**Supplementary Table 1.** Demographics, clinical outcomes, symptoms, and prevalence of probable long-haul COVID-19.

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| Study  | Participant and clinical characteristics | Follow-up duration | Symptom (% prevalence) |
| Carvalho-Schneider et al. (2020) | N = 150; 49 ± 15 years; 56% females; 64.7% outpatients; 35.3% were hospitalised;77.3% had mild-to-moderate disease; 22.7% had severe disease; Tours, France. | 60 days after symptom onset. | * Flu-like symptoms: Myalgia, headache, or asthenia (21.5%)
* Anosmia/ageusia (22.7%)
* Arthralgia (16.3%)
* Chest pain (13.1%)
* Digestive disorders (11.5%)
* Cutaneous signs (11.5%)
* Heart palpitations (10.9%)
* Dyspnoea (7.7%)
 |
| Goertz et al. (2020) | \*N = 2113; median age = 47; 85.3% females; 94.7% outpatients (16.3% confirmed COVID-19; 41.7% symptom-based COVID-19; 36.7% suspected COVID-19); 5.3% were hospitalised; Maastricht, Netherlands and Flanders, Belgium. | Mean of 79 days after symptom onset. | * Fatigue (94.9%)
* Dyspnoea (89.5%)
* Headache (76%)
* Chest tightness (75.2%)
* Cough (68.1%)
* Myalgia (64.7%)
* Sore throat (61.9%)
* ↑ body temperature (61.2%)
* Shoulder blade pain (61%)
* Pain in lungs (60.5%)
* Heart palpitations (54.9%)
* ↑ resting heart rate (54.6%)
* Dizziness (51.6%)
* Burning in trachea (43.9%)
* Fever (42.7%)
* Ageusia (42.3%)
* Diarrhoea (41.1%)
* Anosmia (39.7%)
* Joint pain (38.2%)
* Nausea (36.5%)
* Mucus (36.2%)
* Sneezing (31.6%)
* Hot flushes (25.9%)
* Eye problems (25.7%)
* Ear pain (21.7%)
* Sudden weight loss (18.4%)
* Vomiting (9%)
* Red toes (5.6%)
* Others: cognitive impairments, sleep problems, chills, and rashes (29.5%)
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| Hall et al. (2021) | N = 200; 54.8 ± 15.0 years; 38.5% females; 89.5% inpatients; 69.5% needed supplemental O2; 38.5% admitted to ICU; London, U.K. | 4-6 weeks after hospital discharge. | * Dyspnoea (40.5%)
* Other symptoms not tested.
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| Halpin et al. (2021) | N = 68 ward (median age = 70.5; 48.5% females; 66.7% needed supplemental O2) and 32 ICU (median age = 58.5; 40.6% females) patients; Leeds, U.K. | Mean of 48 days after hospital discharge. | * Fatigue (60.3% from ward; 72% from ICU)
* Dyspnoea (42.6% from ward; 65.6% from ICU)
* PTSD symptoms (23.5% from ward; 46.9% from ICU)
* Impaired concentration (16.2% from ward; 34.4% from ICU)
* Impaired memory (17.6% from ward; 18.8% from ICU)
* Laryngeal sensitivity (11.8% from ward; 25% from ICU)
* Decreased life quality (45.6% from ward; 68.8% from ICU)
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| Mandal et al. (2020). | N = 384; 59.9 ± 16.1 years; 38% females; 100% inpatients; 59.8% needed supplemental O2; 14.5% admitted to ICU; 7.1% needed intubation; London, U.K. | Median of 54 days after hospital discharge. | * Fatigue (69%)
* Dyspnoea (53%)
* Cough (34%)
* Depression (15%)
 |
| Mazza et al. (2020) | N = 402; 57.8 ± 13.33 years; 34.3% females; 25.4% outpatients; 74.6% were hospitalised; Milano, Italy.  | Mean of 31 days after hospital discharge | * ≥1 symptom (55.7%)
* ≥2 symptom (36.8%)
* ≥3 symptom (20.6%)
* ≥4 symptom (10%)
* Symptoms: PTSD, depression, anxiety, and obsessive-compulsive symptoms.
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| Miyazato et al. (2020) | N = 63; 48.1 ± 18.5 years; 33.3% females; 100% inpatients; 27% needed supplemental O2; 7.9% needed MV; Tokyo, Japan. | 60 days after symptom onset. | * Dyspnoea (17.5%)
* Dyssomnia (16.1%)
* Fatigue (15.9%)
* Cough (7.9%)
* Dysgeusia (4.8%)
 |
| Moreno-Pérez et al. (2021) | N = 277; median age = 62; 47.3% females; 34.3% outpatients; 19.5% had no pneumonia; 14.8% had mild disease; 65.7% had severe disease and hospitalised; 8.7% admitted to ICU; Alicante, Spain. | Median of 77 days after disease onset. | * Fatigue (34.8%)
* Dyspnoea (34.4%)
* Anosmia/dysgeusia (21.4%)
* Cough (21.3%)
* Myalgia/arthralgia (19.6%)
* Headache (17.8%)
* Cognitive impairments (15.2%)
* Diarrhoea (10.5%)
* Skin symptoms (8.3%)
* Visual loss (5.4%)
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| Poyraz et al. (2020) | N = 284; 60.1% outpatients; 39.7 ± 12.7 years; 49.8% females; 2.8% had asymptomatic infection; 50.8% had mild disease; 32.5% had moderate disease; 12.6% had severe disease; 1.2% had critical disease; Istanbul, Turkey. | Mean of 50 days after diagnosis. | * Fatigue (40%)
* Impaired sleep quality (38.8%)
* PTSD (25.4%)
* Myalgia (22%)
* Taste dysfunction (18%)
* Probable depression (18.8%)
* Probable anxiety (18.4%)
* Smell dysfunction (17%)
* Headache (17%)
* Concentration difficulties (15%)
* Light-headedness,

skin numbness and tingling, dyspnoea,chest pain, and cough (≤10%) |
| Raman et al. (2021) | N = 58; 55 ± 13 years; 41% females; 100% inpatients; 91.3% needed supplemental O2; 36% admitted to ICU; Oxford, U.K. | Median of 1.6 months after hospital discharge.  | * Dyspnoea (64%)
* Fatigue (55%)
* Moderate-to-severe depression (19.3%)
* Moderate-to-severe anxiety (14%)
 |
| Salmon et al. (2020) | N = 70; 91.4% outpatients; median age = 45; 78.6% females; 8.6% were hospitalised; 2.9% needed supplemental O2; Paris, France. | 2 months after symptom onset. | * ≥1 symptom (90%)
* Fatigue (72.9%)
* Sensory disturbance (55.7%)
* Chest pain (52.9%)
* Dyspnoea (42.9%)
* Tachycardia or heart palpitations (41.4%)
* Headache (41.2%)
* Cognitive impairments (37.1%)
* Anosmia or dysgeusia (30%)
* Myalgia or arthralgia (25.7%)
* Gastrointestinal symptoms (24.3%)
* Skin and vascular symptoms (14.4%)
* Cough (12.9%)
 |
| Sollini et al. (2020). | \*N = 10; 50% outpatients; 58 ± 13 years; 70% females; 50% were hospitalised; 20% admitted to ICU; Milan, Italy. | >30 days after hospital discharge. | * Dyspnoea (70%)
* Fatigue (70%)
* Ageusia (20%)
* Joint pain (20%)
* Chest pain (10%)
* Headache (10%)
* Trembling hands (10%)
 |
| Tomasoni et al. (2020) | N = 105; median age = 55; 26.7% females; 100% inpatients; 22.9% needed O2 therapy;  | Median of 46 days after virological clearance (assessed at least 14 days after hospital discharge). | * ≥1 symptom (52.4%)
* Fatigue (31.4%)
* Anxiety (29%)
* Cognitive impairment (17.1%)
* Depression (11%)
* Pain (10.5%)
* Dyspnoea (6.7%)
* Dysgeusia (5.7%)
* Anosmia (5.7%)
* Others: chest pain, headache, cough, constipation, tinnitus, insomnia, palpitations, or sore throat (17.1%)
 |
| Townsend et al. (2021) | N = 153; 57.5% females; 51.6% outpatients (40.2 ± 11.4 years); 35.9% were hospitalised (56.4 ± 15.5 years); 12.4% admitted to ICU (54.5 ± 11.6 years); Dublin, Ireland. | Median of 75 days after diagnosis.  | * Fatigue (48%).
* Ill health (62%).
* Other symptoms not tested.
 |
| Trinkmann et al. (2021) | N = 246; 48 ± 15 years; 56% females; 91% outpatients; 9% were hospitalised; 0.8% admitted to ICU; Heidelberg, Germany. | Mean of 68 days after infection. | * ≥1 symptom (46%)
* Dyspnoea (32%)
* Cough (14%)
* Chest pain (6%)
* Anosmia (4%)
* Fatigue, sore throat, rhinitis, headache, and joint pain (≤1%)
 |
| Weerahandi et al. (2021) | N = 161, median age = 62; 37.3% females; 100% inpatients needing supplemental O2; 45.3% admitted to ICU; 36.7% needed MV; New York, U.S. | Median of 37 days after hospital discharge. | * Dyspnoea (74.3%)
* Other symptoms not tested.
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Note: Years refer to age presented as mean ± standard deviation, unless otherwise stated as median. \* refers to sample size that specifically involved long-haul COVID-19 participants. Abbreviations: ICU, intensive care unit; MV, mechanical ventilation; O2, oxygen; PTSD, post-traumatic stress disorder.

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