Supplementary Table 1. Demographic and Baseline (Randomized Set) [Subgroup: ≥60 years or Risk Factor - Yes]

	DWJ1248	Placebo	Total			
	(N=116)	(N=112)	(N=228)			
Smoker, n(%)	116	112	228			
Non-Smoker	67 (57.76)	68 (60.71)	135 (59.21)			
Smoker	25 (21.55)	25 (22.32)	50 (21.93)			
Ex-Smoker	24 (20.69)	18 (16.07)	42 (18.42)			
Unknown	0 (0.00)	1 (0.89)	1 (0.44)			
p-value [£]			0.6821 (f)			
Risk factor, n(%)	116	112	228			
Yes	96 (82.76)	90 (80.36)	186 (81.58)			
No	20 (17.24)	22 (19.64)	42 (18.42)			
p-value [₤]	,	` '	0.6400 (c)			
Cardiovascular disease1), n(%)	96	90	186			
Yes	13 (13.54)	11 (12.22)	24 (12.90)			
No	83 (86.46)	79 (87.78)	162 (87.10)			
Chronic respiratory disease1), n(%)	96	90	186			
Yes	1 (1.04)	2 (2.22)	3 (1.61)			
No	95 (98.96)	88 (97.78)	183 (98.39)			
High blood pressure1), n(%)	96	90	186			
Yes	50 (52.08)	54 (60.00)	104 (55.91)			
No	46 (47.92)	36 (40.00)	82 (44.09)			
Diabetes1), n(%)	96	90	186			
Yes	28 (29.17)	19 (21.11)	47 (25.27)			
No	68 (70.83)	71 (78.89)	139 (74.73)			
Obesity1), n(%)	96	90	186			
Yes	14 (14.58)	13 (14.44)	27 (14.52)			
No	82 (85.42)	77 (85.56)	159 (85.48)			
	96	90	186			
Smoking1), n(%) Yes	25 (26.04)	25 (27.78)	50 (26.88)			
No	` '	` '	` ′			
INO	71 (73.96)	65 (72.22)	136 (73.12)			
COVID-19 Severity at Baseline, n(%)	116	112	228			
Mild	89 (76.72)	71 (63.39)	160 (70.18)			
Moderate	27 (23.28)	41 (36.61)	68 (29.82)			
Severe	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)			
p-value [₤]	,	` ,	0.0278 (c)			
COVID-19 Antibody, n(%)	24	27	51			
No	24 (100.00)	25 (92.59)	49 (96.08)			
Yes	0 (0.00)	2 (7.41)	2 (3.92)			
p-value [£]	- ()	()	0.4918 (f)			
Age group / Risk Factor, n(%)	116	112	228			
< 60 years and Risk Factor - No	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)			
•	116 (100.00)	112 (100.00)	228 (100.00)			
≥ 60 years or Risk Factor - Yes	110 (100.00)	112 (100.00)	220 (100.00)			

p-value [₤]			NC
Subjective Symptoms by Subject at Baseline, n(%)	114	109	223
At least one Moderate or Severe	38 (33.33)	42 (38.53)	80 (35.87)
Other	76 (66.67)	67 (61.47)	143 (64.13)
p-value [£]			0.4185 (c)
RT-PCR at Baseline, n(%)	116	112	228
Inconclusive	1 (0.86)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.44)
Negative	3 (2.59)	2 (1.79)	5 (2.19)
Positive	112 (96.55)	110 (98.21)	222 (97.37)
p-value [£]			1.0000 (f)
Ordinal scale at Baseline, n(%)	116	112	228
0	2 (1.72)	2 (1.79)	4 (1.75)
1	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
2	46 (39.66)	45 (40.18)	91 (39.91)
3	68 (58.62)	65 (58.04)	133 (58.33)
p-value [£]			1.0000 (f)
NEWS score at Baseline, n(%)	116	112	228
0	50 (43.10)	47 (41.96)	97 (42.54)
1	39 (33.62)	39 (34.82)	78 (34.21)
2	19 (16.38)	15 (13.39)	34 (14.91)
3	6 (5.17)	8 (7.14)	14 (6.14)
4	1 (0.86)	3 (2.68)	4 (1.75)
5	1 (0.86)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.44)
p-value [£]			0.8067 (f)
NEWS Severity at Baseline, n(%)	116	112	228
Mild	115 (99.14)	110 (98.21)	225 (98.68)
Moderate	1 (0.86)	2 (1.79)	3 (1.32)
Severe	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
p-value [₤]			0.6168 (f)

SD = standard deviation, Min = minimum, Max = maximum, NC = not calculated.

Note: Denominator of percentage is the number of subjects in each group.

 $^{[\}dagger] \ Testing \ for \ difference \ between \ treatment \ groups \ (two \ sample \ t-test \ (t) \ or \ Wilcoxon \ rank-sum \ test \ (w)).$

 $^{[\}mathfrak{t}]$ Testing for difference among treatment groups (chi-square test (c) or Fisher's exact test (f)).

Supplementary Table 2. Concomitant Medication (Randomized Set)

	DWJ1248 (N=172)	Placebo (N=170)	Total (N=342)				
Subjects with Concomitant Medication 95% Confidence Interval p-value [£]	149(86.63) [1706] [81.54, 91.71]	157(92.35) [1701] [88.36, 96.35]	306(89.47) [3407] [86.22, 92.73] 0.0845 (c)				
Subjects with Analgesic 95% Confidence Interval p-value [£]	113(65.70) [241] [58.60, 72.79]	115(67.65) [250] [60.61, 74.68]	228(66.67) [491] [61.67, 71.66] 0.7022 (c)				
Subjects with Anti 95% Confidence Interval p-value [£]	55(31.98) [80] [25.01, 38.95]	47(27.65) [69] [20.92, 34.37]	102(29.82) [149] [24.98, 34.67] 0.3815 (c)				
Subjects with AntiHistamine 95% Confidence Interval p-value [£]	46(26.74) [53] [20.13, 33.36]	45(26.47) [74] [19.84, 33.10]	91(26.61) [127] [21.92, 31.29] 0.9543 (c)				
Subjects with NSAIDs 95% Confidence Interval p-value [£]	44(25.58) [80] [19.06, 32.10]	48(28.24) [74] [21.47, 35.00]	92(26.90) [154] [22.20, 31.60] 0.5800 (c)				
Subjects with Cough 95% Confidence Interval p-value [£]	104(60.47) [340] [53.16, 67.77]	117(68.82) [373] [61.86, 75.79]	221(64.62) [713] [59.55, 69.69] 0.1060 (c)				
Subjects with Sore.T 95% Confidence Interval p-value [£]	25(14.53) [33] [9.27, 19.80]	32(18.82) [42] [12.95, 24.70]	57(16.67) [75] [12.72, 20.62] 0.2873 (c)				
Subjects with Ms.Relax 95% Confidence Interval p-value [£]	7(4.07) [14] [1.12, 7.02]	5(2.94) [5] [0.40, 5.48]	12(3.51) [19] [1.56, 5.46] 0.5706 (c)				
Subjects with Patch 95% Confidence Interval p-value [£]	9(5.23) [12] [1.90, 8.56]	9(5.29) [12] [1.93, 8.66]	18(5.26) [24] [2.90, 7.63] 0.9797 (c)				
Subjects with Migraine Exact 95% Confidence Interval p-value [£]	4(2.33) [5] [0.64, 5.85]	0 [0.00, 2.15]	4(1.17) [5] [0.32, 2.97] 0.1228 (f)				

Note: Denominator of percentage is the number of subjects in each group.

Results are displayed as 'number of subjects(percentage of subjects) [number of event]'.

 $^{[\}pounds] \ Testing \ for \ difference \ among \ treatment \ groups \ (chi-square \ test \ (c) \ or \ Fisher's \ exact \ test \ (f)).$

Supplementary Figure 1. Clinical improvement defined

< Classification of general severity>

Score	State	Classification of general severity					
0	None	No symptoms					
		If it is easily tolerated by causing					
1	Mild	minimal discomfort without					
		interfering with normal daily life					
2	Moderate	If it causes discomfort that interferes					
2	Moderate	with normal daily life to some extent					
3	Severe	When it makes normal daily activities					
3	Severe	impossible					

Example:

COVID-19 Symptoms Baseline Day 1		Treatment <u>peri</u> od (day)														
		Day 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
a	Feeling hot	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	1
b	Cough	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	0
С	Sorthness of breath	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
d	Chills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e	Muscle ache	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
f	Headache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g	Sore throat	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Subjects were identified as having COVID-19 disease and enrolled within 7 days of symptom onset according to our protocol inclusion criteria.

The subject had symptoms 'a', 'b', 'c' and 'e' on Day 1 (=baseline), thus was administrated an Investigational Product.

- On Day 4, symptoms 'a', 'c' and 'e' were improved, but symptom 'b' was maintained at 2 points, so there was no "clinical improvement".
- On Days 7 symptoms 'a', 'b', 'c' and 'e' were improved, but symptom 'g' was worsened to 1 point, so there was no "clinical improvement".
- On Day 10 and 14, symptoms 'a', 'b', 'c' and 'e' were improved, and all other symptoms maintained at 0 points, so there was "clinical improvement".

Time to clinical improvement of subjective symptoms, defined as the first day of symptom improvement.