Supplement

Changes in pulmonary function and patient-reported outcomes during COVID-19 recovery: a longitudinal, prospective cohort study.

Aditi S Shah MD^a
Min Hyung Ryu MSc^a
Cameron J Hague MD^c
Darra T Murphy MB BCh BAO^c
James C Johnston MD^a
Christopher J Ryerson MD^{a,b}
Christopher Carlsten*^ MD^a
Alyson W Wong* MD^{a,b}

*co-senior authors
^Corresponding author

a Division of Respiratory Medicine, Department of Medicine, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

b Centre for Heart Lung Innovation, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

_c Department of Radiology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

Table S1: Clinical characteristics and pulmonary function tests of patients hospitalised with COVID-19, with and without dyspnea 6 months after symptom onset.

Dyspnea was defined as UCSD dyspnea score higher than 10. Echocardiogram data is from 3 months after symptom onset. Data are shown as mean \pm SD or median (IQR). *Asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, interstitial lung disease, or previous pulmonary embolism.

Abbreviations: DLCO= diffusing capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide; EQ-5D = EuroQol-5 Dimension; FEV1= forced expiratory volume in one second; FVC = forced vital capacity; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; PASP = Pulmonary Artery Systolic Pressure; PHQ-9 = Patient Health Questionnaire-9; PSQI = Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index; RV= residual volume; TLC=total lung capacity; UCSD = University of California, San Diego shortness of breath questionnaire; VAS = visual analogue scale.

Features	Patients without dyspnea	Patients with dyspnea	P value
	$(\mathbf{n} = 42)$	(n = 31)	
Demographics		,	
Age	65 (53 – 72)	65 (49 – 76)	0.7
Male sex, n (%)	29 (69)	15 (48)	0.08
Ever smoker, n (%)	11 (26)	12 (39)	0.26
Comorbidities, n (%)			
Hypertension	13 (31)	14 (45)	0.21
Diabetes	11 (26)	8 (26)	0.97
Chronic pulmonary disease*	4 (10)	5 (16)	0.48
Coronary heart disease	3 (7)	4 (13)	0.45
Malignancy	5 (12)	3 (10)	1.00
Chronic kidney disease	0	6 (19)	0.004
Respiratory symptoms			
UCSD dyspnea score	4 (1 – 7)	31 (18 – 41)	< 0.001
Cough VAS, mm	9 (5 – 40)	28 (13 – 40)	0.06
Patient-reported outcome m	ieasures		
EQ-5D health utility	0.91 (0.90 – 0.95)	0.83(0.76-0.87)	< 0.001
EQ-5D VAS	85 (80 – 95)	75 (65 – 85)	< 0.001
PSQI	3 (2 – 6)	8 (5 – 11)	< 0.001
		(n=30)	
PHQ-9	0 (0 – 2)	5 (1 – 7)	< 0.001
Pulmonary function tests			
FEV ₁ %-predicted	95 ± 16	85 ± 14	0.008
-		(n=30)	
FVC %-predicted	97 ± 17	86 ± 14	0.004
		(n=30)	
FEV ₁ /FVC %	85 ± 11	84 ± 12	0.72
		(n=30)	
TLC %-predicted	90 ± 12	81± 13	0.01
		(n=26)	

DLCO %-predicted	84± 16	74 ± 17	0.02	
		(n=28)		
Transthoracic Echocardiogram (n=72)				
LVEF (%)	60 (59 – 65)	60 (60 – 65)	0.88	
PASP (mmHg)	27 (22 – 31)	27 (23 – 30)	0.75	