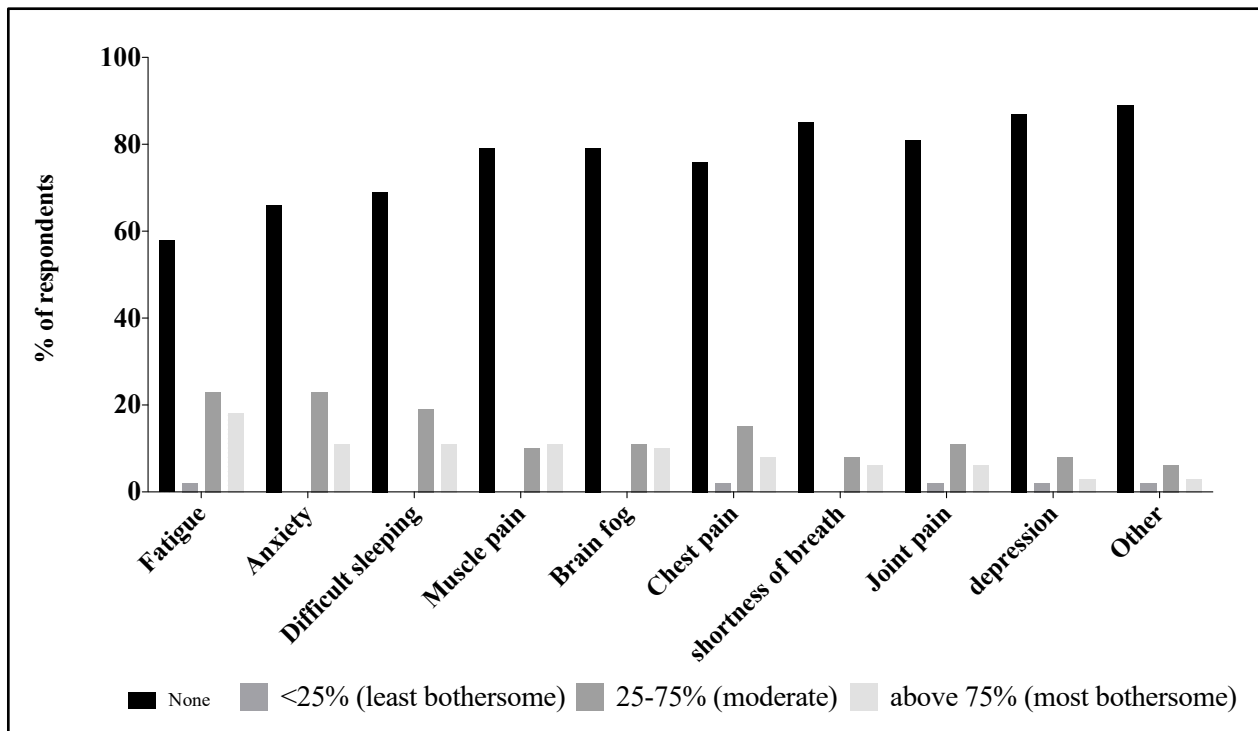


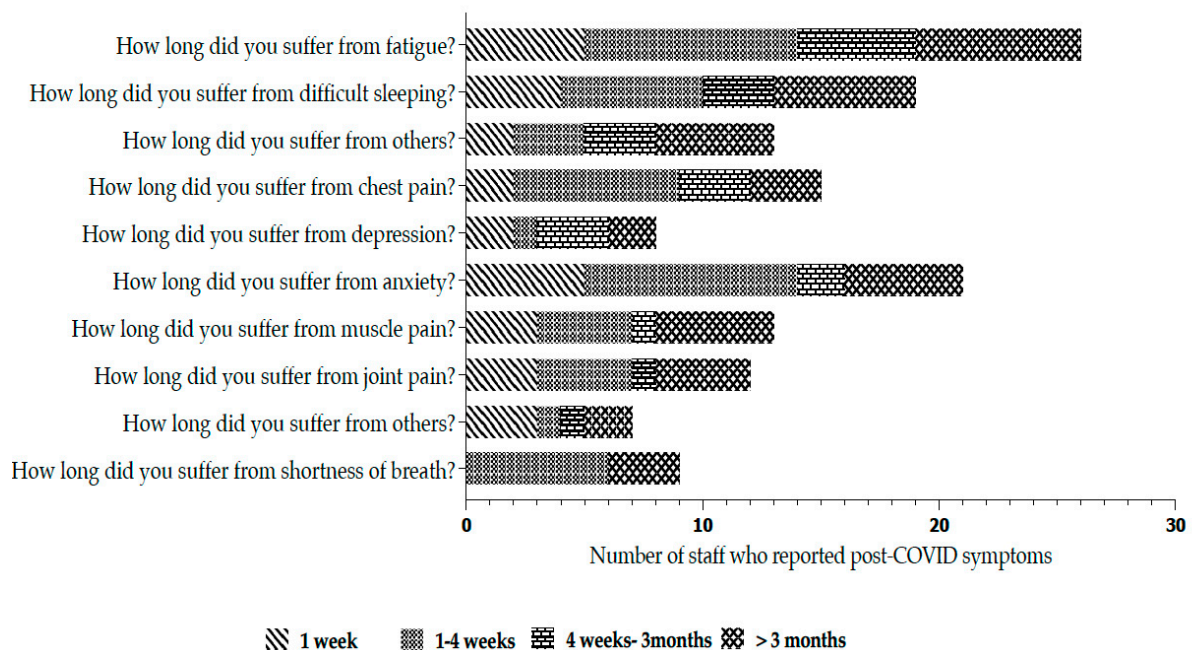
Supplementary Table S1: Characteristics of RTC frontline health workers who tested for COVID-19

Variables	N	COVID-19 Test Outcome		<i>p</i> -Value
		Positive n (%)	Other n (%)	
<b>Staff Cadres</b>				<b>&lt;0.01</b>
Community/Field health Workers	329	95 (38.3)	234 (35.0)	
Medical/Clinical personnel	137	42 (16.9)	95 (14.2)	
Data capturers/Clerks	140	32 (13.0)	108 (16.2)	
Programme Coordinators	25	5 (2.0)	20 (3.0)	
Programme Support Staff	82	35 (14.1)	47 (7.0)	
Missing	203	39 (15.7)	164 (24.6)	
<b>Reasons for testing</b>				<b>0.01</b>
COVID-19 contact	271	73 (29.4)	198 (29.6)	
COVID-19 PUI/Suspect	503	151 (60.9)	352 (52.7)	
Routine Health Surveillance	125	24 (9.7)	101 (15.1)	
Travel requirements	4	0 (0.0)	4 (0.6)	
Missing	13	0 (0.0)	13 (2.0)	
<b>Province</b>				<b>&lt;0.01</b>
Gauteng	62	16 (6.5)	46 (6.9)	
Free State	326	81 (33.0)	245 (36.7)	
Mpumalanga	249	61 (25.0)	188 (28.1)	
Eastern Cape	24	15 (6.1)	9 (1.4)	
Northern Cape	2	2 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	
Western Cape	248	70 (28.2)	178 (26.7)	
North West	5	3 (1.2)	2 (0.3)	
<b>Districts</b>				<b>&lt;0.01</b>
City of Johannesburg MM	33	8 (3.2)	25 (4.0)	
City of Tshwane MM	23	7 (2.8)	16 (2.4)	
Lejweleputswa	21	6 (2.4)	15 (2.3)	
Ehlanzeni	240	58 (23.4)	182 (27.3)	
Gert Sibande	11	2 (0.8)	9 (1.4)	
Nelson Mandela Bay MM	5	3 (1.2)	2 (0.3)	
Amatole	11	7 (3.0)	4 (1.0)	
OR Tambo	5	5 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	
Thabo Mofutsanyane	302	73 (29.4)	229 (34.3)	
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	7	6 (2.4)	1 (0.2)	
Central Karoo	104	15 (6.1)	39 (6.0)	
Cape Winelands	54	15 (6.1)	39 (6.0)	
Overberg	86	25 (10.0)	61 (9.1)	
City of Cape Town MM	2	0 (0.0)	2 (0.3)	
Ngaka Modiri Molema	1	1 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	
Nkangala	2	1 (0.4)	1 (0.2)	
Missing	9	1 (0.4)	8 (1.2)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>668</b>	

%, percentage; N n, number; *p* value obtained using Pearson Chi and Fisher's exact test



Supplementary Figure S1: Reported bothersome/troubling post-acute COVID-19 symptoms among respondents



Supplementary Figure S2: Duration of post-acute COVID-19 symptoms among survey respondents. Stacked bar graphs represent duration of the different symptoms reported.

Supplementary Table S2 Factors associated with fatigue for workers who experienced long COVID.

Variables	N	Fatigue		<i>p</i> -Value
		No n (%), 9 (60)	Yes n (%), 6 (40)	
<b>Age Groups</b>				<b>0.94</b>
23–33	3 (20.0)	2 (22.2)	1 (16.7)	
34–44	6 (40.0)	3 (33.3)	3 (16.7)	
45–55	3 (20.0)	2 (22.2)	1 (16.7)	
≥56	3 (20.0)	2 (22.2)	1 (16.7)	
<b>Sex</b>				<b>0.29</b>
Female	12 (80.0)	8 (88.9)	4 (66.7)	
Male	3 (20.0)	1 (11.1)	2(33.3)	
<b>Ethnicity</b>				<b>0.29</b>
African	12 (80.0)	6 (66.7)	6(100.0)	
Caucasian	1 (6.7)	1 (11.1)	0 (0)	
Coloured*	2 (13.3)	2 (22.2)	0(0)	
<b>Smoking Status</b>				<b>0.79</b>
Current smoker	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
Never smoker	12 (80.0)	7 (77.8)	12 (80.0)	
Past smoker	3(20.0)	2 (22.2)	3 (20.0)	
<b>Alcohol Intake</b>				<b>0.46</b>
Daily	2 (13.3)	2 (22.2)	0 (0)	
Occasional	4 (26.7)	2 (22.2)	2 (33.3)	
Not at all	9 (60)	5 (55.6)	4 (66.7)	
<b>Recreational Drug Use</b>				<b>0.46</b>
Daily	1 (6.7)	1(11.1)	0 (0)	
Occasional	13 (86.7)	7 (77.8)	6 (100)	
Not at all	1 (6.7)	1 (11.1)	0 (0)	

\*an official terminology in South Africa used to describe a multifaceted lived experience (Nilson, 2016) . IQR, interquartile range; N n, number; *p* value obtained using Fisher's exact test