

## Supplementary online material

### **Persistent Endothelial Dysfunction in Post-Acute COVID-19 Syndrome:**

#### **A Case-Control Study.**

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**Table S1. Demographic and clinical characteristics of convalescent coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) patients and controls: subgroup analysis in female gender.**

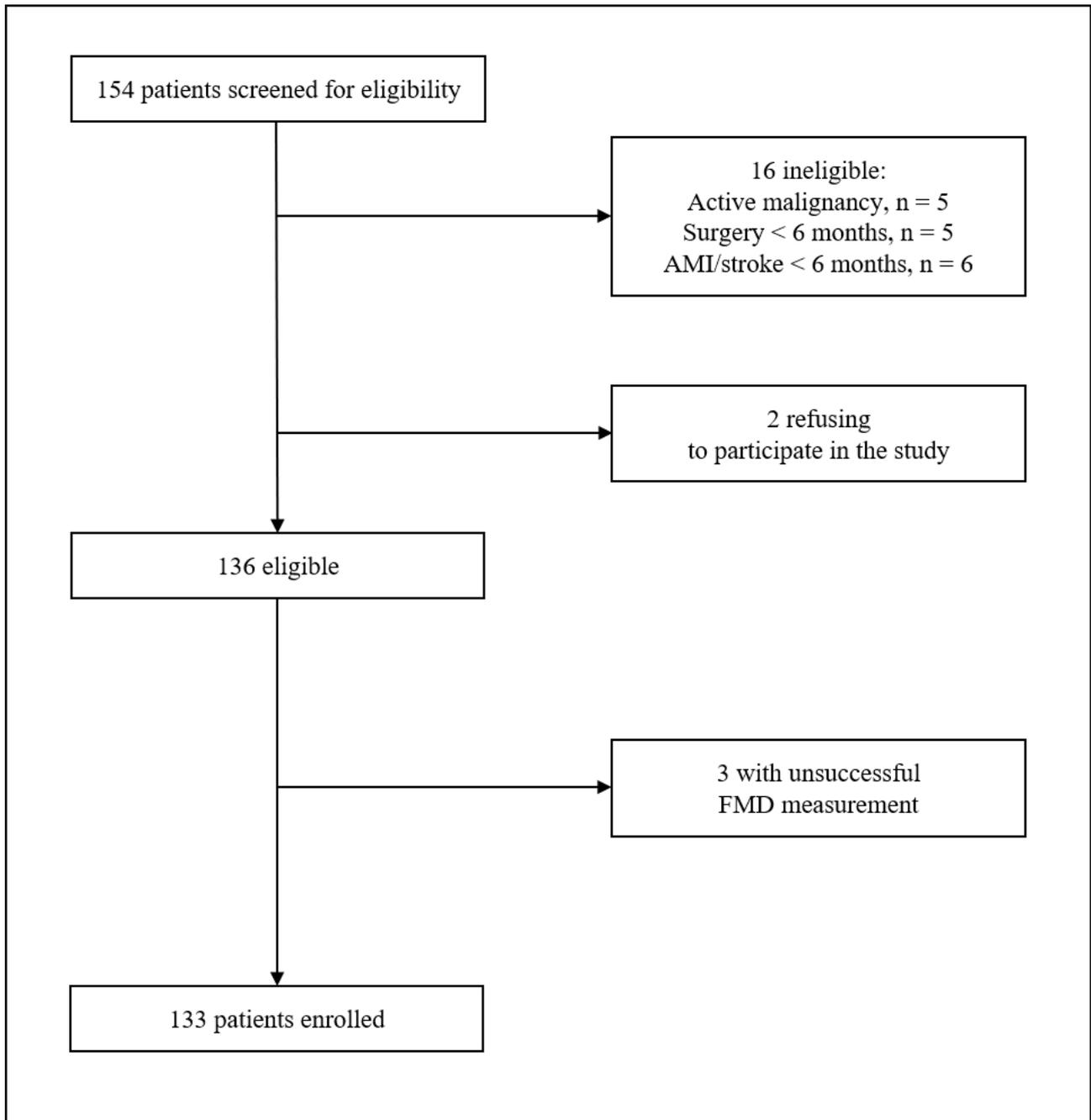
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Post-COVID-19 n = 133</b>	<b>Controls n = 133</b>	<b><i>p</i> Value</b>
Age (Years)	62.8 ± 9.7	61.2 ± 11.1	0.583
Age > 65 Years (%)	48.0	42.3	0.781
Smoking Habit (%)	0	0	-
Hypertension (%)	56.0	61.5	0.779
Hypercholesterolemia (%)	4.0	0	0.490
Diabetes Mellitus (%)	8.0	15.4	0.668
Obesity (%)	24.0	19.2	0.743

**Table S2. Correlation between flow-mediated dilation (FMD) and pulmonary function tests (PFTs) after adjusting for gender, age, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, diabetes, smoking habit, obesity, and previous cardiovascular events: a multivariate analysis.**

PFTs	$\beta$	<i>p</i> Value
PaO <sub>2</sub>	0.191	0.008
FEV <sub>1</sub> %	0.291	< 0.001
FVC%	0.288	< 0.001
DLCO%	0.225	0.016

PaO<sub>2</sub>: arterial oxygen tension; FEV<sub>1</sub>%; forced expiratory volume in 1 s (% predicted); FVC%: forced vital capacity (% predicted); DLCO%: diffusion capacity for carbon monoxide (% predicted).

**Figure S1. Flow chart of study participants.**



**AMI: acute myocardial infarction; FMD: flow-mediated dilation.**