:** OR: 1.63; 95% CI: 1.43 – 1.85; p <0.0001 **- Chapped lips:** OR: 0.82; 95% CI: 0.74 – 0.90; p = 0.0001 **- Dizziness when standing:** OR: 1.18; 95% CI: 1.08 – 1.28; p = 0.0002 **- Light sensitivity:** OR: 0.94; 95% CI: 0.84 – 1.06; p = 0.40 **- Discoloured fingers or toes:** OR: 0.48; 95% CI: 0.32 – 0.70; p = 0.0002 **- Extreme paleness:** OR: 0.64; 95% CI: 0.51 – 0.82; p = 0.0004
Kildegaard et al.[55] Population: Cohort group: Children < 18 years with a COVID-19 diagnosis or BNT162b2 vaccination n = 44,072 - 48,948 (dependent on variable) Population is further split into hospitalised and non-hospitalised Reference group: random sample of children < 18 years tested for COVID-19 n = 546,159 – 607,990 (dependent on variable) Control group: year of birth, sex and time matched children < 18 years with a negative COVID-19 test result (ratio 10:1) n = 435,225 – 489,318 (dependent on variable)	**Analysis:** Adjusted risk differences (RD) and risk ratios (RR) for hospital-based, diagnosis-based outcomes, and initiation of new medication during 1 – 6 month follow-up in COVID-19 positive children, compared to the reference cohort **Methods:** Propensity-score weighted estimates (adjusted for age, sex, calendar time, immigration status, gestational age, comorbidities and current drug use). **- Long-COVID:** RD: 0.11; 95% CI: 0.08 - 0.14; RR: 18.61; 95% CI: 12.31 - 28.12 **- Short-acting beta-2 agonists:** RD: 0.16; 95% CI: 0.05 - 0.27; RR: 1.14; 95% CI: 1.05 - 1.24 **- Inhaled corticosteroids:** RD: 0.08; 95% CI: 0.00 - 0.15; RR: 1.14; 95% CI: 1.01 - 1.29 **- Paracetamol:** RD: -0.01; 95% CI: -0.09 - 0.07; RR: 0.98; 95% CI: 0.88 - 1.10 **- NSAIDs:** RD: 0.01; 95% CI: -0.08 - 0.09; RR: 1.01; 95% CI: 0.91 - 1.11 **- Antibiotics for respiratory tract infections:** RD: 0.33; 95% CI: 0.17 - 0.49; RR: 1.13; 95% CI: 1.06 - 1.19 **- Other antibiotics:** RD: 0.17; 95% CI: 0.05 - 0.29; RR: 1.11; 95% CI: 1.04 - 1.20 **Analysis:** Adjusted risk differences (RD) and risk ratios (RR) for hospital-based, diagnosis-based outcomes, and initiation of new medication during 1 – 6 month follow-up in COVID-19 positive children, compared to the control group. **Method:** Propensity-score weighted estimates (adjusted for age, sex, calendar time, immigration status, gestational age, comorbidities and current drug use). **- Long-COVID:** RD: 0.11; 95% CI: 0.08 - 0.14; RR: 18.15; 95% CI: 11.46 - 28.74 **- Short-acting beta-2 agonists:** RD: 0.03; 95% CI: -0.08 - 0.14; RR: 1.02; 95% CI: 0.94 - 1.11 **- Inhaled corticosteroids:** RD: -0.06; 95% CI: -0.14 - 0.02; RR: 0.91; 95% CI: 0.81 - 1.03 **- Paracetamol:** RD: -0.07; 95% CI: -0.16 - 0.01; RR: 0.90; 95% CI: 0.81 - 1.01 **- NSAIDs:** RD: -0.11; 95% CI: -0.20 - -0.02; RR: 0.90; 95% CI: 0.81 - 0.99 **- Antibiotics for respiratory tract infections:** RD: 0.11; 95% CI: -0.06 - 0.28; RR: 1.04; 95% CI: 0.98 - 1.10 **- Other antibiotics:** RD: 0.04; 95% CI: -0.08 - 0.17; RR: 1.03; 95% CI: 0.95 - 1.10
Kostev et al.[69] Population: Children < 18 years who attended a general practitioner (GP) or	**Analysis:** Association between demographic variables, chronic conditions, and post-COVID-19 condition in children and adolescents diagnosed with COVID-19 in Germany. **Method:** Poisson regression (adjusted with all covariates included).

paediatric practice with a COVID-19 diagnosis, and had a 12-month follow-up. n = 6,568	**- Age:** ≤5: 1 (Reference) 6–9 years: RR: 1.39; 95% CI: 0.64 – 3.06; p = 0.408 10–12 years: RR: 1.74; 95% CI: 0.87 – 3.49; p = 0.115 13–17 years: RR: 3.14; 95% CI: 1.71 – 5.78; p <0.001 **- Sex:** Girls: 1 (Reference) Boys: RR: 0.85; 95% CI: 0.59 – 1.24; p = 0.398 **- Chronic conditions diagnosed in at least 1% of patients in the year prior to the index date:** Dermatitis and eczema: RR: 1.47; 95% CI: 0.91 – 2.37; p = 0.117 Disorders of psychological development: RR: 0.83; 95% CI: 0.29 – 2.41; p = 0.729 Chronic bronchitis: RR: 0.67; 95% CI:0.31 – 1.46; p = 0.309 Asthma: RR: 1.38; 95% CI: 0.72 – 2.63; p = 0.338 Allergic rhinitis: RR: 2.02; 95% CI: 1.10 – 3.82; p = 0.013 Overweight and obesity: RR: 0.80; 95% CI: 0.34 – 1.87; p = 0.609 Urticaria: RR: 0.89; 95% CI: 0.35 – 2.30; p = 0..815 Sleep disorders: RR: 0.72; 95% CI: 0.22 – 2.41; p = 0.601 Somatoform disorders: RR: 2.11; 95% CI: 1.02 – 4.39; p = 0.045 Gastritis and duodenitis: RR: 0.74; 95% CI: 0.23 – 2.39; p = 0.614 Reaction to severe stress, and adjustment disorder: RR: 0.82; 95% CI: 0.25 – 2.74; p = 0.752 Chronic otitis media: RR: 0.64; 95% CI: 0.15 – 2.68; p = 0.539 Vitamin D deficiency: RR: 0.86; 95% CI: 0.21 – 3.56; p = 0.834 Anxiety disorders: RR: 2.53; 95% CI 1.05 – 6.11; p = 0.038
Kostev et al.[69]	See Appendix 6 General population, Table 1
Miller et al.[51] Population: Children aged ≤17 years participating in VirusWatch (a household cohort study). Participants were not required to have had a previous COVID-19 infection, but must have answered a question about persistent symptoms or completed surveys which allowed enough follow-up time persistent symptoms to develop n = 5,032 children (1,062 evidence of past or present COVID-19 infection)	**Analysis:** Adjusted odds ratios for children experiencing persistent symptoms. **Method:** A random effects logistic regression model when a) excluding children who were identified through serology only and whose blood was taken after symptom onset and assumed infection occurred before persistent symptom onset, and b) excluding children with a missing gender. **- Age:** 1. Excluding serology only: <2 years: OR: 1.74; 95% CI: 0.67 - 4.49 2-11: 1 (Reference) 12-17: OR: 2.38; 95% CI: 1.43 - 3.96 2. Excluding missing gender: <2: OR: 1.69; 95% CI: 0.78 - 3.66 2-11: 1 (Reference) 12-17: OR: 2.16; 95% CI: 1.47 - 3.18 **- Sex:** 1. Excluding serology only: Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 1.48; 95% CI: 0.93 - 2.36 Missing: OR: 0.24; 95% CI: 0.06 – 0.94 2. Excluding missing gender: Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 1.48; 95% CI: 0.93 - 2.36

	- IMD Quartile: 1. Excluding serology only: 1st (most deprived): OR: 0.65; 95% CI: 0.25 - 1.70 2nd: OR: 0.85; 95% CI: 0.39 - 1.82 3rd: OR: 0.85; 95% CI: 0.42 - 1.73 4th: OR: 0.57; 95% CI: 0.42 - 1.73 5th (least deprived): 1 (Reference) 2. Excluding missing gender: 1st: (most deprived): OR: 0.73; 95% CI: 0.36 - 1.47 2nd: OR: 0.93; 95% CI: 0.54 - 1.59 3rd: OR: 0.82; 95% CI: 0.50 - 1.37 4th: OR: 0.66; 95% CI: 0.40 - 1.09 5th (least deprived): 1 (Reference) **- Long term condition's reported:** 1. Excluding serology only: OR: 2.53; 95% CI: 1.34 - 4.79 2. Excluding missing gender: OR: 2.03; 95% CI: 1.30 - 3.17 **- History of SARS-CoV-2 infection before symptom onset:** 1. Excluding serology only: OR: 1.55; 95% CI: 0.91 – 2.63 2. Excluding missing gender: OR: 1.73; 95% CI: 1.18 – 2.55
Nugawela et al.[86] Population: Cohort group: Children aged 11 -17 years with previous COVID-19 diagnosis n = 3,246 Control group: month of PCR test, age, sex and geographical area matched children with negative COVID-19 diagnosis n = 3,893	**Analysis:** Associations between potential predictors and long COVID 3 months after a PCR test, in the total population (n = 7,139) **Method:** Univariate odds ratios. **- SARS-CoV-2 status:** Negative: 1 (Reference) Positive: OR: 1.48; 95% CI: 1.33 - 1.66 **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 2.02; 95% CI: 1.78 - 2.30 **- Age (years):** 11–13: 1 (Reference) 14–15: OR: 1.54; 95% CI: 1.32 - 1.80 16–17: OR: 1.73; 95% CI: 1.50 - 1.99 **- Index of Multiple Deprivation:** Quintile 1 (most deprived): 1 (Reference) Quintile 2: OR: 0.99; 95% CI: 0.83 - 1.17 Quintile 3: OR: 0.88; 95% CI: 0.74 - 1.05 Quintile 4: OR: 0.79; 95% CI: 0.66 - 0.94 Quintile 5 (least deprived): OR: 0.72; 95% CI: 0.60 - 0.86 **- Ethnicity:** White: 1 (Reference) Asian/Asian British: OR: 0.93; 95% CI: 0.79 - 1.09 Black/African/Caribbean: OR: 1.11; 95% CI: 0.83 - 1.48 Mixed: OR: 1.38; 95% CI: 1.09 - 1.76 Others: OR: 0.70; 95% CI: 0.43 - 1.16 Preferred not to say: 0.96; 95% CI: 0.49 - 1.87

	- Self-rated physical health: Very good: 1 (Reference) Good: OR: 2.06; 95% CI: 1.77 - 2.39 Okay: OR: 3.57; 95% CI: 3.04 - 4.20 Poor/very poor: OR: 7.60; 95% CI: 5.41 - 10.68 **- Self-rated mental health:** Very good: 1 (Reference) Good: OR: 2.12; 95% CI: 1.75 - 2.56 Okay: OR: 3.91; 95% CI: 3.23 - 4.73 Poor/very poor: OR: 12.72; 95% CI: 10.17 - 15,91 **- Loneliness:** Never: 1 (Reference) Hardly ever: OR: 1.75; 95% CI: 1.45 - 2.11 Occasionally: OR: 3.91; 95% CI: 3.23 - 4.73 Some of the time: OR: 4.81; 95% CI: 3.98 - 5.80 Often/always: OR: 7.98; 95% CI: 6.34 - 10.04 **- Number of symptoms at testing:** 0: 1 (Reference) 1–4: OR: 0.43; 95% CI: 0.32 - 0.57 5+: OR: 1.88; 95% CI: 1.62 - 2.19 **- Mobility:** No problems: 1 (Reference) Some/a lot of problems: OR: 6.81; 95% CI: 5.42 - 8.55 **- Looking after self:** No problems: 1 (Reference) Some/a lot of problems: OR: 8.89; 95% CI: 6.92 - 11.40 **- Doing usual activities:** No problems: 1 (Reference) Some/a lot of problems: OR: 6.52; 95% CI: 5.57 - 7.64 **- Having pain:** No problems: 1 (Reference) Some/a lot of problems: OR: 9.84; 95% CI: 8.51 - 11.38 **- Feeling worried/sad:** No problems: 1 (Reference) A bit: OR: 4.05; 95% CI: 3.56 - 4.60 Very worried/sad: OR: 15.12; 95% CI: 12.20 - 18.75 **Analysis:** Associations between potential predictors and long COVID 3 months after a PCR test, in those SARS-CoV-2 negative (n = 3,893) **Method:** Univariate odds ratios. **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 2.11; 95% CI: 1.75 - 2.54 **- Age (years):** 11–13: 1 (Reference)

	14–15: OR: 1.71; 95% CI: 1.37 - 2.13 16–17: OR: 1.73; 95% CI: 1.42 - 2.12 **- Index of Multiple Deprivation:** Quintile 1 (most deprived): 1 (Reference) Quintile 2: OR: 0.82; 95% CI: 0.64 - 1.05 Quintile 3: OR: 0.79; 95% CI: 0.62 - 1.02 Quintile 4: OR: 0.69; 95% CI: 0.53 - 0.89 Quintile 5 (least deprived): OR: 0.72; 95% CI: 0.56 - 0.93 **- Ethnicity:** White: 1 (Reference) Asian/Asian British: OR: 0.93; 95% CI: 0.73 - 1.18 Black/African/Caribbean: OR: 1.36; 95% CI: 0.92 - 2.01 Mixed: OR: 1.43; 95% CI: 1.03 - 2.00 Others: OR: 1.00; 95% CI: 0.50 - 2.00 Preferred not to say: OR: 0.59; 95% CI: 0.18 - 1.97 **- Self-rated physical health:** Very good: 1 (Reference) Good: OR: 2.49; 95% CI: 1.98 - 3.13 Okay: OR: 4.51; 95% CI: 3.54 - 5.76 Poor/very poor: OR: 14.91; 95% CI: 9.32 - 23.85 **- Self-rated mental health:** Very good: 1 (Reference) Good: OR: 2.55; 95% CI: 1.87 - 3.81 Okay: OR: 5.50; 95% CI: 4.06 - 7.46 Poor/very poor: OR: 17.46; 95% CI: 12.43 - 24.53 **- Loneliness:** Never: 1 (Reference) Hardly ever: OR: 2.16; 95% CI: 1.59 - 2.93 Occasionally: OR: 5.28; 95% CI: 3.91 - 7.14 Some of the time: OR: 6.86; 95% CI: 5.10 - 9.22 Often/always: OR: 13.41; 95% CI: 9.56 - 18.80 **- Number of symptoms at testing** 0: 1 (Reference) 1–4: OR: 0.41; 95% CI: 0.24 - 0.70 5+: OR: 2.20; 95% CI: 1.55 - 3.12 **- Mobility:** No problems: 1 (Reference) Some/a lot of problems: OR: 8.82; 95% CI: 6.53 - 11.91 **- Looking after self:** No problems: 1 (Reference) Some/a lot of problems: OR: 10.58; 95% CI: 7.65 - 14.62 **- Doing usual activities:** No problems: 1 (Reference) Some/a lot of problems: OR: 10.31; 95% CI: 8.26 - 12.88 **- Having pain:**

	No problems: 1 (Reference) Some/a lot of problems: OR: 14.66; 95% CI: 11.94 - 18.00 **- Feeling worried/sad:** No problems: 1 (Reference) A bit: OR: 5.11; 95% CI: 4.21 - 6.21 Very worried/sad: OR: 17.54; 95% CI: 13.17 - 23.36 **Analysis:** Associations between potential predictors and long COVID 3 months after a PCR test, in those SARS-CoV-2 positive (n = 3,246). **Method:** Univariate odds ratios. **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 1.96; 95% CI: 1.65 - 2.34 **- Age (years):** 11–13: 1 (Reference) 14–15: OR: 1.36; 95% CI: 1.09 - 1.70 16–17: OR: 1.70; 95% CI: 1.40 - 2.07 **- Index of Multiple Deprivation:** Quintile 1 (most deprived): 1 (Reference) Quintile 2: OR: 1.18; 95% CI: 0.93 - 1.49 Quintile 3: OR: 1.00; 95% CI: 0.78 - 1.28 Quintile 4: OR: 0.90; 95% CI: 0.70 - 1.16 Quintile 5 (least deprived): OR: 0.72; 95% CI: 0.56 - 0.93 **- Ethnicity:** White: 1 (Reference) Asian/Asian British: OR: 0.90; 95% CI: 0.72 - 1.13 Black/African/Caribbean: OR: 0.89; 95% CI: 0.57 - 1.38 Mixed: OR: OR: 1.36; 95% CI: 0.95 - 1.93 Others: 0.49; 95% CI: 0.24 - 1.00 Preferred not to say: OR: 1.23; 95% CI: 0.54 - 2.83 **- Self-rated physical health:** Very good: 1 (Reference) Good: OR: 1.80; 95% CI: 1.47 - 2.20 Okay: OR: 3.00; 95% CI: 2.40 - 3.74 Poor/very poor: OR: 3.71; 95% CI: 2.23 - 6.19 **- Self-rated mental health:** Very good: 1 (Reference) Good: OR: 1.92; 95% CI: 1.50 - 2.46 Okay: OR: 3.06; 95% CI: 2.39 - 3.93 Poor/very poor: OR: 10.54; 95% CI: 7.72 - 14.40 **- Loneliness:** Never: 1 (Reference) Hardly ever: OR: 1.54; 95% CI: 1.21 - 1.96 Occasionally: OR: 3.30; 95% CI: 2.56 - 4.26 Some of the time: OR: 3.82; 95% CI: 2.97 - 4.91

	Often/always: OR: 5.23; 95% CI: 3.75 - 7.30 **- Number of symptoms at testing:** 0: 1 (Reference) 1–4: OR: 0.37; 95% CI: 0.26 - 0.52 5+: OR: 1.49; 95% CI: 1.24 - 1.79 **- Mobility:** No problems: 1 (Reference) Some/a lot of problems: OR: 5.17; 95% CI: 3.65 - 7.34 **- Looking after self:** No problems: 1 (Reference) Some/a lot of problems: OR: 7.61; 95% CI: 5.13 - 11.28 **- Doing usual activities:** No problems: 1 (Reference) Some/a lot of problems: OR: 4.04; 95% CI: 3.22 - 5.08 **- Having pain:** No problems: 1 (Reference) Some/a lot of problems: OR: 6.65; 95% CI: 5.40 - 8.18 **- Feeling worried/sad:** No problems: 1 (Reference) A bit: OR: 3.35; 95% CI: 2.81 - 3.99 Very worried/sad: OR: 15.38; 95% CI: 10.90 - 21.70
Pazukhina et al.[66] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) Population further split into adults ≥ 18 years old and children < 18 years old n = 1,013 adults ≥ 18 years old n = 360 children < 18 years old	**Analysis:** Risk factors associated with post-COVID-19 condition in adults at 6 month follow-up. **Method:** Multivariable logistic regression with "COVID-19 severity" variable as exposure, "post-COVID-19 condition" as an outcome, comorbidities as covariates, gender, and age as effect modifiers. **- Severe COVID-19:** OR: 1.08; 95% CI: 0.49 - 2.43; p = 0.85 **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 2.04; 95% CI: 1.57 - 2.65; p < 0.001 **- Age:** OR: 1.00; 95% CI: 0.99 to 1.01; P = 0.56 **- Chronic cardiac disease:** OR: 1.44; 95% CI: 0.99 - 2.10; p = 0.06 **- Hypertension:** OR: 1.178; 95% CI: 0.87 - 1.58; p = 0.29 **- History of peripheral or cardiac revascularisation:** OR: 0.65; 95% CI: 0.34 - 1.21; p = 0.18 **- Chronic pulmonary disease (not asthma):** OR: 1.24; 95% CI: 0.77 - 2.02; p = 0.38 **- Asthma (physician diagnosed):** OR: 1.08; 95% CI: 0.59 - 1.99; p = 0.81 **- Chronic kidney disease:** OR: 1.13; 95% CI: 0.62 - 2.07; p = 0.69 **- Chronic neurological disorder:** OR: 0.73; 9% CI: 0.41 - 1.32; p = 0.30 **- Malignant neoplasm:** OR: 0.86; 95% CI: 0.45 - 1.63; p = 0.64 **- Diabetes Mellitus:** OR: 1.04; 95% CI: 0.71 - 1.51; p = 0.85 **Analysis:** Risk factors associated with post-COVID-19 condition in adults at 12-month follow-up **Method:** Multivariable logistic regression with "COVID-19 severity" variable as exposure, "post-COVID-19 condition" as an outcome, comorbidities as covariates, gender, and age as effect modifiers.

	- Severe COVID-19: OR: 1.16; 95% CI: 0.50 - 2.57; p = 0.72 **- Gender:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 2.04; 95% CI: 1.54 - 2.69; p < 0.001 **- Age:** OR: 1.00; 95% CI: 0.98 - 1.01; p = 0.40 **- Chronic cardiac disease:** OR: 1.16; 95% CI: 0.79 - 1.70; p = 0.45 **- Hypertension:** OR: 1.42; 95% CI: 1.04 - 1.94; p = 0.03 **- History of peripheral or cardiac revascularisation:** OR: 1.04; 95% CI: 0.54 - 1.97; p = 0.91 **- Chronic pulmonary disease (not asthma):** OR: 1.32; 95% CI: 0.80 - 2.16; p = 0.27 - Asthma (physician diagnosed): OR: 1.17; 95% CI: 0.62 - 2.14; p = 0.62 **- Chronic kidney disease:** OR: 1.03; 95% CI: 0.56 - 1.88; p = 0.91 **- Chronic neurological disorder:** OR: 0.70; 95% CI: 0.37 - 1.29; p = 0.27 **- Malignant neoplasm:** OR: 1.15; 95% CI: 0.59 - 2.18; p = 0.68 **- Diabetes Mellitus:** OR: 1.02; 95% CI: 0.69 - 1.50; p = 0.92 **Analysis:** Risk factors associated with post-COVID-19 condition in children at 6 month follow-up. **Method:** Multivariable logistic regression with "COVID-19 severity" variable as exposure, "post-COVID-19 condition" as an outcome, comorbidities as covariates, gender, and age as effect modifiers. **- Severe COVID-19:** OR: 1.93; 95% CI: 0.47 - 6.66; p = 0.32 **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 1.31; 95% CI: 0.77 - 2.26; p =0.32 **- Age:** OR: 1.02; 95% CI: 0.98 - 1.07; p = 0.30 **- Heart diseases:** OR: 1.58; 95% CI: 0.37 - 5.60; p = 0.50 **- Allergic respiratory disease:** OR: 1.76; 95% CI: 0.77 - 3.85; p =0.16 **- Neurological disorder:** OR: 4.38; 95% CI: 1.36 - 15.67; p = 0.02 **- Gut problems:** OR: 1.40; 95% CI: 0.50 - 3.59; p = 0.50 **Analysis:** Risk factors associated with post-COVID-19 condition in children at 12-month follow-up. **Method:** Multivariable logistic regression with "COVID-19 severity" variable as exposure, "post-COVID-19 condition" as an outcome, comorbidities as covariates, gender, and age as effect modifiers. **- Severe COVID-19:** OR: 2.70; 95% CI: 0.46 - 11.58; p = 0.22 **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 1.17; 95% CI: 0.58 - 2.42; p = 0.66 **- Age:** OR: 1.05; 95% CI: 0.99 - 1.12; p = 0.10 **- Heart diseases:** OR: 0.29; 95% CI: 0.01 - 2.21; p = 0.32 **- Allergic respiratory disease:** OR: 2.66; 95% CI: 1.04 - 6.47; p = 0.03 **- Neurological disorder:** OR: 8.96; 95% CI: 2.55 - 34.82; p < 0.001 **- Gut problems:** OR: 2.26; 95% CI: 0.71 - 6.39; p = 0.14
Sørensen et al.[56]	See Appendix 6 General population, Table 4

Trapani et al.[36] Population: Children aged 0 – 16 years old with a previous COVID-19 diagnosis n = 689	**Analysis:** Independent effect of gender, age, pre-existing diseases, and symptoms during SARS-CoV-2 infection on Long COVID-19 symptoms in the primary care setting. **Method:** Multivariable logistic regression. <u>At least one long COVID symptom</u> (n = 153) **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference): Female: OR: 1.18, 95% CI: 0.79 – 1.76; p = 0.421 **- Age (years):** 0–5 years: 1 (Reference) 6–10 years: OR: 1.41; 95% CI: 0.84 – 2.37; p = 0.194 11–16 years: OR: 2.18; 95% CI: 1.31 – 3.62; p = 0.003 **- Pre-existing diseases:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: OR: 1.11, 95% CI: 0.58 – 2.12; p = 0.746 **- Symptomatic acute infection:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: OR: 6.57; 95% CI: 4.36 – 9.9; p <0.001 <u>Abnormal fatigue (n = 44)</u> **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 1.31; 95% CI: 0.67 – 2.55; p = 0.424 **- Age:** 1–5 years: 1 (Reference) 6–10 years: OR: 2.85; 95% CI: 0.87 – 9.34; p = 0.083 11–16 years: OR: 7.05; 95% CI: 2.35 – 21.12; p <0.001 **- Pre-existing diseases:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: OR: 1.52; 95% CI: 0.62 – 3.74; p = 0.355 **- Symptomatic acute infection:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: OR: 12.22; 95% CI: 5.01 – 29.78; p <0.001 <u>Neurological symptoms (n = 43)</u> **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 1.67; 95% CI: 0.85 – 3.24; p = 0.132 **- Age (years):** 1–5 years: 1 (Reference) 6–10 years: OR: 5.27; 95% CI: 1.47 – 18.94; p = 0.011 11–16 years: OR: 8.73; 95% CI: 2.54 – 29.98; p = 0.001 **- Pre-existing diseases:** No: 1 (Reference)

	Yes: OR: 0.79; 95% CI: 0.28 – 2.18; p = 0.646 **- Symptomatic acute infection:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: OR: 6.61; 95% CI: 3.13 – 13.94; p <0.001 <u>Respiratory symptoms (n =38)</u> **-Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 0.98; 05% CI: 0.5 – 1.91; p = 0.954 **- Age (years):** 0–5 years: 1 (Reference) 6–10 years: OR: 0.32; 95% CI: 0.14 – 0.72; p = 0.006 11–16 years: OR: 0.23; 95% CI: 0.09 – 0.58; p = 0.002 **- Pre-existing diseases:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: OR: 1.14; 95% CI: 0.32 – 4.03; p = 0.840 **- Symptomatic acute infection:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: OR: 2.11; 95% CI: 1.07 – 4.13; p = 0.030 <u>Psychological symptoms (n=31)</u> **-Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 1.61; 95% CI: 0.75 – 3.43; p = 0.217 **- Age (years):** 1–5 years: 1 (Reference) 6–10 years: OR: 1.28; 95% CI: 0.39 – 4.16; p = 0.682 11–16 years: OR: 3.79; 95% CI: 1.36 – 10.52; p = 0.011 **- Pre-existing diseases:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: OR: 0.78; 95% CI: 0.22 – 2.74; p = 0.699 **- Symptomatic acute infection:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: OR: 3.08; 95% CI: 1.42 – 6.67; p = 0.004 **Analysis:** Independent effect of gender, age, allergic diseases, and symptoms during SARS-CoV-2 infection on respiratory symptoms in the primary care setting. **Method:** Multivariable logistic regression. <u>Respiratory symptoms (n=38)</u> **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 2.48; 95% CI: 0.06 – 108.85: p = 0.638 **- Age (years):**

	0–5 years: 1 (Reference) 6–10 years: OR: 0.07; 95% CI: 0 – 2.84: p = 0.162 11–16 years: - **- Allergic diseases:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: OR: 1.29; 95% CI: 0.04 – 39.72; p = 0.883 **- Symptomatic acute infection:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: OR: 2.15; 95% CI: 0.07 – 61.42; p = 0.654 **Analysis:** Independent effect of setting, gender, age, and symptoms during SARS-CoV-2 infection on the Long COVID-19 symptoms. **Method:** Multivariable logistic regression. <u>At least one long COVID-19 symptom (cases=188)</u> **- Setting:** Primary care: 1 (Reference) Hospital: OR: 2.49; 95% CI: 1.36 - 4.54; p = 0.003 **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 1.89; 95% CI: 0.81 - 1.73; p = 0.369 **- Age (years):** 0-5 years: 1 (Reference) 6-10 years: OR: 1.76; 95% CI: 1.08 - 2.88; p = 0.023 11-16 years: OR: 2.86; 95% CI: 1.78 - 4.59; p <0.001 **- Symptoms during infection:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: OR: 6.16; 95% CI:4.14 - 9.18; p <0.001 <u>Respiratory disorders (cases=49)</u> **- Setting:** Primary care: 1 (Reference) Hospital: OR: 2.27; 95% CI: 1.02 - 5.03; p = 0.044 **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 0.89; 95% CI: 0.49 - 1.61; p = 0.699 **- Age (years):** 0-5 years: 1 (Reference) 6-10 years: OR: 0.60; 95% CI: 0.29 - 1.24; p = 0.169 11-16 years: OR: 0.54; 95% CI: 0.26 - 1.13; p = 0.102 **- Symptomatic acute infection:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: OR: 1.96; 95% CI: 1.03 - 5.04; p = 0.044 <u>Psychological disorders (cases n = 52)</u>

	- Setting: Primary care: 1 (Reference) Hospital: OR: 15.21; 95% CI: 6.98 - 33.14; p <0.001 **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 1.61; 95% CI: 0.83 - 3.09; p = 0.155 **- Age (years):** 1-5 years: 1 (Reference) 6-10 years: OR: 1.66; 95% CI: 0.62 - 4.4; p = 0.311 11-16 years: OR: 4.37; 95% CI: 1.83 - 10.38; p = 0.001 **- Symptomatic acute infection:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: OR: 2.55; 95% CI: 1.28 - 5.08; p = 0.008 <u>Neurological symptoms (cases n = 50)</u> **- Setting:** Primary care: 1 (Reference) Hospital: OR: 1.56; 95% CI: 0.62 - 3.93; p = 0.34 **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 2.06; 95% CI: 1.1 - 3.86; p = 0.024 **- Age (years):** 1-5 years: 1 (Reference) 6-10 years: OR: 2.91; 95% CI: 1.09 - 7.8; p = 0.033 11-16 years: OR: 4.74; 95% CI: 1.88 - 11.97; p = 0.001 - Symptomatic acute infection: No: 1 (Reference) Yes: OR: 6.91; 95% CI: 3.32 - 14.43; p <0.001

Appendix 8. Medically vulnerable

Table 1. Long COVID prevalence and or incidence in the medically vulnerable.

Author	Long COVID Definition	Long COVID Prevalence	Long COVID Incidence
Belkacemi et al.[71]	Not Reported	At 6 months, 216 (17.7%) patients reported having some long-lasting clinical symptoms. Population with long lasting clinical symptoms n=216 00-44: n=14 (6.5%) 45-64: n=55 (25.5%) 65-74: n=71 (32.9%) 75-84: n=46 (21.3%)	N/A
Garjani et al.[46]	Not Reported	At least 165 participants (29.7%) had long-standing COVID-19 symptoms for ≥4 weeks and 69 (12.4%) for ≥12 weeks.	N/A

Table 2. Long COVID symptoms in the medically vulnerable.

Author	Assessment Mode	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms
Belkacemi et al.[71]	Authors' own design National registry data entered into survey by nephrologists and research assistants and not based on standardised form directly filled in by the patients The information collected concerned the absence or presence of the following persistent clinical symptoms: extreme fatigue headache muscle loss or weight loss > 5% not recovered respiratory sequelae tachycardia chest pain joint or muscle pain persistent anosmia or ageusia diarrhea sensory disorders neuro-cognitive disorders	**6-month follow-up n (%):** One symptom: 137 (63.4%) Two symptoms: 47 (21.8%) Three symptoms: 18 (8.3%) Four symptoms: 9 (6%) Five symptoms: 1 (0.5%) Extreme fatigue: 68 (31.5%) Other: 7 (3.2%)	**6-month follow-up n (%):** Respiratory symptoms or chest pain: 32 (14.8%) Tachycardia: 6 (2.8%)	**6-month follow-up n (%):** Sensory disorders: 19 (8.8%) Neuro-cognitive disorders: 11 (5.1%) Headache: 19 (8.8%)	**6-month follow-up n (%):** Respiratory symptoms or chest pain: 32 (14.8%)	**6-month follow-up n (%):** Post-traumatic distress syndrome, depression, anxiety: 28 (13.0%)	**6-month follow-up n (%):** Persistent anosmia or ageusia: 5 (2.3%)	**6-month follow-up n (%):** Joint or muscle pain: 20 (9.3%)	**6-month follow-up n (%):** Muscle loss or weight loss > 5% not recovered at 6 months: 114 (52.8%) Diarrhoea: 13 (6.0%)

Author	Assessment Mode	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms
	post-traumatic stress syndrome depression anxiety other sequelae.								
Garjani et al.[46]	Authors' own design Online questionnaire UKMSR study participants used online questionnaires to regularly update their COVID-19 symptoms, recovery status, and duration of symptoms for those who fully recovered. Participants were asked "Have you recovered from your coronavirus?" Possible answers included: Yes, I have fully recovered; I am mostly recovered; No, I am still experiencing symptoms. Participants were considered fully recovered when they chose option 1 in the above question.	**Symptoms ≥4 post-COVID-19:** New or worse fatigue: 60/95 (63.2%) Fever: 3/95 (3.2%) **Symptoms ≥12 post-COVID-19:** New or worse fatigue: 41/60 (68.3%) Fever: 3/60 (5%)		**Symptoms ≥4 post-COVID-19:** Headache: 20/95 (21.1%) **Symptoms ≥12 post-COVID-19:** Headache: 13/60 (21.7%)	**Symptoms ≥4 post-COVID-19:** Lower respiratory tract symptoms included coughs, shortness of breath, or heaviness in the chest: 46/95 (48.4%) **Symptoms ≥12 post-COVID-19:** Lower respiratory tract symptoms included coughs, shortness of breath, or heaviness in the chest: 35/60 (58.3%)		**Symptoms ≥4 post-COVID-19:** Upper respiratory tract symptoms included sore throat, nasal congestion, or sneezing: 21/95 (22.1%) Change in smell or taste: 28/95 (29.5%) **Symptoms ≥12 post-COVID-19:** Upper respiratory tract symptoms included sore throat, nasal congestion, or sneezing: 15/60 (25%) Change in smell or taste: 17/60 (28.3%)	**Symptoms ≥4 post-COVID-19:** New muscle pain: 34/95 (35.8%) **Symptoms ≥12 post-COVID-19:** New muscle pain: 27/60 (45%)	**Symptoms ≥4 post-COVID-19:** Gastrointestinal symptoms included diarrhoea, nausea or vomiting, or stomach pain: 33/95 (34.7%) **Symptoms ≥12 post-COVID-19:** Gastrointestinal symptoms included diarrhoea, nausea or vomiting, or stomach pain: 25/60 (41.7%)

Author	Assessment Mode	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms
	Participants were asked how many days were they affected by the virus. They were asked which of the following symptoms they still have (list includes High temperature, Coughs, Breathing difficulties, Chest tightness, Sore throat, Runny nose, Sneezing, Headache, Change of taste or smell, Feeling queasy or throwing up, Diarrhoea, Stomach ache, New or worse fatigue, New muscle aches).								

Table 3. Summary of association analysis extracted from primary research studies focusing on the medically vulnerable.

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Risk analysis type and outcome(s)
Belkacemi et al.[71] Population: Patients on dialysis who contracted COVID-19 and were alive and still on dialysis 6 months after acute COVID-19 illness n = 216/1,217 (those with long-lasting clinical symptoms) n = 160/1,217 (those with impaired general condition)	**Analysis:** Factors associated with long-lasting clinical symptoms or impaired general condition (extreme fatigue or weight loss) at 6 months **Method:** Logistic regression <u>Long-lasting clinical symptoms</u> **- Highest degree of acute COVID-19 severity:** Mild: 1 (Reference) Moderate: OR: 1.64; 95% CI: 1.16 - 2.33 Severe: OR: 5.03; 95% CI: 2.94 - 8.61 **- Age (years):** >85: 1 (Reference) 0-44: OR: 0.40; 95% CI: 0.19 - 0.83 45-64: OR: 0.49; 95% CI: 0.28 - 0.85 65-74: OR: 0.71; 95% CI: 0.42 - 1.22 75-84: OR: 0.65; 95% CI: 0.37 - 1.14 **- Time on dialysis before infection (years):** OR:1.03; 95% CI:1.01 - 1.06 **- Diabetes:** OR: 1.53; 95% CI: 1.08 - 2.17 **- BMI (kg/m^2):** 23-25: 1 (Reference) <18.5: OR: 1.70; 95% CI: 0.68 - 4.24 18.5-23: OR: 1.70; 95% CI: 0.92 - 3.12 25-30: OR: 1.96; 95% CI: 1.10 - 3.52 >30: OR: 2.35; 95% CI: 1.30 - 4.26 **- Coronary artery disease:** - **- Myocardial infarction:** - <u>Impaired general condition</u> **- Highest degree of severity:** Mild: 1 (Reference) Moderate: OR: 1.47; 95% CI: 0.99 – 2.18 Severe: OR: 4.30; 95% CI: 2.36 – 7.84 **- Age (years):** >85: 1 (Reference) 0-44: OR: 0.26; 95% CI: 0.11 – 0.62 45-64: OR: 0.41; 95% CI: 22 – 0.76 65-74: OR: 0.60; 95% CI: 0.33 – 1.10 75-84: OR: 0.58; 95% CI: 0.31 – 1.09

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Risk analysis type and outcome(s)
	- Time on dialysis before infection (years): OR: 1.03; 95% CI: 1.00 – 1.05 **- Diabetes:** OR: - **- BMI (kg/m^2):** 23-25: 1 (Reference) <18.5: OR: 3.57; 95% CI: 1.23 – 10.33 18.5-23: OR: 2.74; 95% CI: 1.24 – 6.05 25-30: OR: 3.47; 95% CI: 1.61 – 7.49 >30: OR: 4.99; 95% CI: 1.30 - 10.83 **- Coronary artery disease:** OR: 1.31; 95% CI: 0.80 – 2.14 **- Myocardial infarction:** OR: 2.05; 95% CI: 1.18 – 3.57
Garjani et al.[46] Population: Those with multiple sclerosis (MS) and a previous diagnosis of COVID-19 n = varies by variable	**Analysis:** Pre-COVID-19 factors associated with recovery from COVID-19 **Method:** Univariable and multivariable Cox Regression (unadjusted for age, sex, ethnicity and MS disease duration; adjusted for age and MS type for taking a disease modifying therapy (DMT); adjusted for age, gender and MS disease duration for MS type; adjusted for age, gender, MS disease duration and MS type for web-based Expanded Disability Status Scale (Web-EDSS); adjusted for age, gender, ethnicity and Web-EDSS categories for anxiety and or depression). **- Age (n = 556):** aHR: 0.996; 95% CI: 0.988 - 1.005 **- Sex (n = 556)** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: aHR: 0.756; 95% CI: 0.609 - 0.937 **- Ethnicity (n = 556)** White: 1 (Reference) All other ethnicities: aHR: 1.374; 95% CI: 0.937 - 2.016 **- MS disease duration (n = 538):** aHR: 0.995; 95% CI: 0.983 - 1.008 **- Anxiety and or depression (n = 314):** aHR: 0.708; 95% CI: 0.533 - 0.941 **- Web-EDSS Score (n = 318):** 0-0.25: 1 (Reference) 3-3.5: aHR: 1.123; 95% CI: 0.783 - 1.610 4-5.5: aHR: 0.751; 95% CI 0.542 - 1.040 6-6.5: aHR: 0.698; 95% CI 0.485 - 1.006 >7: aHR: 0.614; 95% CI 0.381 - 0.989 **- MS type (n = 538):** Relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis: 1 (Reference) Secondary progressive multiple sclerosis: aHR: 1.049; 95% CI: 0.765 - 1.438 Primary progressive multiple sclerosis: aHR: 1.212; 95% CI: 0.798 - 1.841 **- Taking a DMT (n = 556):** aHR: 0.985; 95% CI: 0.788 - 1.232

Appendix 9. Those with a history of severe COVID-19 illness

Table 1. Long COVID prevalence and or incidence in those with a history of severe COVID-19 illness.

Author	Long COVID Definition	Long COVID Prevalence	Long COVID Incidence
Asadi-Pooya et al.[118]	Symptoms, complaints, or problems that the patients did not experience before their COVID19 diagnosis, but have persistently had during the seven days prior to the follow-up.	2,915 (62.3%) over both time periods **3-6 month follow up:** 1,774 (66%) **6-12 month follow up:** 1,141 (57%)	N/A
Bahat et al.[70]	Not Reported	Not Reported	N/A
Barreto et al.[37]	None provided. All participants were recruited as "long COVID" cases. Some were physician referred after hospitalisation of COVID. Those that were self-referred in (outpatients) were only included if they had persistent COVID-19 symptoms (at least one month post the acute infection).	All participants were recruited as long COVID	N/A
Battistella et al.[38]	Not Reported	Post-COVID- 19 Functional Status (PCFS) scale results revealed that 70.86% of participants (567 of 800) reported limitations in daily activities, which were severe for 5.62% (45 of 800) of them.	N/A
Boglione et al.[30]	Not Reported	**30 day follow-up:** 322 (71.7%) **180 day follow-up:** 206 (45.9%)	N/A
Buonsenso et al.[34]	All the symptoms lasting more than 1 month in children with a specific analysis of symptoms persisting >6 months post- SARS-CoV-2 infection	**All Observations n (%)** Fully recovered scale (1 not recovered, 10 fully recovered) 1-4: 17 (2.6%) 5-7: 73 (11%) 8-10: 576 (86%) **1–5 Months n (%)** Fully recovered scale (1 not recovered, 10 fully recovered) 1-4: 14 (4%) 5-7: 46 (13%) 8-10: 288 (83%) **6–9 Months n (%)**	N/A

Author	Long COVID Definition	Long COVID Prevalence	Long COVID Incidence
		Fully recovered scale (1 not recovered, 10 fully recovered) 1-4: 2 (1.3%) 5-7: 7 (4.6%) 8-10: 144 (94%) **≥12 Months n (%)** Fully recovered scale (1 not recovered, 10 fully recovered) 1-4: 1 (0.7%) 5-7: 15 (9.9%) 8-10: 136 (89%)	
Buttery et al.[44]	Not Reported	The population all had (self-reported) long COVID	N/A
Comelli et al.[31]	Not Reported	91.7% (418) of patients reported at least one persisting symptom/sequela 12 months after hospital discharge and 69.6% (317) reported two or more symptoms.	N/A
Damiano et al.[39]	Not Reported	Individual symptom prevalence reported – See Appendix 9 Severe COVID-19, Table 2	N/A
de Oliveira et al.[40]	The persistence of at least one physical and/or mental health symptom 4 or more weeks after disease onset.	Long COVID was prevalent in 84% of the participants (369/439)	N/A
Evans et al.[45]	Not Reported	Any symptom at 1-year follow up: 773/817 (94.6%) Symptom count: median 10 (4-16)	N/A
Fang et al.[65]	Not Reported. However, patients were asked to report any sustained, intermittent, and emerging symptoms, respectively. The patient's current symptoms were carefully documented and evaluated by specialists to distinguish from their pre-disease status or other underlying diseases that were not associated with COVID-19.	Any one of long COVID post-sequelae: Total patients: 630 (51.1%) Severe: 252 (57.5%) Non-severe: 378 (47.5%)	N/A
Feldman et al.[85]	The primary outcome is presence of long COVID, defined by the response to the following question: "Have you made a full recovery or are you still troubled by symptoms?"	Symptoms reported at least 2 months post-COVID-19 hospitalisation in persons who were discharged home: - Long COVID (troubled by persistent symptoms) (N = 124) 31.5% - No symptoms whatsoever: 104 (26.3%) - Fully recovered had recovered and were no longer troubled by symptoms and on average, recovery occurred within 2 months: 270	N/A

Author	Long COVID Definition	Long COVID Prevalence	Long COVID Incidence
		(68.5%) - The proportion at 12 weeks for those troubled by persisting symptoms: 31.8%. - The proportion complaining of any symptom at both 8 weeks and 12 weeks: 73.7%	
Fernández-de-las-Peñas et al.[23]	Not reported	Not reported	N/A
Fernández-de-las-Peñas et al.[26]	Not reported	Not reported	N/A
Fernández-de-las-Peñas et al.[25]	Not reported	Not reported	N/A
Fernández-de-las-Peñas et al.[28]	Not reported	Not reported	N/A
Fernández-de-las-Peñas et al.[27]	Long COVID patients include those with presence of post–COVID-19 symptoms 2 years after acute SARS-CoV-2 infection.	Patients who experiences at least 1 symptom post-COVID infection (n %) Hospitalised: 215 (59.7%) Non-hospitalised: 208 (67.5%)	N/A
Fernández-de-las-Peñas et al.[24]	Not reported	Not reported	N/A
Ferreira et al.[41]	Not reported	618 (83%) of participants had at least one of the ten symptoms measured with standardised instruments	N/A
Frontera et al.[117]	Post-acute symptoms of COVID-19 was defined according to Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) criteria as new or persistent symptoms occurring ≥4 weeks after SARS-CoV-2 infection.	90% of patients at 6 months and 87% of patients at 12 months had abnormalities on at least one of the metrics assessed (e.g. functional status and disability, activities of daily living, global cognition, quality of life).	N/A
Funk et al.[77]	The term long COVID was not utilised however Post Covid-19 Conditions (PCCs) were the focus. Post–COVID-19 conditions were present if the caregiver indicated at the 90-day interview that the participant had any persistent, new, or returning symptoms or health problems. Post–COVID-19 conditions were not present if the caregiver indicated that these symptoms were neither persistent (i.e., recovered completely prior to 90 days) nor novel (i.e., underlying condition without exacerbation). Post–COVID-19 conditions were classified as cardiovascular, dermatologic, ophthalmologic or otolaryngologic, gastrointestinal, neurologic, psychological, respiratory, systemic (e.g., fatigue, weakness, fever, anorexia), or other. Caregivers could indicate the presence of PCCs using check boxes or	110/1884 SARS-CoV-2–positive children (5.8% [95% CI, 4.8%-7.0%]) reported 90-day post–COVID-19 conditions 66/1437 of non-hospitalised SARS-CoV-2–positive children (4.6%; 95% CI, 3.6%-5.8%) 44/447 of hospitalised SARS-CoV-2–positive children (9.8%; 95% CI, 7.4%-13.0%)	N/A

Author	Long COVID Definition	Long COVID Prevalence	Long COVID Incidence
	free text. For the latter, 1 author (A.L.F.) blinded to SARS-CoV-2 test status performed narrative review and grouping. The PCC term also reflected health problems reported by children who tested negative, to permit comparisons.		
Gonzalez-Islas et al.[73]	Post-COVID-19 syndrome is characterised by diverse symptoms and abnormalities that persist beyond 12 weeks from the onset of acute COVID-19 and not attributable to alternative diagnoses.	Not Reported	N/A
Heightman et al.[47]	Long COVID not defined. The post-COVID-19 service accepted referrals from: (1) post hospitalised (PH): postadmission to UCLH with COVID-19; (2) non-hospitalised (NH): individuals referred from primary care with suspected long COVID ≥6 weeks post-SARS-CoV-2 infection; (3) post emergency department (PED): referral for individuals with persistent symptoms at 4–6 weeks after attendance.	**Full sample (n=1325):** median symptoms: 2 (1-4). Time since symptom onset, days (IQR): 108 (61–197) **Hospitalised (n=547):** median symptoms: 1 (0-2). Time since symptom onset, days (IQR): 69 (51–111) **Non-hospitalised (n=566):** median symptoms: 3 (2-5). Time since symptom onset, days (IQR): 194 (118–298)	N/A
Huang et al.[52]	Sequelae symptoms are defined as those that are newly occurring and persistent, or worse than the status before getting COVID-19, and that cannot be explained by an alternative disease. COVID-19 survivors with long COVID symptoms are defined as having at least one sequelae symptom, which is largely consistent with the case definition of post-COVID-19 condition.	**Any symptoms** **Total** (n=1192) 6 months after symptom onset: 777/1149 (68%) 12 months after symptom onset: 583/1188 (49%) 2 years after symptom onset: 650/1190 (55%) **Scale 3:** not requiring supplemental oxygen (n=295) 6 months after symptom onset: 194/286 (68%) 12 months after symptom onset: 141 (48%) 2 years after symptom onset: 158/294 (54%) **Scale 4:** requiring supplemental oxygen (n=806) 6 months after symptom onset: 509/774 (66%)	N/A

Author	Long COVID Definition	Long COVID Prevalence	Long COVID Incidence
		12 months after symptom onset: 395/802 (49%) 2 years after symptom onset: 440/805 (55%) **Scale 5-6:** requiring high-flow nasal cannula, non-invasive mechanical ventilation, or invasive mechanical ventilation (n=91) 6 months after symptom onset: 74/89 (83%) 12 months after symptom onset: 47 (52%) 2 years after symptom onset: 52 (57%)	
Kildegaard et al.[55]	See Appendix 7 Age, Table 1		
Meza-Torres et al.[48]	See Appendix 6 General population, Table 1		
Norgard et al.[75]	Referred to as 'post COVID-19' It is a matter of discussion how to define "long-term", and there is no strict definition of "long-term" in terms of post COVID-19 symptoms. For those who were survivors among the first infected in the start of 2020, we now have approximately 1½ years of follow-up data (as of August 2021). This length of follow up provides us at least with some evidence related to post COVID consequences, but of course not on consequences after many years. Therefore, in this paper we prefer to use the term "post COVID-19".	N/A	N/A
Özcan et al.[119]	No definition stated	N/A	N/A
Pazukhina et al.[66]	Post-COVID-19 condition was defined as the presence of any symptom which started no later than three months after hospital discharge and lasted for at least 2 months as per the WHO case definition. Symptom duration was calculated from the time of the hospital discharge in the absence of reliable objective medical record data regarding date of first symptoms appearance.	**6 Month Follow Up** Adults: 508/1013 (50.15%); 95% CI: 47.09 - 53.31 Children: 72/360 (20%); 95% CI: 15.83 - 24.17 **12 Month Follow Up** Adults: 345/1013 (34.06%); 95% CI: 31.19 - 36.92 Children: 40/360 (11.11%); 95% CI: 8.06 - 14.44	N/A
Rivera-Izquierdo et al.[22]	No definition is formally given. Within the intro a very broad definition is mentioned: "Post-discharge syndrome has	**Prevalence of sequelae or persistent symptoms 12 months after discharge n (%)**	**Incidences of sequelae or persistent symptoms after discharge n (cumulative incidence)**

Author	Long COVID Definition	Long COVID Prevalence	Long COVID Incidence
	been defined as the persistence of symptoms in the most severe cases (i.e., those requiring hospitalisation) of COVID-19 after hospital discharge".	Exposed cohort (hospitalised due to COVID-19) (n = 453): 163 (36.1). Non-exposed cohort (hospitalised due to other causes) (n = 453): 160 (35.3). P-value: 0.797	Exposed cohort (hospitalised due to COVID-19) (n = 453): 120 (26.5). Non-exposed cohort (hospitalised due to other causes) (n = 453): 105 (23.2). Risk ratio (95% CI) 1.14 (0.91 to 1.43)
Sorenson et al.[56]	See Appendix 6 General population, Table 3		
Spinicci et al.[32]	No definition stated	At least one persistent symptom: 325 patients (76%) More than two persistent symptoms: 154 (36%) More than three persistent symptoms: 92 (21%)	N/A
Yoo et al.[74]	Patients were characterised as having PASC (post-acute sequelae of SARSCoV-2 (PASC) if they noted persistent COVID-19 symptoms on the 90-day post-discharge survey (or the 60-day survey if the 90-day survey was incomplete).	309/1038 patients (29.8%) reported persistent symptoms on the follow-up survey at least 60 days after the acute illness. 246/800 patients (30.8%) who received treatment for COVID-19 in the hospital, developed PASC 63/238 (26.5%) high-risk outpatients developed PASC. 309/879 (35.2%) participants who completed the 60-day or 90-day survey developed PASC	N/A

Table 2. Long COVID symptoms in those with a history of severe COVID-19 illness.

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
Asadi-Pooya et al.[118]	Telephone Questionnaire developed by research team in collaboration with participants. Expert validation. Information required: - demographic - confirmatory - if the patient had noticed any problems (cough, fatigue, muscle or joint pain, and headache), or was suffering from any conditions (chronic problems) in the prior week compared	**Not specified to a follow up time point:** New-onset Diabetes Mellitus: 18 (0.35%) New-onset chronic renal failure: 1 (0.02%)	**3-6 month follow up:** Fatigue: 847 (32%) **6-12 month follow up:** Fatigue: 493 (25%) **Long COVID participants:** Pre-existing chronic medical problems: 1105 (38%)	**3-6 month follow up:** Chest pain: 303 (11%) Palpitation: 304 (11%) **6-12 month follow up:** Chest pain: 175 (9%) Palpitation: 166 (8%) **Additional (not specified to a follow up time point):** New-onset Hypertension: 11	**3-6 month follow up:** Headache: 316 (12%) Dizziness: 205 (8%) Brain fog: 319 (12%) Sleep difficulty: 453 (17%) **6-12 month follow up:** Headache: 207 (10%) Dizziness: 125 (6%) Brain fog: 161 (8%) Sleep difficulty: 254 (13%) **Long COVID participants:** Neurological problems at onset: 520 (18%)	**3-6 month follow up:** Shortness of breath: 563 (21%) Cough: 272 (10%) Excess sputum: 171 (6%) **6-12 month follow up:** Shortness of breath: 347 (17%) Cough: 139 (7%) Excess sputum: 123 (6%) **Long COVID participants:** Respiratory problems at onset: 2647 (91%)	**3-6 month follow up:** Excess sweating: 232 (9%) Exercise intolerance: 694 (26%) Walking intolerance: 587 (22%) **6-12 month follow up:** Excess sweating: 149 (7%) Exercise intolerance: 396 (20%) Walking intolerance: 315 (16%) **Additional (not specified to a follow up time point):** Loss of libido:2	**3-6 month follow up:** Anorexia: 104 (4%) **6-12 month follow up:** Anorexia: 65 (3%)	**3-6 month follow up:** Loss of smell: 123 (5%) Loss of taste: 78 (3%) Sore throat: 124 (5%) **6-12 month follow up:** Loss of smell: 92 (5%) Loss of taste: 54 (3%) Sore throat: 74 (4%)	**3-6 month follow up:** Weakness: 543 (20%) Muscle pain: 562 (21%) Joint pain: 491 (18%) **6-12 month follow up:** Weakness: 278 (14%) Muscle pain: 291 (15%) Joint pain: 296 (15%)	**3-6 month follow up:** Diarrhoea: 73 (3%) Abdominal pain: 88 (3%) Weight loss: 251 (9%) Weight gain: 147 (5%) **6-12 month follow up:** Diarrhoea: 42 (2%) Abdominal pain: 56 (3%) Weight loss: 130 (7%) Weight gain: 101 (5%) **Long COVID participants:** Gastrointestinal problems at onset: 455 (16%)	**Additional (not specified to a follow up time point):** Hair loss: 102 (2%)

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	with their pre-COVID-19 conditions (any symptoms, complaints, or problems that they did not have before their COVID-19 diagnosis, but appeared after the illness and specifically during the past seven days). Asked participants the severity of their complaints (1. Mild and tolerable; 2. Moderate; 3. Severe and disabling). In the third part of the questionnaire (five questions),											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	asked the patients to compare their current status (on five items) with their pre-COVID-19 status based on a Likert scale (1. Much worse; 2. Somewhat worse; 3. The same as before; 4; Somewhat better; 5. Much better). ; The following were also asked: 1. ability to perform the activity of daily living; 2. concentration and mind workability; 3. studying											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	and reading ability; 4. quality of life; 5. hope for the future.											
Bahat et al.[70]	Face to face assessment Authors' own design We recorded the clinical characteristics, lifestyle factors, vaccination status, and physical examination findings (respiratory rate, peripheral oxygen saturation, heart rate and blood pressure) with a structured form within the electronic data-collecting system. In addition,		Fatigue All (n = 665) = 93 (14 %) <65 (n = 595) =85 (14.3 %) ≥65 (n = 70) =8 (11.4 %)	Chest pain All (n = 665) =40 (6 %) <65 (n = 595) =36 (6.1 %) ≥65 (n = 70) = 4 (5.7 %)	Headache All (n = 665) 7 (1.1 %) <65 (n = 595) = 7 (1.2 %) ≥65 (n = 70) =0 (0 %) Forgetfulness All (n = 665) = 3 (0.5 %) <65 (n = 595) = 2 (0.3 %) ≥65 (n = 70) =1 (1.4 %)	Dyspnoea All (n = 665) = 80 (12 %) <65 (n = 595) =70 (11.8 %) ≥65 (n = 70) = 10 (14.3 %) Dry cough All (n = 665) = 76 (11.4 %) <65 (n = 595) =69 (11.6 %) ≥65 (n = 70) =7 (10 %)			Loss of smell/taste All (n = 665) = 16 (2.4 %) <65 (n = 595) =16 (2.7 %) ≥65 (n = 70) = 0 (0 %)		Diarrhoea All (n = 665) = 22 (3.3 %) <65 (n = 595) =18 (3 %) ≥65 (n = 70) =4 (5.7 %) Nausea All (n = 665) =12 (1.8 %) <65 (n = 595) =11 (1.8 %) ≥65 (n = 70) =1 (1.4 %)	

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	the symptoms of the patients on admission that were hospitalized in our center were inquired. We performed a detailed laboratory assessment and a control chest imaging in the follow-up visit. The normal ranges of each parameter were assessed by the laboratory thresholds. We recommended chest X-ray for the patients who were considered having low-risk for pulmonary involvement											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	. For those who had higher risk of pulmonary involvement and free of contraindications, we performed low dose computed-tomography (CT). Any fibrotic image was noted as a fibrotic sequela.											
Barreto et al.[37]	Validated questionnaires and authors' own design (standardised form) Face to face questionnaires administered by trained physicians and nurses mMRC scale for dyspnoea		***Long COVID complaints are usually initiated at the acute stage of disease, persisting as residual symptoms *** Number of persistent symptoms (median IQR): 4.0 (2.0–6.0)	Chest pain: 525/1162 (45.2%) **Persistent symptoms separated by sex and disease severity at the acute phase. Mild (male n = 89, female n = 262) (N %)** Chest pain: Male: 53 (59.6)	Headache: 411/1112 (37%) Dizziness: 212/602 (35.2%) Memory loss: 332/603 (55.1%) Insomnia: 317/603 (52.6%) Motor disabilities: 193/1028 (18.8%) **Persistent symptoms separated by sex**	Cough: 453/1163 (39%) Dyspnoea: 790 (67.9%) mMRC ≥ 2 (Only applied to patients reporting dyspnoea): 361/744 (48.5%) Oxygen Saturation (Pulse Oximetry) (Median IQR): 97 (96–98)			Dysphagia: 55/1143 (4.8%) Dysphonia: 61/1143 (5.3%) Olfactory dysfunction: 174/1006 (17.3%) **Persistent symptoms separated by sex and disease severity at the acute phase. Mild (male n = 89,**	Myalgia (excluding Chest pain): 457/1163 (39.3%) **Persistent symptoms separated by sex and disease severity at the acute phase. Mild (male n = 89, female n = 262) (N %)**	Gustatory dysfunction: 167/1029 (16.2%) Loss of appetite: 176/1148 (15.3%) **Persistent symptoms separated by sex and disease severity at the acute phase. Mild (male n = 89, female n**	Hair loss: 230/594 (38.7%) **Persistent symptoms separated by sex and disease severity at the acute phase. Mild (male n = 89, female n = 262) (N %)**

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics were recorded, including respiratory (dyspnoea, cough), neurological (headache, gustatory and olfactory dysfunction, dizziness, memory loss), pain (chest pain, myalgia), and constitutional (fatigue, insomnia) symptoms, as well as anthropometric parameters, oxygen saturation, comorbidities, social habits (smoking habit, alcohol use, physical exercise frequency),		Fatigue: 738/1163 (63.5%) **Persistent symptoms separated by sex and disease severity at the acute phase. Mild (male n = 89, female n = 262) (N %)** Number of persistent symptoms (median IQR): Male: 3.0 (2.0–5.0) Female: 5.0 (3.0–7.0) Fatigue: Male: 53 (59.6) Female: 194 (74.0) **Moderate (male n = 155, female n = 183) (N %)**	Female: 149 (56.9) **Moderate (male n = 155, female n = 183) (N %)** Chest pain: Male: 54 (34.8) Female: 88/182 (48.4) **Severe (male n = 262, female n = 213) (N %)** Chest pain: Male: 84/261 (32.2) Female: 97 (45.5) **New symptoms after recovery from acute illness (n, N %)** Chest pain: 514/809 (63.5%)	**and disease severity at the acute phase. Mild (male n = 89, female n = 262) (N %)** Headache: Male: 32 (36.0) Female: 131/260 (50.4) Dizziness: Male: 12/37 (32.4) Female: 44/97 (45.4) Memory loss: Male: 16/37 (43.2) Female: 60/98 (61.2) Insomnia: Male: 18/37 (48.6) Female: 62/98 (63.3) Motor disabilities: Male: 5/83	**Persistent symptoms separated by sex and disease severity at the acute phase. Mild (male n = 89, female n = 262) (N %)** Cough: Male: 35 (39.3) Female: 97 (37.0) Dyspnoea: Male: 58 (65.2) Female: 178 (67.9) mMRC ≥ 2 (Only applied to patients reporting dyspnoea) : Male: 22 (37.9) Female: 75 (44.6) Oxygen Saturation (Pulse Oximetry) (Median IQR): Male: 97.0			**female n = 262) (N %)** Dysphagia: Male: 4/88 (4.5) Female: 17/259 (6.6) Dysphonia: Male: 3/88 (3.4) Female: 13/257 (5.1) Olfactory dysfunction : Male: 13/82 (15.9) Female: 76/245 (31.0) **Moderate (male n = 155, female n = 183) (N %)** Dysphagia: Male: 7/153 (4.6) Female: 7/182 (3.8) Dysphonia: Male: 6/153 (3.9) Female: 6/182 (3.3)	Myalgia (excluding Chest pain): Male: 26 (29.2) Female: 106 (40.5) **Moderate (male n = 155, female n = 183) (N %)** Myalgia (excluding Chest pain): Male: 44 (28.4) Female: 96 (52.5) **Severe (male n = 262, female n = 213) (N %)** Myalgia (excluding Chest pain): Male: 85/261 (32.6) Female: 100 (46.9)	**= 262) (N %)** Gustatory dysfunction : Male: 9/84 (10.7) Female: 73/249 (29.3) Loss of appetite: Male: 7 (7.9) Female: 53/259 (20.5) **Moderate (male n = 155, female n = 183) (N %)** Gustatory dysfunction : Male: 8/138 (5.8) Female: 28/158 (17.7) Loss of appetite: Male: 13/153 (8.5) Female: 31/182 (17.0)	Hair loss: Male: 2/37 (5.4) Female: 44/95 (46.3) **Moderate (male n = 155, female n = 183) (N %)** Hair loss: Male: 12/83 (14.5) Female: 53/93 (57) **Severe (male n = 262, female n = 213) (N %)** Hair loss: Male: 28/151 (18.5) Female: 90/134 (67.2) **Clinical presentation of LONG COVID by calendar time**

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	current/past treatments (e.g., corticosteroids).		Number of persistent symptoms (median IQR): Male: 3.0 (1.0–5.0) Female: 5.0 (3.0–7.0) Fatigue: Male: 77 (49.7) Female: 121 (66.1) **Severe (male n = 262, female n = 213) (N %)** Number of persistent symptoms (median IQR): Male: 3.0 (2.0–5.0) Female: 5.0 (3.0–7.0) Fatigue: Male: 143/261(54.8) Female: 150 (70.4) **New symptoms**	**Clinical presentation of LONG COVID by calendar time according to variant predominance distribution** **Ancestral (n = 736) Period August 2020 to January 2021 (n/N %)** Chest Pain: 337/734 (45.9%) **Gama Variant (n = 249) Period March 2021 to July 2021 (n/N %)** Chest Pain: 95 (38.2%)	(6.0) Female: 37/248 (14.9) **Moderate (male n = 155, female n = 183) (N %)** Headache: Male: 36/151 (23.8) Female: 77/175 (44.0) Dizziness: Male: 15/84 (17.9) Female: 36/93 (38.7) Memory loss: Male: 38/85 (44.7) Female: 66/93 (71) Insomnia: Male: 32/84 (38.1) Female: 60/93 (64.5) Motor disabilities:	(97.0–98.0) Female: 98.0 (97.0–99.0) **Moderate (male n = 155, female n = 183) (N %)** Cough: Male: 56 (36.1) Female: 75 (41.0) Dyspnoea: Male: 98 (63.2) Female: 128 (69.9) mMRC ≥ 2 (Only applied to patients reporting dyspnoea) : Male: 36 (38.3) Female: 56 (46.7) Oxygen Saturation (Pulse Oximetry) (Median IQR): Male: 97.0 (96.0–98.0) Female:			Olfactory dysfunction : Male: 10/131 (7.6) Female: 32/154 (20.8) **Severe (male n = 262, female n = 213) (N %)** Dysphagia: Male: 4/255 (1.6) Female: 16/206 (7.8) Dysphonia: Male: 15/257 (5.8) Female: 19/206 (9.2) Olfactory dysfunction : Male: 20/219 (9.1) Female: 23/175 (13.1) **New symptoms**	**New symptoms after recovery from acute illness (n, N %)** Myalgia: 583/807 (72.2%) **Clinical presentation of LONG COVID by calendar time according to variant predominance distribution** **Ancestral (n = 736) Period August 2020 to January 2021 (n/N %)** Myalgia: 273/735 (37.1%) **Gama Variant (n = 249)**	**Severe (male n = 262, female n = 213) (N %)** Gustatory dysfunction : Male: 24/221 (10.9) Female: 25/179 (14.0) Loss of appetite: Male: 34/258 (13.2) Female: 37/207 (17.9) **New symptoms after recovery from acute illness (n, N %)** Diarrhoea: 329/809 (40.7%) Vomiting/Nausea: 293/809 (36.2%) Gustatory dysfunction	**according to variant predominance distribution** **Ancestral (n = 736) Period August 2020 to January 2021 (n/N %)** Hair Loss: 65/181 (35.9%) **Gama Variant (n = 249) Period March 2021 to July 2021 (n/N %)** Hair Loss: 97/238 (40.8%)

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
			after recovery from acute illness (n, N %) Number of symptoms (Median IQR): 8.0 (6.0 10.0%) Fever: 514/808 (63.6%) Fatigue/Muscle weakness: 668/809 (82.6%) **Clinical presentation of LONG COVID by calendar time according to variant predominance distribution** **Ancestral (n = 736) Period August 2020 to January**		Male: 14/138 (10.1) Female: 37/158 (23.4) **Severe (male n = 262, female n = 213) (N %)** Headache: Male: 58/236 (24.6) Female: 76/201 (37.8) Dizziness: Male: 44/155 (28.4) Female: 61/136 (44.9) Memory loss: Male: 68/154 (44.2) Female: 83/136 (61) Insomnia: Male: 70/155 (45.2) Female: 76/136 (55.9)	97.0 (96.0–98.0) **Severe (male n = 262, female n = 213) (N %)** Cough: Male: 101/261 (38.7) Female: 89 (41.8) Dyspnoea: Male: 188 (71.8) Female: 139 (65.3) mMRC ≥ 2 (Only applied to patients reporting dyspnoea) : Male: 93/172 (54.1) Female: 78/131 (59.5) Oxygen Saturation (Pulse Oximetry) (Median IQR): Male: 97.0 (96.0–98.0) Female:			**after recovery from acute illness (n, N %)** Olfactory dysfunction : 473/808 (58.5%) **Clinical presentation of LONG COVID by calendar time according to variant predominance distribution** **Ancestral (n = 736) Period August 2020 to January 2021 (n/N %)** Dysphagia: 36/734 (4.9%) Dysphonia: 39/734 (5.3%) Smell Loss:	**Period March 2021 to July 2021 (n/N %)** Myalgia: 106 (42.6%)	: 475/809 (58.7%) **Clinical presentation of LONG COVID by calendar time according to variant predominance distribution** **Ancestral (n = 736) Period August 2020 to January 2021 (n/N %)** Appetite Loss: 121/734 (16.5%) Gustatory dysfunction : 124/622 (19.9%) **Gama Variant (n = 249) Period March 2021 to**	

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
			2021 (n/N %) Fatigue: 466/735 (63.4%) **Gama Variant (n = 249) Period March 2021 to July 2021 (n/N %)** Fatigue: 140 (56.2%)		Motor disabilities: Male: 51/222 (23.0) Female: 50/179 (27.9) **New symptoms after recovery from acute illness (n, N %)** Headache: 565/809 (69.8%) **Clinical presentation of LONG COVID by calendar time according to variant predominance distribution** **Ancestral (n = 736) Period August 2020 to January**	97.0 (96.5–98.0) **New symptoms after recovery from acute illness (n, N %)** Cough: 633/809 (78.2%) Dyspnoea: 672/809 (83.1%) **Clinical presentation of LONG COVID by calendar time according to variant predominance distribution** **Ancestral (n = 736) Period August 2020 to January 2021 (n/N %)**			130/620 (21.0%) **Gama Variant (n = 249) Period March 2021 to July 2021 (n/N %)** Dysphagia: 9/233 (3.9%) Dysphonia: 12/234 (5.1%) Smell Loss: 23/232 (9.9%)		**July 2021 (n/N %)** Appetite Loss: 33/237 (13.9%) Gustatory dysfunction: 17/233 (7.3%)	

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
					2021 (n/N %) Headache: 243/685 (35.5%) Dizziness: 70/181 (38.7%) Memory loss: 100/182 (54.9%) Insomnia: 96/181 (53.0%) Motor limitation: 107/619 (17.3%) **Gama Variant (n = 249) Period March 2021 to July 2021 (n/N %)** Headache: 83/248 (33.5%) Dizziness: 71/244 (29.1%) Memory loss: 136/244 (55.7%) Insomnia: 122/245 (49.8%)	Cough: 269/735 (36.6%) Dyspnoea: 486 (66.0%) **Gama Variant (n = 249) Period March 2021 to July 2021 (n/N %)** Cough: 106 (42.6%) Dyspnoea: 165 (66.3%)						

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
					Motor limitation: 52/235 (22.1%)							
Battistella et al.[38]	Validated questionnaires administered by teleconsultation and followed up with face to face clinical and functional assessments by MDT team EQ-5D- 5L (mobility, self-care, daily routine, pain and discomfort, anxiety and depression) Epworth Sleepiness Scale Functional Independence Measure Functional Oral Intake Scale Insomnia Severity		**At follow up (3 to 11 months after hospital discharge):** Pain and discomfort: 516/800 (64.5%) Data indicated no generalised fatigue (mean score: 39.18, SD: 9.77; 95% CI: 38.50 to 39.86)		**At follow up (3 to 11 months after hospital discharge):** Daytime sleepiness and insomnia evaluations showed subthreshold results Assessments showed poor handgrip strength (52.20%, 379 of 726) and abnormal Timed Up and Go results (mean 13.07 s, SD: 6.49)	**At follow up (3 to 11 months after hospital discharge):** Breathlessness: 514/795 (64.66%)		**At follow up (3 to 11 months after hospital discharge):** Anxiety and depression: 457/798 (57.27%)	**At follow up (3 to 11 months after hospital discharge):** Restricted oral intake: 56/783 (7.15%)			

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	Index modified Medical Research Council (Dyspnoea Scale) Post-COVID-19 Functional Status Pain Visual Analogue Scale Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy – Fatigue Handgrip Strength Measurement Medical Research Council Sum Score Modified Borg Dyspnoea Scale Timed Up and Go World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule 2.0											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	01-minute Sit to Stand Test											
Boglione et al.[30]	Validated questionnaire Post-COVID-19 Functional Status Scale (PCFS) Face to face interview	**30 days post-COVID-19 n (%):** Diabetes: 109 (24.3) Venous thromboembolism: 41 (9.1) **180 days post-COVID-19 n (%):** Diabetes: 39 (8.9) Venous thromboembolism: 12 (2.7)	**30 days post-COVID-19 n (%):** Fatigue: 215 (47.9) Fever: 13 (2.9) Thyroid dysfunction: 66 (20.5) **180 days post-COVID-19 n (%):** Fatigue: 151 (34.7) Fever: 2 (0.4) Thyroid dysfunction: 35 (16.9)	**30 days post-COVID-19 n (%):** Chest pain: 129 (28.7) Tachyarrhythmia's: 168 (37.4) Pericarditis/myocarditis: 31 (6.9) Hypertension: 116 (25.8) **180 days post-COVID-19 n (%):** Chest pain: 89 (20.4) Tachyarrhythmia's: 91 (20.9) Pericarditis/myocarditis: 4 (0.9) Hypertension: 61 (14)	**30 days post-COVID-19 n (%):** Headache: 128 (28.5) Brain fog: 234 (52.1) Dizziness: 88 (19.6) Memory impairment: 186 (41.4) Peripheral neuropathy: 133 (29.6) Sleeping disorders: 280 (62.4) **180 days post-COVID-19 n (%):** Headache: 66 (15.1) Brain fog: 191 (43.9) Dizziness: 13 (2.9) Memory impairment: 155 (35.6) Peripheral neuropathy: 78 (17.9)	**30 days post-COVID-19 n (%):** Dyspnoea/breathlessness: 228 (50.8) Cough: 134 (29.8) **180 days post-COVID-19 n (%):** Dyspnoea/breathlessness: 166 (38.2) Cough: 87 (20)		**30 days post-COVID-19 n (%):** Post-traumatic stress disorder: 171 (38) Anxiety: 230 (51.2) Major depression: 105 (23.4) Psychosis: 51 (11.3) Behaviour disorder: 23 (5.1) **180 days post-COVID-19 n (%):** Post-traumatic stress disorder: 134 (30.8) Anxiety: 144 (33.1) Major depression: 39 (8.9) Psychosis: 9 (2)	**30 days post-COVID-19 n (%):** Anosmia: 289 (64.4) Ageusia/dysgeusia: 213 (47.4) **180 days post-COVID-19 n (%):** Anosmia: 234 (53.7) Ageusia/dysgeusia: 217 (49.8)	**30 days post-COVID-19 n (%):** Myalgias/arthralgias: 181 (40) **180 days post-COVID-19 n (%):** Myalgias/arthralgias: 112 (25.7)	**30 days post-COVID-19 n (%):** Weight loss: 186 (41.4) **180 days post-COVID-19 n (%):** Weight loss: 102 (23.4)	**30 days post-COVID-19 n (%):** Hair loss: 289 (64.4) Psoriasis: 83 (18.5) **180 days post-COVID-19 n (%):** Hair loss: 42 (9.6) Psoriasis: 18 (19)

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
					Sleeping disorders: 233 (53.6)			Behaviour disorder: 6 (1.4)				
Buttery et al.[44]	Authors' own design Online questionnaire The survey asked respondents about the presence and duration of symptoms, the level of treatment they had required during their initial COVID-19 illness (e.g., at home or in hospital) and their experience of care, support and information received during and after this. **Data collection included:** - age - sex - pre-existing		**Overall reported symptoms:** Fatigue: 2739 (83.30%) **Overall reported symptoms - hospitalised:** Fatigue: 345 (82.7%) **Overall reported symptoms – non-hospitalised:** Fatigue: 2394 (83.3%) **Symptoms <4 weeks:** Fatigue: 216 (80.0%) Number of coexisting symptoms: 4.7+2.1		**Overall reported symptoms:** Problems with mental abilities: 1508 (45.80%) Sleep problems: 1520 (46.20%) **Overall reported symptoms - hospitalised:** Problems with mental abilities: 183 (43.9%) Sleep problems: 179 (42.9%) **Overall reported symptoms – non-hospitalised:** Problems with mental	**Overall reported symptoms:** Breathing problems: 390 (11.90%) Cough: 1392 (42.30%) **Overall reported symptoms - hospitalised:** Breathing problems: 55 (13.2%) Cough: 185 (44.4%) **Overall reported symptoms – non-hospitalised:** Breathing problems: 335 (11.7%) Cough: 1207 (42%)		**Overall reported symptoms:** Changes in mood or anxiety or depression: 1417 (43.10%) Nightmares or flashbacks: 432 (13.10%) PTSD symptoms: 578 (17.60%) **Overall reported symptoms - hospitalised:** Changes in mood or anxiety or depression: 176 (42.2%) Nightmares or flashbacks: 53 (12.7%)	**Overall reported symptoms:** Anosmia or ageusia: 936 (28.40%) **Overall reported symptoms - hospitalised:** Anosmia or ageusia: 128 (31.9%) **Overall reported symptoms – non-hospitalised:** Anosmia or ageusia: 808 (28.1%) **Symptoms <4 weeks:** Anosmia or ageusia: 120 (44.4%)	**Overall reported symptoms:** Myalgia or arthralgia: 1662 (50.50%) **Overall reported symptoms - hospitalised:** Myalgia or arthralgia: 213 (51.1%) **Overall reported symptoms – non-hospitalised:** Myalgia or arthralgia: 1449 (50.4%) **Symptoms <4 weeks:** Myalgia or arthralgia: 118 (43.7%)	**Overall reported symptoms:** Loss of appetite or weight loss: 755 (22.90%) **Overall reported symptoms - hospitalised:** Loss of appetite or weight loss: 98 (23.5%) **Overall reported symptoms – non-hospitalised:** Loss of appetite or weight loss: 657 (22.9%) **Symptoms <4 weeks:** Loss of appetite or	**Overall reported symptoms:** Hair loss: 346 (10.50%) **Overall reported symptoms - hospitalised:** Hair loss: 42 (10.1%) **Overall reported symptoms – non-hospitalised:** Hair loss: 304 (10.6%) **Symptoms <4 weeks:** Hair loss: 10 (3.7%) **Symptoms 4-8 weeks:** Hair loss: 24 (4.9%)

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	health condition - ethnicity - nationality - current work status - total household income - symptoms - treatment during acute phase of virus - hospitalisation length - ICU admission		**Symptoms 4-8 weeks:** Fatigue: 406 (82.2%) Number of coexisting symptoms: 4.8+2.3 **Symptoms 8-12 weeks:** Fatigue: 535 (83.5%) Number of coexisting symptoms: 4.8+2.3 **Symptoms >12 weeks:** Fatigue: 1568 (84.10%) Number of coexisting symptoms: 5.1+2.4		abilities: 1325 (46.1%) Sleep problems: 1341 (46.7%) **Symptoms <4 weeks:** Problems with mental abilities: 79 (29.3%) Sleep problems: 112 (41.5%) **Symptoms 4-8 weeks:** Problems with mental abilities: 192 (38.9%) Sleep problems: 233 (47.2%) **Symptoms 8-12 weeks:** Problems with mental abilities: 279 (43.5%)	**Symptoms <4 weeks:** Breathing problems: 246 (91.1%) Cough: 135 (50.0%) **Symptoms 4-8 weeks:** Breathing problems: 460 (93.1%) Cough: 221 (44.7%) **Symptoms 8-12 weeks:** Breathing problems: 596 (93.0%) Cough: 275 (42.9%) **Symptoms >12 weeks:** Breathing problems: 1707 (91.50%) Cough: 752 (40.30%)		PTSD symptoms: 75 (18%) **Overall reported symptoms – non-hospitalised:** Changes in mood or anxiety or depression: 1214 (42.3%) Nightmares or flashbacks: 379 (13.2%) PTSD symptoms: 503 (17.5%) **Symptoms <4 weeks:** Changes in mood or anxiety or depression: 93 (34.4%) Nightmares or flashbacks: 25 (9.3%) PTSD symptoms: 35 (13.0%)	**Symptoms 4-8 weeks:** Anosmia or ageusia: 152 (30.8%) **Symptoms 8-12 weeks:** Anosmia or ageusia: 172 (26.8%) **Symptoms >12 weeks:** Anosmia or ageusia: 488 (26.20%)	**Symptoms 4-8 weeks:** Myalgia or arthralgia: 235 (47.6%) **Symptoms 8-12 weeks:** Myalgia or arthralgia: 315 (49.1%) **Symptoms >12 weeks:** Myalgia or arthralgia: 984 (52.80%)	weight loss: 70 (25.9%) **Symptoms 4-8 weeks:** Loss of appetite or weight loss: 126 (25.5%) **Symptoms 8-12 weeks:** Loss of appetite or weight loss: 126 (19.7%) **Symptoms >12 weeks:** Loss of appetite or weight loss: 430 (23.10%)	**Symptoms 8-12 weeks:** Hair loss: 61 (9.5%) **Symptoms >12 weeks:** Hair loss: 248 (13.30%)

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
					Sleep problems: 296 (46.2%) **Symptoms >12 weeks:** Problems with mental abilities: 950 (50.90%) Sleep problems: 887 (47.60%)			**Symptoms 4-8 weeks:** Changes in mood or anxiety or depression: 206 (41.7%) Nightmares or flashbacks: 60 (12.1%) PTSD symptoms: 74 (15.0%) **Symptoms 8-12 weeks:** Changes in mood or anxiety or depression: 266 (41.5%) Nightmares or flashbacks: 69 (10.8%) PTSD symptoms: 111 (17.3%) **Symptoms >12 weeks:** Changes in mood or anxiety or				

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
								depression: 842 (45.10%) Nightmares or flashbacks: 273 (14.60%) PTSD symptoms: 352 (18.90%)				
Comelli et al.[31]	Authors' own design Telephone interview Patient's subjective assessments was recorded on a 0–10 scale to evaluate the generic health status and capacity to appreciate smells and taste (0 = very poor, 10 = very good). For the remaining symptoms and signs a 0–10 scale was employed		**12-month follow up¥¥¥:** Fatigue: 230 (54.63%) **General health status ¥¥** <5: 11 (2.42%) 5-6: 65 (14.32%) 7-8: 234 (54.54%) 9-10: 144 (31.72%) **Severe medical issues after COVID-19:** ER admission: 47 (10.35%)	**Severe medical issues after COVID-19:** Cardiovascular problems: 17 (3.72%)	**12-month follow up¥¥¥:** Memory disorder (<5): 15 (3.47%) Headache: 73 (17.38%) Sleep difficulties: 147 (32.38%) Limitations to daily activities (limitations to daily activities + troubled walking): 69 (16.35%) **Severe medical issues after**	**12-month follow up¥¥¥:** Dyspnoea at rest (≥5): 57 (12.5%) Exertional dyspnoea - mMRC 0: 128 (28.32%) - mMRC ≥ 1: 324 (71.68%) Cough: 73 (16.08%) **Severe medical issues after COVID-19:** Respiratory problems: 5 (1.10%)		**12-month follow up¥¥¥:** Anxiety (>5): 104 (23.16%)	**12-month follow up¥¥:** Smell disorder (<5): 18 (3.96%) Taste disorder (<5): 13 (2.86%)	**12-month follow up¥¥¥:** Myalgia: 94 (22.27%)	**12-month follow up¥¥¥:** Altered gastrointestinal function (altered bowel habits and bloating): 149 (32.75%) Decreased appetite: 34 (7.49%) **Severe medical issues after COVID-19:** GI problems: 1 (0.22%)	

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	where 0 = absence of the symptom and 10 = maximum intensity. A subjective score of 5 was considered as presence of symptom. For example, we asked patients direct question like: "how would you score your state of health from 0 to 10 where 0 is a very bad state of health and 10 is a perfect state of health?" The same type of question was asked about the other signs or		Hospitalisation: 30 (6.61%) haepatologic problems: 2 (0.44%) other: 15 (3.30%)		**COVID-19:** Neurologic problems: 1 (0.22%)							

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	symptoms: how would you score your loss of smells from 0 to 10 where 0 = absence of the symptom and 10=maximum subjective intensity? Participants were asked to report current symptoms i.e. those present in the previous 14 days, except for gastrointestinal symptoms whose presence had to be reported during the 12 month period (from discharge to administration of the											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	questionnaire)											
Damiano et al.[39]	Authors' own standardised questionnaire and validated questionnaires Face to face interview Researchers evaluated the global health status (visual analogue scale), physical exercise (using International Physical Activity Questionnaire, and frailty—current and before COVID-19 (using the Clinical Frailty Scale). Further evaluations				**6-11 months post-hospitalisation: Regarding cognitive outputs:** - Magnitude of cognitive complaints mean: 5.2 (SD: 4.16); - Temporal and Spatial Orientation of Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) orientation score mean: 8.27 (SD: 3.25); - Trail Making Test-A mean: 65.5 s (SD: 48.0 s); - Verbal fluency mean: 15.57 (SD: 5.43); - Alcohol Use Disorder			**6-11 months post-hospitalisation: Clinical Interview Schedule-Revised (CIS-R)** - Depression 7.5%; - Panic disorder 0.8%; - Agoraphobia 1.5%; - Social phobia 0.8%; - Specific phobia 2.1%; - Generalized anxiety disorder 15.1%; - Obsessive–compulsive disorder 3.1%; - Mixed depressive and anxiety disorder	**6-11 months post-hospitalisation:** Olfactory hallucinations: 12 gustatory hallucinations: 9 Of those, 72.7% of subjects with olfactory and 87.5% of those with gustatory hallucinations reported that these symptoms were not present prior to COVID-19.			

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	were made using those following instruments. 1): (A) Olfactory and Taste Assessment: The evaluation of integrity of olfactory and gustatory function (according to the patients' subjective impression) was performed with the aid of Visual Analogue Scale developed by authors. In brief, the patients were asked to indicate their perception of change in the previous ability to recognize (a) smell or (b) taste in				Identification Test score mean: 1.56 (SD: 3.5). - digit symbol substitution test (DSST) mean: 32.2 (SD: 19.3); - Impairment in naming ability Boston naming test mean: 13.15 (SD: 2.27); - word list mean: 15.35 (SD: 4.7); - constructional praxis mean: 8.26 (SD: 2.55); - word list recall mean: 4.86 (SD: 2.25); - word list recognition mean: 7.88 (SD: 2.77)			13.5%; - Common mental disorder 30% **Psychiatric assessment:** - PTSD prevalence 13.4% - Last-year suicidal attempt: 2.4%; - Last 4 weeks suicidal ideation 10.1%; - Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale anxiety: mean 6.0 (SD: 5.1); - Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale depression: mean 4.8 (SD: 4.6);				

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	a numeric scale ranging from 0 to 10, where higher scores represent better function [0= unable to identify any (a) smell or (b) taste; 10= no impairment in (a) smell or (b) taste sensitivity]. These scales were administered upon objective, multidisciplinary reassessment of patients 6–11 months after hospital discharge to depict patients' current perception of impairment in smell or											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	taste identification, and also retrospectively to estimate the occurrence of any such impairments during the acute phase of COVID-19. Cut-of scores were used to allocate participants into distinct categories according to magnitude of olfactory and/or gustatory impairment, i.e., severe impairment (0–4); moderate impairment (8–5); mild impairment (9); or no impairment (10) in these chemosensory functions.											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	Subjects presenting with moderate/ severe impairment were compared with those reporting mild/no impairment to verify the association of these conditions with neuropsychiatric outcomes. Subjects were also inquired about the presence parosmia in a binary question (yes/no); (B) Structured Psychiatric Interview: Clinical Interview Schedule-Revised (CIS-R), and Structured Clinical											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	Interview for DSM-5 Disorders, Clinical Version (SCID-5-CV) for psychotic disorders; (C) Psychiatric Assessment Scales: Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HAD), Ask Suicide-Screening Questions (ASQ), Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Checklist (PCL-C), and Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test (AUDIT); (D) Cognitive Assessment: Memory Complaint Scale (MCS),											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	Temporal and Spatial Orientation of Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), Trail Making Test (TMT), digit symbol substitution test (DSST), and Neuropsychological Battery CERAD.											
de Oliveira et al.[40]	Authors' own standardised questionnaire and validated questionnaires Online or telephone questionnaire EQ-5D-3L EQVAS		**Symptoms of Long COVID >4 weeks post-COVID-19:** Fatigue: 233 (63.1%) Fever: 6 (1.6%) Number of symptoms: 1-5: 296 (80.2%) 6-10: 73 (19.8%)	**Symptoms of Long COVID >4 weeks post-COVID-19:** Chest pain: 129 (35.0%) Palpitations: 15 (4.1%)	**Symptoms of Long COVID >4 weeks post-COVID-19:** Headache: 90 (24.4%)	**Symptoms of Long COVID >4 weeks post-COVID-19:** Dyspnoea: 198 (53.7%)		**Symptoms of Long COVID >4 weeks post-COVID-19:** Depression and anxiety: (N = 361%) 199 (55.1%)	**Symptoms of Long COVID >4 weeks post-COVID-19:** Anosmia: 52 (14.1%) Dysgeusia: 50 (13.6%) Both anosmia and dysgeusia: 25 (6.8%)	**Symptoms of Long COVID >4 weeks post-COVID-19:** Arthralgia: 207 (56.1%) Myalgia: 189 (51.2%)	**Symptoms of Long COVID >4 weeks post-COVID-19:** Gastrointestinal symptoms: 110 (29.8%)	**Symptoms of Long COVID >4 weeks post-COVID-19:** Skin lesion: 51 (13.8%)
Evans et al.[45]	Authors' own design and		**Symptoms at 1-year follow up**	**Symptoms at 1-year follow up**	**Symptoms at 1-year follow up**	**Symptoms at 1-year follow up**	**Symptoms at 1-year follow up**	**Symptoms at 1-year follow up**	**Symptoms at 1-year follow up**	**Symptoms at 1-year follow up**	**Symptoms at 1-year follow up**	**Symptoms at 1-year**

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	Validated questionnaires Face to face assessment Symptoms at five months and one year Generalised Anxiety Disorder Questionnaire (GAD-7) (Anxiety) Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) (Depression) Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Checklist for DSM V (PCL-5) Questionnaire Dyspnoea-12 FACIT fatigue subscale score (FACIT) Brief Pain Inventory (BPI)		**n(%):** Any symptom: 773/817 (94.6%) - Symptom count Median (IWR): 10 (4 - 16) Fatigue: 463/770 (60.1%) Pain: 359/770 (46.6%) Bleeding: 34/781 (4.4%) Symptoms measured by VAS 0-10 scale (within the PSQ): Fatigue (n=752) Median IQR: 3.0 (0.0 – 6.0) Pain (n=751) Median IQR: 1.0 (0.0 – 5.0)	**n (%):** Chest tightness: 198/807 (24.5%) Palpitations: 165/803 (20.5%) Chest pain: 124/804 (15.4%) Leg/ankle swelling: 223/810 (27.5%) Symptoms measured by VAS 0-10 scale (within the PSQ): Cough (n=751) Median IQR: 0.0 (0.0 – 2.0)	**n (%):** Physical slowing down: 429/811 (52.9%) Sleep disturbance: 402/769 (52.3%) Slowing down in your thinking: 377/808 (46.7%) Short-term memory loss: 360/808 (44.6%) Limb weakness: 341/813 (41.9%) Difficulty with concentration: 337/807 (41.8%) Tingling feeling/pins and needles: 285/813 (35.1%) Headache: 253/808 (31.3%) Confusion/f	**n (%):** Breathlessness: 395/769 (51.4%) Cough: 215/771 (27.9%) Pain on breathing: 106/807 (13.1%) Symptoms measured by VAS 0-10 scale (within the PSQ): Breathlessness (n=747) Median IQR: 2.0 (0.0 – 5.0)	**n (%):** Erectile Dysfunction: 144/491 (29.3%)	**n (%):** Altered personality/ behaviour ('not the same person'): 171/812 (21.1%)	**n (%):** Problems with balance: 250/811 (30.8%) Loss of sense of smell: 86/808 (10.6%) Loss of taste: 79/812 (9.7%)	**n (%):** Myalgia: 442/809 (54.6%) Arthralgia: 382/803 (47.6%)	**n (%):** Constipation: 141/811 (17.4%) Diarrhoea: 113/804 (16.5%) Abdominal pain: 119/808 (14.7%) Stomach pain: 108/802 (13.5%) Loss of appetite: 97/808 (12.0%) Nausea/vomiting: 71/809 (8.8%) Weight loss: 56/809 (6.9%)	**follow up n (%):** Skin rash: 127/776 (16.4%) Lumpy lesions (purple/pink/bluish) on toes: 35/776 (4.5%)

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	severity and interference Short Physical Performance Battery (SPPB) Incremental Shuttle Walk Test (ISWT) Rockwood Clinical Frailty Scale (CFS) Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) Spirometry and Pulmonary Function Testing BNP / NT-pro BNP Glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c) C-Reactive Protein (CRP) EQ5D-5L VAS EQ5D-5L Utility Index Washington Group Short Set of Functioning				uzzy head: 250/811 (30.8%) Dizziness or lightheaded: 243/810 (30.0%) Difficulty with communication: 168/810 (20.7%) Problems seeing: 115/807 (14.3%) Tremor/shakiness: 106/812 (13.1%) Loss of control of passing urine: 96/807 (11.9%) Can't fully move or control movement: 83/810 (10.2%) Loss of control of opening your bowels: 58/807 (7.2%) Hemiparesis							

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	Severity Continuum visual analogue scale for breathlessness and fatigue				(inc facial): 29/811 (3.6%) Fainting / blackouts: 15/808 (1.9%) Seizures: <5/808 (<1%) Symptoms measured by VAS 0-10 scale (within the PSQ): Sleep quality (n=754) Median IQR: 2.0 (0.0 – 5.0)							
Fang et al.[65]	Authors' own design and validated questionnaires Telephone interview The one-year follow up was conducted via telephone interview by trained physicians using a		**Symptoms at 1-year follow up n (%):** Fatigue: 400 (32.4%) Chill: 1 (0.1%) **Severe patients n (%):** Fatigue: 166 (37.9%)	**Symptoms at 1-year follow up n (%):** Oedema of lower limbs: 24 (1.9%) Chest tightness: 195 (15.8%) Palpitations: 66 (5.4%) **Severe patients n (%):**	**Symptoms at 1-year follow up n (%):** Dizziness: 47 (0.8%) Headache: 31 (2.5%) **Severe patients n (%):** Dizziness: 17 (3.9%) Headache: 16 (3.7%)	**Symptoms at 1-year follow up n (%):** Dyspnoea: 44 (3.6%) Cough: 71 (5.8%) Expectoration: 53 (4.3%) Haemoptysis: 1 (0.1%) Shortness of breath: 53 (4.3%)	**Symptoms at 1-year follow up n (%):** Sweating: 246 (20.0%) **Severe patients n (%):** Sweating: 105 (24.0%) **Non-severe**	**Symptoms at 1-year follow up n (%):** Anxiety: 141 (11.4%) **Severe patients n (%):** Anxiety: 56 (12.8%) **Non-severe patients n (%):**	**Symptoms at 1-year follow up n (%):** Sore throat: 12(1.0%) Nasal congestion: 2 (0.2%) Smell reduction: 21 (1.7%) Taste change: 23 (1.9%)	**Symptoms at 1-year follow up n (%):** Myalgia: 111 (9.0%) **Severe patients n (%):** Myalgia: 52 (11.9%) **Non-severe patients n (%):**	**Symptoms at 1-year follow up n (%):** Diarrhoea: 9 (0.7%) Nausea: 1 (0.1%) Vomiting: 1 (0.1%) Anorexia: 13 (1.1%) **Severe patients N (%):** Diarrhoea: 3 (0.7%)	

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	uniformed questionnaire including self-reported symptoms (general sequelae, respiratory sequelae, cardiovascular sequelae, neurological sequelae, digestive system sequelae), and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease assessment test (CAT) score items. CAT score items of which ≥ 10 (the threshold for maintenance treatment in COPD) and >2 (the median value) were treated as categorical outcomes.		**Non-severe patients n (%):** Fatigue: 234 (29.4%) Chill: 1 (0.1%)	Oedema of lower limbs: 13 (3.0%) Chest tightness: 94 (21.5%) Palpitations: 29 (0.6%) **Non-severe patients n (%):** Oedema of lower limbs: 11 (1.4%) Chest tightness: 101 (12.7%) Palpitations: 37 (4.7%)	**Non-severe patients n (%):** Dizziness: 30 (3.8%) Headache: 15 (1.9%)	**Severe patients n (%):** Dyspnoea: 22 (5.0%) Cough: 34 (7.8%) Expectoration: 26 (5.9%) Shortness of breath: 30 (6.8%) **Non-severe patients n (%):** Dyspnoea: 22 (2.8%) Cough: 37 (4.7%) Expectoration: 27 (3.4%) Haemoptysis: 1 (0.1%) Shortness of breath: 23 (2.9%)	**patients n (%):** Sweating: 141 (17.7%)	Anxiety: 85 (10.7%)	**Severe patients n (%):** Sore throat: 7 (1.6%) Nasal congestion: 1 (0.2%) Smell reduction: 12 (2.7%) Taste change: 11 (2.5%) **Non-severe patients n (%):** Sore throat: 5 (0.6%) Nasal congestion: 1 (0.1%) Smell reduction: 9 (1.1%) Taste change: 12 (1.5%)	Myalgia: 59 (7.4%)	Anorexia: 6 (1.4%) **Non-severe patients n (%):** Diarrhoea: 6 (0.8%) Nausea: 1 (0.1%) Vomiting: 1 (0.1%) Anorexia: 7 (0.9%)	

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
Feldman et al.[85]	Validated questionnaire Telephone interview Newcastle Post-COVID Syndrome Follow Up Screening Questionnaire		**Symptoms ≥2months following COVID-19 n (%):** **Total: n=398** Fatigue: 210 (53%) Weakness: 151 (38.2%) **Long COVID: n=124** Fatigue: 113 (91.1%) Weakness: 85 (68.6%) **Full Recovery: n=270** Fatigue: 96 (35.6%) Weakness: 65 (24.2%)	**Symptoms ≥2months following COVID-19 n (%):** **Total: n=398** Palpitations: 61 (15.4%) **Long COVID: n=124** Palpitations: 46 (37.1%) **Full Recovery: n=270** Palpitations: 14 (5.2%)	**Symptoms ≥2months following COVID-19 n (%):** **Total: n=398** Sleep disturbance: 109 (27.5%) Problems with memory: 14 (3.5%) Concentration: 14 (3.5%) Headache: 14 (3.5%) Numbness: (3%) Dizziness: 11 (2.8%) **Long COVID: n=124** Sleep disturbance: 71 (57.3%) **Full Recovery: n=270** Sleep disturbance: 37 (13.7%)	**Symptoms ≥2months following COVID-19 n (%):** **Total: n=398** Breathlessness: 165 (41.7%) Cough: 75 (18.9%) **Long COVID: n=124** Breathlessness: 98 (79%) Cough: 41 (33.1%) **Full Recovery: n=270** Breathlessness: 66 (24.4%) Cough: 33 (12.2%)		**Symptoms ≥2months following COVID-19 n (%):** **Total: n=398** Nightmares or flashbacks: 34 (8.6%) Low mood: 103 (26.1%) Anxiety: 112 (28.4%) **Long COVID: n=124** Nightmares or flashbacks: 29 (23.4%) Low mood: 69 (56.1%) Anxiety: 63 (50.8%) **Full Recovery: n=270** Nightmares or flashbacks: 5 (1.9%) Low mood: 33 (12.2%)	**Symptoms ≥2months following COVID-19 n (%):** **Total: n=398** Anosmia: 53 (13.4%) Ageusia: 52 (13.2%) **Long COVID: n=124** Anosmia: 25 (20.1%) Ageusia: 26 (21%) **Full Recovery: n=270** Anosmia: 28 (10.4%) Ageusia: 26 (9.7%)	**Symptoms ≥2months following COVID-19 n (%):** **Total: n=398** Myalgia: 114 (28.9%) **Long COVID: n=124** Myalgia: 74 (59.7%) **Full Recovery: n=270** Myalgia: 39 (14.5%)	**Symptoms ≥2months following COVID-19 n (%):** **Total: n=398** Weight loss (at least 3kg): 132 (33.5%) **Long COVID: n=124** Weight loss (at least 3kg): 67 (54.9%) **Full Recovery: n=270** Weight loss (at least 3kg): 64 (23.7%)	**Symptoms ≥2months following COVID-19 n (%):** **Total: n=398** Hair loss: 22 (5.5%)

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
								Anxiety: 48 (17.8%)				
Fernández-de-las-Peñas et al.[23]	Authors' own design and validated questionnaires (HADS and PSQI) Telephone interview A questionnaire focusing on musculoskeletal pain symptoms was developed by a multidisciplinary research team. Participants were asked for the presence of pain symptoms appearing after hospital discharge and whether the reported symptoms									The prevalence of new-onset post-COVID musculoskeletal pain in the total sample was up to 74.9%. Musculoskeletal pain symptoms post-COVID (n %): 887 (45.1%) No musculoskeletal pain symptoms post-COVID (n %): 1082 (54.9%) 442/887 patients reporting musculoskeletal pain post-COVID reported musculoskeletal pain		

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	persisted at the time of the study. Particular attention was paid to the development of musculoskeletal post-COVID pain symptoms differentiating from headache, particularly migraine-like pain. Musculoskeletal post-COVID pain was defined as follows: (1) pain symptoms compatible with diagnosis of chronic primary musculoskeletal pain, as defined by the International Association for the Study of									symptoms before infection. 445 (50.1%) developed new-onset musculoskeletal pain post-COVID 220/442 (24.8%) individuals experiencing previous symptoms, reported that post-COVID pain symptoms were different from previous symptomatology (new-onset musculoskeletal pain post-COVID) 222/442 (25.1%) patients experienced an increase in the previous		

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	Pain; (2) symptoms experienced for at least 3 consecutive months after hospital discharge, and (3) absence of any underlying medical condition that could best explain pain, e.g., arthritis. Participants were asked to describe the location of their pain symptoms (e.g., neck, shoulder, spine, lower extremity, upper extremity, and generalised) and to differentiate these symptoms from any pain									symptoms (exacerbated musculoskeletal pain post-COVID) on their: intensity (n = 89, 40.1%) extension (n = 42, 18.9%) frequency (n = 55, 24.8%) intensity and extension (n =36, 16.2%)		

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	condition that they experienced before being infected by SARS-CoV-2. Headache symptoms were not included because of the particular classification of headaches and need for a proper diagnosis according to the classification. Anxiety/depressive symptoms and sleep quality were assessed with the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) and the Pittsburgh											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), respectively, because both can be properly evaluated by telephone interview. From HADS, the scale assessing anxiety symptoms (HADS-A; 7 items and 0-21 points) and the scale assessing depressive symptoms (HADS-D; 7 items and 0-21 points) were included. Higher scores suggest more anxiety/depressive levels, with a cut-off score of 8 points											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	being suggestive of anxiety/ depressive disorder. In this study, the cut-off scores recommended for Spanish population (HADS-A; 12 points; HADS-D; 10 points) indicative of anxiety and depressive symptoms were recommended, respectively. The PSQI (0-21 points) evaluates sleep quality by including 19 self-rated questions assessing different aspects of sleep during the previous month.											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	Higher scores indicate worse sleep quality, and a score of 8.0 points is indicative of poor sleep. The PSQI has shown good internal consistency and test–retest reliability.											
Fernández-de-las-Peñas et al.[26]	Authors' own design and validated questionnaires (HADS and PSQI) Telephone interview A specific questionnaire for the current study was developed by a multidisciplinary research team. Participants were systematically asked for		**Number of post-COVID symptoms (mean SD):** 1.9 ± 1.4 **≥3 post-COVID symptoms (n %):** 647 (32.85%) Fatigue: 1206 (61.3%) Pain Symptoms (including headache): 887 (45.1%)	Palpitations /Tachycardia: 140 (7.1%)	Memory Loss: 341 (17.3%) Cognitive Blurring/Fra in Fog: 189 (9.6%) Concentration Loss: 140 (7.1%) Ocular Problems: 116 (5.9%)	Dyspnoea at rest: 459 (23.3%) Dyspnoea at exertion: 1054 (53.5%)		HADSA (0–21): 4.9 ± 5.3 Anxiety (HADSA ≥12 points): 308 (15.6%) HADSD (0–21): 4.7 ± 4.8 Depression (HADSD ≥10 points): 373 (18.9%) Sleep Quality (0–21): 6.5 ± 4.0 Poor Sleep Quality (PSQI ≥8	Voice Problems: 35 (1.8%) Ageusia: 53 (2.7%) Anosmia: 80 (4.05%) Throat Pain: 50 (2.5%)		Gastrointestinal Problems: 133 (6.75%) Diarrhoea: 49 (2.5%)	Hair Loss: 470 (23.9%) Skin Rashes: 236 (12%)

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	the presence of any symptom from a predefined list of post-COVID symptoms, e.g., fatigue, dyspnoea (at rest or exertion), anosmia, ageusia, hair loss, throat pain, diarrhoea, palpitations, cough, cognitive blunting (brain fog), skin rashes, memory loss, visual disorders, voice problems, gastrointestinal disturbances, pain symptoms, or concentration loss. Participants were free to report							points): 674 (34.2%)				

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	any other symptom not included in the list and that they suffered from. The presence of anxiety/depressive symptoms and quality of sleep were assessed with the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) and Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), respectively, since both questionnaires can be properly executed by telephone interview. The HADS includes one subscale assessing											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	anxiety symptoms (HADS-A, 7-items, 0–21 points) and another one assessing depressive symptoms (HADS-D, 7-items, 0–21 point). Although a cut-off score of ≥8 points has shown good sensitivity and specificity to determine the presence of anxiety or depressive symptoms, o the cut-off scores recommended for the Spanish population indicative of anxiety (HADSA ≥12 points) and depressive (HADS-D											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	≥10 points) symptoms were used. The HADS has shown good validity and reliability, and it has been previously used in patients with COVID-19. The PSQI (0–21 points) evaluates sleep quality by including 19 self-rated questions assessing aspects such as usual bedtime, usual wake time, number of hours slept, and number of minutes to fall asleep; scores ≥8.0 points suggest poor sleep											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	quality. The PSQI has shown good internal consistency and test–retest reliability.											
Fernández-de-las-Peñas et al.[25]	Authors' own design Telephone interview Participants were asked for the presence of self-reported fatigue and dyspnoea appearing after hospital discharge and whether the symptom persisted at the time of the study. - Fatigue was defined as generalised sensation of tiredness - Dyspnoea was defined as shortness of breath,		Post-COVID fatigue at 6 months (n %): 300/412 (72%) Post-COVID fatigue at 12 months (n %): 187/412 (45%)			Post-COVID dyspnoea at 6 months (n %): 71/412 (17%) Post-COVID dyspnoea at 12 months (n %): 6/412 (14%)						

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	perception of difficulty breathing, or breathlessness.											
Fernández-de-las-Peñas et al.[26]	Validated questionnaire Telephone interview The presence or absence of any respiratory/ cardiac symptom including dyspnoea, fatigue, cough, chest pain, and palpitations developed after hospitalization and whether these symptoms persisted at the time of the study. Reported symptoms should have appeared after hospital		**Number of post-COVID-19 symptoms (n %)** None: 212 (18.5%) 1 symptom: 238 (21%) 2 symptoms: 267 (23.5%) 3 or more symptoms: 425 (37%) **7 months post-COVID-19 (n %):** Fatigue: 695 (61%) No: 447 (39.14%) Mild: 342 (29.95%) Moderate: 258 (22.59%) Severe: 95 (8.32%)	**7 months post-COVID-19 (n %):** Chest pain: 80 (7%) Tachycardia - palpitations : 77 (6.5%)		**7 months post-COVID-19 (n %):** Dyspnoea with activity: 627 (55%) No: 608 (53.24%) Mild: 345 (30.21%) Moderate 213 (18.65%) Severe: 69 (6.04%) Dyspnoea at rest: 268 (23.5%) No: 874 (76.52%) Mild: 199 (17.43%) Moderate: 48 (4.2%) Severe: 21 (1.84%) Cough: 24 (2%)						

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	discharge. Functional Impairment Checklist (FIC): a disease-specific tool used for evaluating the functional consequences of SARS. The FIC consists of 4 items assessing symptoms including shortness of breath (dyspnoea) at rest or with activity, fatigue, and muscle weakness. Muscle weakness was excluded from the analysis in this study. Each symptom is classified on 4 degrees of											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	severity by the patient (0: no, 1: mild, 2: moderate, and 3: severe). We defined mild affectation if the symptom limited 25% of the patient' activity, moderate if limited 50%, and severe when 75% of higher. Further, the FIC also includes other 4 items assessing limitations in occupational, leisure/social activities, basic, and instrumental activities of daily life [15]. Each item is also classified											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	on 4 degrees of severity (0: no, 1: mild, 2: moderate, and 3: severe). Mild affectation was referred when the patient perceived a 25% of limitation on the activity, moderate when the limitation was 50%, and severe when perceived as 75% of higher.											
Fernández-de-las-Peñas et al.[27]	Authors' own design and validated questionnaires (HADS and PSQI) Telephone interview Participants were systematically asked		**No of post-COVID-19 symptoms (mean SD):** Hospitalised: 1.3 (1.4) Non-hospitalised: 1.6 (1.4)	**Symptoms ≥2 Years Post-COVID-19 (n %)** **Hospitalised:** Palpitations /tachycardia: 2 (0.6%)	**Symptoms ≥2 Years Post-COVID-19 (n %)** **Hospitalised:** Memory loss: 72 (20%) Cognitive blurring/bra	**Symptoms ≥2 Years Post-COVID-19 (n %)** **Hospitalised:** Dyspnoea at rest: 14 (3.9%)		**Symptoms ≥2 Years Post-COVID-19 (n %)** **Hospitalised (mean SD):** HADS-A score (range, 0-	**Symptoms ≥2 Years Post-COVID-19 (n %)** **Hospitalised:** Voice problems: 1 (0.3%) Ageusia: 4 (1.1%)		**Symptoms ≥2 Years Post-COVID-19 (n %)** **Hospitalised:** Gastrointestinal problems: 8 (2.2%)	**Symptoms ≥2 Years Post-COVID-19 (n %)** **Hospitalised:** Hair loss: 27 (7.5%) Rashes: 7 (1.9%)

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	about the presence of symptoms appearing either after hospitalisation or after the infection and whether these symptoms persisted at the time of the study. To classify any symptom as COVID-19 related, it needed to be attributable to the infection, not better explained by another underlying medical disorder, and with an onset no later than 1 month after SARS-CoV-2 infection. The following post–		**Symptoms ≥2 Years Post-COVID-19 (n %)** **Hospitalised:** Fatigue: 161 (44.7%) Pain symptoms (including headache): 129 (35.8%) **Non-hospitalised:** Fatigue: 147 (47.7%) Pain symptoms (including headache): 92 (29.9%)	**Non-hospitalised:** Palpitations /tachycardia: 6 (1.9%)	in fog: 18 (5%) Concentration loss: 6 (1.7%) Ocular problems: 14 (3.9%) **Non-hospitalised:** Memory loss: 49 (15.9%) Cognitive blurring/brain fog: 27 (8.8%) Concentration loss: 18 (5.8%) Ocular problems: 17 (5.5%)	**Non-hospitalised:** Dyspnoea at rest: 12 (3.9%)		21): 1.2 (1.9) HADS-D score (range, 0-21): 1.7 (2.4) PSQI score (range, 0-21): 6.5 (3.7) **Non-hospitalised (mean SD):** HADS-A score (range, 0-21): 1.8 (2.6) HADS-D score (range, 0-21): 1.8 (2.5) PSQI score (range, 0-21): 6.4 (3.5)	Anosmia: 16 (4.4%) Throat pain: 6 (1.7%) **Non-hospitalised:** Voice problems: 5 (1.6%) Ageusia: 6 (1.9%) Anosmia: 13 (4.2%) Throat pain: 11 (3.6%)		**Non-hospitalised:** Gastrointestinal problems: 14 (4.5%) Diarrhoea: 6 (1.9%)	**Non-hospitalised:** Hair loss: 30 (9.7%) Rashes: 9 (2.9%)

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	COVID-19 symptoms were systematically assessed: dyspnoea, fatigue, anosmia, ageusia, hair loss, pain symptoms, diarrhoea, skin rashes, palpitations, brain fog, visual disorders, cough, and loss of concentration. However, participants were free to report any symptom that they experienced and considered relevant. In addition, the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) was used for											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	evaluating anxiety or depressive symptoms, and the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) was used for evaluating sleep quality because both can be properly assessed by telephone. Both the HADS anxiety (HADS-A; 7 items; range, 0-21 points) and HADS depressive (HADS-D; 7 items; range, 0-21 points) scales were used. A cutoff score of 12 points or more for the HADS-A was indicative of anxiety											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	symptoms, and a cutoff score of 10 points or more for the HADS-D was indicative of depressive symptoms. The PSQI (range, 0-21 points) was used to assess sleep quality during the previous month, in which a cutoff of 8.0 points or more was considered indicative of poor sleep quality.											
Fernández-de-las-Peñas et al.[28]	Authors' own design Telephone interview Post-COVID-19 symptoms present for each variant assessed.		**Number of Post-COVID-19 Symptoms (mean SD):** Wuhan: 2.7 (1.3) Alpha: 1.8 (1.1) Delta: 2.1 (1.5)	**Wuhan Post-COVID-19 Symptoms, n (%):** Tachycardia: 3 (1.40%) **Alpha Post-COVID-19**	**Wuhan Post-COVID-19 Symptoms, n (%):** Memory loss: 39 (19.40%) Brain fog: 21 (10.40%)	**Wuhan Post-COVID-19 Symptoms, n (%):** Dyspnoea: 59 (29.35%) Cough: 3 (1.50%)			**Wuhan Post-COVID-19 Symptoms, n (%):** Ageusia: 10 (5.00%) Anosmia: 3 (1.50%) **Alpha Post-**		**Wuhan Post-COVID-19 Symptoms, n (%):** Diarrhoea: 15 (7.40%) **Alpha Post-COVID-19**	**Wuhan Post-COVID-19 Symptoms, n (%):** Hair loss: 58 (28.90%) Skin rashes: 26 (12.90%)

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	Participants were asked to report the presence/absence of symptoms appearing after hospitalization and whether the symptoms persisted at the time of the study. A predefined list of post-COVID-19 symptoms including dyspnea, fatigue, anosmia, ageusia, hair loss, chest pain, palpitations, diarrhoea, skin rashes, brain fog, visual problems (e.g., worsening of vision, blurred vision), cough and loss of concentrati		**Wuhan Post-COVID-19 Symptoms, n (%):** Fatigue: 137 (68.20%) **Alpha Post-COVID-19 Symptoms, n (%):** Fatigue: 151 (71.50%) **Delta Post-COVID-19 Symptoms, n (%):** Fatigue: 155 (76.35%)	**Symptoms, n (%):** Tachycardia: 7 (3.30%) **Delta Post-COVID-19 Symptoms, n (%):** Tachycardia: 8 (3.95%)	Attention Disorders: 14 (7.00%) Visual Problems: 5 (2.50%) **Alpha Post-COVID-19 Symptoms, n (%):** Memory loss: 38 (18.00%) Brain fog: 22 (10.40%) Attention Disorders: 13 (6.10%) Visual Problems: 11 (5.20%) **Delta Post-COVID-19 Symptoms, n (%):** Memory loss: 36 (17.80%) Brain fog: 22 (10.90%) Attention Disorders: 6 (3.00%)	**Alpha Post-COVID-19 Symptoms, n (%):** Dyspnoea: 29 (13.75%) Cough: 9 (4.20%) **Delta Post-COVID-19 Symptoms, n (%):** Dyspnoea: 26 (12.80%) Cough: 24 (2.10%)			**COVID-19 Symptoms, n (%):** Ageusia: 9 (4.20%) Anosmia: 12 (5.70%) **Delta Post-COVID-19 Symptoms, n (%):** Ageusia: 10 (5.00%) Anosmia: 12 (6.00%)		**Symptoms, n (%):** Diarrhoea: 11 (5.20%) **Delta Post-COVID-19 Symptoms, n (%):** Diarrhoea: 30 (15.00%)	**Alpha Post-COVID-19 Symptoms, n (%):** Hair loss: 33 (15.70%) Skin rashes: 12 (5.70%) **Delta Post-COVID-19 Symptoms, n (%):** Hair loss: 73 (36.15%) Skin rashes: 10 (5.00%)

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	on was systematically assessed. Further, patients were free to report any symptom that they suffered from and considered relevant.				Visual Problems: 9 (4.50%)							
Ferreira et al.[41]	Validated questionnaires and authors' own design Face to face interview Fatigue Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy-Fatigue (FACIT) Scale; Dyspnoea Medical Research Council (MRC) dyspnoea scale; Memory impairment		**Median no of symptoms:** 2 (IQR=1-5) **Objective symptoms (Median IQR, % of total participants with abnormal result, n):** Fatigue, score (0-52) (abnormal if ≤39): 42 (33 47); 38% (n=285)	**Additional symptoms (N %):** Chest pain: 143 (20%) Oedema: 129 (18%)	**Objective symptoms (Median IQR, % of total participants with abnormal result, n):** Memory impairment, score (0-14) (abnormal if ≥7): 4 (1 8); 35% (n=262) Insomnia, score (0-28) (abnormal if ≥8): 6 (2 11); 32% (n=240)	**Objective symptoms (Median IQR, % of total participants with abnormal result, n):** Dyspnoea, score (0-5), (abnormal ≥2): 1 (0 2); 30% (n=225) **Additional symptoms (N %):** Cough: 139 (19%)		**Objective symptoms (Median IQR, % of total participants with abnormal result, n):** Posttraumatic stress disorder, score (0-85), (abnormal if ≥30): 24 (19 36); 35% (n=262) Anxiety, points (0-21) (abnormal if >8): 5 (2 9); 26% (n=195)	**Objective symptoms (Median IQR, % of total participants with abnormal result, n):** Ageusia, VAS (0-100), (abnormal if ≤80): 100 (85 100); 23% (n=172) Anosmia, VAS (0-100), (abnormal if ≤80): 100 (84 100); 21% (n=157)	**Objective symptoms (Median IQR, % of total participants with abnormal result, n):** Muscle/joint pain, VAS (0-100) (abnormal if ≥65): 40 (10 65); 41% (n=307)	**Additional symptoms (N %):** Abdominal symptoms: 101 (14%) Appetite loss: 91 (12%) Diarrhoea: 44 (6%) Nausea/vomiting: 24 (3%)	**Additional symptoms (N %):** Skin problems: 113 (15%)

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	Memory complaint scale (adapted for COVID-related complaint); Depression Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; Anxiety Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale ; Post-traumatic stress PTSD Checklist (enquiring about COVID-related symptoms); Insomnia severity index; Loss of smell VAS; Loss of taste VAS ; Muscle/joint pain VAS; Nasal obstruction symptom evaluation scale; Quality of		**Additional symptoms (N %):** Nocturia: 176 (24%) Weakness: 96 (13%)		**Additional symptoms (N %):** Dizziness: 264 (36%) Loss of concentration: 208 (31%) Paresthesia : 116 (15%) Gait problems: 83 (11%) Headache: 80 (11%) Loss of consciousness: 27 (4%)			Depression, points (0-21) (abnormal if >8): 3 (17); 22% (n=165)	**Additional symptoms (N %):** Nasal obstruction: 118 (16%) Tinnitus: 110 (15%) Hearing loss: 106 (14%)			

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	life Visual Analog Scale from the EQ-5D; Overall functional status Post-COVID-19 Functional Status Scale; Direct yes/no answers: Weakness, Gait impairment, Headache, Paresthesia, Dizziness, Loss of consciousness, Hearing loss, Tinnitus, Appetite loss, Constipation /abdominal pain, Diarrhoea, Nausea / vomiting, Oedema, Nocturia, Skin problems, Cough, Chest pain, Loss of											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	concentration.											
Frontera et al.[117]	Validated questionnaires and Authors' own design Telephone interview with patient or proxy Functional status and disability were assessed using the modified Rankin Scale (mRS; 0 = no symptoms, 6 = dead, dichotomized as 0–3 versus 4–6), activities of daily living were evaluated with the Barthel Index of activities of daily living (0 = completely dependent, 100 = independen		**Scores on tests of function, cognition, and neurological quality of life at 6 months (Mean SD):** NeuroQoL fatigue, (abnormal T-score ≥ 60) : 45.7 (10) **Scores on tests of function, cognition, and neurological quality of life at 12 months (Mean SD):** NeuroQoL fatigue, (abnormal T-score ≥ 60) : 45.6 (11) **Abnormal or poor scores at**	**Symptoms at 12 months (n %):** Chest pain: 5 (2%) Irregular heartbeat or racing heart: 11 (5%)	**Scores on tests of function, cognition, and neurological quality of life at 6 months (Mean SD):** Modified Rankin Scale, (poor = 4–6): 3 (2) Barthel Index (abnormal <100): 85.7 (25) T-MoCA (abnormal ≤18): 17.0 (3.5) NeuroQoL sleep, (abnormal T-score ≥ 60) : 46.3 (10) **Scores on tests of function, cognition, and neurological quality**	**Symptoms at 12 months (n %):** Shortness of breath: 73 (31%) Cough: 18 (8%) Wheezing: 10 (4%)	**Symptoms at 12 months (n %):** Post-exertional malaise: 20 (8%)	**Scores on tests of function, cognition, and neurological quality of life at 6 months (Mean SD):** NeuroQoL anxiety, (abnormal T-score ≥ 60) : 48.4 (9) NeuroQoL depression (abnormal T-score ≥ 60) : 44.6 (8) **Scores on tests of function, cognition, and neurological quality of life at 12 months (Mean SD):** NeuroQoL anxiety, (abnormal T-	**Symptoms at 12 months (n %):** Persistent loss of taste/smell: 7 (3%) Difficulty swallowing: 4 (2%) Problems with balance: 24 (10%) Loss of hearing: 3 (1%) Ringing in the ears: 3 (1%)	**Symptoms at 12 months (n %):** Joint pain/ache: 20 (8%) Stiffness of muscles: 17 (7%) Weakness of arms or legs: 25 (11%)	**Symptoms at 12 months (n %):** Loss of appetite: 11 (5%)	**Symptoms at 12 months (n %):** Lumpy toes (COVID toes): 4 (2%)

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	t for all activities, dichotomised as completely independent with a score of 100 versus <100), cognition was assessed with the telephone-MoCA (t-MoCA; 22 = perfect score; ≤18 = abnormal cognition), and Quality of Life in Neurological Disorders (NeuroQoL) short form self-reported health measures of anxiety, depression, fatigue and sleep were collected. NeuroQoL raw scores were converted into T-		**6 months (n %):** NeuroQoL fatigue: 14/272 (5%) **Abnormal or poor scores at 12 months (n %):** NeuroQoL fatigue: 20/223 (9%) **Symptoms at 12 months (n %):** Fatigue: 25 (11%) Fever: 5 (2%) Difficulty urinating: 7 (3%)		**of life at 12 months (Mean SD):** Modified Rankin Scale, (poor = 4–6): 2 (2) Barthel Index (abnormal <100): 87.2 (24) T-MoCA (abnormal ≤18): 17.5 (3.8) NeuroQoL sleep, (abnormal T-score ≥ 60) : 46.1 (11) **Abnormal or poor scores at 6 months (n %):** Modified Rankin Scale: 189/381 (50%) Barthel Index: 134/304 (44%)			score ≥ 60) : 46.8 (9) NeuroQoL depression (abnormal T-score ≥ 60) : 44.3 (8) **Abnormal or poor scores at 6 months (n %):** NeuroQoL anxiety: 21/280 (8%) NeuroQoL depression: 8/279 (3%) **Abnormal or poor scores at 12 months (n %):** NeuroQoL anxiety: 16/225 (7%) NeuroQoL depression: 9/225 (4%) **Symptoms at 12 months (n %):** Anxiety: 30 (13%)				

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	scores with a mean of 50 and standard deviation of 10 in a reference population. Higher T-scores indicate worse self-reported health for the anxiety, depression, fatigue and sleep metrics. NeuroQoL scores were dichotomized at the mean + 1 standard deviation (T-scores ≥60 versus <60). Patients with fewer than 13 years of education received an additional point when scoring the t-MoCA. With the exception				T-MoCA: 106/215 (49%) **Abnormal or poor scores at 12 months (n %):** Modified Rankin Scale: 79/236 (34%) Barthel Index: 86/236 (36%) T-MoCA: 69/170 (41%) **Symptoms at 12 months (n %):** Brain fog/confusion/difficulty concentrating/memory loss: 48 (20%) Headache: 54 (23%) Dizziness/light-headedness: 17 (7%)			Depression/ sadness: 27 (11%)				

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	of the t-MoCA, all of the above batteries have been validated for surrogate completion, and surrogates were asked to complete these metrics for patients who were unable to do so. Symptoms were categorized following the World Health Organization (WHO) clinical case report form for post-acute COVID-19 symptoms. Post-acute symptom data was only collected at the 12-month				Vision abnormalities: 8 (3%) Difficulty sleeping: 27 (11%) Fainting/blackouts: 5 (2%) Tremors: 3 (1%) Slowness of movement: 13 (5%) Jerking of the limbs: 2 (1%) Numbness: 8 (3%)							

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	follow-up interview.											
Funk et al.[77]	Authors' own design Telephone interview with parent or caregiver Caregivers were contacted and asked if their child had any persistent, new, or returning symptoms or health problems that may have been associated with the illness prompting the initial ED evaluation. Post–COVID-19 conditions were not present if the caregiver indicated that these symptoms		**All children (n=1884)** **Number of persistent, new or recurring health problem (n %):** 1: 65 (3.5) 2: 25 (1.3) 3+: 20 (1.1) **Symptoms (n %):** Fatigue or weakness: 21 (1.1) Fever: 9 (0.5) **Other symptoms or diagnoses, n (%) [95%CI]:** 12 (0.6) [0.3-1.1] **Non-hospitalised N=1437**	**All children (n=1884)** **Symptoms (n %):** Chest pain: 3 (0.2) **Cardiovascular, n (%) [95%CI]:** 12 (0.6) [0.3-1.1] **Non-hospitalised N=1437** **Symptoms (n %):** Chest pain: 3 (0.2) **Cardiovascular, n (%) [95%CI]:** 3 (0.2) [0-0.6] **Hospitalised N=447** **Cardiovascular, n (%)**	**All children (n=1884)** **Symptoms (n %):** Mental 'fuzziness', loss of focus: 4 (0.2) Dizziness or lightheaded: 2 (0.1) Headache: 7 (0.4) Seizures: 1 (0.1) **Non-hospitalised N=1437** **Symptoms (n %):** Mental 'fuzziness', loss of focus: 3 (0.2) Dizziness or lightheaded: 2 (0.1) Headache: 3 (0.2) **Hospitalised N=447**	**All children (n=1884)** **Symptoms (n %):** Cough: 13 (0.7) Difficulty breathing, short of breath: 13 (0.7) Wheeze or asthma exacerbation: 8 (0.4) Other respiratory symptoms or diagnoses: 12 (0.6) **Non-hospitalised N=1437** **Symptoms (n %):** Cough: 9 (0.6) Difficulty breathing, short of breath: 10 (0.7) Wheeze or		**All children (n=1884)** **Symptoms (n %):** Anxiety: 7 (0.4) Depression: 6 (0.3) Other psychological symptoms or diagnoses: 7 (0.4) **Non-hospitalised N=1437** **Symptoms (n %):** Anxiety: 3 (0.2) Depression: 3 (0.2) Other psychological symptoms or diagnoses: 3 (0.1) **Hospitalised N=447**	**All children (n=1884)** **Symptoms (n %):** Runny nose or congestion: 6 (0.3) Loss of smell or taste: 9 (0.5) **Ophthalmologic and/or otolaryngologic, n (%) [95%CI]:** 4 (0.2) [0.1-0.5] **Non-hospitalised N=1437** **Symptoms (n %):** Runny nose or congestion: 4 (0.3) Loss of smell or	**All children (n=1884)** **Symptoms (n %):** Muscle, joint, or body pain: 4 (0.2) **Non-hospitalised N=1437** **Symptoms (n %):** Muscle, joint, or body pain: 3 (0.2) **Hospitalised N=447** **Symptoms (n %):** Muscle, joint, or body pain: 1 (0.2)	**All children (n=1884)** **Symptoms (n %):** Anorexia, loss of appetite: 7 (0.4) **Gastrointestinal, n (%) [95%CI]:** 12 (0.6) [0.3-1.1] **Non-hospitalised N=1437** **Symptoms (n %):** Anorexia, loss of appetite: 7 (0.5) **Gastrointestinal, n (%) [95%CI]:** 4 (0.3) [0.1-0.7] **Hospitalised N=447**	**All children (n=1884)** **Skin condition or rash, n (%) [95%CI]:** 10 (0.5) [0.3-1.0] **Non-hospitalised N=1437** **Skin condition or rash, n (%) [95%CI]:** 9 (0.6) [0.3-1.2] **Hospitalised N=447** **Skin condition or rash, n (%) [95%CI]:** 1 (0.2) [0-1.2]

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	were neither persistent (i.e., recovered completely prior to 90 days) nor novel (i.e., underlying condition without exacerbation). Post–COVID-19 conditions were classified as cardiovascular, dermatologic, ophthalmologic or otolaryngologic, gastrointestinal, neurologic, psychological, respiratory, systemic (e.g., fatigue, weakness, fever, anorexia), or other. Caregivers could		**Number of persistent, new or recurring health problem (n %):** 1: 37 (2.6) 2: 17 (1.2) 3+: 12 (0.8) **Symptoms (n %):** Fatigue or weakness: 14 (1.0) Fever: 7 (0.5) **Other symptoms or diagnoses, n (%) [95%CI]:** 6 (0.4) [0.2-0.9] **Hospitalised N=447** **Number of persistent, new or recurring health problem (n %):**	**[95%CI]:** 9 (2.0) [0.9-3.8]	**Symptoms (n %):** Mental 'fuzziness', loss of focus: 1 (0.2) Headache: 4 (0.9) Seizures: 1 (0.2)	asthma exacerbation: 7 (0.5) Other respiratory symptoms or diagnoses: 5 (0.4) **Hospitalised N=447** **Symptoms (n %):** Cough: 4 (0.9) Difficulty breathing, short of breath: 3 (0.7) Wheeze or asthma exacerbation: 1 (0.2) Other respiratory symptoms or diagnoses: 7 (1.6)		**Symptoms (n %):** Anxiety: 4 (0.9) Depression: 3 (0.7) Other psychological symptoms or diagnoses: 4 (0.9)	taste: 7 (0.5) **Ophthalmologic and/or otolaryngologic, n (%) [95%CI]:** 2 (0.1) [0-0.5] **Hospitalised N=447** **Symptoms (n %):** Runny nose or congestion: 2 (0.5) Loss of smell or taste: 2 (0.5) **Ophthalmologic and/or otolaryngologic, n (%) [95%CI]:** 2 (0.5) [0.1-1.6]		**Gastrointestinal, n (%) [95%CI]:** 8 (1.8) [0.8-3.5]	

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	indicate the presence of PCCs using check boxes or free text. The PCC term also reflected health problems reported by children who tested negative, to permit comparisons.		1: 28 (6.3) 2: 8 (1.8) 3+: 8 (1.8) **Symptoms (n %):** Fatigue or weakness: 7 (1.6) Fever: 2 (0.5) **Other symptoms or diagnoses, n (%) [95%CI]:** 6 (1.3) [0.5-2.9]									
Gonzalez-Islas et al.[73]	Face to face assessment but no assessment of symptoms Body composition, anthropometry, measures of hand grip strength, measures of respiratory muscle strength		No symptoms reported in the study									

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	were performed by a qualified nutritionist and physician and standardised as part of routine studies in the post-COVID-19 clinical management provided to the patients. Sarcopenia was defined according to EWGSOP2 as the presence of low muscle mass (in men ASMM < 20 kg and in women as ASMM < 15 kg) and low muscle strength (in men handgrip strength< 27 kg and in women											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	handgrip strength< 16 kg)											
Heightman et al.[47]	Consultation and multiprofessional assessment, delivered primarily face to face, or where necessary virtually. Sociodemographics, medical history, current symptoms and functional status recorded by electronic health records structured assessment tool. Specific assessments included: percentage of best health (as used in other tools; e.g., EuroQoL-5		**Full sample (n=1325); Hospitalised (n=547); Non-hospitalised (n=566); Emergency Dept (n=212)** Fatigue: 644 (48.6%); 187 (34.2%); 359 (63.4%); 98 (46.2)	**Full sample (n=1325); Hospitalised (n=547); Non-hospitalised (n=566); Emergency Dept (n=212)** Chest pain: 305 (23.0%); 76 (13.9%); 176 (31.1%); 53 (25.0) Palpitations: 167 (12.6%); 31 (5.7%); 104 (18.4%); 32 (15.1%)	**Full sample (n=1325); Hospitalised (n=547); Non-hospitalised (n=566); Emergency Dept (n=212)** Headache: 233 (17.6%); 38 (6.9%); 166 (29.3%); 29 (13.7%) Brain fog (encompasses problems with memory, cognition and concentration): 200 (15.1%); 35 (6.4%); 136 (24.0%); 29 (13.7%) Disturbed sleep: 142 (10.7%);	**Full sample (n=1325); Hospitalised (n=547); Non-hospitalised (n=566); Emergency Dept (n=212)** Breathlessness: 651 (49.1%); 211 (38.6%); 342 (60.4%); 98 (46.2) Cough: 312 (23.5%); 106 (19.4%); 150 (26.5%); 56 (26.4)			**Full sample (n=1325); Hospitalised (n=547); Non-hospitalised (n=566); Emergency Dept (n=212)** Anosmia: 122 (9.2%); 29 (5.3%); 78 (13.8%); 15 (7.1%)	**Full sample (n=1325); Hospitalised (n=547); Non-hospitalised (n=566); Emergency Dept (n=212)** Arthralgia: 170 (12.8%); 40 (7.3%); 110 (19.4%); 20 (9.4%) Postural symptoms: 105 (7.9%); 14 (2.6%); 74 (13.1%); 17 (8.0%) Myalgia: 251 (18.9%); 57 (10.4%); 168 (29.7%); 26 (12.3%)	**Full sample (n=1325); Hospitalised (n=547); Non-hospitalised (n=566); Emergency Dept (n=212)** Diarrhoea: 82 (6.2%); 20 (3.7%); 56 (9.9%); 6 (2.8%) Abdominal pain: 75 (5.7%); 13 (2.4%); 51 (9.0%); 11 (5.2%)	**Full sample (n=1325); Hospitalised (n=547); Non-hospitalised (n=566); Emergency Dept (n=212)** Skin rash: 75 (5.7%); 12 (2.2%); 47 (8.3%); 16 (7.5%)

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	domain-5 level), symptom severity for breathlessness, fatigue, cough, sleep disturbance and palpitations, MRC (Medical Research Council) Dyspnoea Scale, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Scale (PTSD), Fatigue Assessment Scale, two-item Generalised Anxiety Disorder (GAD-2), and two-item Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-2). Selected patients underwent further investigatio				25 (4.6%); 92 (16.3%); 25 (11.8%)							

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	n at the discretion of the clinician or following multidisciplinary team meetings with respiratory, cardiology and neurology input according to clinical need. These tests included full blood count, liver and renal function, D-dimer, troponin and NT pro-brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP), as well as sit-to-stand test, chest X-ray, Computed Tomography Pulmonary Angiography (CTPA)											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	with HRCT (High-Resolution Computed Tomography) precontrast, ECG, cardiac MRI (cMRI), brain MRI, echocardiography and Holter monitoring. Scales: MRC (Medical Research Council) Dyspnoea Scale, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Scale (PTSD), Fatigue Assessment Scale, two-item Generalised Anxiety Disorder (GAD-2), and two-item Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-2).											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
Huang et al.[52]	Face-to-face interview and telephone interview Validated questionnaire and authors own questionnaire Detailed interview Physical examination; Medical history; 6-min walk test; Self-report symptom questionnaire; Modified British Medical Research Council (mMRC) dyspnoea scale; EQ5D5L + VAS; Generalised Anxiety Disorder Questionnaire GAD-7;			Total (n=1192); Scale 3: not requiring supplemental oxygen (n=295); Scale 4: requiring supplemental oxygen (n=806); Scale 5-6: requiring high-flow nasal cannula, non-invasive mechanical ventilation, or invasive mechanical ventilation (n=91) **6 months after symptom onset** Palpitations: 108/1151 (9%); 28/286 (10%); 66/776 (9%); 14/89 (16%) Chest pain: 53/1147	Total (n=1192); Scale 3: not requiring supplemental oxygen (n=295); Scale 4: requiring supplemental oxygen (n=806); Scale 5-6: requiring high-flow nasal cannula, non-invasive mechanical ventilation, or invasive mechanical ventilation (n=91) **6 months after symptom onset** Sleep difficulties: 313/1151 (27%); 206/1188 (17%); 75/286 (26%); 205/776 (26%);	Total (n=1192); Scale 3: not requiring supplemental oxygen (n=295); Scale 4: requiring supplemental oxygen (n=806); Scale 5-6: requiring high-flow nasal cannula, non-invasive mechanical ventilation, or invasive mechanical ventilation (n=91) **6 months after symptom onset** mMRC score: 0: 816/1104 (74%); 216/288 (75%); 551/734 (75%); 49/82 (60%). ≥1: 288/1104		Total (n=1192); Scale 3: not requiring supplemental oxygen (n=295); Scale 4: requiring supplemental oxygen (n=806); Scale 5-6: requiring high-flow nasal cannula, non-invasive mechanical ventilation, or invasive mechanical ventilation (n=91) **2 years after symptom onset** Anxiety symptom (GAD-7≥5): 98/1187 (8%); 26/294 (9%); 66/802 (8%); 6 (7%)	Total (n=1192); Scale 3: not requiring supplemental oxygen (n=295); Scale 4: requiring supplemental oxygen (n=806); Scale 5-6: requiring high-flow nasal cannula, non-invasive mechanical ventilation, or invasive mechanical ventilation (n=91) **6 months after symptom onset** Smell disorder: 128/1151 (11%); 32/286 (11%); 82/776 (11%); 14/89 (16%)	Total (n=1192); Scale 3: not requiring supplemental oxygen (n=295); Scale 4: requiring supplemental oxygen (n=806); Scale 5-6: requiring high-flow nasal cannula, non-invasive mechanical ventilation, or invasive mechanical ventilation (n=91) **6 months after symptom onset** Joint pain: 126/1147 (11%); 40/287 (14%); 70/772 (9%); 16/88 (18%) Myalgia: 31/1147	Total (n=1192); Scale 3: not requiring supplemental oxygen (n=295); Scale 4: requiring supplemental oxygen (n=806); Scale 5-6: requiring high-flow nasal cannula, non-invasive mechanical ventilation, or invasive mechanical ventilation (n=91) **6 months after symptom onset** Decreased appetite: 92/1151 (8%); 25/286 (9%); 56/776 (7%); 11/89 (12%)	Total (n=1192); Scale 3: not requiring supplemental oxygen (n=295); Scale 4: requiring supplemental oxygen (n=806); Scale 5-6: requiring high-flow nasal cannula, non-invasive mechanical ventilation, or invasive mechanical ventilation (n=91) **6 months after symptom onset** Hair loss: 252/1151 (22%); 61/286 (21%); 169/776 (22%); 22/89 (25%) Skin rash: 36/1151

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	Patient Health Questionnaire-9 PHQ-9; Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Checklist-Civilian PCL-C; SARS-CoV-2 vaccination survey Healthcare utilisation; Work status Ischaemic stroke and cardiovascular event registration form; Laboratory tests (FBC, creatine, eGFR, cystatin C, ALT, AST, albumin, total protein, total bilirubin, direct bilirubin, HbA1C, total cholesterol, triglyceride, low density			(5%); 15/287 (5%); 34/772 (4%); 4/88 (5%) **12 months after symptom onset** Palpitations: 110/1188 (9%); 19 (6%); 84/802 (10%); 7 (8%) Chest pain: 86/1188 (7%); 23 (8%); 59/802 (7%); 4 (4%) **2 years after symptom onset** Palpitations: 145/1190 (12%); 41/294 (14%); 95/805 (12%); 9 (10%) Chest pain: 83/1190 (7%);	33/89 (37%) Dizziness: 64/1151 (6%); 19/286 (7%); 39/776 (5%); 6/89 (7%) Headache: 20/1147 (2%); 6/287 (2%); 11/772 (1%); 3/88 (3%) **12 months after symptom onset** Sleep difficulties: 206/1188 (17%); 47 (16%); 146/802 (18%); 13 (14%) Dizziness: 61/1188 (5%); 15 (5%); 38/802 (5%); 8 (9%) Headache: 55/1188 (5%); 15	(26%); 72/288 (25%); 183/734 (25%); 33/82 (40%) **12 months after symptom onset** mMRC score: 0: 834/1187 (70%); 222/294 (76%); 556/802 (69%); 56 (62%). ≥1: 353/1187 (30%); 72/294 (24%); 246/802 (31%); 35 (38%) **2 years after symptom onset** mMRC score: 0: 1023/1191 (86%); 253 (86%); 694/805 (86%); 76 (84%). ≥1:		Depression symptom (PHQ-9≥5): 75/1190 (6%); 25 (8%); 45/804 (6%); 5 (5%) PTSD symptom (PCL-C ≥38): 27/1189 (2%); 12 (4%); 14/803 (2%); 1 (1%)	Taste disorder: 87/1151 (8%); 21/286 (7%); 58/776 (7%); 8/89 (9%) Sore throat or difficult to swallow: 45/1151 (4%); 18/286 (6%); 23/776 (3%); 4/89 (4%) **12 months after symptom onset** Smell disorder: 56/1188 (5%); 16 (5%); 34/802 (4%); 6 (7%) Taste disorder: 35/1188 (3%); 6 (2%); 29/802 (4%); 0 (0%)	(3%); 9/287 (3%); 19/772 (2%); 3/88 (3%) Fatigue or muscle weakness: 593/1151 (52%); 143/286 (50%); 385/776 (50%); 65/89 (73%) **12 months after symptom onset** Joint pain: 141/1188 (12%); 33 (11%); 93/802 (12%); 15 (16%) Myalgia: 50/1188 (4%); 11 (4%); 34/802 (4%); 5 (5%) Fatigue or muscle weakness: 240/1188 (20%); 60	Nausea or vomiting: 17/1150 (1%); 8/286 (3%); 9/775 (1%); 0/89 (0%) **12 months after symptom onset** Decreased appetite: 34/1188 (3%); 6 (2%); 25/802 (3%); 3 (3%) Nausea or vomiting: 10/1188 (1%); 4 (1%); 4/802 (0%); 2 (2%) **2 years after symptom onset** Decreased appetite: 33/1190 (3%); 10/294 (3%);	(3%); 11/286 (4%); 21/776 (3%); 4/89 (4%) **12 months after symptom onset** Hair loss: 131/1188 (11%); 27 (9%); 97/802 (12%); 7 (8%) Skin rash: 50/1188 (4%); 13 (4%); 35/802 (4%); 2 (2%) **2 years after symptom onset** Hair loss: 142/1190 (12%); 41/294 (14%); 88/805 (11%); 13 (14%) Skin rash: 34/1190

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	lipoprotein cholesterol, high density lipoprotein cholesterol, antibody testing, cytokine testing, routine urine, PFT, lung HRCT, ultrasonography;			19/294 (6%); 54/805 (7%); 10 (11%)	(5%); 36/802 (4%); 4 (4%) **2 years after symptom onset** Sleep difficulties: 298/1190 (25%); 70/294 (24%); 203/805 (25%); 25 (27%) Dizziness: 131/1190 (11%); 31/294 (11%); 90/805 (11%); 10 (11%) Headache: 81/1190 (7%); 23/294 (8%); 50/805 (6%); 8 (9%)	168/1191 (14%); 42 (14%); 111/805 (14%); 15 (16%)			Sore throat or difficult to swallow: 40/1188 (3%); 11 (4%); 26/802 (3%); 3 (3%) **2 years after symptom onset** Smell disorder: 67/1190 (6%); 21/294 (7%); 42/805 (5%); 4 (4%) Taste disorder: 35/1190 (3%); 11/294 (4%); 20/805 (2%); 4 (4%) Sore throat or difficult to swallow: 64/1190 (5%); 20/294 (7%); 40/805	(20%); 161/802 (20%); 19 (21%) **2 years after symptom onset** Joint pain: 117/1190 (10%); 30/294 (10%); 79/805 (10%); 8 (9%) Myalgia: 88/1190 (7%); 22/294 (8%); 59/805 Fatigue or muscle weakness: 357/1190 (30%); 89/294 (30%); 235/805 (29%); 33 (36%) (3%); 7 (8%)	21/805 (3%); 2 (2%) Nausea or vomiting: 27/1190 (2%); 8/294 (3%); 18/805 (2%); 1 (1%)	(3%); 6/294 (2%); 25/805 (3%); 3 (3%)

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
									(5%); 4 (4%)			
Kildegaard et al.[55]		See Appendix 7 Age, Table 2										
Meza-Torres et al.[48]		See Appendix 6 General population, Table 2										
Norgard et al.[75]	No scales were reported to have been used, only ICD-10 codes.	No symptoms reported in the study										
Özcan et al.[119]	Three and six month follow-up assessments were administered by experienced physicians. Patients were asked to describe the presence or absence of symptoms after COVID-19 and whether each symptom persisted.		**Three months follow-up (n=406):** Fatigue: 154 (38%) **Six months follow-up (n=406):** Fatigue: 36 (9%)	**Three months follow-up (n=406):** Chest pain: 158 (39%) Palpitation: 126 (31%) **Six months follow-up (n=406):** Chest pain: 61 (15%) Palpitation: 41 (10%)	**Three months follow-up (n=406):** Headache: 47 (11%) Sleep difficulties: 20 (5%) **Six months follow-up (n=406):** Headache: 12 (3%) Sleep difficulties: 8 (2%)	**Three months follow-up (n=406):** Cough: 73 (18%) **Six months follow-up (n=406):** Cough: 12 (3%)		**Three months follow-up (n=406):** Anxiety: 81 (20%) **Six months follow-up (n=406):** Anxiety: 12 (3%)	**Three months follow-up (n=406):** Taste disorder: 12 (3%) Vertigo: 20 (5%) **Six months follow-up (n=406):** Taste disorder: 0 Vertigo: 4 (1%)	**Three months follow-up (n=406):** Muscle pain: 65 (16%) Joint pain: 110 (27%) Back pain: 41 (10%) **Six months follow-up (n=406):** Muscle pain: 12 (3%) Joint pain: 24 (6%) Back pain: 16 (4%)	**Three months follow-up (n=406):** Dyspepsia: 97 (24%) Diarrhoea: 16 (4%) **Six months follow-up (n=406):** Dyspepsia: 24 (6%) Diarrhoea: 0	**Three months follow-up (n=406):** Hair loss: 114 (28%) Pruritus: 12 (3%) **Six months follow-up (n=406):** Hair loss: 4 (1%) Pruritus: 4 (1%)

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	mMRC dyspnea scale was administered at 3 and 6 months follow up											
Pazukhina et al.[66]	Telephone questionnaire Tier 1 ISARIC Long-term Follow-up Study CRF for adult patients - Version 1 of the ISARIC COVID-19 Health and Wellbeing Follow Up Survey for Children for paediatric patients Both developed by the ISARIC Global COVID-19 follow-up working group and independently forward and backward		**6 month follow-up** Fatigue Adults: 252/1013 (24.88%); 95% CI: 22.21% to 27.54% Children: 34/360 (9.44%); 95% CI: 6.39% to 12.5% **12 month follow-up** Fatigue Adults: 122/1013 (12.04%); 95% CI: 10.07% to 14.02% Children: 13/360 (3.61%); 95% CI: 1.94% to 5.56%	**6 month follow-up** Cardiovascular Adults: 63/1013 (6.22%); 95% CI: 4.74% to 7.7% Children: 4/360 (1.11%); 95% CI: 0.28% to 2.22% **12 month follow-up** Cardiovascular Adults: 12/1013 (1.18%); 95%CI: 0.59% to 1.88% Children: 1/360 (0.28%); 95% CI: 0% to 0.83%	**6 month follow-up** Neurological Adults: 192/1013 (18.95%); 95% CI: 16.49% to 21.32% Children: 15/360 (4.17%); 95% CI: 2.22% to 6.39% Sleep Problems Adults: 106/1013 (10.46%); 95% CI: 8.59% to 12.34% Children: 15/360 (4.17%); 95% CI: 2.22% to 6.39% **12 month follow-up**	**6 month follow-up** Respiratory Adults: 223/1013 (22.01%); 95% CI: 19.45% to 24.68% Children: 7/360 (1.94%); 95% CI: 0.56% to 3.61% **12 month follow-up** Respiratory Adults: 96/1013 (9.48%); 95% CI: 7.7% to 11.25% Children: 4/360 (1.11%); 95% CI: 0.28% to 2.22%			**6 month follow-up** Sensory Adults: 36/1013 (3.55%); 95% CI: 2.47% to 4.74% Children: 3/360 (0.83%); 95% CI: 0% to 1.94% **12 month follow-up** Sensory Adults: 18/1013 (1.78%); 95% CI: 0.99% to 2.67% Children: 1/360 (0.28%-); 95% CI: 0% 0.83%	**6 month follow-up** Musculoskeletal Adults: 87/1013 (8.59%); 95% CI: 6.91% to 10.37% Children: 6/360 (1.67%); 95% CI: 0.56% to 3.06% **12 month follow-up** Musculoskeletal Adults: 31/1013 (3.06%); 95% CI: 2.07% to 4.15% Children: 3/360 (0.83%); 95% CI: 0% to 1.94%	**6 month follow-up** Gastrointestinal Adults: 63/1013 (6.22%); 95% CI: 4.84% to 7.8% Children: 14/360 (3.89%); 95% CI: 1.94% to 6.11% **12 month follow-up** Gastrointestinal Adults: 13/1013 (1.28%); 95% CI: 0.59% to 1.97% Children: 2/360 (0.56%); 95% CI: 0% to 1.39%	**6 month follow-up** Dermatological Adults: 132/1013 (13.03%); 95% CI: 11.06% to 15.1% Children: 17/360 (4.72%); 95% CI: 2.78% to 6.94% **12 month follow-up** Dermatological Adults: 36/1013 (3.55%); 95% CI: 2.47% to 4.74% Children: 7/360 (1.94%); 95% CI: 0.56% to 3.61%

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	translated into Russian. These follow-up assessments evaluated patients' physical and mental health status and assessed for any newly developed symptoms between hospital discharge and the follow-up assessment, including symptom onset and duration.				Neurological Adults: 90/1013 (8.88%); 95% CI: 7.21% to 10.56% Children: 6/360 (1.67%); 95% CI: 0.56% to 3.06% Sleep Problems Adults: 36/1013 (3.55%); 95% CI: 2.47% to 4.74% Children: 2/360 (0.56%); 95% CI: 0% to 1.39%							
Rivera-Izquierdo et al.[22]	Telephone interview Patients were asked about (1) the prevalence of symptoms at 12 months and (2)		**Exposed cohort (hospitalised due to COVID-19) (n = 453); Non-exposed cohort (hospitalised due to**	**Exposed cohort (hospitalised due to COVID-19) (n = 453); Non-exposed cohort (hospitalised due to**	**Exposed cohort (hospitalised due to COVID-19) (n = 453); Non-exposed cohort (hospitalised due to**	**Exposed cohort (hospitalised due to COVID-19) (n = 453); Non-exposed cohort (hospitalised due to**		**Exposed cohort (hospitalised due to COVID-19) (n = 453); Non-exposed cohort (hospitalised due to**	**Exposed cohort (hospitalised due to COVID-19) (n = 453); Non-exposed cohort (hospitalised due to**	**Exposed cohort (hospitalised due to COVID-19) (n = 453); Non-exposed cohort (hospitalised due to**	**Exposed cohort (hospitalised due to COVID-19) (n = 453); Non-exposed cohort (hospitalised due to**	**Exposed cohort (hospitalised due to COVID-19) (n = 453); Non-exposed cohort (hospitalised due to**

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	incidence of new symptoms after discharge. A standardised list of persistent symptoms and associated description and definitions was used.		**other causes) (n = 453). n (%). P-value** General/systemic symptoms: 68 (15.0); 80 (17.7). 0.281 Fatigue: 37 (8.2); 56 (12.4). 0.038 Haematological symptoms: 7 (1.5); 7 (1.5). 1.000 Thrombotic events: 5 (1.1); 0 (0.0). 0.025 Nephrological symptoms: 5 (1.1); 2 (0.4). 0.162 Urological symptoms: 6 (1.3); 16 (3.5). 0.031 Ophthalmological symptoms: 5 (1.1); 16 (3.5). 0.015	**other causes) (n = 453). n (%). P-value** Chest pain: 5 (1.1); 8 (1.8). 0.578	**other causes) (n = 453). n (%). P-value** Neurological symptoms: 44 (9.7); 28 (6.2). 0.049 Headache: 13 (2.9); 12 (2.6). 0.839 Sensitivity disorders: 9 (2.0); 8 (1.8). 0.807 Movement disorders: 5 (1.1); 1 (0.2). 0.062 Confusion, memory loss: 16 (3.5); 8 (1.8). 0.043 Sleep disturbances: 17 (3.8); 14 (3.1). 0.584	**other causes) (n = 453). n (%). P-value** Respiratory symptoms: 87 (19.2); 72 (15.9). 0.190 Dyspnoea: 70 (15.5); 56 (12.4). 0.179		**other causes) (n = 453). n (%). P-value** Mental health symptoms: 48 (10.6); 46 (10.2). 0.828 Depressive symptoms: 22 (4.9); 20 (4.4). 0.752 Anxiety symptoms: 33 (7.3); 19 (4.2). 0.046	**other causes) (n = 453). n (%). P-value** Pharyngeal symptoms: 16 (3.5); 2 (0.4). <0.001 Otorhinolaryngological symptoms: 6 (1.3); 8 (1.8). 0.590	**other causes) (n = 453). n (%). P-value** Muscle or joint pain: 42 (9.3); 48 (10.6). 0.505 Muscle weakness: 14 (3.1); 8 (1.8). 0.195	**other causes) (n = 453). n (%). P-value** Digestive symptoms: 9 (2.0); 32 (7.1). <0.001 Diarrhoea: 4 (0.9); 16 (3.5). 0.007 Constipation: 3 (0.7); 8 (1.8). 0.129 Abdominal pain: 4 (0.9); 16 (3.5). 0.007	**other causes) (n = 453). n (%). P-value** Dermatological symptoms: 9 (2.0); 24 (5.3). 0.008

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
			Infection: 7 (1.5); 6 (1.3). 0.898									
Sorenson et al.[56]			**Symptoms 6-12 months after test** Fatigue/exhaustion: 397 (16.4%) Chills: 57 (2.4%) Fever: 68 (2.8%) Red runny eyes: 58 (2.4%)	**Symptoms 6-12 months after test** Chest pain: 121 (5.0%)	**Symptoms 6-12 months after test** Sleeping legs/arms: 203 (8.4%) Headache: 180 (7.4%) Dizziness: 158 (6.5%)	**Symptoms 6-12 months after test** Dyspnea: 274 (11.3%) Cough: 151 (6.2%)	**Symptoms 6-12 months after test** Hot flushes/sweat: 108 (4.5%)		**Symptoms 6-12 months after test** Sore throat: 95 (3.9%) Runny nose: 92 (3.8%) Dysgeusia: 184 (7.6%) Dysosmia: 188 (7.8%)	**Symptoms 6-12 months after test** Reduced strength legs/arms: 302 (12.5%) Muscle/joint pain: 201 (8.3%)	**Symptoms 6-12 months after test** Nausea: 69 (2.9%) Abdominal pain: 71 (2.9%) Reduced appetite: 90 (3.7%) Diarrhoea: 57 (2.4%)	**Symptoms 6-12 months after test**
Spinicci et al.[32]	Standardised questionnaire (unnamed) which focused on persistence of symptoms potentially related to recent SARS-CoV-2 infection, administered in person during a follow up visit to a long Covid clinic.		Chronic fatigue: 36% Fever: 3%	Palpitations: 9%	Insomnia: 16% Visual disorders: 13% Brain fog: 13% Tremors/paresthesia: 5% Headache: 2%	Shortness of breath: 37% Cough: 11%		Anxiety/depression: 9%	Anosmia: 8% Dysgeusia: 8% Impaired hearing: 4% Vertigo: 3%	Myalgia: 7%	Gastrointestinal: 7%	Hair loss: 10% Dermatological: 6%

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
Yoo et al.[74]	Telephone interview with trained clinical staff. Questionnaire developed by research team. Information obtained at 30 days, 60 days, and 90 days after acute illness or hospitalisation. A monitoring questionnaire assessed whether the patient felt that his or her health was back to normal. The survey queried baseline function by asking about maximal exertion level prior to COVID-		**30 day follow-up:** Fatigue: 169 (73.2%) Fever and chills: 119 (51.5%) **At least 60 days follow-up:** Fatigue: 31.4% Persistent fever: 1.9%			**30 day follow-up:** Shortness of breath: 147 (63.6%) **At least 60 days follow-up:** Shortness of breath: 13.9% Hospitalised patients. Shortness of breath: 15.4%			**At least 60 days follow-up:** Loss of taste or smell: 9.8% Outpatients. Loss of taste or smell: 15.9%	**30 day follow-up:** Muscle aches: 117 (50.6%)		**At least 60 days follow-up:** Rash: <1%

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	19 infection: vigorous activities such as running, lifting heavy objects, and participating in strenuous sports; moderate activities, such as moving a table, pushing a vacuum cleaner, bowling, or playing golf; climbing one flight of stairs; walking one block; lifting or carrying groceries; bathing or dressing yourself. Functional limitation over the											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	past 4 weeks was assessed using this item during each survey. Perceived cognitive deficits were evaluated with three questions modified from the Perceived Deficits Questionnaire that ask whether patients in the last 4 weeks had trouble getting things organised, had trouble concentrating on things, or forgetting what the patient talked about after a telephone conversation.											

Author	Assessment Mode	New onset conditions	General Symptoms	Cardiovascular Symptoms	Neurologic Symptoms	Respiratory Symptoms	Autonomic Nervous System Symptoms	Psychological/Psychiatric Symptoms	Ear, Nose and Throat Symptoms	Musculoskeletal Symptoms	Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Dermatologic Symptoms
	Lastly, patients were asked about the following symptoms over the past 4 weeks: fever, chills or night sweats; loss of smell or taste; fatigue; shortness of breath; chest pain; numbness or tingling; nausea, vomiting, or diarrhoea; muscle.											

Table 3. Quality of Life (QoL) and physical movement and or functioning outcome in those with a history of severe COVID-19 illness.

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life outcome(s)
Asadi-Pooya et al.[118] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) n = 4,681 Assessment mode: Questionnaire	**How would you rate the following items over the past week compared with that before your COVID-19?** **All** participants rated the following items: **Ability to do routine and normal tasks (n %)** - Much worse: 205 (4.4%) - Somewhat worse: 758 (16.3%) - The same as before: 3619 (77.9%) - Somewhat better: 57 (1.2%) - Much better: 8 (0.2%) **Ability to concentrate and think (n %)** - Much worse: 117 (2.5%) - Somewhat worse: 634 (13.6%) - The same as before: 3869 (83.3%) - Somewhat better: 22 (0.5%) - Much better: 4 (0.1%) **Ability to study (n %)** - Much worse: 90 (1.9%) - Somewhat worse: 427 (9.2%) - The same as before: 4097 (88.2%) - Somewhat better: 30 (0.6%) - Much better: 3 (0.1%) **Overall QOL (n %)** - Much worse: 168 (3.6%) - Somewhat worse: 634 (13.6%) - The same as before: 3781 (81.4%) - Somewhat better: 54 (1.2%) - Much better: 9 (0.2%) **Hope for the future (n %)** - Much worse: 176 (3.8%) - Somewhat worse: 480 (10.3%) - The same as before: 3886 (83.7%) - Somewhat better: 75 (1.6%) - Much better: 25 (0.5%)

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life outcome(s)
	In LC participants (n %) (compared to non LC participants): - Ability to do routine and normal tasks: 904 (31%), P:0.0001 - Ability to concentrate and think: 701 (24%), P:0.0001 - Ability to study: 477 (16%), P:0.0001 - Overall QOL: 765 (26%), P:0.0001 - Hope for the future: 611 (21%), P:0.0001
Barreto et al.[37] Population: LC cases at a public health outpatient clinic n = 1,164 Population further split into outpatient, hospitalised non ICU and hospitalised ICU Follow-up time: Median of 2.3 months	**Europol results (n = 929/1164) (The influence of long COVID on patients' quality of life)** - 826/929 (88.9%) reported some degree of alteration - 98/929 (8.4%) with inabilities or extreme values in at least one domain of the EQ-5D-5L. - 207/924 (22.4%) presented severe or extreme anxiety - 135/924 (17.6%) severe or extreme pain - The median EuroQoL Global Score was 70 (IQR 50 – 80) **Descriptive EuroQol results separated by sex and disease severity at the acute phase (n %)** **Mild (n %)** **Male (N=75)** - EuroQoL Global Score (mean ± SD) : 65.0 (±18.7) - Anxiety (n=74) No anxiety/depression: 27 (36.5) Slight anxiety/depression: 20 (27) Moderate anxiety/depression: 17 (23.0) Severe anxiety/depression: 9 (12.2) Extreme anxiety/depression: 1 (1.4) - Mobility (n=75) No problems with walking around: 63 (84.0) Slight problems with walking around: 10 (13.3) Moderate problems with walking around: 1 (1.3) Severe problems with walking around: 1 (1.3) Unable to walk around: 0 (0.0) - Pain/Discomfort (n=74) No pain/discomfort: 31 (41.9) Slight pain/discomfort: 21 (28.4) Moderate pain/discomfort: 16 (21.6) Severe pain/discomfort: 6 (8.1) Extreme pain/discomfort: (0.0) - Self Care (n=75) No problems with washing or dressing: 70 (93.3) Slight problems with washing or dressing: 2 (2.7) Moderate problems with washing or dressing: 2 (2.7)

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life outcome(s)
	Severe problems with washing or dressing: 1 (1.3) Unable to wash or dress: 0 (0.0) - Usual Activities (n=75) No problems with usual activities: 42 (56.0) Slight problems with usual activities: 13 (17.3) Moderate problems with usual activities: 15 (20.0) Severe problems with usual activities: 5 (6.7) Unable to do usual activities: 0 (0.0) **Female (N=224) (n %)** - EuroQoL Global Score (mean ± SD): 62.0 (±18.1) - Anxiety (n=223) No anxiety/depression: 43 (19.3) Slight anxiety/depression: 49 (22) Moderate anxiety/depression: 73 (32.7) Severe anxiety/depression: 42 (18.8) Extreme anxiety/depression: 16 (7.2) - Mobility (n=224) No problems with walking around: 161 (71.9) Slight problems with walking around: 29 (12.9) Moderate problems with walking around: 26 (11.6) Severe problems with walking around: 5 (2.2) Unable to walk around: 3 (1.3) - Pain/Discomfort (n=224) No pain/discomfort: 43 (19.2) Slight pain/discomfort: 52 (23.2) Moderate pain/discomfort: 91 (40.6) Severe pain/discomfort: 32 (14.3) Extreme pain/discomfort: 6 (2.7) - Self Care (n=224) No problems with washing or dressing: 182 (81.3) Slight problems with washing or dressing: 20 (8.9) Moderate problems with washing or dressing: 14 (6.3) Severe problems with washing or dressing: 5 (2.2) Unable to wash or dress: 3 (1.3) - Usual Activities (n=223) No problems with usual activities: 96 (43.0) Slight problems with usual activities: 49 (22.0) Moderate problems with usual activities: 59 (26.5) Severe problems with usual activities: 10 (4.5)

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life outcome(s)
	Unable to do usual activities: 9 (4.0) **Moderate (n %)** **Male (n=123)** - EuroQoL Global Score (mean ± SD) : 71.5 (±18.9) - Anxiety (n=123) No anxiety/depression: 53 (43.1) Slight anxiety/depression: 23 (18.7) Moderate anxiety/depression: 28 (22.8) Severe anxiety/depression: 16 (13.0) Extreme anxiety/depression: 3 (2.4) - Mobility (n=123) No problems with walking around: 95 (77.2) Slight problems with walking around: 9 (7.3) Moderate problems with walking around: 11 (8.9) Severe problems with walking around: 5 (4.1) Unable to walk around: 3 (2.4) - Pain/Discomfort (n=123) No pain/discomfort: 59 (48.0) Slight pain/discomfort: 33 (26.8) Moderate pain/discomfort: 24 (19.5) Severe pain/discomfort: 7 (5.7) Extreme pain/discomfort: (0.0) - Self Care (n =122) No problems with washing or dressing: 107 (87.7) Slight problems with washing or dressing: 7 (5.7) Moderate problems with washing or dressing: 4 (3.3) Severe problems with washing or dressing: 1 (0.8) Unable to wash or dress: 3 (2.5) - Usual Activities (n=123) No problems with usual activities: 71 (57.7) Slight problems with usual activities: 21 (17.1) Moderate problems with usual activities: 18 (14.6) Severe problems with usual activities: 8 (6.5) Unable to do usual activities: 5 (4.1) **Female (n=139) (n %)** - EuroQoL Global Score (mean ± SD) : 64.8 (±20.2) - Anxiety (n=138) No anxiety/depression: 39 (28.3)

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life outcome(s)
	Slight anxiety/depression: 32 (23.2) Moderate anxiety/depression: 38 (27.5) Severe anxiety/depression: 21 (15.2) Extreme anxiety/depression: 8 (5.8) - Mobility (n=139) No problems with walking around: 84 (60.4) Slight problems with walking around: 24 (17.3) Moderate problems with walking around: 20 (14.4) Severe problems with walking around: 11 (7.9) Unable to walk around: 0 (0.0) - Pain/Discomfort (n=139) No pain/discomfort: 35 (25.2) Slight pain/discomfort: 32 (23) Moderate pain/discomfort: 43 (30.9) Severe pain/discomfort: 26 (18.7) Extreme pain/discomfort: 3 (2.2) - Self Care (n=139) No problems with washing or dressing: 107 (77.0) Slight problems with washing or dressing: 13 (9.4) Moderate problems with washing or dressing: 11 (7.9) Severe problems with washing or dressing: 6 (4.3) Unable to wash or dress: 2 (1.4) - Usual Activities (n=138) No problems with usual activities: 47 (34.1) Slight problems with usual activities: 38 (27.5) Moderate problems with usual activities: 38 (27.5) Severe problems with usual activities: 14 (10.1) Unable to do usual activities: 1 (0.7) **Severe (n %)** **Male (N=202)** - EuroQoL Global Score (mean ± SD) : 68.9 (±19.5) - Anxiety N=200 No anxiety/depression: 67 (33.5) Slight anxiety/depression: 46 (23.0) Moderate anxiety/depression: 50 (25.0) Severe anxiety/depression: 28 (14.0) Extreme anxiety/depression: 9 (4.5) - Mobility N=202 No problems with walking around: 125 (61.9)

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life outcome(s)
	Slight problems with walking around: 33 (16.3) Moderate problems with walking around: 25 (12.4) Severe problems with walking around: 11 (5.4) Unable to walk around: 8 (4.0) - Pain/Discomfort N=198 No pain/discomfort: 89 (44.9) Slight pain/discomfort: 48 (24.2) Moderate pain/discomfort: 32 (16.2) Severe pain/discomfort: 22 (11.1) Extreme pain/discomfort: 7 (3.5) - Self Care N=202 No problems with washing or dressing: 160 (79.2) Slight problems with washing or dressing: 13 (6.4) Moderate problems with washing or dressing: 14 (6.9) Severe problems with washing or dressing: 8 (4.0) Unable to wash or dress: 7 (3.5) - Usual Activities N=201 No problems with usual activities: 99 (49.3) Slight problems with usual activities: 37 (18.4) Moderate problems with usual activities: 39 (19.4) Severe problems with usual activities: 12 (6.0) Unable to do usual activities: 14 (7.0) **Female (N=166) (n %)** - EuroQoL Global Score (mean ± SD) : 68.2 (±18.9) - Anxiety N=166 No anxiety/depression: 33 (19.9) Slight anxiety/depression: 43 (25.9) Moderate anxiety/depression: 36 (21.7) Severe anxiety/depression: 37 (22.3) Extreme anxiety/depression: 17 (10.2) - Mobility N=166 No problems with walking around: 90 (54.2) Slight problems with walking around: 31 (18.7) Moderate problems with walking around: 32 (19.3) Severe problems with walking around:10 (6) Unable to walk around: 3 (1.8) - Pain/Discomfort N=166 No pain/discomfort: 49 (29.5) Slight pain/discomfort: 42 (25.3)

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life outcome(s)
	Moderate pain/discomfort: 49 (29.5) Severe pain/discomfort: 23 (13.9) Extreme pain/discomfort: 3 (1.8) - Self Care N=166 No problems with washing or dressing: 120 (72.3) Slight problems with washing or dressing: 19 (11.4) Moderate problems with washing or dressing: 19 (11.4) Severe problems with washing or dressing: 5 (3.0) Unable to wash or dress: 3 (1.8) - Usual Activities N=166 No problems with usual activities: 61 (36.7) Slight problems with usual activities: 41 (24.7) Moderate problems with usual activities: 33 (19.9) Severe problems with usual activities: 18 (10.8) Unable to do usual activities:13 (7.8)
Battistella et al.[38] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) n = 801 Assessment mode: EQ-5D-5L, functional independence measure Average Follow-up time: 6.56 months	70.86% (567 of 800) reported limited daily activities, which were severe in 5.62% (45 of 800). **Stratified to three subgroups classified according to the WHO definitions of illness severity for COVID-19:** All participants (n=801) No oxygen support (n=82) Oxygen support (n=386) Intubation (n=333) EQ-5D-5L (daily routine):; slight; moderate; severe; and extreme problems (Level 5) **1 (daily routine):** 499 (62.38%); 57 (70.37%); 252 (65.28%); 190 (57.06%) **2 (slight):** 127 (15.88%) 8 (9.88%, n=81) 50 (12.95%, n=386) 69 (20.72%, n=333) **3 (moderate):** 104 (13.00%, n=800) 10 (12.35%, n=81) 49 (12.69%, n=386) 45 (13.51%, n=333) **4 (severe):** 44 (5.50%, n=800) 4 (4.94%, n=81) 22 (5.70%, n=386) 18 (5.41%, n=333) **5 (extreme problems):** 26 (3.25%, n=800) 2 (2.47%, n=81) 13 (3.37%, n=386) 11 (3.30%, n=333) **Functional Independence Measure (FIM)** Possible scores range from 18 to 126, with higher scores indicating more independence All participants (n=801) No oxygen support (n=82) Oxygen support (n=386) Intubation (n=333) 18 2 (0.27%, n=735) 1 (1.32%, n=76) 0 (0.00%, n=359) 1 (0.33%, n=300) 19–60 11 (1.50%, n=735) 0 (0.00%, n=76) 7 (1.95%, n=359) 4 (1.33%, n=300) 61–103 86 (11.70%, n=735) 9 (11.84%, n=76) 30 (8.36%, n=359) 47 (15.67%, n=300) 104–126 636 (86.53%, n=735) 66 (86.84%, n=76) 322 (89.69%, n=359) 248 (82.67%, n=300) **Follow up physical activity levels:** All participants (n=801) No oxygen support (n=82) Oxygen support (n=386) Intubation (n=333) EQ-5D-5L (mobility): **- Level 1 (no problems):** 448 (56.00%, n=800) 56 (69.14%, n=81) 221 (57.25%, n=386) 171 (51.35%, n=333) **- Level 2 (slight):** 150 (18.75%, n=800) 10 (12.35%, n=81) 67 (17.36%, n=386) 73 (21.92%, n=333)

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life outcome(s)
	- Level 3 (moderate): 126 (15.75%, n=800) 11 (13.58%, n=81) 60 (15.54%, n=386) 55 (16.52%, n=333) **- Level 4 (severe):** 62 (7.75%, n=800) 3 (3.70%, n=81) 31 (8.03%, n=386) 28 (8.41%, n=333) **- Level 5 (extreme problems):** 14 (1.75%, n=800) 1 (1.23%, n=81) 7 (1.81%, n=386) 6 (1.80%, n=333)
Damiano et al.[39] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) n=701 Assessment mode: Interviews (in person)	**6 to 11 months after hospitalisation:** - 38.3% of participants declared being sedentary. - 3.9% of participants perceived themselves as 'very active'.
De Oliveira et al.[40] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) n = 439 Assessment mode: EQ-5D-3L and EQ-VAS Follow-up period: 130 days after four weeks of symptom onset	**Pre-COVID-19 physical activity levels(response to EuroQol group association five domain three level questionnaire and visual analogue scale)** - **Health today, (N=427)** Worse than before COVID-19: Overall: 179 (42.0), No long COVID: 0, Long COVID: 179 (50.1) Same as before COVID-19: Overall: 194 (45.5), No long COVID: 56 (80.0) Long COVID: 138 (38.7) Better than before COVID-19: Overall: 54 (12.4), No long COVID: 14 (20.0), Long COVID: 40 (11.2) <u>EuroQol-5D-3L</u> **- Mobility (n = 434):** I have no mobility issues: Overall: 308 (70.9), No long COVID: 64 (91.4), Long COVID: 244 (67.0) I have some problems walking: Overall: 124 (28.6), No long COVID: 6 (8.6), Long COVID: 118 (32.4) I am limited to staying in bed: Overall: 2 (0.5), No long COVID: 0 (0), Long COVID: 2 (0.5) **- Self-care (n = 437):** I have no problems with my personal care: Overall: 408 (93.4), No long COVID: 68 (97.1), Long COVID: 340 (92.6) I have some problems washing or dressing: Overall: 27 (6.2), No long COVID: 2 (2.9), Long COVID: 25 (6.8) I am unable to wash or dress myself: Overall: 2 (0.5), No long COVID: 0 (0), Long COVID: 2 (0.5) **- Usual activities (n = 438):** I have no problems performing my usual activities: Overall: 294 (67.1), No long COVID: 69 (98.6), Long COVID: 225 (61.1) I have some problems performing my usual activities: Overall: 141 (32.2), No long COVID: 1 (1.4), Long COVID: 140 (38.0) I am unable to perform my usual activities: Overall: 3 (0.7), No long COVID: 0 (0), Long COVID: 3 (0.8) **- Pain/discomfort (n = 432):** I have no pain or discomfort: Overall: 231 (53.5), No long COVID: 67 (95.7), Long COVID: 164 (45.3) I have moderate pain or discomfort: Overall: 196 (45.4), No long COVID: 3 (4.3), Long COVID: 193 (53.3) I have extreme pain or discomfort: Overall: 5 (1.2), No long COVID: 0 (0), Long COVID: 5 (1.4)

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life outcome(s)
	- Depression and anxiety (n = 428): I am not anxious or depressed: Overall: 215 (50.2), No long COVID: 53 (79.1), Long COVID: 162 (44.9) I am moderately anxious or depressed: Overall: 181 (42.0), No long COVID: 14 (20.9), Long COVID: 167 (46.2) I am extremely anxious or depressed: Overall: 32 (7.5), No long COVID: 0 (0), Long COVID: 32 (8.9) - EQ-VAS (0-100), median (IQR): Overall: 80 (70-100), No Long COVID: 100 (90-100), Long COVID: 80 (70-90)
Evans et al.[45] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) n = 924 Assessment mode: EQ-5D, WG-SS-SCo, SPPB, ISWT	**Pre-COVID Physical activity level:** Recovery Status (paired data (N = 590)) Participant perceived recovery status 5 month answer, 1 year answer (N %) - No, No: 232 (39.3%) - Yes, Yes: 107 (18.1%) - Not sure, Not sure: 47 (8.0%) - No, Not sure: 64 (10.8%) - No, Yes: 30 (5.1%) - Not sure, No: 35 (5.9%) - Not sure, Yes: 31 (5.3%) - Yes, No: 17 (2.9%) - Yes, Not sure: 27 (4.6%) **5-month follow up** HRQoL and disability - EQ5DL utility index (median IQR), Total N 1683: Recovered 0.88 (0.75 -1.00) Not sure 0.77 (0.65 -0.88) Not recovered 0.69 (0.52 -0.80) - EQ5D-5L VAS (median IQR), Total N 1678: Recovered 85.0 (72.2 -91.2) Not sure 75.0 (60.0 -85.0) Not recovered 70.0 (50.0 -80.0) - WG-SS-SCo (median IQR), Total N 1861: Recovered 0.0 (0.0 -2.0) Not sure 2.0 (0.5 -3.0) Not recovered 3.0 (1.0 -8.0) **1-year follow up** HRQoL and disability - EQ5DL utility index (median IQR), Total N 706: Recovered 0.88 (0.77 -1.00) Not sure 0.75 (0.66 -0.88) Not recovered 0.66 (0.43 -0.77) - EQ5D-5L VAS (median IQR),Total N 699: Recovered 85.0 (70.0 -90.0) Not sure 78.5 (68.5 -89.5) Not recovered 70.0 (50.0 -80.0) - WG-SS-SCo (median IQR), Total N 760: Recovered 0.0 (0.0 -2.0) Not sure 2.0 (1.0 -3.0) Not recovered 3.0 (2.0 -8.0) **Follow up physical activity level:** **5-month follow up** Physical performance - SPPB total score (0-12) (mean SD), Total N 1815 (92.4): Recovered 10.3 (2.2) Not sure 10.1 (2.2) Not recovered 9.4 (2.5) - SPPB (mobility disability ≤10 Total N 1815 (92.4): Recovered 181 (38.9) Not sure 166 (46.0) Not recovered 582 (58.8) - ISWT, m (mean SD), Total N 1465 (74.6): Recovered 487.6 (274.7) Not sure 431.4 (242.3) Not recovered 384.6 (249.4) - ISWT % predicted (mean SD), Total N 968 (49.3): Recovered 63.5 (30.7) Not sure 57.8 (28.1) Not recovered 52.5 (28.7)

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life outcome(s)
	1-year follow up Physical performance - SPPB total score (0-12) Total N 746 (92.8): Recovered 10.5 (1.9) Not sure 10.0 (2.4) Not recovered 9.5 (2.4) - SPPB (mobility disability ≤10 Total N 746 (92.8): Recovered 81 (36.8) Not sure 75 (45.5) Not recovered 205 (56.8) - ISWT, m Total N 549 (68.3): Recovered 528.3 (271.0) Not sure 458.2 (250.2) Not recovered 408.6 (249.2) - ISWT % predicted Total N 452 (56.2): Recovered 67.5 (27.3) Not sure 60.9 (28.2) Not recovered 55.5 (28.9)
Fernández-de-las-Peñas et al.[26] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) n = 1,142 Assessment mode: Telephone interview Mean follow up 7 months after hospital discharge	- At least one functional limitation with daily living activities: 508 (55%) - Limitations with previous occupational activities: 258 (22.5%) - Limitations with social/leisure activities: 369 (32%) - Limitations with instrumental activities: 309 (27%) - Limitations with basic activities of daily living: 217 (19%) **Limitation in occupational activities (n = 258/1,142) (n %)** - No (n = 884) Women: 397 (73.5) Men: 487 (81.5) - Mild (n = 134) Women: 68 (12.5) Men: 66 (11) - Moderate (n = 68) Women: 42 (8) Men: 26 (4) - Severe (n = 56) Women: 34 (6) Men: 22 (3.5) **Limitation in leisure/social activities (n = 369/1,142) (n %)** - No (n = 773) Women: 331 (61.5) Men: 442 (74) - Mild (n = 223) Women: 117 (21.5) Men: 106 (17.5) - Moderate (n = 106) Women: 66 (12) Men: 40 (6.5) - Severe (n = 40) Women: 27 (5) Men: 13 (2) **Limitation in basic activities of daily life (n = 217/1,142) (n %)** - No (n = 925) Women: 424 (78.5) Men: 501 (83.5) - Mild (n = 132) Women: 64 (12) Men: 68 (11) - Moderate (n = 52) Women: 33 (6) Men: 19 (3) - Severe (n = 33) Women: 20 (3.5) Men: 13 (2.5) **Limitation in instrumental activities of daily life (n = 309/1,142) (n %)** - No (n = 833) Women: 356 (66) Men: 477 (79.5) - Mild (n = 181) Women: 101 (18.5) Men: 80 (13) - Moderate (n = 90) Women: 61 (11.5) Men: 29 (5) - Severe (n = 38) Women: 23 (4) Men: 15 (2.5)
Fernández-de-las-Peñas et al.[24] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge)	**Follow up physical activity levels: (Mean follow up 8.4 months after hospital discharge)** - Dyspnea at rest: Total: 459 (23.3%); Female: 257 (28.1%); Male: 202 (19.15%) - Dyspnea at exertion: Total: 1054 (53.5%); Female: 548 (59.9%); Male: 506 (48.0%)

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life outcome(s)
n = 1,969 Assessment mode: Telephone interview	
Ferreira et al.[41] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) n = 749 Assessment mode: Questionnaire (in-person), physical examination, selected diagnostic tests, and blood samples Follow-up median (days) - 200	- Post COVID functionality, points (0-4), (abnormal if ≥2): All (n=749): 1 (0 - 2); Percent abnormal: 32% - Quality of Life, VAS (0-100) (Median IQR): 80 (60-90)
Frontera et al.[117] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) 6 month follow-up n=382 12 month follow up n=242 6 and 12 month follow up n=174 Assessment mode: Telephone interview, rankin scale, Barthel index, t-MoCA, NeuroQOL	**Modified Rankin Scale, (poor = 4–6)** 6 Months: N = 381 Mean (SD): 3 (2), N (%) abnormal or poor, 189/381 (50%) 12 Months: N = 236, Mean (SD): 2 (2), N (%) abnormal or poor, 79/236 (34%) **Barthel index, (abnormal <100)** 6 Months: N = 304, Mean (SD): 85.7 (25), N (%) abnormal or poor: 134/304 (44%) 12 months: N=236, Mean (SD): 87.2 (24), N (%) abnormal or poor: 86/236 (36%) **T-MoCA, (abnormal ≤18)** 6 months: N=215, Mean (SD): 17.0 (3.5), N (%) abnormal or poor: 106/215 (49%) 12 months: N=170, Mean (SD) 17.5 (3.8), N (%) abnormal or poor: 69/170 (41%) **NeuroQoL anxiety, (abnormal T-score ≥ 60)** 6 months: N=280, Mean (SD): 48.4 (9), N (%) abnormal or poor: 21/280 (8%) 12 months: N=225, Mean (SD) 46.8 (9), N (%) abnormal or poor: 16/225 (7%) **NeuroQoL depression, (abnormal T-score ≥ 60)** 6 months: N=279, Mean (SD): 44.6 (8), N (%) abnormal or poor: 8/279 (3%) 12 months: N=225, Mean (SD) 44.3 (8), N (%) abnormal or poor: 9/225 (4%)
Heightman et al.[47] Those with previous COVID-19 infection assessed at a post-COVID clinic Population is further split into non-hospitalised, hospitalised and post emergency department (ED)	**Functional status, % best health, median (IQR), (n = 1,325)** **Full sample (n=1325)** - Functional status: median 70 (55-85) **Hospitalised (n=547)** - Functional status: median 80 (65-95) **Non-hospitalised (n=566)** - Functional status: median 60 (50-75)

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life outcome(s)
Total sample: n = 1,325; non-hospitalised: n = 566; hospitalised: n = 547; post ED: n = 212 Follow up for Hospitalised patients median days: 69 (51-111) Assessment mode: Health related QOL (EQVAS)	**Emergency Dept (n=212)** - Functional status: median 75 (60-90) **Return to work calculated from S-table data** **Full sample: n=1325** Employed: 1028/1325 (77.6%) Unable to return to employment: 303/1028 (29.5%) **Hospitalised: n=547** Employed: 344/547 (62.9%) Unable to return to employment: 118/344 (34.3%) **Non-hospitalised: n=566** Employed: 506/566 (89.4%) Unable to return to employment: 141/506 (27.9%) **Emergency Dept: n=212** Employed: 178/212 (84%) Unable to return to employment: 44/178 (24.7%)
Huang et al.[52] Population: Cohort group: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) Cohort group: n = 1,192 patients completed all three 6-, 12- and 24-month follow-ups Control group: community dwelling adults without previous COVID-19 infection Control group: n = 1,127 Matched cohort group: sub-group of COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) Assessment mode: EQ-5D-5L	**Full sample (n=1192)** **EQ-5D-5L questionnaire at 6, 12 and 24 month follow up** - Mobility - problems with walking around: 68/1109 (6%); 106/1187 (9%); 42/1191 (4%) -Personal care - problems with washing or dishing: 8/1109 (1%); 17/1187 (1%); 14/1191 (1%) -Usual activity - problems with usual activity: 16/1100 (1%); 14/1187 (1%); 35/1191 (3%) -Pain or discomfort: 300/1104 (27%); 348 (1187) (29%); 284/1191 (24%) -Anxiety or depression 256/1105 (23%); 312/1187 (26%); 143/1191 (12%) -Utility index score: 1 (0.9 – 1); 1 (0.9 – 1); 1 (0.9 – 1) -**Quality of life 80 (75 to 90) 80 (70 to 90);** 80 (70 to 90) Distance walked in 6 mins (m): 495.0 (450.0–540.0); 495.0 (445.0–545.0); 512.0 (458.0– 563.0) Percentage of predicted value: 88.1 (79.7–96.2); 90.2 (81.6–98.8); 94.0 (84.7–104.1) Less than LLN: 156/1105 (14%); 132/1167 (11%); 89/1065 (8%) **Work Status at 12 month and 24-month follow up** -Returned to original work: 401/455 (88%) 438/494 (89%) -Returned to pre-COVID-19 level of work: 603/401 (76%) 383/438 (87%) -Not returned to pre-COVID-19 level of work: 95/401 (24%) 55/438 (13%) Not returned to original work: 54/455 (12%) 56/494 (11%) -Due to decreased physical function: 18/54 (33%) 21/56 (38%) -Unwilling to return to original work: 10/54 (19%) 10/56 (18%)

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life outcome(s)
	-Unemployment: 12/54 (22%) 12/54 (25%) -Other: 14/54 (20%); 11/56 (20%) **Scale 3: not requiring supplemental oxygen (n=295):** **EQ-5D-5L questionnaire at 24 month follow up** Mobility - problems with walking around: 10 (3%) Personal care - problems with washing or dishing: 4 (1%) Usual activity - problems with usual activity: 8 (3%) Pain or discomfort: 73 (25%) Anxiety or depression: 34 (12%) Utility index score: 1 (0.9 – 1) **Quality of life** 80 (70 to 90) **Work Status at 24-month follow up** Returned to original work: 112/124 (90%) -Returned to pre-COVID-19 level of work: 98/112 (88%) -Not returned to pre-COVID-19 level of work: 14/112 (13%) Not returned to original work: 12/124 (13%) -Due to decreased physical function: 5/12 (42%) -Unwilling to return to original work: 3/12 (25%) -Unemployment: 3/12 (25%) -Other: 1/12 (8%) **Scale 4: requiring supplemental oxygen (n=806)** **EQ-5D-5L questionnaire at 24 month follow up** Mobility - problems with walking around: 27/805 (3%) Personal care - problems with washing or dishing: 8/805 (1%) Usual activity - problems with usual activity: 20/805 (2%) Pain or discomfort: 189/805 (23%) Anxiety or depression: 98/805 (12%) Utility index score: 1 (0.9 – 1) **Quality of life** 80 (70 to 90) **Work Status at 24-month follow up** Returned to original work: 282/321 (88%) -Returned to pre-COVID-19 level of work: 248/282 (88%) -Not returned to pre-COVID-19 level of work: 34/282 (12%) Not returned to original work: 39/321 (12%) -Due to decreased physical function: 14/39 (36%) -Unwilling to return to original work: 7/39 (18%)

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life outcome(s)
	-Unemployment: 10/39 (26%) - Other: 8/39 (21%) **Scale 5–6: requiring HFNC, NIV, or IMV (n=91)** **EQ-5D-5L questionnaire at 24 month follow up** Mobility - problems with walking around: 5 (5%) Personal care - problems with washing or dishing: 2 (2%) Usual activity - problems with usual activity: 7 (8%) Pain or discomfort: 22 (24%) Anxiety or depression: 11 (12%) Utility index score: 1 (0.9 – 1) **Quality of life** EQ-VAS was used to assess quality of life, ranging from 0 (worst imaginable health) to 100 (best imaginable health). EQ-VAS score: COVID-19 survivors at 2-year follow-up visit (n=1127): 80 (70 to 90), Matched non-COVID-19 controls (n=1127): 85.0 (80.0–90.0), P value: <0.0001 Work Status at 24-month follow up **- Returned to original work:** 44/49 (90%) Returned to pre-COVID-19 level of work: 37/44 (84%) Not returned to pre-COVID-19 level of work: 7/44 (16%) **- Not returned to original work:** 5/49 (10%) Due to decreased physical function: 2/5 (40%) Unwilling to return to original work: 0/5 (0%) Unemployment: 1/5 (20%) Other: 2/5 (40%) **Matched Non-COVID-19 participants (n=1127)** **EQ-5D-5L questionnaire** Mobility: Problems with walking around: 41 (4%) Personal care: Problems with washing or dishing: 4 (<1%) Usual activity: Problems with usual activity: 5 (<1%) Pain or discomfort: 57 (5%) Anxiety or depression: 61 (5%) Quality of life: 85.0 (80.0-90.0) **Matched COVID-19 patients at 24-months (n=1127)** **EQ-5D-5L questionnaire** Mobility: Problems with walking around: 34 (3%) Personal care: Problems with washing or dishing: 12 (1%)

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life outcome(s)
	Usual activity: Problems with usual activity: 27 (2%) Pain or discomfort: 254 (23%) Anxiety or depression: 131 (12%) Quality of life: 80.0 (70.0-90.0) **Follow up physical activity levels:** **Full sample at 6, 12 and 24 month follow up (n=1192)** Distance walked in 6 mins (m): 495.0 (450.0–540.0); 495.0 (445.0–545.0); 512.0 (458.0– 563.0) - Percentage of predicted value: 88.1 (79.7–96.2); 90.2 (81.6–98.8); 94.0 (84.7–104.1) - Less than lower limit of normal range (LLN)*: 156/1105 (14%); 132/1167 (11%); 89/1065 (8%) **Scale 3: not requiring supplemental oxygen 24 month follow up (n=295):** Distance walked in 6 min, m: 510 (455 - 564) - Percentage of predicted value: 93.8 (85 – 103.5) - Less than lower limit of the normal range: 17/254 (7%) **Scale 4: requiring supplemental oxygen 24 month follow up (n=806)** Distance walked in 6 min, m: 510 (457 - 555) - Percentage of predicted value: 94.1 (84.6 - 104) - Less than lower limit of the normal range: 65/726 (9%) **Scale 5–6: requiring HFNC, NIV, or IMV 24 month follow up (n=91)** Distance walked in 6 min, m: 530 (480 - 600) - Percentage of predicted value: 95 (84.5 – 105.9) - Less than lower limit of the normal range: 7/85 (8%) * The LLN was calculated by subtracting 153m from the predicted value for men or by subtracting 139m for women.
Ozcan et al.[119] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) n = 406 Assessment mode: Modified British Medical Research Council dyspnea scale (mMRC)	**Modified British Medical Research Council dyspnea scale (mMRC) scale (n = 406)** - During the first 3 months (n %): Grade 0 symptoms: 2 (0.5%) Grade 1 symptoms: 252 (62%) Grade 2 symptoms: 136 (33.5%) Grade 3 symptoms: 16 (3.9%) - At the 6-month follow-up visit (n %): Grade 0 symptoms: 166 (41.7%) Grade 1 symptoms: 248 (62.3%) Grade 2 symptoms: 34 (8.5%)

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life outcome(s)
	Grade 3 symptoms: 0 (0%) The mMRC dyspnea scale is a 5-category, self-rating tool that characterizes the level of dyspnea according to physical activity, with higher scores indicating increased dyspnea. More specifically, it measures the degree of disability that breathlessness poses in day-to-day activities on a scale from 0 to 4: 0: no breathlessness, except with strenuous exercise 1: shortness of breath when hurrying on a level surface or walking up a slight inclination 2: walks slower than individuals of the same age on level surface due to breathlessness or needs to stop to catch breath when walking at their own pace on a level surface 3: stops for breath after walking approximately 100 m or after few minutes on a level surface 4: too breathless to leave the house, or breathless when dressing or undressing.
Rivera – Izquirdo et al.[22] Population: Cohort group: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge), Control group: Patients hospitalized for other reasons (non-COVID-19) Cohort group: n = 453, Control group: n = 453 Assessment mode: Telephone interview and medical record data extraction Follow-up time: 12 months post-hospital discharge	**Dependency in activities of daily living (patients requiring help) (n %):** - Cohort group: 68/453 (15.0) - Control group: 59/453 (13.0) p=0.188
Yoo at al.[74] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) and those with previous COVID-19 diagnosis referred by primary care providers Population is further split into hospitalised (non-ICU), hospitalised (ICU) and outpatient n = 1,038	<u>Pre-COVID physical activity</u> **Full cohort (n = 1038)** **- Baseline functional status (n %):** Vigorous activities: 236 (22.7) Moderate activities: 506 (48.7) Climb 1 flight of stairs: 68 (6.6) Walk 1 block: 149 (14.4) Carry groceries: 6 (0.6) Bathe or dress: 44 (4.2) Missing: 29 (2.8)

Author, population, sample size (n) and assessment mode	Quality of life outcome(s)
Assessment mode: Telephone questionnaire	**Outpatient (n = 238)** **- Baseline functional status (n %):** Vigorous activities: 61 (25.6) Moderate activities: 137 (57.6) Climb 1 flight of stairs: 8 (3.4) Walk 1 block: 20 (8.4) Carry groceries: 0 Bathe or dress: 8 (3.4) Missing: 4 (1.7) **Inpatient (non-ICU) (n = 648)** **- Baseline functional status (n %):** Vigorous activities: 140 (21.6) Moderate activities: 303 (46.8) Climb 1 flight of stairs: 48 (7.4) Walk 1 block: 102 (15.7) Carry groceries: 6 (0.9) Bathe or dress: 29 (4.5) Missing: 20 (3.1) **Inpatient ICU (n = 152)** **- Baseline functional status (n %):** Vigorous activities: 35 (23.0) Moderate activities: 66 (43.4) Climb 1 flight of stairs: 12 (7.9) Walk 1 block: 27 (17.8) Carry groceries: 0 Bathe or dress: 7 (4.6) Missing: 5 (3.3)

Table 4. Summary of association analysis extracted from primary research studies focusing on those with a history of severe COVID-19 illness.

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
Asadi-Pooya et al.[118] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) n = 4,681	**Analysis:** Risk of developing long COVID symptoms. **Method:** Multivariate logistic regression. **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 1.268; 95% CI: 1.122 - 1.432; p = 0.0001 **- Respiratory problems at COVID-19 onset:** Not present: 1 (Reference) Present: OR: 1.425; 95% CI: 1.177 - 1.724; p = 0.0001 **- LOS (hospital), days:** OR: 0.953; 95% CI: 0.941 - 0.965; p = 0.0001 **Full OR results not provided for the following non-significant variables:** - Age - Neurological problems at COVID-19 onset - Gastrointestinal problems at COVID-19 onset - Pre-existing chronic medical problems - ICU admission
Barreto et al.[37] Population: LC cases at a public health outpatient clinic n = 1,164 Population further split into outpatient, hospitalised non ICU and hospitalised ICU	**Analysis:** Association between clinical and demographic characteristics and each domain of EuroQoL. **Method:** Ordinal logistic regression. <u>Mobility</u> **- Fatigue:** OR: 2.23; 95% CI: 1.60 to 3.14; p <0.001 **- Chest pain:** OR:1.28; 95% CI: 0.95 to 1.73; p = 0.10 **- Dyspnoea:** OR:1.32; 95% CI: 0.96 to 1.82; p = 0.090 **- Severe Acute illness:** OR:2.23; 95% CI: 1.57 to 3.21; p <0.001 **- Moderate Acute illness:** OR:1.44; 95% CI: 0.98 to 2.13; p = 0.064 **- BMI (kg/m^2):** OR:1.00; 95% CI: 0.97 to 1.03; p >0.99 **- Sex (female):** OR:1.47; 95% CI: 1.09 to 2.00; p = 0.011 **- Age, years:** OR:1.04; 95% CI: 1.03 to 1.05; p <0.001 **- Any comorbidity:** OR:1.02; 95% CI: 0.70 to 1.50; p = 0.90 <u>Self-care</u> **- Fatigue:** OR:2.80; 95% CI: 1.81 to 4.44; p <0.001 **- Chest pain:** OR:1.68; 95% CI: 1.16 to 2.44; p = 0.006 **- Dyspnoea:** OR:1.54; 95% CI: 1.03 to 2.35; p = 0.038 **- Severe Acute illness:** OR:1.87; 95% CI: 1.21 to 2.90; p = 0.005 **- Moderate Acute illness:** OR:1.21; 95% CI: 0.75 to 1.94; p = 0.44

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	- BMI (kg/m²): OR:0.98; 95% CI: 0.95 to 1.02; p = 0.28 **- Sex (Female):** OR:1.58; 95% CI: 1.09 to 2.31; p = 0.018 **- Age, years:** OR:1.04; 95% CI: 1.03 to 1.06; p <0.001 **- Any comorbidity:** OR:1.51; 95% CI: 0.93 to 2.48; p = 0.10 <u>Usual activities</u> **- Fatigue:** OR:2.93; 95% CI: 2.19 to 3.95; p <0.001 **- Chest pain:** OR:1.46; 95% CI: 1.12 to 1.89; p = 0.005 **- Dyspnoea:** OR:1.74; 95% CI: 1.31 to 2.31; p <0.001 **- Severe Acute illness:** OR:1.44; 95% CI: 1.05 to 1.96; p = 0.023 **- Moderate Acute illness:** OR:1.17; 95% CI: 0.84 to 1.62; p = 0.36 **- BMI (kg/m²):** OR:0.98; 95% CI: 0.96 to 1.01; p = 0.17 **- Sex (Female):** OR:1.43; 95% CI: 1.10 to 1.87; p = 0.009 **- Age, years:** OR:1.02; 95% CI: 1.01 to 1.03; p = 0.001 **- Any comorbidity:** OR:1.32; 95% CI: 0.95 to 1.83; p = 0.095 <u>Anxiety/depression</u> **- Fatigue:** OR:2.36; 95% CI: 1.78 to 3.11; p <0.001 **- Chest pain:** OR:2.82; 95% CI: 2.17 to 3.68; p <0.001 **- Dyspnoea:** OR:1.15; 95% CI: 0.87 to 1.50; p = 0.33 **- Severe Acute illness:** OR:0.88; 95% CI: 0.65 to 1.19; p = 0.41 **- Moderate Acute illness:** OR:0.87; 95% CI: 0.63 to 1.20; p = 0.40 **- BMI (kg/m²):** OR:1.03; 95% CI: 1.00 to 1.05; p = 0.030 **- Sex (Female):** OR:1.87; 95% CI: 1.44 to 2.43; p <0.001 **- Age, years:** OR:1.01; 95% CI: 1.00 to 1.02; p = 0.013 **- Any comorbidity:** OR:0.98; 95% CI: 0.71 to 1.34; p = 0.880 <u>Pain/discomfort</u> **- Fatigue:** OR:2.53; 95% CI: 1.94 to 3.32; p <0.001 **- Chest pain:** OR:1.24; 95% CI: 0.96 to 1.59; p = 0.10 **- Dyspnoea:** OR:1.36; 95% CI: 1.05 to 1.77; p = 0.020 **- Severe Acute illness:** OR:1.23; 95% CI: 0.91 to 1.65; p = 0.18 **- Moderate Acute illness:** OR:0.83; 95% CI: 0.61 to 1.14; p = 0.25 **- BMI (kg/m²):** OR:1.01; 95% CI: 0.98 to 1.03; p = 0.55 **- Sex (Female):** OR:1.66; 95% CI: 1.29 to 2.13; p <0.001 **- Age, years:** OR:0.99; 95% CI: 0.98 to 1.00; p = 0.077 **- Any comorbidity:** OR:1.45; 95% CI: 1.06 to 1.99; p = 0.019
Batistella et al.[35]	**Analysis:** To understand whether variables related to acute COVID-19 (such as the need for intubation) were associated with post-COVID- 19 functional outcomes such as sleep, pain, motor strength and dyspnoea. **Method:** Linear regression models (adjusted for confounders).

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) n = 801	<u>Epworth sleepiness scale</u> **- Intubation:** Beta coefficient (B): -1.374; 95% CI: -2.179 to -0.569; p = 0.001 **- Sex:** B: -0.399; 95% CI: -1.196 to 0.397; p = 0.325 **- Age:** B: -0.043; 95% CI: -0.073 to -0.012; p = 0.006 **- Race:** B: -0.222; 95% CI: -1.030 to 0.585; p = 0.589 **- Hypertension:** B: 0.659; 95% CI: -0.241 to 1.560; p = 0.151 <u>Dyspnoea</u> **- Intubation:** B: -0.030; 95% CI: -0.179 to 0.120; p = 0.697 **- Sex:** B: -0.436; 95% CI: -0.584 to -0.288; p <0.001 **- Age:** B: 0.0002; 95% CI: -0.006 to 0.005; p = 0.939 **- Race:** B: -0.010; 95% CI: -0.160 to 0.140; p = 0.894 **- Hypertension:** B: 0.297; 95% CI: 0.130 to 0.464; p = 0.001 <u>VAS</u> **- Intubation:** B: -2.346; 95% CI: -7.192 2.499; p = 0.342 **- Sex:** B: -15.384; 95% CI: -20.159 -10.609; p <0.001 **- Age:** B: 0.242; 95% CI: 0.054 0.429; p = 0.012 **- Race:** B: -2.543; 95% CI: -7.393 2.308; p = 0.304 **- Hypertension:** B: 3.587; 95% CI: -1.811 8.984; p = 0.192 <u>Handgrip</u> **- Intubation:** B: 7.245; 95% CI: 5.841 8.649; p <0.001 **- Sex:** B: 15.148; 95% CI: 13.762 16.534; p <0.001 **- Age:** B: -0.182; 95% CI: -0.236 -0.127; p <0.001 **- Race:** B: -0.972; 95% CI: -2.381 0.437; p = 0.176 **- Hypertension:** B: -1.950; 95% CI: -3.516 -0.384; p = 0.015
Boglione et al.[30] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) n = 449	**Analysis:** Independent predictors of long COVID syndrome. **Method:** Multivariate logistic regression with stepwise forward selection. **- ICU admission:** OR: 2.551; 95% CI: 1.998 – 6.819; p = 0.019 **- Time of hospitalization:** OR: 2.255; 95% CI: 1.018 – 6.992; p = 0.016 **- Treatment with remdesivir:** OR: 0.641; 95% CI: 0.413 – 0.782; p <0.001
Cornelli et al.[28] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge)	**Analysis:** Patient factors associated with ≥2 sequelae or persistent symptoms during the 12 months after hospital discharge in surviving patients. **Method:** Multivariate logistic regression (fully adjusted for variables identified as significant in univariate analysis). **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference)

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
n = 3001/3290 completed the survey ≥ 4 weeks after COVID-19 symptom onset	Female: OR: 2.44; 95% CI: 1.49 – 4.00 **- Age, mean (SD):** OR: 0.98; 95% CI: 0.97 – 1.002 **- Number of comorbidities:** 0: 1 (Reference) 1 – 2: OR: 2.35; 95% CI: 1.41 – 3.91 ≥ 3: OR: 2.04; 95% CI: 0.97 – 4.27 **Analysis:** Frequency of disabling sequelae during the 12 months after hospital discharge in surviving patients. **Method:** Multivariate logistic regression (fully adjusted for variables identified as significant in univariate analysis). **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 2.77; 95% CI: 1.72 – 4.48 **- Ethnicity:** Other: 1 (Reference) Caucasian: OR: 0.52; 95% CI: 0.26 – 1.01 **- Number of comorbidities:** 0: 1 (Reference) 1 – 2: OR: 1.96; 95% CI: 1.16 – 3.33 ≥ 3: OR: 2.19; 95% CI: 1.07 – 4.47 **- Symptoms at COVID-19 onset:** Respiratory symptoms: OR: 1.76; 95% CI: 0.92 – 3.36 Neurologic symptoms: OR: 2.01; 95% CI: 1.04 – 3.88 **Analysis:** Patient factors associated with health status difference after 12 months – before COVID-19. **Method:** Multivariate logistic regression (fully adjusted for variables identified as significant in univariate analysis). **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 2.21; 95% CI: 1.48 – 3.30 **- Hospitalisation length:** OR: 1.02; 95% CI: 0.999 – 1.03 **Analysis:** Severe medical problems during the 12 months of follow-up after hospital discharge. **Method:** Multivariate logistic regression (fully adjusted for variables identified as significant in univariate analysis). **- Comorbidities:** Nephropathies: OR: 3.41; 95% CI: 1.23 – 9.49 **- Hospitalisation length:** OR: 1.02; 95% CI: 1 – 1.0
Damiano et al.[39]	**Analysis:** Multivariate analysis between chemosensory and clinical and neuropsychiatric morbidity. **Method:** Multivariate, stepwise, logistic regression. The covariates and factors analysed include sociodemographic parameters (age and gender), baseline hospitalization parameters (need of ICU, Intubation or Dialysis, length of hospitalization), social issues (financial problems following

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) n = 701	COVID-19 and Death of Close relatives), global health status (physical exercise using IPAQ questionnaire, Global health Status, and Frailty), and Psychiatric and Cognitive Measures. <u>Parosmia (9%)</u> - Memory Complaint Scale: B: 0.105, S.E.: 0.032, Wald: 10.975, df: 1, Sig: 0.001, Exp(B): 1.110 - Constant: B: -2.953, S.E.: 0.251, Wald: 138.115, df: 1, Sig: 0.000, Exp(B): 0.052 <u>Moderate and severe current olfactory deficit (18%)</u> - COVID-19 olfactory deficit: B: -0.024, S.E.: 0.003, Wald: 54.016, df: 1, Sig: 0.000, Exp(B): 0.977 - Constant: B: -0.790, S.E.: 0.123, Wald: 41.192, df: 1, Sig: 0.000, Exp(B): 0.454 <u>Symptom: Moderate and severe current gustatory deficit (20%)</u> - COVID-19 gustatory deficit: B: -0.858, S.E.: 0.238, Wald: 12.992, df: 1, Sig: 0.000, Exp(B): 2.358 - Word List Memory Task: B: −0.052, S.E.: 0.021, Wald: 6.275, df: 1, Sig: 0.012, Exp(B): 0.950 - Constant: B: −1.228, S.E.: 0.364, Wald: 11.393, df: 1, Sig: 0.001, Exp(B): 0.293 <u>Moderate and severe current olfactory and gustatory deficit (11%)</u> - COVID-19 olfactory and gustatory deficit: B: 3.035, S.E.: 0.597, Wald: 25.884, df: 1, Sig: 0.000, Exp(B): 20.808 - Word List Memory Task:B: − 0.074, S.E.: 0.027, Wald: 7.545, df: 1, Sig: 0.006, Exp(B): 0.928 - Constant: B: − 3.440, S.E.: 0.691, Wald: 24.784, df: 1, Sig: 0.000, Exp(B): 0.032
De Oliveira et al.[40] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) n = 439	**Analysis:** Variables associated with long COVID. **Method:** Multivariate logistic regression (adjusted for variables identified as significant in univariate analysis). **- Dysgeusia:** OR: 2.0, CI (95%): 1.18 - 3.44; p = 0.01 **- ICU admission:** OR: 2.6, CI (95%): 1.19 - 6.56; p = 0.03 **- Time from symptom onset to study questionnaire >180 days:** OR: 0.24, CI (95%): 0.10 - 0.51; p = 0.001
Evans et al.[45] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) n = 924	**Analysis:** Risk factors for being less likely to recover at 1-year follow-up. **Method:** Hierarchical multivariable logistic regression (with multilevel imputation for missing data). **- Age at admission, years:** 50-59: 1 (Reference) <30: OR: 3.65; 95% CI: 0.87 – 15.27; p = 0.076 30-39: 3.09 (1.48 – 6.47); p = 0.0028 40-49: 1.88 (1.02 – 3.45); p = 0.041 60-69: 1.93 (1.19 – 3.12); p = 0.0074 70-79: 2.08 (1.20 – 3.61); p = 0.009 ≥80: 4.10 (1.77 – 9.48); p = 0.001 **- Sex:** Female: 0.68 (0.46 – 0.99); p = 0.047 Male: 1 (Reference)

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	- Ethnicity: White: 1 (Reference) South Asian: 1.45 (0.82 – 2.54); p = 0.201 Black: 2.44 (1.23 – 4.82); p = 0.011 Mixed: 2.95 (1.02 – 8.52); p = 0.045 Other: 1.77 (0.74 – 4.25); p = 0.201 **- Index of Multiple Deprivation:** 1 (most deprived): 1 (Reference) 2: 1.00 (0.56 – 1.81); p = 0.992 3: 1.34 (0.75 – 2.38); p = 0.317 4: 1.60 (0.91 – 2.83); p = 0.105 5-least deprived: 1.33 (0.76 – 2.32); p = 0.318 **- Number of comorbidities (factor):** No comorbidity: 1 (Reference) 1 comorbidity: 1.37 (0.83 – 2.27); p = 0.216 ≥2 comorbidities: 0.75 (0.49 – 1.16); p = 0.197 **- BMI (<30** versus **≥30 kg/m2):** BMI ≥30 kg/m2: 0.50 (0.34 – 0.74); p = 0.0007 **- WHO clinical progression scale:** WHO class 3-4: 1 (Reference) WHO class 5: 1.23 (0.77 – 1.98); p = 0.391 WHO class 6: 1.27 (0.71 - 2.26); p = 0.428 WHO class 7-9: 0.42 (0.23 – 0.76); p = 0.0048 **- Systemic (oral or intravenous) steroids:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: 1.05 (0.66 – 1.65); p = 0.839 **- Hospital discharge to research visit, days:** 1.00 (1.00 – 1.01); p = 0.118
Fang et al.[65] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients ≥ 60 years (post discharge) n = 1,233	See Appendix 7 Specific age groups, Table 4
Feldman et al.[85] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) n = 398	**Analysis:** Factors associated with long COVID. **Method:** Multivariable logistic regression (adjusted for sex, age, time since diagnosis, employment status pre-infection, civil status, education, body mass index (BMI), intensive care unit admission, length of hospital stay, and time since diagnosis). **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference)

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	Female: OR: 1.15; 95% CI: 0.57 – 2.35 **- Age (1 year increase):** OR: 1.02; 95% CI: 0.99 – 1.05 **- Marital status:** Single/widowed/divorced: OR: 0.98; 95% CI: 0.45 – 2.18 **- Education:** More than high school: OR: 1.54; 95% CI: 0.69 – 3.43 **- Obese (BMI ≥ 30.0):** OR: 1.30; 95% CI: 0.66 – 2.56 **- Not working pre-diagnosis:** OR: 0.23; 95% CI: 0.10 – 0.53 **- ICU admission:** OR: 1.38; 95% CI: 0.61 – 3.11 **- No. of symptoms (one symptom increase):** OR: 1.97; 95% CI: 1.69 – 2.28 **- Not vaccinated:** OR: 1.52; 95% CI: 0.52 – 4.47 **- Hospital stay (increase per 1 day):** OR: 1.03; 95% CI: 1.01 – 1.06 **- Time since diagnosis (months):** OR: 0.98; 95% CI: 0.91 – 1.06 **Analysis:** Factors associated with physical symptoms (Breathless; feeling fatigued; have a cough; palpitations; feeling weak; myalgia; disturbed sleep; lost weight). **Method:** Multivariable logistic regression (adjusted for sex, age, time since diagnosis, employment status pre-infection, civil status, education, body mass index (BMI), intensive care unit admission, length of hospital stay, and time since diagnosis). **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 2.17; 95% CI: 1.27 – 3.71 **- Age (1 year increase):** OR: 1.01; 95% CI: 0.99 – 1.03 **- Marital status:** Single/widowed/divorced: OR: 0.72; 95% CI: 0.41–1.28 **- Education:** More than high school: OR: 2.10; 95% CI: 1.20 – 3.68 **- Obese (BMI ≥ 30.0):** OR: 1.95; 95% CI: 1.15 – 3.34 **- Not working pre-diagnosis:** OR: 0.74; 95% CI: 0.39 – 1.39 **- ICU admission:** OR: 1.14; 95% CI: 0.58 – 2.27 **- Not vaccinated:** OR: 0.86; 95% CI: 0.37 – 2.01 **- Hospital stay (increase per 1 day):** OR: 1.03; 95% CI: 1.01 – 1.06 **- Time since diagnosis (months):** OR: 0.99; 95% CI: 0.94 – 1.04 **Analysis:** Factors associated with psychological/mental health symptoms (Palpitations; disturbed sleep; having nightmares; low mood; feeling anxious; lost weight). **Method:** Multivariable logistic regression (adjusted for sex, age, time since diagnosis, employment status pre-infection, civil status, education, body mass index (BMI), intensive care unit admission, length of hospital stay, and time since diagnosis). **- Sex:**

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR:2.06; 95% CI: 1.25 – 3.39 **- Age (1 year increase):** OR: 1.01; 95% CI: 0.99 – 1.02 **- Marital status:** Single/widowed/divorced: OR: 0.66; 95% CI: 0.39 – 1.13 **- Education:** More than high school: OR: 2.43; 95% CI: 1.44 – 4.14 **- Obese (BMI ≥ 30.0):** OR: 1.70; 95% CI: 1.05 – 2.77 **- Not working pre-diagnosis:** OR: 0.86; 95% CI: 0.48 – 1.55 **- ICU admission:** OR: 1.05; 95% CI: 0.56 – 1.95 **- Not vaccinated:** OR: 1.09; 95% CI: 0.49 – 2.43 **- Hospital stay (increase per 1 day):** OR: 1.04; 95% CI: 1.01 – 1.06 **- Time since diagnosis (months):** OR: 0.97; 95% CI: 0.92 – 1.02 **Analysis:** Factors associated with sensory symptoms (Anosmia; lost sense of taste). **Method:** Multivariable logistic regression (adjusted for sex, age, time since diagnosis, employment status pre-infection, civil status, education, body mass index (BMI), intensive care unit admission, length of hospital stay, and time since diagnosis). **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 1.73; 95% CI: 0.92 – 3.25 **- Age (1 year increase):** OR:0.99; CI: 0.96–1.01 **- Marital status:** Single/widowed/divorced: OR: 1.60; 95% CI: 0.82 – 3.13 **- Education:** More than high school: OR: 1.53; 95% CI: 0.74 – 3.16 **- Obese (BMI ≥ 30.0):** OR: 1.03; 95% CI: 0.55 – 1.92 **- Not working pre-diagnosis:** OR: 1.21; 95% CI: 0.58 – 2.56 **- ICU admission:** OR: 0.60; 95% CI: 0.25 – 1.46 **- Not vaccinated:** OR: 0.37; 95% CI: 0.11 – 1.33 **- Hospital stay (increase per 1 day):** OR: 0.99; 95% CI: 0.96 – 1.02 **- Time since diagnosis (months):** OR: 0.99; 95% CI: 0.92 – 1.06 **Analysis:** Factors associated with any symptom. **Method:** Multivariable logistic regression (adjusted for sex, age, time since diagnosis, employment status pre-infection, civil status, education, body mass index (BMI), intensive care unit admission, length of hospital stay, and time since diagnosis). **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 2.06; CI: 1.17 – 3.62

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	- Age (1 year increase): OR: 1.01; 95% CI: 0.99 – 1.03 **- Marital status:** Single/widowed/divorced: OR: 0.65; CI: 0.36–1.19 **- Education:** More than high school: OR: 2.83; 95% CI: 1.57 – 5.08 **- Obese (BMI ≥ 30.0):** OR: 2.24; 95% CI: 1.26 – 3.97 **- Not working pre-diagnosis:** OR: 0.67; 95% CI: 0.34 - 1.30 **- ICU admission:** OR: 0.97; 95% CI: 0.48 – 1.98 **- Not vaccinated:** OR: 0.65; 95% CI: 0.27 – 1.54 **- Hospital stay (increase per 1 day):** OR: 1.03; 95% CI: 1.00 – 1.06 **- Time since diagnosis (months):** OR: 0.98; 95% CI: 0.92 – 1.04
Fernández-de-las-Peñas et al.[26] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) n = 1,142	**Analysis:** Risk factors associated with the presence of persistent post-COVID-19 fatigue and dyspnoea. **Method:** Multivariable unconditional logistic regression. <u>Fatigue</u> **- Female sex:** OR: 1.80; 95% CI: 1.39 – 2.32; p < 0.001 **- The number of medical comorbidities:** OR: 1.21; 95% CI: 1.04 – 1.42; p = 0.012 **- The number of symptoms experienced at hospital admission:** OR: 1.55; 95% CI: 1.34 – 1.80; p < 0.001. <u>Dyspnoea</u> **- Female sex:** at rest: OR: 1.84; 95% CI: 1.38 – 2.47; activity: OR: 1.86; 95% CI: 1.45 – 2.39; p < 0.001 **- The number of days at hospital:** at rest: OR: 1.02; 95% CI: 1.01–1.03; p < 0.001; activity: OR: 1.013; 95% CI: 1.001 – 1.025; p = 0.025 **- The number of medical comorbidities:** at rest: OR: 1.21; 95% CI: 1.02 – 1.43; p = 0.02; with activity: OR: 1.34; 95% CI: 1.15 – 1.56; p < 0.001 **- The number of symptoms at hospitalization:** at rest: OR: 1.21; 95% CI: 1.02 – 1.45; p = 0.03; activity: OR: 1.37; 95% CI: 1.18 – 1.58; p < 0.001 **Analysis:** Risk factors associated with functional activities. **Method:** Bivariate analysis. - Greater proportion of patients receiving ICU admission experienced moderate and severe limitations with daily living activities (compared to those not requiring ICU admission: occupational: moderate: OR: 2.57; 95% CI: 1.20 – 5.49; p = 0.015, severe: OR: 5.13; 95% CI: 2.59 – 10.17; p < 0.001 leisure/social: moderate: OR: 2.89; 95% CI: 1.54 – 5.42; p = 0.001, severe: OR: 4.33; 95% CI: 1.88 – 9.98; p < 0.001 instrumental: moderate: OR: 3.91; 95% CI: 2.10 – 7.27; p < 0.001, severe: OR: 6.37; 95% CI: 2.91 – 13.94; p < 0.001 basic: moderate: OR: 3.72;95% CI: 1.72 – 8.07; p = 0.001, severe: OR: 7.74; 95% CI: 3.49 – 17.15; p < 0.001
Fernández-de-las-Peñas et al.[24] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge)	**Analysis:** To identify the independent association of sex with variables significantly different between males and females, for post-COVID symptoms.

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
n = 1,969	**Method:** Multivariate analysis (adjusted by all variables collected at hospital admission (age, height, weight, pre-existing medical comorbidities, COVID-19 onset symptoms at hospital admission, intensive care unit (ICU) admission, days at hospital). Gender was always an independent variable as well as all variables collected at hospital admission and an intercept term. Female sex was significantly associated with: **- ≥3 post-COVID symptoms:** aOR 2.54; 95% CI: 1.671 – 3.865; p < 0.001 **- the presence of post-COVID fatigue:** aOR: 1.514; 95% CI: 1.040 – 2.205; p = 0.017 **- dyspnoea: at rest: aOR:** 1.428; 95% CI: 1.081 – 1.886; p = 0.012; exertion: aOR: 1.409; 95% CI: 1.109 – 1.791; p = 0.005 **- pain: aOR:** 1.349; 95% CI: 1.059 – 1.720; p = 0.016 **- hair loss: aOR:** 4.529; 95% CI: 2.784 – 7.368; p < 0.001 **- ocular problems:** aOR: 1.981; 95% CI: 1.185 – 3.312; p = 0.009 **- depressive levels:** aOR: 1.606; 95% CI: 1.002 – 2.572; p = 0.045 **- poor sleep quality:** aOR: 1.634; 95% CI: 1.097 – 2.434; p = 0.004 Musculoskeletal pain (Pre) was significantly associated with: **- fatigue:** aOR: 1.549; 95% CI: 1.119 – 2.145 **- dyspnoea: exertion:** aOR: 1.496; 95% CI: 1.049 – 2.047 **- pain symptoms:** aOR: 1.553; 95% CI: 1.271 - 1.898 **- ≥3 post-COVID symptoms:** aOR: 1.492; 95% CI: 1.067 – 2.085 **- poor sleep quality:** aOR: 1.519; 95% CI: 1.098 – 2.102
Fernández-de-las-Peñas et al.[27] Population: Those with previous COVID-19 diagnosis (hospitalised and non-hospitalised) n = 360 hospitalised, n = 308 non-hospitalised	**Analysis:** Association of acute COVID-19 variables and post-COVID symptoms in hospitalised patients **Method:** Multivariate logistic regression (adjusted for age, sex, height, and weight, clinical (COVID-19–associated symptoms at onset and pre-existing medical comorbidities and hospitalization (intensive care unit admission and duration of hospital stay)). <u>Fatigue</u> **- the number of pre-existing comorbidities:** OR: 1.93; 95% CI: 1.09 - 3.42; p = 0.02 <u>Dyspnoea</u> **- the number of pre-existing comorbidities:** OR: 1.91; 95% CI: 1.04 - 3.48; p = 0.03 **Analysis:** Association of acute COVID-19 variables and post-COVID symptoms in non-hospitalised patients **Method:** Multivariate logistic regression (adjusted for age, sex, height, and weight, clinical (COVID-19–associated symptoms at onset and pre-existing medical comorbidities and hospitalization (intensive care unit admission and duration of hospital stay)) <u>Fatigue</u> **- The number of pre-existing medical comorbidities:** OR: 3.75; 95% CI: 1.67 - 8.42; p = 0.001 **- The number of symptoms at onset:** OR: 3.84; 95% CI: 1.33 - 11.05; p = 0.01
Fernández-de-las-Peñas et al.[23]	**Analysis:** Factors related to musculoskeletal post-COVID pain symptoms.

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) n = 1,969	**Method:** Multivariate logistic regression (adjusted for COVID-19 associated variables collected at hospital admission (age, gender, height, weight, COVID-19 onset symptoms at hospital admission, pre-existing medical comorbidities, intensive care unit [ICU] admission, days at hospital). **- Age:** OR: 0.995; 95% CI: 0.988 - 1.002 **- Female sex:** OR: 1.349; 95% CI: 1.059 - 1.720 **- Weight:** OR: 1.010; 95% CI: 1.002 - 1.019 **- Height:** OR: 0.992; 95% CI: 0.978 - 1.005 **- No. of medical comorbidities:** OR: 0.562; 95% CI: 0.273 - 1.156 **- Medical comorbidities:** Hypertension: OR: 0.992; 95% CI: 0.835 - 1.180 Diabetes: OR: 1.414; 95% CI: 0.654 - 3.057 Cardiovascular diseases: OR: 1.000; 95% CI: 0.774 - 1.292 Asthma: OR: 1.377; 95% CI: 0.967 - 1.962 Obesity: OR: 1.588; 95% CI: 0.998 - 2.439 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: OR: 1.026; 95% CI: 0.657 - 1.604 Rheumatological diseases: OR: 1.583; 95% CI: 0.769 - 3.262 Other (cancer and kidney disease): OR: 1.062; 95% CI: 0.856 - 1.317 **- Previous musculoskeletal pain:** OR: 1.553; 95% CI: 1.271 - 1.898 **- No. of symptoms at hospital admission:** OR: 1.172; 95% CI: 0.936 - 1.476 **- Symptoms at hospital admission:** Dyspnoea: OR: 0.956; 95% CI: 0.817 - 1.119 Cough: OR: 1.054; 95% CI: 0.789 - 1.408 Myalgia: OR: 1.546; 95% CI: 1.155 - 2.070 Headache: OR: 1.866; 95% CI: 1.349 - 2.580 Diarrhoea: OR: 1.359; 95% CI: 0.943 - 1.959 Anosmia: OR: 0.850; 95% CI: 0.564 - 1.281 Ageusia: OR: 1.163; 95% CI: 0.757 - 1.785 Throat pain: OR: 1.372; 95% CI: 0.926 - 2.033 Vomiting: OR: 1.118; 95% CI: 0.610 - 2.050 Dizziness: OR: 1.349; 95% CI: 0.778 - 2.336 **- Days at the hospital:** OR: 1.013; 95% CI: 1.004 - 1.022 **- Intensive care unit admission:** OR: 1.477; 95% CI: 0.981 - 2.224
Fernández-de-las-Peñas et al.[25] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) n = 412	**Analysis:** To identify which variables, including serological biomarkers, contributed significantly to the presence of long-term post-COVID fatigue or dyspnoea. **Method:** Multiple hierarchical regression analysis. <u>Post-COVID fatigue</u> **- Female sex:** OR 1.25; 95% CI: 1.1 – 1.4 **- Reporting dyspnoea as a COVID-19-associated onset symptom at hospital admission:** OR: 1.62: 95% CI: 1.01 – 2.58 **- Comorbid asthma before hospitalization:** OR 5.44; 95% CI: 1.27 – 23.26

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	Post-COVID dyspnoea **- Female sex:** OR: 1.8; 95% CI: 1.15 – 2.95 **- Reporting dyspnoea as a COVID-19-associated onset symptom at hospital admission:** OR: 3.88, 95% CI; 1.76 – 8.54 **- Comorbid asthma before hospitalization:** OR: 2.57; 95% CI: 1.53 – 4.32
Ferreira et al.[41] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) n = 749	**Analysis:** Sociodemographic, clinical, and environmental factors associated with selected persistent symptoms and functional scale in patients with Covid-19 at follow-up. **Method:** Regression estimates (multilevel regression). Dyspnoea **- Sex:** Female: 1 (Reference) Male: Estimate: -0.39; 95% CI: -0.55 - -0.23; p <0.001 **- Age:** Estimate: 0.00; 95% CI: -0.01 - 0.01; p = 0.93 **- Socioeconomic position:** High: 1 (Reference) Medium: Estimate: 0.31; 95% CI: 0.13 - 0.50; p <0.001 Low: Estimate: 0.59; 95% CI: 0.30 - 0.88; p <0.001 **- Charlson score:** Estimate: 0.08; 95% CI: 0.02 - 0.14; p = 0.01 **- Body mass index:** Estimate: 0.02; 95% CI: 0.01 - 0.03; p <0.001 **- Intubation:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: Estimate: -0.12; 95% CI: -0.31 - 0.07; p = 0.21 **- Length of hospital stay:** Estimate: 0.00; 95% CI: -0.01 - 0.01; p = 0.76 **- PM2.5 (air pollution):** Estimate: 0.16; 95% CI: 0.01 - 0.32; p = 0.03 **- Greenspace:** Estimate: 0.00; 95% CI: -0.01 - 0.01; p = 0.66 **- Per capita income:** Estimate: 0.00; 95% CI: -0.00 - 0.00; p = 0.12 **- Population density:** Estimate: 0.00; 95% CI: -0.00 - 0.00; p = 0.80 Fatigue **- Sex:** Female: 1 (Reference) Male: Estimate: 4.79; 95% CI: 3.37 - 6.20; p <0.001 **- Age:** Estimate: 0.06; 95% CI: -0.01 - 0.13; p = 0.08 **- Socioeconomic position:** High: 1 (Reference) Medium: Estimate: -0.07; 95% CI: -1.70, -1.56; p = 0.94 Low: Estimate: -2.66; 95% CI: -5.27, -0.06; p = 0.05 **- Charlson score:** Estimate: -0.87; 95% CI: -1.39, -0.36; p <0.001 **- Body mass index:** Estimate: -0.06; 95% CI: -0.16 - 0.03; p = 0.20

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	- Intubation: No: 1 (Reference) Yes: Estimate: 2.11; 95% CI: 0.45 - 3.78; p = 0.01 **- Length of hospital stay:** Estimate: -0.04; 95% CI: -0.09, -0.00; p = 0.05 **- PM2.5 (air pollution):** Estimate: -1.43; 95% CI: -2.73, -0.12; p = 0.03 **- Greenspace:** Estimate: 0.00; 95% CI: -0.05 - 0.05; p = 0.92 **- Per capita income:** Estimate: 0.00; 95% CI: -0.00 - 0.00; p = 0.16 **- Population density:** Estimate: 0.01; 95% CI: -0.01 - 0.02; p = 0.34 <u>Functional status</u> **- Sex:** Female: 1 (Reference) Male: Estimate: -0.39; 95% CI: -0.56, -0.23; p <0.001 **- Age:** Estimate: 0.00; 95% CI: -0.01 - 0.01; p = 0.76 **- Socioeconomic position:** High: 1 (Reference) Medium: Estimate: 0.10; 95% CI: -0.09 - 0.29; p = 0.29 Low: Estimate: 0.38; 95% CI: 0.08 - 0.69; p = 0.01 **- Charlson score:** Estimate: 0.09; 95% CI: 0.03 - 0.15; p = 0.01 **- Body mass index:** Estimate: 0.00; 95% CI: -0.01 - 0.01; p = 0.56 **- Intubation:** No: 1 (Reference) Yes: Estimate: -0.11; 95% CI: -0.31 - 0.08; p = 0.25 **- Length of hospital stay:** Estimate: 0.01; 95% CI: 0.01 - 0.02; p <0.001 **- PM2.5 (air pollution):** Estimate: 0.16; 95% CI: 0.01 - 0.31; p = 0.03 **- Greenspace:** Estimate: 0.00; 95% CI: -0.01 - 0.01; p = 0.93 **- Per capita income:** Estimate: 0.00; 95% CI: -0.00 - 0.00; p = 0.45 **- Population density:** Estimate: 0.00; 95% CI: -0.00 - 0.00; p = 0.48 <u>Anxiety/depression</u> **- Sex:** Female: 1 (Reference) Male: Estimate: -4.93; 95% CI: -6.24, -3.61; p <0.001 **- Age:** Estimate: -0.08; 95% CI: -0.14 - 0.01; p = 0.02 **- Socioeconomic position:** High: 1 (Reference) Medium: Estimate: 0.71; 95% CI: -0.81 - 2.22; p = 0.36 Low: Estimate: 1.93; 95% CI: -0.50 - 4.35; p = 0.12 **- Charlson score:** Estimate: 0.18; 95% CI: -0.30 - 0.66; p = 0.47 **- Body mass index:** Estimate: 0.03; 95% CI: -0.06 - 0.12; p = 0.51

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	- Intubation: No: 1 (Reference) Yes: Estimate: -1.81; 95% CI: -3.35, -0.26; p = 0.02 **- Length of hospital stay:** Estimate: 0.00; 95% CI: -0.04 - 0.04; p = 0.85 **- PM2.5 (air pollution):** Estimate: 0.50; 95% CI: -0.71, 1.72; p = 0.42 **- Greenspace:** Estimate: 0.00; 95% CI: -0.05, 0.05; p = 0.92 **- Per capita income:** Estimate: 0.00; 95% CI: -0.00, 0.00; p = 0.82 **- Population density:** Estimate: 0.00; 95% CI: -0.01, 0.01; p = 0.68
Frontera et al.[117] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) 6-month follow-up: n = 382, 12-month follow-up: n = 242	**Analysis:** Predictors of 6- and 12-month outcome (disability using the modified Rankin Scale (mRS), activities of daily living assessed with the Barthel Index, cognition assessed with the telephone Montreal Cognitive Assessment (t-MoCA), Neuro-QoL batteries for anxiety, depression, fatigue and sleep, and post-acute symptoms of COVID-19). **Method:** Multivariable backward, stepwise logistic regression (adjusted for univariate variables with P values <0.05). Discharge metrics including length of stay, and discharge disposition (home, skilled nursing facility, acute rehabilitation facility) were not entered into multivariable models due to collinearity. 6 month mRS 4-6 **- Age:** aOR: 1.02; 95% CI: 1.00 – 1.04; p = 0.021 **- Baseline mRS:** aOR: 1.99; 95% CI: 1.60 – 2.48; p <0.001 **- Neurological event during index hospitalisation:** aOR: 1.74; 95% CI: 1.02 – 2.98; p = 0.043 12-month mRS 4-6 **- Age:** aOR: 1.04; 95% CI: 1.01 – 1.06; p = 0.002 **- Baseline mRS:** aOR: 2.05; 95% CI: 1.59 – 2.65; p <0.001 **- Hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy during index hospitalisation:** aOR: 3.58; 95% CI: 1.08 – 11.92; p = 0.037 **- Stressor: new disability:** aOR: 4.88; 95% CI: 1.53 – 15.56; p = 0.007 6 month Barthel < 100 **- Age:** aOR: 1.04; 95% CI: 1.02 – 1.06; p <0.001 **- Baseline mRS:** aOR: 2.02; 95% CI: 1.58 – 2.59; p <0.001 **- Maximum SOFA score during index hospitalization:** aOR: 1.10; 95% CI: 1.01 – 1.19; p = 0.024 12-month Barthel < 100 **- Age:** aOR: 1.06; 95% CI: 1.03 – 1.09; p <0.001 **- Baseline mRS:** aOR: 2.62; 95% CI: 1.90 – 3.62; p <0.001 **- Male sex:** aOR: 0.33; 95% CI: 0.15 – 0.72; p = 0.005 **- Stressor: new disability:** aOR: 11.74; 95% CI: 2.76 – 50.05; p = 0.001 6 month Telephone MoCA ≤ 18 **- White race:** aOR: 0.41; 95% CI: 0.21 – 0.83; p = 0.012

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	- History of dementia: aOR: 6.82; 95% CI: 1.38 – 33.67; p = 0.019 **- Education>12 years:** aOR: 0.30; 95% CI: 0.12 – 0.77; p = 0.012 12-monthj Telephone MoCA ≤ 18 **- Age:** aOR: 1.04; 95% CI: 1.01 – 1.07; p = 0.003 **- Education>12 years:** aOR: 0.34; 95% CI: 0.15 – 0.80; p = 0.014 **12-month NeuroQoL Anxiety T-score ≥ 60** - **Male sex: aOR: 0.21; 95% CI: 0.06 – 0.74; p = 0.015** - **History of dementia: aOR: 6.42; 95% CI: 1.54 – 26.69; p = 0.011** **12-month NeuroQoL Depression T-score ≥ 60** **- Age: aOR: 1.11; 95% CI: 1.02 – 1.20; p = 0.011** **- Education>12 years: aOR: 0.14; 95% CI: 0.03 – 0.77; p = 0.024** **- Stressor: death of a close contact: aOR: 20.79; 95% CI: 3.57 – 121.14; p = 0.001** **12-month NeuroQoL Fatigue T-score ≥ 60** **- Stressor: food insecurity: aOR: 21.32; 95% CI: 1.92 – 236.80; p = 0.013** **- Stressor: new disability: aOR: 6.5; 95% CI: 1.45 – 29.33; p = 0.015** **- Baseline mRS: aOR: 1.53; 95% CI: 1.05 – 2.23; p = 0.027** **- Azithromycin use during index hospitalization: aOR: 0.25; 95% CI: 0.08 – 0.82; p = 0.022** **12-month NeuroQoL Sleep T-score ≥ 60** **- Number of stressors: aOR: 1.43; 95% CI: 1.12 – 1.82; p = 0.004** **12-month Post-Acute COVID-19 Symptoms** **- At least 1 stressor:** aOR: 2.47; 95% CI: 1.39 – 4.40; p =0.002 **- Mechanical ventilation during index hospitalization:** aOR: 6.37; 95% CI: 2.16 – 18.78; p = 0.001
Funk et al.[77]	See Appendix 7 Specific age groups, Table 4
Gonzalez-Islas et al.[73] Population: Moderate to severe COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) n = 530	**Analysis:** Risk factors associated to sarcopenia in post-COVID patients. **Method:** Multivariate regression (adjusted for risk factors with p-value<0.20 in the unadjusted model: diabetes, obesity, VIH, COPD, IMV, Duration of IMV, Prolonged length of hospital stay, > 7 d, PaO2/FiO2 ratio and ARDS), and then stepwise selection (p-value≤ 0.20 as "in" criteria and p-value≥ 0.05 as "out" criteria) to generate the final model. These associations were adjusted for sex and, diabetes, VIH, COPD and, PaO2/FiO2 ratio. **- Age > 60 years:** OR: 4.91; 95% CI: 2.26 – 10.63 **- Obesity:** (OR: 3.73; 95% CI: 1.21 – 11.54) **- Interaction between prolonged length of hospital stay and IMV:** OR: 2.92; 95% CI: 1.21 – 7.02
Heightman et al.[47]	**Analysis:** Demographics and post COVID-19 symptoms associated with ability to return to work full time and ≥75% functional recovery at first assessment of 1,325 individuals referred to the post-COVID- 19 assessment clinic.

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
Those with previous COVID-19 infection assessed at a post-COVID clinic Population is further split into non-hospitalised, hospitalised and post emergency department (ED) Total sample: n = 1,325; non-hospitalised: n = 566; hospitalised: n = 547; post ED: n = 212	**Method:** Multivariable logistic regression (adjusted for age and gender, in all models and all recorded symptoms, represented as presence versus absence, were available for selection in a backwards stepwise selection process with a threshold of p<0.05). Return to work full time (n=1,028): <u>Hospitalised patients</u> **- Age:** OR: 0.97; 95% CI: 0.95 - 0.99; p = 0.008 **- Male gender:** OR: 1.88; 95% CI: 1.33 - 2.67; p <0.001 **- Brain fog:** OR: 0.13; 95% CI: 0.03 - 0.58; p = 0.008 **- Chest pain:** OR: 0.28; 95% CI: 0.13 - 0.60; p = 0.001 **- Fatigue:** OR: 0.29; 95% CI: 0.17 - 0.52; p <0.001 **- Breathlessness:** OR: 0.54; 95% CI: 0.33 - 0.90; p = 0.019 **- Arthralgia:** OR: 2.55; 95% CI: 1.01 - 6.42; p = 0.048 **- Headache:** OR: 2.75; 95% CI: 1.04 - 7.25; p = 0.041 <u>Non-hospitalised</u> **- Age:** OR: 0.98; 95% CI: 0.96 - 0.99; p = 0.008 **- Male gender:** OR: 1.20; 95% CI: 0.84 - 1.74; p = 0.319 **- Brain fog:** OR: 0.54; 95% CI: 0.35 - 0.86; p = 0.008 **- Headache:** OR: 0.64; 95% CI: 0.42 - 0.97; p = 0.034 **- Fatigue:** OR: 0.67; 95% CI: 0.5 - 0.92; p = 0.012 <u>Emergency Dept.</u> **- Age:** OR: 0.98; 95% CI: 0.95 - 1.01; p = 0.155 **- Male gender:** OR: 1.79; 95% CI: 1.04 - 3.10; p = 0.037 **- Breathlessness:** OR: 0.25; 95% CI: 0.13 - 0.48; p <0.001 **- Myalgia:** OR: 0.26; 95% CI: 0.09 - 0.75; p = 0.013 **- Cough:** OR: 2.71; 95% CI: 1.28 - 5.74; p = 0.009 **- Arthralgia:** OR: 3.92; 95% CI: 1.12 - 13.77; p = 0.033 ≥75% functional recovery (n=1,325) <u>Hospitalised patients</u> **- Age:** OR: 1.01; 95% CI: 1.00 - 1.03; p = 0.019 **- Male gender:** OR: 2.58; 95% CI: 1.94 - 3.42; p <0.001 **- Postural symptoms:** OR: 0.05; 95% CI: 0.01 - 0.46; p = 0.007 **- Chest pain:** OR: 0.43; 95% CI: 0.25 - 0.74; p = 0.002 **- Fatigue:** OR: 0.47; 95% CI: 0.33 - 0.68; p <0.001 **- Arthralgia:** OR: 2.69; 95% CI: 1.22 - 5.92; p = 0.014

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	Non-hospitalised **- Age:** OR: 1.02; 95% CI: 1.00 - 1.04; p = 0.018 **- Male gender:** OR: 1.44; 95% CI: 0.99 - 2.09; p = 0.058 **- Postural symptoms:** OR: 0.08; 95% CI: 0.02 - 0.32; p <0.001 **- Fatigue:** OR: 0.49; 95% CI: 0.35 - 0.68; p <0.001 **- Myalgia:** OR: 0.49; 95% CI: 0.30 - 0.81; p = 0.005 **- Brain fog:** OR: 0.53; 95% CI: 0.31 - 0.89; p = 0.017 Emergency Dept. **- Age:** OR: 1.01; 95% CI: 0.99 - 1.04; p = 0.266 **- Male gender:** OR: 2.98; 95% CI: 1.78 - 4.98; p <0.001 **- Brain fog:** OR: 0.29; 95% CI: 0.1 - 0.85; p = 0.025 **- Fatigue:** OR: 0.40; 95% CI: 0.24 - 0.67; p = 0.001
Huang et al.[52] Population: Cohort group: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) Control group: community dwelling adults without previous COVID-19 infection Matched cohort group: sub-group of COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) Cohort group: n = 1,192 patients completed all three 6-, 12- and 24-month follow-ups Control group: n = 1,127 Matched cohort group: n = 1,127	**Analysis:** Risk factors for long COVID, fatigue or muscle weakness, anxiety or depression, and lung diffusion impairment in those with previous COVID-19. **Method:** Multivariable logistic regression (adjusted for age, sex, cigarette smoking (i.e. never-smoker, current smoker, or former smoker), body-mass index, education (i.e. college or higher versus high school or lower), self-reported comorbidities (i.e. respiratory disease, hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, tumour, chronic kidney disease, and neurological disease), and disease severity. Long COVID **- Age:** OR: 1.08; 95% CI: 1.02 – 1.15; p = 0.0064 **- Sex (Female):** OR: 1.65; 95% CI: 1.41 – 1.92); <0.0001 **- Cigarette smoking (current or former smoker):** OR: 1.26; 95% CI: 1.04 – 1.54; p = 0.019 **- Education (college or higher):** OR: 1.05; 95% CI: 0.89 – 1.24; p = 0.54 **- Comorbidity (yes):** OR: 1.12; 95% CI: 0.96 – 1.30; p = 0.15 **- Disease Severity (Scale 4):** OR: 1.03; 95% CI: 0.88 – 1.21; p = 0.69 **- Disease Severity (Scale 5-6):** OR: 1.4; 95% CI: 1.02 – 1.91; p = 0.036 **- Corticosteroids (yes):** OR: 1.19; 95% CI: 0.99 – 1.43; p = 0.06 **- Antiviral (yes):** OR: 1.05; 95% CI: 0.91 – 1.21; p = 0.49 **- Intravenous Immuoglobulins (yes):** OR: 0.95; 95% CI: 0.78 - 1.16; p = 0.63 Diffusion Impairment **- Age:** OR: 1.33; 95% CI: 1.14 – 1.54; p = 0.0003 **- Sex (Female):** OR: 2.86; 95% CI: 1.92 – 4.26; p <0.0001 **- Cigarette smoking (current or former smoker):** OR: 1.47; 95% CI: 0.90 – 2.38; p = 0.12 **- Education (college or higher):** OR: 1.64; 95% CI: 1.11 – 2.41; p = 0.013 **- Comorbidity (yes):** OR: 1.21; 95% CI: 0.84 – 1.73; p = 0.31 **- Disease Severity (Scale 4):** OR: 1.06; 95% CI: 0.67 – 1.67; p = 0.81 **- Disease Severity (Scale 5-6):** OR: 3.14; 95% CI: 1.77 – 5.59; p = 0.0001 **- Corticosteroids (yes):** OR: 1.29; 95% CI: 0.84 – 1.98; p = 0.25

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	- Antiviral (yes): OR: 1.09; 95% CI: 0.77 – 1.53; p = 0.64 **- Intravenous Immuoglobulins (yes):** OR: 1.00; 95% CI: 0.66 – 1.53; p = 0.99 Anxiety or Depression **- Age:** OR: 1.03; 95% CI: 0.95 – 1.11; p = 0.47 **- Sex (Female):** OR: 1.94; 95% CI: 1.59 – 2.37; p <0.0001 **- Cigarette smoking (current or former smoker):** OR: 1.14; 95% CI: 0.88 – 1.48; p = 0.33 **- Education (college or higher):** OR: 1.01; 95% CI: 0.82 – 1.25; p = 0.90 **- Comorbidity (yes):** OR: 1.04; 95% CI: 0.87 – 1.26; p = 0.66 **- Disease Severity (Scale 4):** OR: 1.01; 95% CI: 0.83 – 1.24; p = 0.89 **- Disease Severity (Scale 5-6):** OR: 1.54; 95% CI: 1.06 – 2.22; p = 0.022 **- Corticosteroids (yes):** OR: 1.19; 95% CI: 0.95 – 1.49; p = 0.14 **- Antiviral (yes):** OR: 0.92; 95% CI: 0.77 – 1.09; p = 0.31 **- Intravenous Immuoglobulins (yes):** OR: 0.82; 95% CI: 0.64 - 1.05; p = 0.12 Fatigue or Muscle Weakness **- Age:** OR: 1.06; 95% CI: 1.00 – 1.12; p = 0.07 **- Sex (Female):** OR: 1.29 (1.10 – 1.52; p = 0.0022 **- Cigarette smoking (current or former smoker):** OR: 1.07; 95% CI: 0.87 – 1.32; p = 0.53 **- Education (college or higher):** OR: 1.22; 95% CI: 1.03 – 1.45; p = 0.022 **- Comorbidity (yes):** OR: 1.07; 95% CI: 0.91 – 1.25; p = 0.42 **- Disease Severity (Scale 4):** OR: 0.98; 95% CI: 0.83 – 1.17; p = 0.84 **- Disease Severity (Scale 5-6):** OR: 1.45; 95% CI: 1.06 – 1.98; p = 0.021 **- Corticosteroids (yes):** OR: 1.36; 95% CI: 1.12 – 1.64; p = 0.0016 **- Antiviral (yes):** OR: 1.02; 95% CI: 0.89 – 1.19; p = 0.74 **- Intravenous Immunoglobulins (yes):** OR: 0.83; 95% CI: 0.67 – 1.01; p = 0.07
Kildegaard et al.[55]	See Appendix 7 Age, Table 4
Meza-Torres et al.[48]	See Appendix 6 General population, Table 4
Norgard et al.[75] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) Population is further split into those with chronic inflammatory disease and those without n = 9,665	**Analysis:** To analyse whether hospitalizations after COVID-19 discharge were different between the exposed and unexposed cohort (those with chronic inflammatory disease and those without) **Method:** Cox proportional hazard regression (all variables adjusted for sex, age, length of hospital stay, previous hospitalization of the same kind and steroid prescription within 6 months prior to COVID-19 hospitalization, bar sequelae of COVID-19 and death which were not adjusted for previous hospitalisation). **- Hospitalisation, overall:** aHR: 1.06; 95% CI: 0.86 – 1.30 **- Hospitalization with diseases of the respiratory system (ICD-10: J*):** aHR: 1.27; 95% CI: 1.02 – 1.58 **- Hospitalization with diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (ICD-10 D5, D6, D7, D8):** aHR: 1.20; 95% CI: 0.73 – 1.99 **- Hospitalization with diseases of the nervous system (ICD-10: G*):** aHR: 0.95; 95% CI: 0.67 – 1.35 **- Hospitalization with infection:** aHR: 1.55; 95% CI: 1.26 – 1.92

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	- Sequelae of COVID-19 (ICD-10: B948A): aHR: 1.08; 95% CI: 0.79 – 1.49 **- Death:** aHR: 0.96; 95% CI: 0.71 – 1.29
Ozcan et al.[119] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) n = 406	**Analysis:** Risk factors associated with cardiovascular symptoms in patients with COVID-19. **Method:** Multiple logistic regression. **- Age:** OR: 1.032; 95% CI: 1.015 - 1.058; p = 0.002 **- Diabetes Mellitus:** OR: 1.261; 95% CI: 0.628 - 2.224; p = 0.231 **- CAD:** OR: 1.264; 95% CI: 1.065 - 1.540; p = 0.008 **- COPD:** OR: 2.998; 95% CI: 1.346 - 5.961; p = 0.003 **- Creatinine:** OR: 1.316; 95% CI: 0.841 - 2.181; p = 0.652 **- Fibrinogen:** OR: 2.006; 95% CI: 1.042 - 4.912; p = 0.002 **- Ferritin:** OR: 1.003; 95% CI: 0.998 - 1.008; p = 0.428 **- CRP:** OR: 1.085; 95% CI: 1.011 - 1.198; p = 0.010 **- Procalsitonin:** OR: 1.097; 95% CI: 0.902 - 1.217; p = 0.762 **- Albumine:** OR: 0.689; 95% CI: 0.322 - 1.951; p = 0.132 **- hsTnI ≥ 0.05:** OR: 9.581; 95% CI: 3.723 - 18.075; p <0.001 **- D-dimer ≥ 0.05:** OR: 2.580; 95% CI: 1.281 - 4.731; p = 0.005 **- BNP:** OR: 2.412; 95% CI: 1.098 - 5.023; p = 0.014 **- Steroid:** OR: 0.421; 95% CI: 0.268 - 0.731; p <0.001 **- LMWH:** OR: 0.612; 95% CI: 0.374 - 0.841; p <0.001 **- WHO class:** OR: 2.576; 95% CI: 1.271 - 5.802; p = 0.007
Pazukhina et al.[66]	See Appendix 7 Specific age groups, Table 4
Spinicci et al.[32] Population: Those attending a LC outpatient clinic (patients are post-hospital discharge) n = 428	**Analysis:** Risk factors for long COVID persistent symptoms (one or more symptoms). **Method:** Multivariate logistic regression (forward stepwise). **- Sex:** Male: 1 (Reference) Female: OR: 1.8; 95% CI: 1.1 - 3.0 **- Diabetes:** OR: 0.4; 95% CI: 0.3 - 0.8 **- Immunosuppressant drugs:** OR: 6.6; 95% CI: 1.5 – 28.5 **- Advanced oxygen support:** OR: 1.9; 95% CI: 1.1 – 3.3
Yoo at al.[74] Population: COVID-19 hospitalised patients (post discharge) and those with previous COVID-19 diagnosis referred by primary care providers n = 1,038	**Analysis:** Factors associated with PASC (all participants). **Method:** Multivariate logistic regression (adjusted for prespecified factors: demographics (age, sex, race), clinical characteristics (diabetes, BMI, transplant status), insurance type, SVI, COVID-19 care venue, and baseline function.) **- Sex:** Female: OR: 1.33; 95% CI: 0.99 - 1.79 Male: 1 (Reference) **- Age (10 years):** OR: 0.93; 95% CI: 0.84 - 1.05 **- Race:**

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
Population is further split into hospitalised (non-ICU), hospitalised (ICU) and outpatient Hospitalised (non-ICU): n = 648/1038, Hospitalised (ICU): n = 152/1038, Outpatient: n = 238/1038	White: 1 (Reference) Black: OR: 0.73; 95% CI: 0.40 - 1.32 Hispanic or Latino: OR: 0.90; 95% CI: 0.63 -1.28 Asian: OR: 0.74; 95% CI: 0.42 - 1.31 Other: OR: 0.86; 95% CI: 0.49 - 1.51 Unknown: OR: 0.60; 95% CI: 0.30 - 1.26 **- BMI:** OR: 1.02; 95% CI: 1.0002 - 1.04 **- Diabetes:** OR: 1.39; 95% CI: 1.02 - 1.88 **- History of Organ Transplant:** OR: 0.44; 95% CI: 0.26 - 0.76 **- Payer type:** Commercial: 1 (Reference) Medicare: OR: 0.96; 95% CI: 0.67 - 1.39 Medicaid: OR: 0.49; 95% CI: 0.31 - 0.77 Other/None: OR: 0.90; 95% CI: 0.44 - 1.84 **- Social Vulnerability Index:** 0-25%: 1 (Reference) 25-50%: OR: 1.27; 95% CI: 0.85 - 1.90 50-75%: OR: 1; 95% CI: 0.66 - 1.52 75-100%: OR: 1.10; 95% CI: 0.73 - 1.68 Unknown: OR: 1.13; 95% CI: 0.55 - 2.31 **- Hospitalisation status:** Inpatient: OR: 1.49; 95% CI: 1.04 - 2.14 Outpatient: 1 (Reference) **- Maximal exertion before COVID-19:** Vigorous: 1 (Reference) Moderate: OR: 0.90; 95% CI: 0.62 - 1.30 Walking 1 Block: OR: 0.80; 95% CI: 0.50 - 1.29 Carrying Groceries or Bathing: OR: 1.06; 95% CI: 0.50 - 2.25 Unknown: OR: 0.74; 95% CI: 0.28 - 1.86 **Analysis:** Factors associated with PASC in hospitalised patients **Method:** Multivariable logistic regression (adjusted for prespecified factors: demographics (age, sex, race), clinical characteristics (diabetes, BMI, transplant status), insurance type, SVI, COVID-19 care venue, and baseline function.) **- Sex:** Female: OR: 1.29; 95% CI: 0.92 - 1.80 Male: 1 (Reference) **- Age (10 years):** OR: 0.98; 95% CI: 0.86 - 1.11 **- Race:** White: 1 (Reference)

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	Black: OR: 0.80; 95% CI: 0.41 - 1.56 Hispanic or Latino: OR: 1.004; 95% CI: 0.67 - 1.52 Asian: OR: 0.78; 95% CI: 0.41 - 1.48 Other: OR: 0.87; 95% CI: 0.46 - 1.65 Unknown: OR: 0.59; 95% CI: 0.22 - 1.64 **- BMI:** OR: 1.024; 95% CI: 1.001 - 1.049 **- Diabetes:** OR: 1.48; 95% CI: 1.05 - 2.08 **- History of Organ Transplant:** OR: 0.47; 95% CI: 0.27 - 0.84 **- Payer type:** Commercial insurance: 1 (Reference) Medicare: OR: 0.95; 95% CI: 0.63 - 1.45 Medicaid: OR: 0.49; 95% CI: 0.31 - 0.79 Other/None: OR: 0.87; 95% CI: 0.39 - 1.91 **- Social Vulnerability Index:** 0-25%: 1 (Reference) 25-50%: OR: 1.09; 95% CI: 0.69 - 1.74 50-75%: OR: 0.89; 95% CI: 0.56 - 1.44 75-100%: OR: 1.04; 95% CI: 0.65 - 1.66 Unknown: OR: 0.87; 95% CI: 0.38 - 1.99 **- Maximal exertion before COVID-19:** Vigorous: 1 (Reference) Moderate: OR: 1.06; 95% CI: 0.69 - 1.63 Walking 1 Block: OR: 0.86; 95% CI: 0.51 - 1.45 Carrying Groceries or Bathing: OR: 1.03; 95% CI: 0.44 - 2.42 Unknown: OR: 0.89; 95% CI: 0.32 - 2.46 **Analysis:** factors associated with PASC in non-hospitalised patients **Method:** Multivariable logistic regression (adjusted for prespecified factors: demographics (age, sex, race), clinical characteristics (diabetes, BMI, transplant status), insurance type, SVI, COVID-19 care venue, and baseline function.) **- Sex:** Female: OR: 1.29; 95% CI: 0.66 - 2.52 Male: 1 (Reference) **- Age (10 years):** OR: 0.85; 95% CI: 0.67 - 1.08 **- Race:** White: 1 (Reference) Black: OR: 0.70; 95% CI: 0.18 - 2.79 Hispanic or Latino: OR: 0.60; 95% CI: 0.27 - 1.32 Asian: OR: 1.11; 95% CI: 0.28 - 4.28 Other: OR: 0.83; 95% CI: 0.23 - 3.08

Author, population and risk analysis sample size (n)	Association analysis type and outcome(s)
	Unknown: OR: 0.45; 95% CI: 0.14 - 1.40 **- BMI:** OR: 1.02; 95% CI: 0.97 - 1.07 **- Diabetes:** OR: 0.85; 95% CI: 0.39 - 1.85 **- History of Organ Transplant:** OR: 0.41; 95% CI: 0.07 - 2.46 **- Payer type:** Commercial insurance: 1 (Reference) Medicare: OR: 0.93; 95% CI: 0.42 - 2.05 Medicaid: OR: 0.41; 95% CI: 0.02 - 11.29 Other/None: OR: 2.15; 95% CI: 0.29 - 16.06 **- Social Vulnerability Index:** 0-25%: 1 (Reference) 25-50%: OR: 2.10; 95% CI: 0.88 - 5.03 50-75%: OR: 1.58; 95% CI: 0.62 - 4.05 75-100%: OR: 1.43; 95% CI: 0.53 - 3.86 Unknown: OR: 2.59; 95% CI: 0.56 - 11.91 **- Maximal Exertion before COVID-19:** Vigorous: 1 (Reference) Moderate: OR: 0.69; 95% CI: 0.32 - 1.52 Walking 1 Block: OR: 1.01; 95% CI: 0.28 - 3.64 Carrying Groceries or Bathing: OR: 1.68; 95% CI: 0.29 - 9.69 Unknown: OR: 0.28; 95% CI: 0.009 - 8.42

Published by the Health Information and Quality Authority (HIQA).

For further information please contact:

Health Information and Quality Authority

George's Court

George's Lane

Smithfield

Dublin 7

D07 E98Y

+353 (0)1 8147400

info@hiqa.ie

www.hiqa.ie