

Supplementary Information

for

Association of body mass index with general health, working capacity recovered, and post-acute sequelae of COVID-19

Raphael S. Peter¹, Alexandra Nieters², Stefan O. Brockmann³, Siri Göpel⁴, Gerhard Kindle², Uta Merle⁵, Jürgen M. Steinacker⁶, Winfried V. Kern⁷, Dietrich Rothenbacher¹ for the EPILOC Phase 1 Study Group[†]

¹ Institute of Epidemiology and Medical Biometry, Ulm University, Ulm, Germany

² Institute for Immunodeficiency, Medical Centre and Faculty of Medicine, Albert-Ludwigs-University, Freiburg, Germany

³ Department of Health Protection, Infection Control and Epidemiology, Baden-Wuerttemberg Federal State Health Office, Ministry of Social Affairs, Health and Integration Stuttgart, Germany

⁴ Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Internal Medicine I, University Hospital Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany

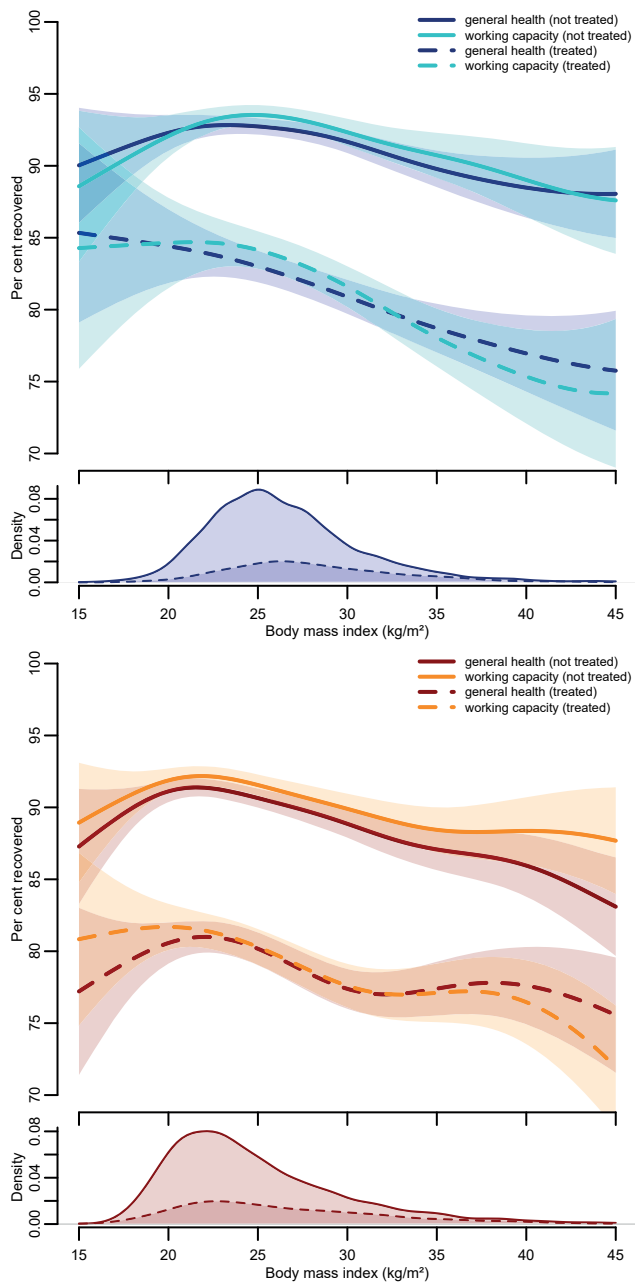
⁵ Department of Internal Medicine IV, University Hospital Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

⁶ Division of Sports and Rehabilitation Medicine, Department of Medicine, Ulm University Hospital, Ulm, Germany

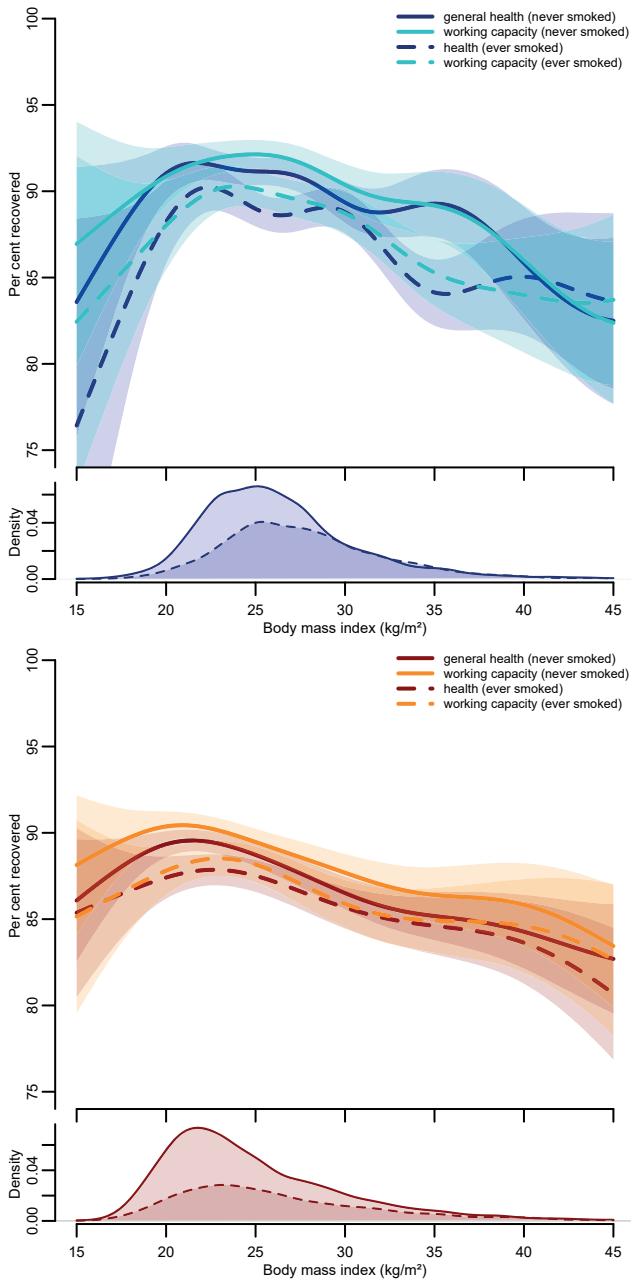
⁷ Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Medicine II, Medical Centre and Faculty of Medicine, Albert-Ludwigs-University, Freiburg, Germany

Correspondence to:

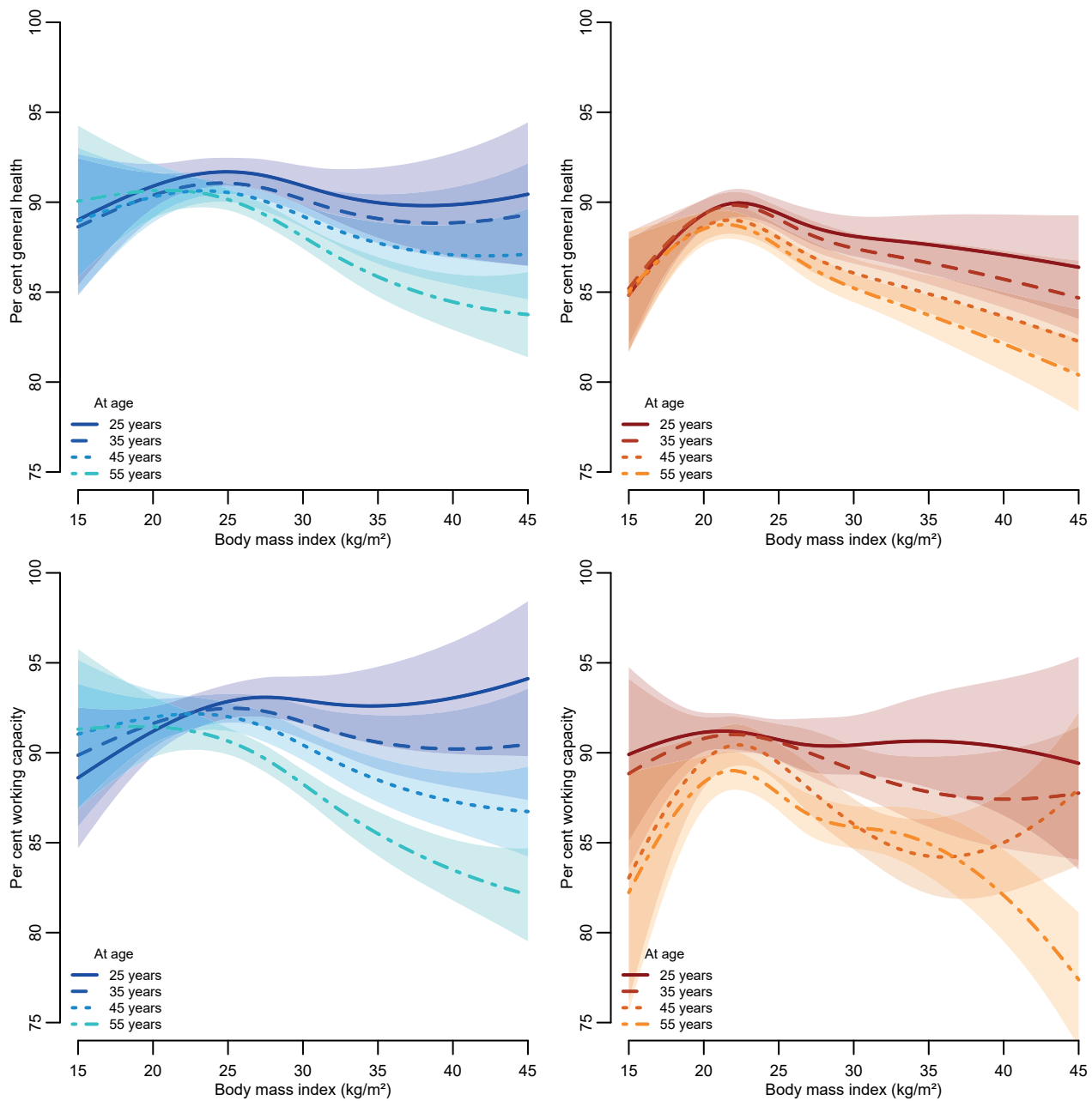
Raphael S. Peter
Institute of Epidemiology and Medical Biometry
Ulm University
Helmholtzstr. 22
89081 Ulm
Germany
Email: raphael.peter@uni-ulm.de



Supplemental Figure S1. Per cent general health and working capacity recovered by body mass index (BMI) in men (top panel, blue colours) and women (bottom panel, red colours) by treatment of acute SARS-CoV-2 infection (not treated: solid lines, treated: dashed lines), along with the BMI distributions. The associations are adjusted for age, education, and smoking status.



Supplemental Figure S2. Per cent general health and working capacity recovered by body mass index (BMI) in men (top panel, blue colours) and women (bottom panel, red colours) by smoking status (never smoked: solid lines, ever smoked: dashed lines), along with the BMI distributions. The associations are adjusted for age, education, and treatment of acute SARS-CoV-2 infection.



Supplemental Figure S3. Per cent general health (top panels) and working capacity recovered (bottom panels) by body mass index in men (left panels, blue colours) and women (right panels, red colours) by age. The associations are adjusted for education, smoking status, and treatment of acute SARS-CoV-2 infection.