

Supplementary online material

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

A Case-Control Study.

Pasquale Ambrosino, **MD PhD**^{1*} Ilenia Calcaterra, **MD**^{2*}

Antonio Molino, **MD**³ Pasquale Moretta, **PsyD**¹ Roberta Lupoli, **MD PhD**⁴

Giorgio Alfredo Spedicato, **PhD FCAS FSA CSPA CStat**⁵ Antimo Papa, **MD**¹

Andrea Motta, **PhD**⁵ Mauro Manisclaco, **MD PhD**^{1**} Matteo Nicola Dario Di Minno, **MD PhD**^{6**}

*The two Authors equally contributed to the manuscript.

**The two Authors share co-seniorship.

¹ Istituti Clinici Scientifici Maugeri IRCCS, 27100 Pavia, Italy;

² Department of Clinical Medicine and Surgery, Federico II University, 80131 Naples, Italy;

³ Department of Respiratory Medicine, Federico II University, 80131 Naples, Italy;

⁴ Department of Molecular Medicine and Medical Biotechnology, Federico II University, 80131 Naples, Italy;

⁵ Department of Data Analytics and Actuarial Science, Unipol Group, 40128 Bologna, Italy;

⁵ Institute of Biomolecular Chemistry, National Research Council, ICB-CNR, 80078 Pozzuoli, Naples, Italy.;

⁶ Department of Translational Medical Sciences, Federico II University, 80131 Naples, Italy.

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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.

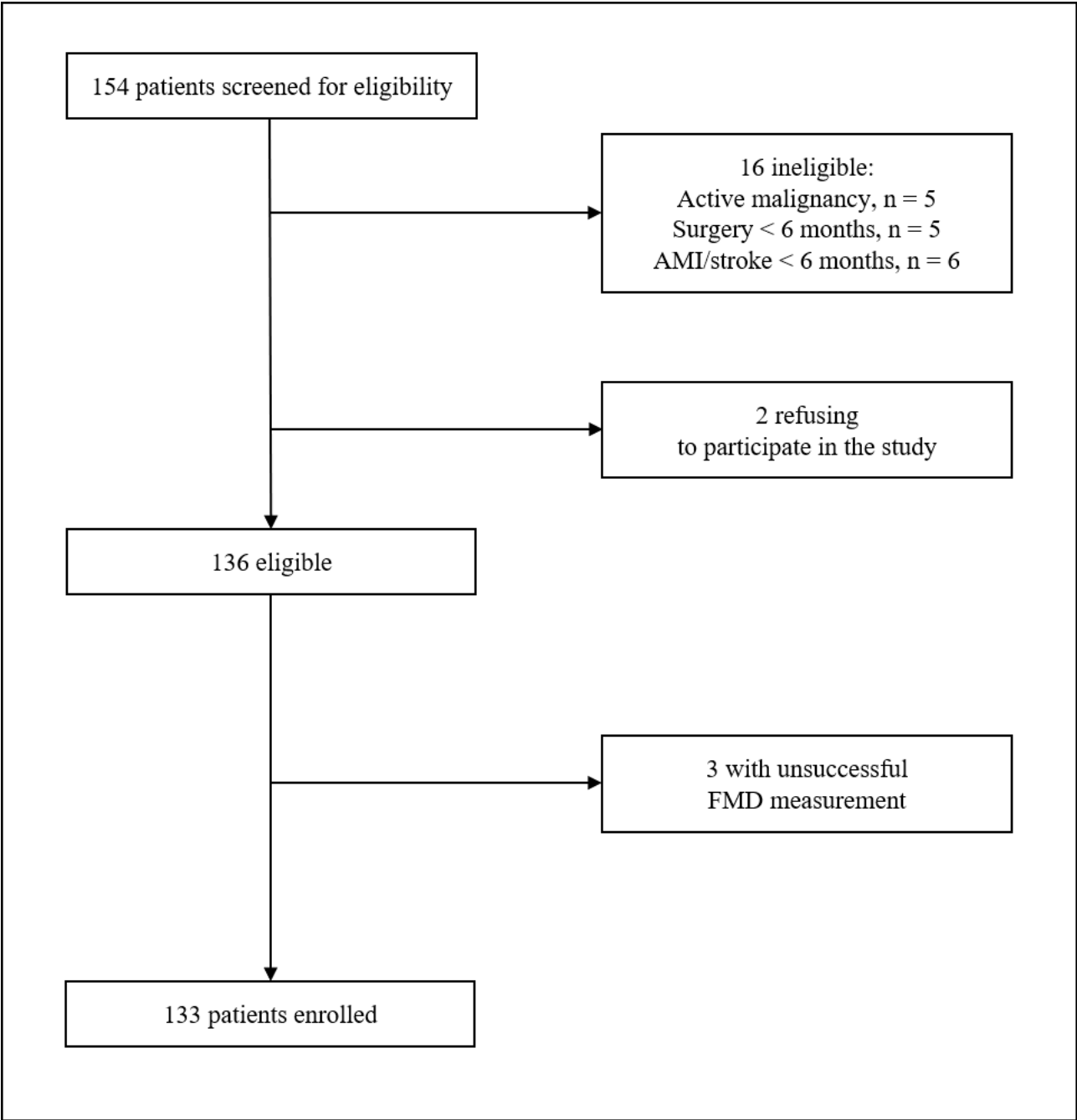
Variable	Post-COVID-19 n = 133	Controls n = 133	<i>p</i> Value
Age (Years)	62.8 ± 9.7	61.2 ± 11.1	0.583
Age > 65 Years (%)	48.0	42.3	0.781
Smoking Habit (%)	0	0	-
Hypertension (%)	56.0	61.5	0.779
Hypercholesterolemia (%)	4.0	0	0.490
Diabetes Mellitus (%)	8.0	15.4	0.668
Obesity (%)	24.0	19.2	0.743

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	β	<i>p</i> Value
PaO ₂	0.191	0.008
FEV ₁ %	0.291	< 0.001
FVC%	0.288	< 0.001
DLCO%	0.225	0.016

PaO₂: arterial oxygen tension; **FEV₁%:** 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.