Sup Table 1: Subgroup analysis of the primary outcome of recovery in patients infected with coronavirus disease 2019 by clinical classification with Cox proportional hazards models.

Clinical Classification	Time from onset of symptoms to treatment with QFPDD[#]	Univariate		Multivariable			
		Unadj. HR (95% CI)	*P* [a]	Adj. HR (95% CI)	*P* [b]	Adj. HR (95% CI)	*P* [c]
Non-severe [d]							
	≤1 week	4.34(3.40,5.55)	**<0.0001**	3.01(2.13,4.25)	**<0.0001**	3.75(2.56,5.49)	**<0.0001**
	1-2 weeks	3.16(2.44,4.08)	**<0.0001**	2.59(1.86,3.61)	**<0.0001**	2.47(1.72,3.56)	**<0.0001**
	2-3 weeks	2.26(1.69,3.01)	**<0.0001**	1.93(1.37,2.72)	**0.0002**	1.80(1.23,2.64)	**0.0026**
	>3 weeks	ref. = 1		ref. = 1		ref. = 1	
Severe [e]							
	≤1 week	5.59(2.02,15.48)	**0.0009**	8.42(1.63,43.60)	**0.0111**	2.01(0.21,19.40)	0.5475
	1-2 weeks	5.80(1.83,18.45)	**0.0029**	11.85(2.20,63.78)	**0.0040**	1.36(0.15,12.13)	0.7843
	2-3 weeks	2.39(0.95,5.98)	0.0631	4.63(1.20,17.95)	**0.0265**	3.60(0.75,17.38)	0.1106
	>3 weeks	ref. = 1		ref. = 1		ref. = 1	

Abbreviation: ref.: reference; Unadj.: unadjusted; Adj.: adjusted; CI: confidence interval; HR: hazard ratio. HRs and their 95% CIs were calculated by Cox proportional risk model. The proportional hazards assumption was not violated ($P>0.05$). Bold indicates statistically significant <0.05.

Patients were divided into four groups: the ≤1 week group (≤7 days), 1-2 week group (>7 days and ≤14 days), 2-3 week group (>14 days and ≤21 days) and >3 week group (>21 days).

a unadjusted result.

b adjusted by covariates at baseline, including age, sex, clinical classification, exposure of visiting Wuhan in the past 14 days, days from onset of symptoms to hospital admission, fever and cough in admission, any comorbidity, anti-virus, expectorant and CT imaging, which were selected by stepwise selection method ($P=0.05$).

c adjusted by propensity score and other covariates. Propensity scores were derived from a multivariable logistic regression that included covariates selected by the stepwise selection method at baseline. The covariates that were significant in univariate analysis but not selected in the stepwise method were included into model as other covariates.

d including mild cases and moderate cases.

e including severe cases and critical cases.

Sup Table 2: Subgroup analysis of the secondary outcomes in patients infected with coronavirus disease 2019 by clinical classification.

Clinical Classification	Outcomes	All patients	Time from onset of symptoms to treatment with QFPDD[#]				P value
		No. (%) (*n*=782)	≤1 week (*n*=321)	1-2 weeks (*n*=221)	2-3 weeks (*n*=123)	>3 weeks (*n*=117)	
Nonsevere [a]	**Days of viral shedding** [c]						
	median, days	13.0(8.0)	12.0(7.0)	12.0(6.0)	13.0(8.0)	17.0(10.5)	**0.0279**
	Duration of hospital stay [c]						
	median, days	15.0(9.0)	14.0(8.0)	15.0(9.0)	15.0(9.0)	18.0(12.0)	**<0.0001**
	Course of disease [c]						
	median, days	21.0(12.0)	17.5(8.0)	21.0(8.0)	24.0(8.0)	34.0(10.5)	**<0.0001**
	CT imaging [d]						
	Foci absorption, or no abnormal lesions	416(77%)	167(76%)	116(73%)	70(81%)	63(84%)	0.8032
	No significant change	93(17%)	36(16%)	32(20%)	13(15%)	12(16%)	
	Progress	32(6%)	18(8%)	11(7%)	3(3%)	0	
Severe [b]	**Days of viral shedding** [c]						
	median, days	15.0(9.0)	16.0(10.0)	10.0(6.0)	12.0(11.0)	19.0(10.0)	0.0750
	Duration of hospital stay [c]						
	median, days	16.5(3.0)	16.0(14.0)	16.0(11.0)	15.0(8.0)	20.0(14.0)	0.2145
	Course of disease [c]						
	median, days	23.0(17.0)	20.0(15.0)	22.0(13.5)	26.0(14.0)	34.0(21.0)	0.4562
	CT imaging [d]						
	Foci absorption, or no abnormal lesions	41(73%)	9(64%)	10(83%)	8(67%)	14(78%)	**0.0455**
	No significant change	10(18%)	1(7%)	2(17%)	3(25%)	4(22%)	
	Progress	5(9%)	4(29%)	0	1(8%)	0	

Abbreviation: No.: number of patients. Totals do not sum to 100% because of rounding or missing data. Bold indicates statistically significant <0.05.

Patients were divided into four groups: the ≤1 week group (≤7 days), 1-2 week group (>7 days and ≤14 days), 2-3 week group (>14 days and ≤21 days) and >3 week group

(>21 days).

[a] including mild cases and moderate cases.

[b] including severe cases and critical cases.

[c] Outcomes were used by logarithm transformation and P values were calculated by multiple linear regression model. Covariates were selected by the stepwise selection method (P=0.05) and were then used to estimate propensity scores in a multivariable logistic regression. P values were adjusted by propensity score and other significant covariates at baseline in the univariate analysis.

[d] P values were calculated by a multinomial logistic regression model adjusted by propensity score and other covariate variables.