

Article

Physical Health-Related Quality of Life Improves over Time in Post-COVID-19 Patients: An Exploratory Prospective Study— Supplementary Materials

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Table S1. Prevalence of Post-COVID-19 symptoms.

Symptom	n (%)
Fatigue	52 (75.4)
Dyspnea	41 (59.4)
Concentration difficulties	39 (56.5)
Performance intolerance	38 (55.1)
Thoracic pain	35 (50.7)
Headache	30 (43.5)
Smell alteration	22 (31.9)
Dizziness	21 (30.4)
Sleeping difficulties	18 (26.1)
Muscle weakness	18 (26.1)
Palpitations	18 (26.1)
Cough	16 (23.2)
Muscle pain	15 (21.7)
Taste alteration	12 (17.4)
Memory difficulties	12 (17.4)
Gastrointestinal symptoms (either nausea, vomiting or diarrhea)	12 (17.4)
Weight gain	11 (15.9)
Weight loss	10 (14.5)
Sputum production	6 (8.7)
Temperature	5 (7.2)
Reflux	4 (5.8)
Joint pain	3 (4.3)
Orthopnea	3 (4.3)
Tingling paresthesia	3 (4.3)
Swallowing difficulties	2 (2.9)
Postexertional malaise	2 (2.9)
Hair loss	1 (1.4)

Table S2. Effect of COVID-19 vaccine on Post-COVID-19 symptoms.

COVID-19 Vaccine	N (%)
Received vaccination after initial SARS-CoV-2 infection	67 (97.1)
Moderna	47 (70.1)
Pfizer	19 (28.4)
Unknown	1 (1.5)
1 vaccination	35 (50.7)
2 vaccinations	28 (40.6)
2 vaccinations + Booster vaccination	3 (4.4)
Missing information about number of vaccinations	3 (4.4)
Days from symptom onset of acute COVID-19 until first vaccination, median (IQR)	192 (147, 242)
Effect on Long-Covid symptoms	
Improvement	34 (50.7)
Persistent improvement	27 (40.3)
Weeks until improvement, median (IQR)	2 (1, 4)
Worsening	18 (26.9)
Persistent worsening	15 (22.4)
Weeks until worsening, median (IQR)	1 (1, 4)
Whether improvement nor worsening	20 (29.9)

Values are n (%) unless otherwise stated. Multiple selection of answers was possible.

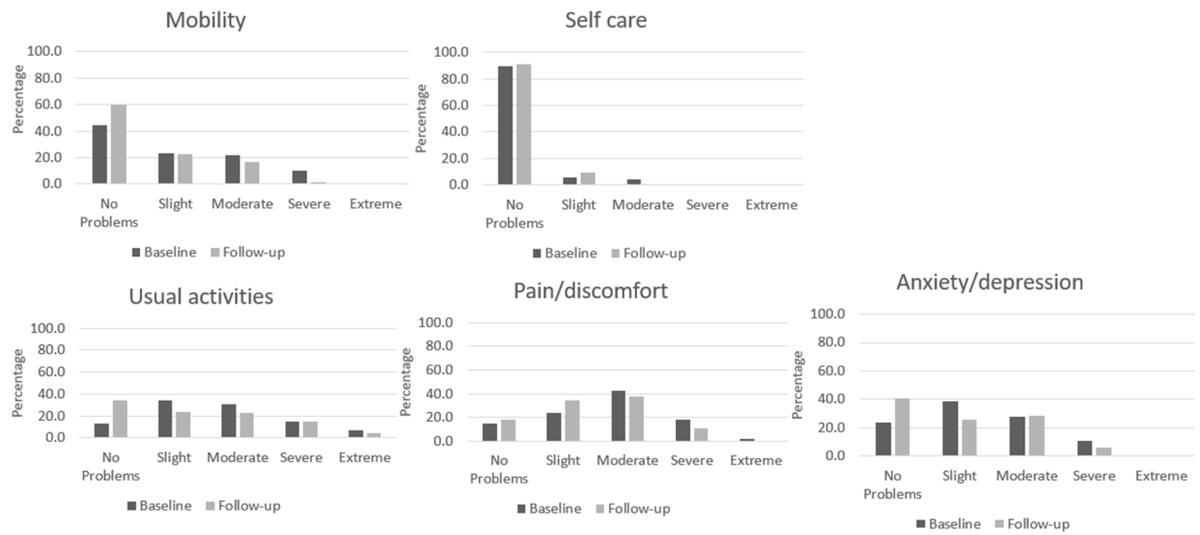


Figure S1. EQ-5D-5L dimensions responses at baseline and follow-up. Figure represents dimension responses as percentages of patients for the health dimensions mobility, self-care, usual activities, pain/discomfort and anxiety/depression of the Euroqol-5D-5L questionnaire (EQ-5D-5L). Response possibilities were “no problems”, “slight problems”, “moderate problems”, “severe problems” and “extreme problems”. The proportion of patients with the level “no problems” increases in all health dimensions.