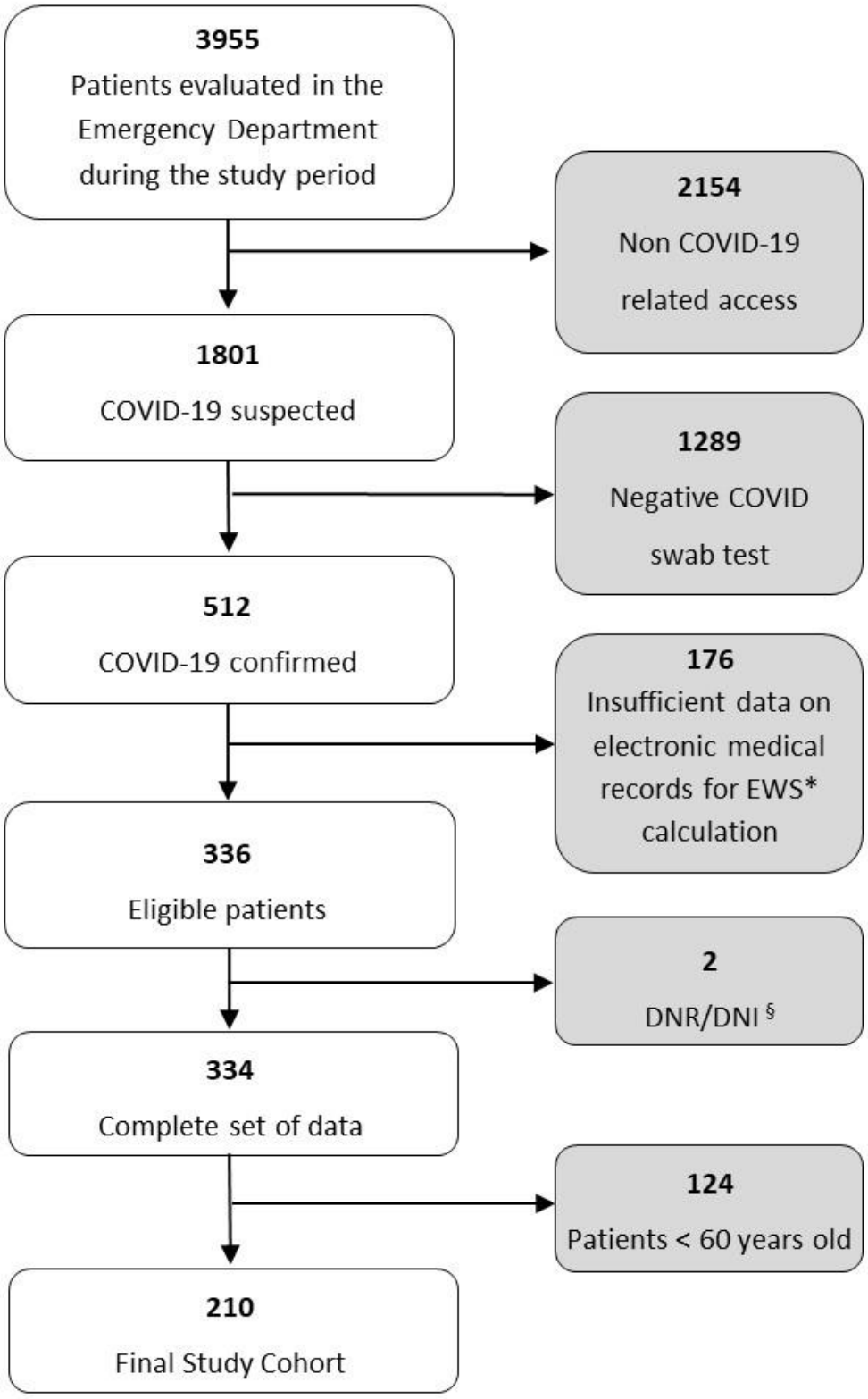
Table S1. Early warning scores for COVID-19 risk stratification.

Score	When to use	Parameters
ISARIC-4C	To assess the risk of in-hospital mortality	1. Age 2. Sex 3. Number of comorbidities 4. Respiratory rate (breath/min) 5. Peripheral oxygen saturation on room air (%) 6. Level of consciousness assessed by the response on Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) 7. Blood urea nitrogen (mg/dL) 8. C-reactive protein (mg/dL).
NEWS	To assess the risk of clinical deterioration and potential need for higher level of care in acutely ill patients	1. Respiratory rate (breath/min) 2. Peripheral oxygen saturation in room air (%) 3. Body temperature (°C) 4. Systolic blood pressure (mmHg) 5. Heart rate (beat/min) 6. Level of consciousness assessed by the response on AVPU (Alert, Voice, Pain, Unresponsive) scale
COVID-GRAM	To assess the risk of critical illness, defined as the risk of admission to the intensive care unit, invasive ventilation, or death in hospitalized patients	1. X-ray abnormality 2. Age 3. Hemoptysis 4. Dyspnea 5. Unconsciousness 6. Number of comorbidities 7. Cancer history 8. Neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio 9. Lactate dehydrogenase (U/L) 10. Direct bilirubin (mg/dL)
qCSI	To assess the risk of early deterioration (within 24 hours) of patients admitted to the hospital defined as oxygen requirement > 10 L/min by low flow device, high-flow device, non-invasive or invasive ventilation, or death	1. Respiratory rate (breath/min) 2. Peripheral oxygen saturation in room air (%) 3. O_2 flow-rate supplementation (L/min)

Abbreviations: ISARIC-4C, International Severe Acute Respiratory Infection Consortium Clinical Characterisation Protocol-Coronavirus Clinical Characterisation Consortium; NEWS, National early warning score; qCSI, quick COVID severity index.

Figure S1. Flow-chart of the cohort selection for the study.



** EWS: Early Warning Score; §DNR/DNI: Do Not Rianimate / Do Not Intubate disposition*