



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

The Lancet Regional Health - Europe

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/lanepe

Research paper

Post-COVID syndrome in non-hospitalised patients with COVID-19: a longitudinal prospective cohort study

Max Augustin, MD^{a,b,c,1}, Philipp Schommers, M.D. PhD.^{a,c,d,1}, Melanie Stecher, Ph.D.^{a,c,1}, Felix Dewald, M.D.^d, Lutz Gieselmann, M.D.^d, Henning Gruell, M.D.^d, Carola Horn, M.D.^{a,b,c}, Kanika Vanshylla, Ph.D.^d, Veronica Di Cristanziano, M.D.^d, Luise Osebold^a, Maria Roventa^a, Toqeer Riaz^a, Nikolai Tschernoster, M.Sc.^e, Janine Altmueller, M.D.^e, Leonard Rose, M.D.^f, Susanne Salomon, Ph.D.^d, Vanessa Priesner, M.D.^a, Jan Christoffer Luers, Prof.^g, Christian Albus, Prof.^h, Stephan Rosenkranz, Prof.^{b,i,j}, Birgit Gathof, Prof.^f, Gerd Fätkenheuer, Prof.^{a,c}, Michael Hallek, Prof.^{a,b,k,l}, Florian Klein, Prof.^{b,d}, Isabelle Suárez, M.D.^{a,c,2}, Clara Lehmann, Prof.^{a,b,c,2,*}

^a Department I of Internal Medicine, Medical Faculty and University Hospital Cologne, University of Cologne, 50937 Cologne, Germany^b Center for Molecular Medicine Cologne (CMMC), 50937 Cologne, Germany^c German Center for Infection Research (DZIF), Bonn-Cologne, Germany^d Institute of Virology, Faculty of Medicine and University Hospital of Cologne, University of Cologne, 50935 Cologne, Germany^e Cologne Center for Genomics and West German Genome Center, University of Cologne, 50931 Cologne, Germany^f Institute of Transfusion Medicine, University Hospital Cologne, 50937 Cologne, Germany^g Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, University Hospital Cologne, Cologne, Germany^h Department of Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, University Hospital Cologne, 50937, Cologne, Germanyⁱ Department III of Internal Medicine, University Hospital Cologne, 50937 Cologne, Germany^j Cologne Cardiovascular Research Center (CCRC) and Heart Center, University Hospital Cologne, 50937 Cologne, Germany^k Cologne Excellence Cluster on Cellular Stress Responses in Aging-Associated Diseases (CECAD), Department I of Internal Medicine, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany^l Center of Integrated Oncology Aachen Bonn Cologne Düsseldorf, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 20 February 2021

Revised 20 March 2021

Accepted 12 April 2021

Available online 18 May 2021

Keywords:

COVID-19

Post-COVID syndrome

PCS

Long COVID

SARS-CoV-2

Long-term health consequences

Post infectious syndrome

Fatigue

Anosmia

Ageusia

Shortness of breath

ABSTRACT

Background: While the leading symptoms during coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) are acute and the majority of patients fully recover, a significant fraction of patients now increasingly experience long-term health consequences. However, most data available focus on health-related events after severe infection and hospitalisation. We present a longitudinal, prospective analysis of health consequences in patients who initially presented with no or minor symptoms of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus type 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection. Hence, we focus on mild COVID-19 in non-hospitalised patients.

Methods: 958 Patients with confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection were observed from April 6th to December 2nd 2020 for long-term symptoms and SARS-CoV-2 antibodies. We identified anosmia, ageusia, fatigue or shortness of breath as most common, persisting symptoms at month 4 and 7 and summarised presence of such long-term health consequences as post-COVID syndrome (PCS). Predictors of long-term symptoms were assessed using an uni- and multivariable logistic regression model.

Findings: We observed 442 and 353 patients over four and seven months after symptom onset, respectively. Four months post SARS-CoV-2 infection, 8•6% (38/442) of patients presented with shortness of breath, 12•4% (55/442) with anosmia, 11•1% (49/442) with ageusia and 9•7% (43/442) with fatigue. At least one of these characteristic symptoms was present in 27•8% (123/442) and 34•8% (123/353) at month 4 and 7 post-infection, respectively. A lower baseline level of SARS-CoV-2 IgG, anosmia and diarrhoea during acute COVID-19 were associated with higher risk to develop long-term symptoms.

Interpretation: The on-going presence of either shortness of breath, anosmia, ageusia or fatigue as long-lasting symptoms even in non-hospitalised patients was observed at four and seven months post-infection and

* Corresponding author at: University Hospital Cologne, Uniklinik Köln, Kerpener Str 62, 50674 Cologne, NRW, Germany.

E-mail address: clara.lehmann@uk-koeln.de (C. Lehmann).¹ Authors share first authorship² Authors share senior authorship

summarised as post-COVID syndrome (PCS). The continued assessment of patients with PCS will become a major task to define and mitigate the socioeconomic and medical long-term effects of COVID-19.

Funding: COVIM: "NaFoUniMedCovid19" (FKZ: 01KX2021)

© 2021 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>)

1. Introduction

As the number of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus type 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infections sharply increased during the coronavirus disease 19 (COVID-19) pandemic in March 2020 [1], we established a post-COVID outpatient clinic at the University Hospital Cologne (UHC) in Germany. Starting on April 6th 2020, SARS-CoV-2-convalescent patients were invited to present regularly to longitudinally investigate the development of SARS-CoV-2 immunity, screen for potential plasma donation and perform check-up visits on COVID-19. By June 2020, we observed that substantial numbers of SARS-CoV-2-convalescent patients complained of symptoms months after acute infection and had not returned to their initial health state prior to infection, leading us to suspect a possible post-COVID syndrome (PCS).

Data about the longitudinal health-related events is scarce and most available data describe patients that have been hospitalised

during acute COVID-19 [2]. However, with only about 5–10% [3] of patients being hospitalised, these studies do not take into account the vast majority of patients with milder course of infection (WHO score 1–3). Hence, we set out to exploring the incidence, diagnostic criteria and management of long-term health consequences at 4 and 7 months after mild courses of COVID-19.

2. Methods

2.1. Study design and setting

In this prospective and longitudinal study, we included SARS-CoV-2-convalescent patients, who presented to the post-COVID outpatient clinic of UHC from April 6th onwards (Fig. 1). To reach as many convalescent plasma donors as possible in a short period of time, attention was drawn to the project through public media. Subsequently, numerous interested individuals contacted us to participate in the study.

2.2. Participants and eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria were: (1) age ≥ 18 and (2) previously confirmed SARS-CoV-2 PCR in swab or sputum. Initial presentation of SARS-CoV-2-convalescent patients was scheduled 6 weeks after symptom onset or positive SARS-CoV-2 polymerase chain reaction testing (PCR), if asymptomatic. Each individual was invited for follow-up visits at month 4 and 7, regardless of symptoms and antibody status. At each visit, symptoms and serum SARS-CoV-2 immunoglobulins G were assessed. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the UHC, Germany (16–054 and 20–1187).

2.3. Long-term health consequences after mild infection were summarised as post-COVID syndrome (PCS)

At visits, individuals completed a medical history questionnaire and evaluated by a trained physician. For this purpose, systematic questionnaires for first (20 items) and follow-up (10 items) visits were developed. In addition, information gathered from the written questionnaires was supplemented with specific medical history and physical examination at each presentation. As most common symptoms, we summarised presence of long-term health consequences such as anosmia, ageusia, fatigue or shortness of breath at month 4 respectively 7 as post-COVID syndrome (PCS).

2.4. SARS-CoV-2 IGG serology

Euroimmun anti-SARS-CoV-2 ELISA for immunoglobulin class G targeting the S1 domain of the spike protein was used for serological testing (EuroimmunDiagnostik, Lübeck, Germany). According to manufacturer's recommendations, IgG values were interpreted as positive if the ratio extinction value of patient sample and extinction value of the calibrator (S/CO-Ratio) was ≥ 1.1 , borderline between < 1.1 and ≥ 0.8 and negative < 0.8 .

Research in context

Evidence before this study

Data about long-term health consequences after SARS-CoV-2 infection and COVID-19 is scarce and most available data describe health consequences in hospitalised patients during acute COVID-19. However, these studies do not take into account the vast majority of patients with a milder course of infection (WHO score 1–3).

Added value of this study

Our cohort consists of mostly mild COVID-19 cases that have been prospectively followed for a median time of 6.8 months. At least one trained physician critically reviewed the patients' reported symptoms at each visit. We assessed SARS-CoV-2 IgG at each visit to correlate reported symptoms with serological data. At 4 months after SARS-CoV-2 infection, shortness of breath occurred in 8.6% (38/442), anosmia in 12.4% (55/442), ageusia in 11.1% (49/442), and fatigue in 9.7% (43/442) of patients. At least one characteristic symptom was present in 27.8% (123/442) and 34.8% (123/353) at months 4 and 7 post-infection, respectively. Symptoms were summarised as post-COVID syndrome (PCS). Relative to our initial total cohort (123/958), this corresponds to 12.8% patients with long-lasting symptoms. Lower baseline level of SARS-CoV-2 IgG, anosmia and diarrhoea during acute COVID-19 were associated with higher risk of developing long-term symptoms.

Implications of all available evidence

We believe that our findings have important implications for the fields of infectious diseases and public health, because we show long-term health consequences may occur even after very mild COVID-19 in the outpatient setting. As up to 81% of all SARS-CoV-2 infected patients present with mild disease, it can be expected that PCS will affect a larger number of individuals than initially assumed, posing major medical, social and economic challenges.

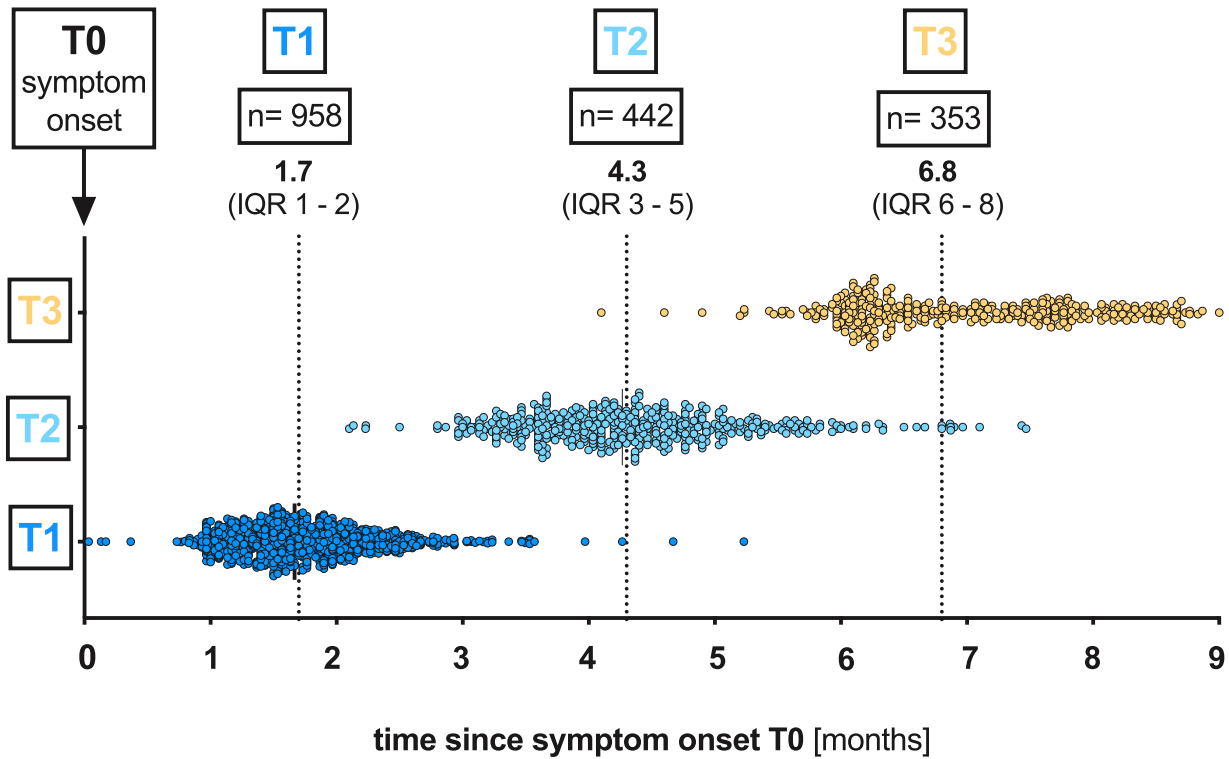


Fig. 1. Total visits at the post-COVID outpatient clinic of the UHC April 6th till December 2nd 2020. Median time (months) of the respective visit (T1, T2 and T3) after the onset of symptoms (T0): T1 1.7 (IQR 1•4–2•1), T2 4•3 (IQR 3•7–4•9) and T3 6•8 (IQR 6•2–7•8).
 UHC, University Hospital Cologne; IQR, interquartile range; T0, symptom onset; T1, first study visit; T2, s study visit; T3, third study visit.

2.5. Statistical methods

Clinical data and patient characteristics were systematically recorded in electronic case report forms (eCRF) using the online cohort platform ClinicalSurveys.net developed by UHC. Patient characteristics as absolute numbers and percentages or medians and interquartile ranges (IQR) are shown in Table 1. Uni- and multivariable logistic regression was used to identify predictors of PCS.

Variables with p-values <0.20 in the univariate regression were included in the multivariable model. Unadjusted and adjusted odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) from logistic regression were reported for various clinical data and patient characteristics at baseline. Multicollinearity issues were tested using the variance inflation factor (VIF). We used SPSS Statistics (IBM, Armonk, NY) and GraphPad Prism (GraphPad Software, La Jolla, CA) to compile analyses and graph the data.

Symptoms during acute phase	Median duration (days; IQR)	12 (8–17)	13 (10–18)	13 (9–18)
	No symptoms	22 (4•9%)	20 (3•9%)	42 (4•4%)
	Fever	221 (49•7%)	206 (40•2%)	427 (44•6%)
	Cough	290 (65•2%)	327 (63•7%)	617 (64•4%)
	Sore Throat	143 (32•1%)	212 (41•3%)	355 (37•1%)
	Rhinitis	134 (30•1%)	197 (38•4%)	331 (34•6%)
	Muscle and/or body aches	241 (54•2%)	269 (52•4%)	510 (53•2%)
	Headache	199 (44•7%)	310 (60•4%)	509 (53•1%)
	Diarrhoea	72 (16•2%)	110 (21•4%)	182 (19•0%)
	Ageusia	226 (50•8%)	340 (66•3%)	566 (59•1%)
	Anosmia	210 (47•2%)	310 (60•4%)	520 (54•3%)
Symptoms at 3rd Visit (median 6.8 months after initial symptoms)		Male (n = 151)	Female (n = 202)	Total (n = 353)
	No Symptoms	84 (55•6%)	82 (40•6%)	166 (47•0%)
	Fever	0	2 (1•0%)	2 (0•6%)
	Cough	4 (2•6%)	11 (5•4%)	15 (4•2%)
	Sore Throat	4 (2•6%)	6 (3•0%)	10 (2•8%)
	Rhinitis	0	0	0
	Muscle and/or body aches	4 (2•6%)	7 (3•5%)	11 (3•1%)
	Headache	1 (0•7%)	12 (5•9%)	12 (3•4%)
	Diarrhoea	1 (0•7%)	3 (1•5%)	4 (1•1%)
	Ageusia	11 (7•3%)	28 (13•9%)	39 (11•0%)
	Anosmia	20 (13•2%)	32 (15•8%)	52 (14•7%)
	Alopecia	0	9 (4•5%)	9 (2•5%)
	Shortness of breath	11 (7•3%)	37 (18•3%)	48 (13•6%)
	Fatigue	13 (8•6%)	37 (18•3%)	50 (14•2%)
IgG Level	1st Visit (S/CO-Ratio, median IQR)	4 (2–7)	3 (1–5)	3 (2–6)
	2nd Visit (S/CO-Ratio, median IQR)	3 (2–5)	2 (1–4)	3 (1–5)
	3rd Visit (S/CO-Ratio, median IQR)	2 (2–4)	2 (1–4)	2 (1–4)

Table 1
Patient characteristics of SARS-CoV-2 infected patients. Baseline and at third visit (T3, in median 6•8 months after initial symptoms (T0)). IQR, interquartile range; IgG, immunoglobulin class G.

	Male (n = 445)	Female (n = 513)	Total (n = 958)
Median age (IQR)	46 (32–55)	43 (30–53)	43 (31–54)
Hospitalisation	16 (3•6%)	12 (2•3%)	28 (2•9%)
Intensive care unit (ICU)	4 (0•9%)	3 (0•6%)	7 (0•7%)
General ward	12 (2•7%)	9 (1•8%)	21 (2•2%)
Preconditions	105 (23•6%)	122 (23•7%)	227 (23•7%)
Hypertension	46 (10•3%)	31 (6•0%)	77 (8•0%)
Chronic lung disease	11 (2•5%)	15 (2•9%)	26 (2•7%)
Malignancies	8 (1•8%)	15 (2•9%)	23 (2•4%)
Autoimmune disease	4 (0•9%)	13 (2•5%)	17 (1•8%)
Diabetes	7 (1•6%)	9 (1•8%)	16 (1•7%)

2.6. Role of the funding source

The funding source had no role in the study design, data collection, data analysis, interpretation, the writing of the report or decisions on where to publish.

3. Results

3.1. Participants

Between April 6th and December 2nd 2020, a total of 958 COVID-19- convalescent individuals presented to the post-COVID outpatient clinic of UHC, of which 442 were followed up until the second follow-up visit at 4.3 months (median 131 days (IQR 112–149) and 353 until the third follow-up visit at 6.8 months (median 207 days (IQR 187–234) (Fig. 1 and 2). According to WHO COVID-19 clinical progression scale [4], 97.1% of patients (930/958) initially presented with mild disease (score 1–3). Only 2.2% (21/958) and 0.7% (7/958) of all patients experienced moderate (score 4–5) or severe disease (score 6–9), respectively. The proportion of 46.5% men (445/958) and

53.5% women (513/958) was balanced (Table 1). Median age at the first visit was 43 years (31–54). Concomitant conditions prior to SARS-CoV-2 infection were reported in 23.7% of patients (227/958). Of these, the most frequent were hypertension 8.0% (77/958), chronic lung disease 2.7% (26/958) and malignancies 2.4% (23/958) (Table 1). Moreover, diabetes and autoimmune diseases were reported by 1.7% (16/958) and 1.8% of patients (17/958), respectively. The majority of patients was not hospitalised due to COVID-19 (97.1%, 930/958, Table 1). Only 2.9% (28/958) of all patients were hospitalised, of which 0.7% (7/958) were admitted to the intensive care unit and only 0.2% (2/958) were mechanically ventilated (Table 1). The remaining 2.2% (21/958) were admitted to the general ward (Table 1).

3.2. SARS-CoV-2 serology

IgG titers (S/CO-Ratio) gradually decreased from first (T1) to third (T3) visit (median T1: 3 (IQR 3 – 4), T2: 3 (IQR 2–3) and T3: 2 (IQR 2–2). For further analyses, patients were stratified in three groups based on IgG titers at first visit: IgG low ≤ 1.1 , IgG medium 1.2–4.0

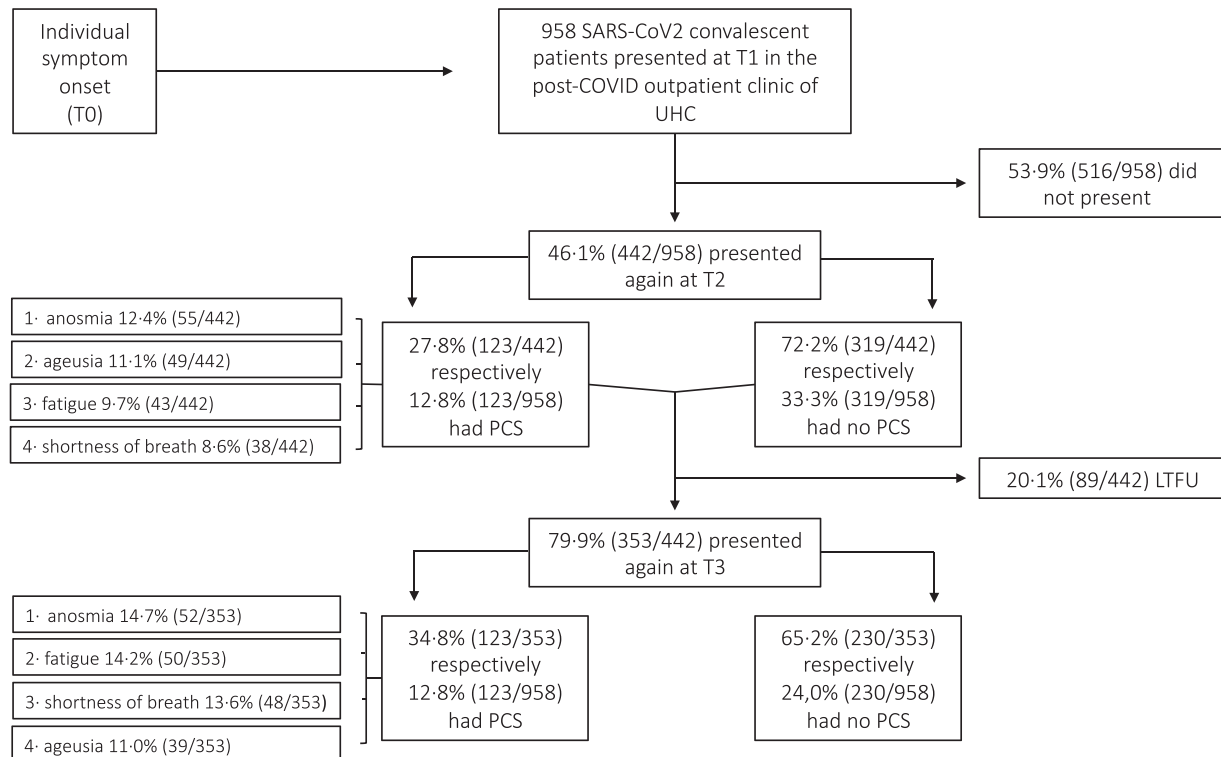


Fig. 2. Distribution of post-COVID (PCS) syndrome amongst SARS-CoV-2 convalescent patients. UHC, University Hospital Cologne; T0, symptom onset; T1, first study visit; T2, second study visit; T3, third study visit; LTFU, lost to follow-up.

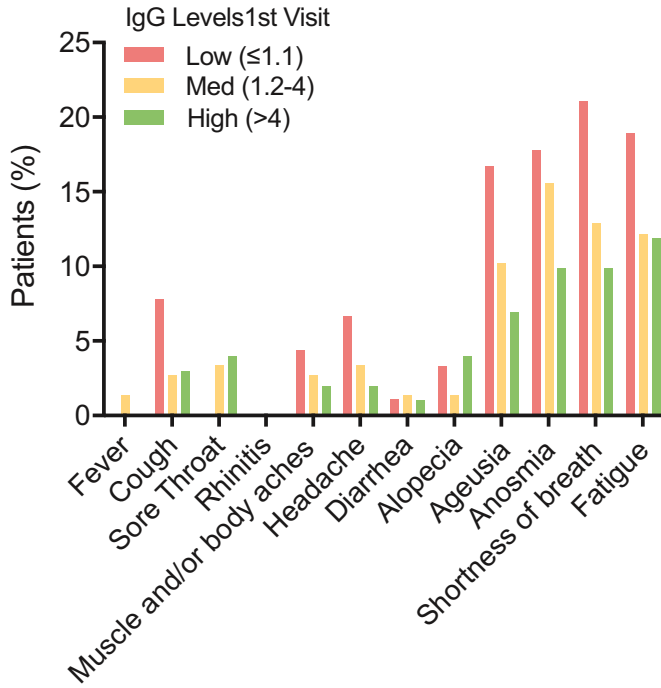


Fig. 3. IgG levels at first visit are predictors for post-COVID syndrome (PCS). Bars show percentage of patients that reported the respective symptom at their third visit. Patients have been stratified by IgG levels at their first visit (IgG strata: low: ≤ 1.1 , medium (med) $1.2-4$, high > 4 , values are the ratio of extinction value of patient sample/extinction value of calibrator).

and IgG high > 4.0 . Symptoms at third study visit were associated with low IgG titre at first study visit (Fig. 3).

3.3. Symptoms and predictors for PCS

Most common symptoms at disease onset were cough 64.4% (617/958), ageusia 59.1% (566/958), anosmia 54.3% (520/958), body aches

53.2% (510/958), headache 53.1% (509/958) and fever 44.6% (427/958) (Table 1). 4.5% (43/958) of SARS-CoV-2- infected patients were initially asymptomatic.

In contrast, most common symptoms after a median follow-up of 4 months (IQR 3–5) were 12.4% anosmia (55/442), 11.1% ageusia (49/442), 9.7% fatigue (43/442) and 8.6% shortness of breath (38/442) (Fig. 2). After a median follow-up of 7 months (IQR 6–8) symptoms still prevailed similarly: 14.7% anosmia (52/353), 13.6% shortness of breath (48/353), 14.7% fatigue (52/353) and 11.0% ageusia (39/353) (Fig. 2). Further symptoms present at 7 months were 3.7% headache (13/353), 2.5% alopecia (9/353) and 1.1% diarrhoea (4/353).

The presence of any of these four symptoms (anosmia, ageusia, fatigue or shortness of breath) at month 4 respectively 7 was summarised as PCS. Using this approach, we identified PCS in 27.8% (123/442) of SARS-CoV-2- infected patients (Table 2) at month 4 and in 34.8% (123/353) of patients at month 7.

To test whether there were systematic differences between study dropouts and those who remained in the study at each time point, phone calls were performed (supplemental figure 1). All missing 516 were called, of which 60.1% were reached (310/516). After three unanswered attempts, 39.9% of phone calls (206/516) were rated as not answered. Median age was 39 years (IQR 29–51). Of all dropouts (516/958), 55.2% were female (285/516), 21.1% had concomitant pre-conditions (109/516) and 96.7% were outpatients (499/516). At month 7, 24.2% of reached dropouts (75/310) reported the presence of PCS: 11.0% shortness of breath (34/310), 10.3% anosmia (32/310), 7.1% ageusia (22/310) and 6.7% fatigue (21/310). As serological testing nor evaluation of a trained physician were feasible, data from dropouts were not consider in the univariate logistic regression.

Univariate logistic regression revealed several factors and symptoms during acute COVID-19 that were associated with an increased risk of PCS after 7 months. Multiple symptoms (odds ratio (OR) 1.28; 95% confidence interval (95% CI): 1.13–1.46), diarrhoea (OR 2.19; 95% CI 1.21–4.00), ageusia (OR 2.16; 95% CI 1.36–3.43), anosmia (OR 3.79; 95% CI 2.36–6.09) and baseline IgG titers between 1.2 and 4 (OR 2.06; 95% CI 1.19–3.53) were all predictors for a PCS after 7 months. Male gender was associated with a lower risk for PCS (OR 0.49; 95% CI 0.31–0.77). In the multivariable logistic regression model a lower baseline level of SARS-CoV-2 was associated with a

Table 2 Predictors of post-COVID syndrome (PCS) based on an uni- and multivariable logistic regression model.

	Post-COVID-19 syndrome		Univariate regression		Multivariable regression	
	No (n = 230)	Yes (n = 123)	OR (95% CI)*	p-value	aOR (95% CI)*	p-value
Male	112 (48.7%)	39 (31.7%)	0.49 (0.31–0.77)	●002	0.59 (0.36–0.98)	●040
Female	118 (51.3%)	84 (68.3%)	ref●			
Median Age (IQR)	49 (35–56)	47 (33–56)	0.99 (0.97–1.01)	●435		
Preconditions	63 (28.8%)	31 (26.3%)	0.88 (0.53–1.46)	●626		
Hospitalisation	8 (3.6%)	0	n/a●			
Symptoms during acute phase						
Median duration (days; IQR)	13 (8–16)	14 (11–21)	1.04 (0.91–1.07)	●201		
Number of symptoms (median; IQR)	4 (2–5)	5 (3–6)	1.28 (1.13–1.46)	<●0001	1.29 (1.08–1.55)	●005
Fever	104 (45.2%)	48 (39.0%)	0.78 (0.50–1.21)	●263		
Cough	147 (63.9%)	87 (70.7%)	1.37 (0.85–2.19)	●179	0.94 (0.53–1.67)	●824
Sore Throat	72 (31.2%)	45 (36.6%)	1.27 (0.81–2.00)	●316		
Rhinitis	75 (32.6%)	44 (35.8%)	1.15 (0.73–1.82)	●549		
Muscle and/or body aches	122 (53.0%)	71 (57.7%)	1.21 (0.78–1.88)	●400		
Headache	112 (48.7%)	71 (57.7%)	1.44 (0.93–2.23)	●106	0.84 (0.48–1.47)	●537
Diarrhoea	25 (10.9%)	26 (21.1%)	2.19 (1.21–4.00)	●010	1.50 (0.78–2.91)	●277
Anosmia	117 (57.0%)	85 (42.1%)				
Ageusia	94 (51.4%)	89 (48.6%)				
IgG Level						
IgG categories						
IgG ≤ 1.1	28 (12.8)	21 (17.6)	1.92 (0.99–3.72)	●054	2.05 (0.99–4.22)	●051
IgG 1.2 - 4	76 (34.7)	53 (44.5)	1.78 (1.09–2.91)	●021	1.90 (1.13–3.18)	●015
IgG > 4	115 (52.5)	45 (37.8)	ref●		ref●	
1st Visit (S/CO-Ratio, median IQR)	4 (2–7)	3 (1–6)				
2nd Visit (S/CO-Ratio, median IQR)	3 (2–5)	2 (1–4)				
3rd Visit (S/CO-Ratio, median IQR)	2 (1–4)	2 (1–4)				

* Odds-Ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value obtained using binary logistic regression. n, number; OR, Odds-Ratio; aOR, adjusted Odds-Ratio; ref, reference; n/a, not applicable, IQR, interquartile range; S/CO-Ratio, signal-to-cutoff Ratio.

higher risk of developing PCS after 7 months IgG (initial IgG 1.2–4; OR 2.06 (95% confidence interval (95%CI) 1.19–3.53), $p = 0.009$ and initial IgG ≤ 1.1 ; aOR 2.05 (95%CI 0.96–4.37), $p = 0.054$). Moreover, anosmia and diarrhoea during acute COVID-19 were independent predictors for a PCS after 7 months with an aOR of 5.12 (95% CI 2.43–10.76, $p < 0.001$) and 2.35 (95%CI 1.13–4.90, $p = 0.023$), respectively (Table 2).

4. Discussion

In this large prospective study of 958 SARS-CoV-2-convalescent patients, the majority initially presented with absent to mild symptoms (WHO clinical progression scale score 1–3) [4]. We observed that 27.8% (123/442) were found to have long-term health consequences after four months, defined by the presence of at least one symptom (anosmia, ageusia, fatigue or shortness of breath). In the total cohort this represented 12.8% (123/958). Health related events also persisted at month 7 in 34.8% patients (123/353), which represented 12.8% (123/958) of our total cohort. The most frequent concomitant conditions prior to SARS-CoV-2 infection were hypertension, chronic lung disease, and malignancies, and thus reflected the most common concomitant diseases in the general population [5–7] as well as those reported within other studies with comparable SARS-CoV-2-convalescent cohorts [8, 9]. We have complete clinical and serological data of 353 patients out of initially 958 patients after 7 months. High drop-out rate of 20% between 4 and 7 months suggests that rate of long-term symptoms may, in fact, be lower than 27.8% (123/442) and 34.8% (123/353) at 4 and 7 months, respectively, assuming those patients lost to follow-up were no longer symptomatic. Hence, considering our total cohort of 958 patients, we can therefore conclude that 12.8–27.8% of patients suffer from long-lasting symptoms. To the best of our knowledge this is the first set of data, in which a large cohort of SARS-CoV-2-convalescent patients was prospectively followed up with a standardized procedure questionnaire for a median duration of over 7 months.

Lately, it has become evident that some patients continue to experience symptoms weeks and months after onset of COVID-19, regardless of disease severity [2,10–12]. To date, neither this new disease entity itself nor the exact terminology has been defined. So far, the terminology has ranged from "long COVID" [11], "chronic COVID syndrome" [13] to "post-COVID syndrome" [10] or "post-acute COVID-19 syndrome" [14]. Since the symptoms persist even after 7 months, we decided to use the terminus post-COVID syndrome (PCS) rather than post-acute COVID-19 syndrome.

Moreover, a clinical case definition of PCS has not been clearly specified [13]. In particular, most data was derived from hospitalised patients with severe disease [11,15,16]. In our study population 97.1% (930/958) were not hospitalised during acute phase of COVID-19, which is consistent with hospitalisation rate in our region [3]. In recent research, time span to define the syndrome varied between >28–30 days [12,17], 60 days [12,16,17] or longer than 3 months [12,18]. However, time frames were based on maximum follow-up time of the respective cohorts rather than critical evaluation of actual symptoms. Previously, it has also not been systematically evaluated which symptoms characterize PCS. Shortness of breath [16], fatigue [16,19,20], joint pain [16], anosmia and ageusia [2] are symptoms most commonly reported and therefore associated with PCS. Worsened quality of life was observed in 2/3 of hospitalised patients [2,16].

Most studies focusing on long-term symptoms included hospitalised COVID-19 patients that often continued to experience symptoms for 1–2 [2,16] or 6 months [15] after disease onset. Unlike patients with mild COVID-19, hospitalised patients are more prone to long-term symptoms, which are a result of mechanical ventilation or prolonged immobilization, but are not COVID-19 specific. These patients are consequently expected to have longer convalescence. Sudre

et al. reported on 4182 COVID-19 patients, who entered their symptoms in a digital diary [12]. In this cohort, symptoms were reported for more than 28 days in 13.3% of patients, and for more than 12 weeks in 2.3%. Huang et al. recently reported that 6 months after being hospitalised with COVID-19, 63% of a total of 1655 patients suffered from fatigue or muscle weakness and 26% experienced sleep difficulties.⁹

In contrast to previous reports, our study has several key advantages: i) Our cohort consists of mostly mild COVID-19 cases that have been prospectively followed for a median time of 6.8 months. ii) All patients were seen by at least one trained physician at each visit to critically assess all reported symptoms and to supplement information gathered from the written questionnaires by specific medical history and physical examination. iii) SARS-CoV-2 IgG were assessed at each visit allowing to correlate reported symptoms with serological data.

Using this approach, we identified fatigue, anosmia, ageusia and shortness of breath as most common symptoms in PCS patients. Fatigue has previously been reported as one of the most common symptoms of PCS [18,19] and amongst survivors of SARS-CoV-1 pandemic in 2003 [21]. A possible physical correlate for fatigue could be the endothelial dysfunction in brain capillaries recently described in Nauen et al. [22]. In line with data published by Townsend et al., we observed that even patients with initially mild disease may develop fatigue as a leading symptom of PCS [18]. It should be noted, however, that fatigue can vary from person to person and that no single test confirms a diagnosis of fatigue. Female patients and individuals with a prior diagnosis of depression or anxiety had a higher risk of suffering from fatigue [18].

Post-infectious syndrome, especially paired with fatigue, has already been associated with different pathogens such as Epstein-Barr virus, *Coxiella burnetii* or *Borrelia burgdorferi* often lasting over 6 months [23,24]. Fatigue may also be related to autoimmune diseases, for instance sarcoidosis [25]. In the study by Sudre et al. [12], long-term complaints were characterized by symptoms of headache, fatigue, dyspnoea and anosmia. Furthermore, occurrence of a PCS was associated with older age, higher body mass index and female gender. In contrast, patients with severe and acute COVID-19 showed disproportionate frequency of being male, nonwhite, and were more likely to be obese [26,27]. In line with previously published data, our results indicate that women are more likely to be affected by PCS. However, this may be because women are more prone to report their symptoms to a doctor [28].

In addition, anosmia is a well described symptom in COVID-19 patients [9,29,30] that appears to be more common in women [8,31] and lessens over time [8]. The pathophysiological mechanisms of anosmia are not yet fully understood. As SARS-CoV-2 enters the nasal epithelium via the Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE-2) receptor [32], injuries in the olfactory neuroepithelium are possible.

Finally, in contrast to other viral infections with respiratory pathogens such as the common flu, observed shortness of breath and anosmia in the context of PCS may possibly be due to pathomechanism of SARS-CoV-2: vascular angiogenesis was observed at a greater frequency in lungs from patients with COVID-19 when compared to patients infected with influenza virus [33].

Besides, we also observed that diarrhoea during acute COVID-19 was associated with a higher risk of developing PCS. Gaebler et al. recently examined intestinal biopsies obtained from asymptomatic individuals 3 months after COVID-19 onset. They showed persistence of SARS-CoV-2 in the small intestine of 7 out of 14 subjects [34]. Since the intestine is the largest lymphatic organ [35], there may be a possible link between residual viral particles in the intestine and long-term symptoms.

In addition to clinical evaluation, SARS CoV-2 IgG titers were determined on a regular basis. A lower SARS-CoV-2 IgG titre at the beginning of the observation period was associated with a higher

frequency of PCS. This trend was also identified in individuals with IgG lower than 1.1. Overall, low IgG titers six weeks after symptom onset could result in an insufficient humoral immune response, possibly leading to PCS in the long term in these patients.

The correlation between the level of IgG titers and disease severity during the acute phase of COVID-19 is well described, as patients with a severe course of COVID-19 show higher levels of anti-spike 1 (S1) IgA and IgG than patients with mild course [36–38]. Disease severity also correlates with more potent SARS-CoV-2 neutralizing antibody response. Moreover, in cases with mild disease, older age, higher IgG levels and fever are associated with the development of SARS-CoV-2 neutralizing activity (Vanshylla et al., submitted). IgG antibody levels have been shown to decay over the first weeks but are still detectable in the majority of patients (87%) 10 months after the individuals have recovered from mild COVID-19 (Vanshylla et al., submitted). In contrast, no data are available on possible association between a low IgG titre and a PCS.

Our study has limitations, as common laboratory parameters such as c-reactive protein (CRP), D-Dimers, creatinine, etc. were not routinely assessed. A high drop-out rate within 7 months suggests that true rate of PCS may be lower than 34.8%, as asymptomatic patients may not show up for later follow-up visits. However, 24.2% (75/310) of dropouts reported via phone calls symptoms that were comparable with a PCS 7 months after the acute phase of the disease (supplemental figure 1B). Thus, our results indicate, that there are no fundamental systematic differences between study dropouts and those who remained in the study.

Besides, smoking was not specifically queried, a factor that is known to be associated with poorer outcomes of acute COVID-19 [39]. Symptoms like fatigue or shortness of breath have initially neither been assessed by validated scoring methods nor objectivated by examinations, since at that time, the rapid acquisition of reconvalescent plasma donors was top priority. However, both of these symptoms were critically discussed between the patient and physician at each clinic visit using the respective completed systematic questionnaire. The symptoms anosmia and ageusia were solely investigated by questionnaires and not by validated olfactory or gustatory test. Whether these patients really had a “loss” or rather a reduction (hyposmia/hypogeusia) or change (e.g. parosmia) of these senses, thus remains unclear. With persistent symptoms even four months after initial onset of symptoms, the focus of the outpatient clinic was shifted and, if necessary, further examinations such as lung spirometry, spiroergometry, olfactometry and laboratory diagnostic examinations were carried out, which are not included in this report. Due to the historical nature of our study we were not able to collect data from a representative control group. Consequently, we cannot rule out that the persistent symptoms are justified only by COVID-19. Finally, failure to assess sociodemographic, clinical and laboratory factors as potential confounders may have biased the results of our multivariable model.

Taken together, we propose that PCS is characterized by fatigue, anosmia, ageusia or shortness of breath, which cannot be explained by an alternative diagnosis. Symptoms persist after 4 to 7 months post-infection. These symptoms are more frequent in SARS-CoV-2 infected female patients and are associated with lower serum IgG titers, anosmia and diarrhoea at disease onset. It should be emphasized that PCS can occur even after a very mild initial phase of COVID-19 in outpatient setting. As up to 81% of all SARS-CoV-2 infected patients present with mild disease [40], it can be expected that PCS will affect a larger number of individuals than initially assumed, posing major medical, social and economic challenges. Even following mild courses of SARS-CoV-2 infection, 11% of patients in our cohort still could not fully participate in everyday and work life 7 months after disease onset, which highlights the potential economic damage of PCS.

The full clinical picture of PCS is complex and far from being understood. However, the viral tropism defined by the entry into cells through a widely expressed ACE2 receptor [32], makes it highly possible that many organs have the potential to undergo not only acute, but also chronic damage, adding to the very diverse clinical picture of PCS [41]. Efficient or causal therapies have not yet been identified. In our own experience, specific and general methods of physical rehabilitation can be helpful. We conclude the establishment of specialized interdisciplinary post-COVID outpatient clinics is needed to provide individualized care, as well as conduct further research and develop new therapeutic options for patients with post-COVID syndrome.

5. Author contributions

MA, PS, MS, IS and CL developed the first draft outline and wrote parts of the manuscript. Subsequent drafts were developed by MH, FK, HG, LG, FD, CH, VP, KV, TR, MR, LO, NT, JA, LR, SR, CA, JCL, BG, VDC and GF.

PS, MS, MA, IS, KV, VDC and CL analysed and collected data, and interpreted the findings. All authors were involved in either patient care or development of post-COVID outpatient clinic of UHC. All authors contributed to all sections relevant to their experience and helped finalize the text and content. MA, PS, IS and CL contributed equally to this manuscript.

Declaration of interest

The authors have nothing to disclose.

Acknowledgments

This research was partially supported by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Netzwerk-Universitätsmedizin -COVIM:., NaFoUniMedCovid19“(FKZ: 01KX2021)). We wish to thank all patients who were willing to participate in the study to understand a new disease entity. In addition, we would like to thank Birsell Kurt, Hauke Wuestenberg and Hanna Ludwig for the challenging organization and scheduling of patients.

Data availability statement

Raw data were generated at University hospital of Cologne. Derived data supporting the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author [CL] on request.

Supplementary materials

Supplementary material associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at doi:10.1016/j.lanepe.2021.100122.

References

- [1] Ke R, Sanche S, Romero-Severson E, Hengartner N. Fast spread of COVID-19 in Europe and the us suggests the necessity of early, strong and comprehensive interventions. medRxiv; 2020.
- [2] Chopra V, Flanders SA, O'Malley M, Malani AN, Prescott HC. Sixty-day outcomes among patients hospitalized with COVID-19. *Ann Intern Med* 2020.
- [3] Salzberger B, Buder F, Lampf B, Ehrenstein B, Hitzgenbichler F, Holzmann T, et al. SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19-epidemiology and prevention. *Nephrologie* 2020;1–7.
- [4] Characterisation WHOWGOTC. Management of C-i. A minimal common outcome measure set for COVID-19 clinical research. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2020;20(8) e192–e7.
- [5] Neuhauser H, Kuhnert R, Born S. 12-Month prevalence of hypertension in Germany. Robert Koch-Institut, Epidemiologie und Gesundheitsberichterstattung; 2017.
- [6] Cancer WHO-IAFRo. Globocan 2020. Estimated age-standardized incidence rates (Germany) in 2020, all cancers, both sexes, all ages. Datasource 2020 Available from: <https://gco.iarc.fr/today/data/factsheets/populations/276-germany-fact-sheets.pdf>.
- [7] Xie M, Liu X, Cao X, Guo M, Li X. Trends in prevalence and incidence of chronic respiratory diseases from 1990 to 2017. *Respir Res* 2020;21(1):49.

- [8] Lechien JR, Chiesa-Estomba CM, Beckers E, Mustin V, Ducarme M, Journe F, et al. Prevalence and 6-month recovery of olfactory dysfunction: a multicentre study of 1363 COVID-19 patients. *J Intern Med* 2021.
- [9] Lechien JR, Chiesa-Estomba CM, Place S, Van Laethem Y, Cabaraux P, Mat Q, et al. Clinical and epidemiological characteristics of 1420 European patients with mild-to-moderate coronavirus disease 2019. *J Intern Med* 2020;288(3):335–44.
- [10] Goertz YM, Van Herck M, Delbressine JM, Vaes AW, Meys R, Machado FVC, et al. Persistent symptoms 3 months after a SARS-CoV-2 infection: the post-COVID-19 syndrome? *ERJ Open Res* 2020;6(4).
- [11] Mandal S, Barnett J, Brill SE, Brown JS, Denny EK, Hare SS, et al. Long-COVID: a cross-sectional study of persisting symptoms, biomarker and imaging abnormalities following hospitalisation for COVID-19. *Thorax* 2020.
- [12] Sudre CH. Attributes and predictors of Long-Covid: analysis of Covid cases and their symptoms collected by the Covid symptoms study app. 2020.
- [13] Baig AM. Chronic COVID Syndrome: need for an appropriate medical terminology for Long-COVID and COVID long-haulers. *J Med Virol* 2020.
- [14] IDSA. Post-Acute COVID-19 syndrome. 2020.
- [15] Huang C, Huang L, Wang Y, Li X, Ren L, Gu X, et al. 6-month consequences of COVID-19 in patients discharged from hospital: a cohort study. *The Lancet*; 2021.
- [16] Carfi A, Bernabei R, Landi F, Gemelli Against C-P-ACSG. Persistent symptoms in patients after acute COVID-19. *JAMA* 2020;324(6):603–5.
- [17] Carvalho-Schneider C, Laurent E, Lemaignan A, Beaufiles E, Bourbao-Tournois C, Laribi S, et al. Follow-up of adults with noncritical COVID-19 two months after symptom onset. *Clin Microbiol Infect* 2020.
- [18] Townsend L, Dyer AH, Jones K, Dunne J, Mooney A, Gaffney F, et al. Persistent fatigue following SARS-CoV-2 infection is common and independent of severity of initial infection. *PLoS ONE* 2020;15(11):e0240784.
- [19] Marshall M. The lasting misery of coronavirus long-haulers. *Nature* 2020;585(7825):339–41.
- [20] Cirulli ET. Long-term COVID-19 symptoms in a large unselected population. 2020.
- [21] Lam MH, Wing YK, Yu MW, Leung CM, Ma RC, Kong AP, et al. Mental morbidities and chronic fatigue in severe acute respiratory syndrome survivors: long-term follow-up. *Arch Intern Med* 2009;169(22):2142–7.
- [22] Nauen DW, Hooper JE, Stewart CM, Solomon IH. Assessing brain capillaries in coronavirus disease 2019. *JAMA Neurol* 2021.
- [23] Koedel U, Fingerle V, Pfister HW. Lyme neuroborreliosis-epidemiology, diagnosis and management. *Nat Rev Neurol* 2015;11(8):446–56.
- [24] Hickie I, Davenport T, Wakefield D, Vollmer-Conna U, Cameron B, Vernon SD, et al. Post-infective and chronic fatigue syndromes precipitated by viral and non-viral pathogens: prospective cohort study. *BMJ* 2006;333(7568):575.
- [25] Drent M, Lower EE, De Vries J. Sarcoidosis-associated fatigue. *Eur Respir J* 2012;40(1):255–63.
- [26] Sze S, Pan D, Nevill CR, Gray LJ, Martin CA, Nazareth J, et al. Ethnicity and clinical outcomes in COVID-19: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *EClinicalMedicine* 2020;100630.
- [27] Richards-Belle A, Orzechowska I, Gould DW, Thomas K, Doidge JC, Mouncey PR, et al. COVID-19 in critical care: epidemiology of the first epidemic wave across England, Wales and Northern Ireland. *Intensive Care Med* 2020;46(11):2035–47.
- [28] Barsky AJ, Peekna HM, Borus JF. Somatic symptom reporting in women and men. *J Gen Intern Med* 2001;16(4):266–75.
- [29] Luers JC, Rokohl AC, Loreck N, Wawer Matos PA, Augustin M, Dewald F, et al. Olfactory and gustatory dysfunction in coronavirus disease 19 (COVID-19). *Clin Infect Dis* 2020.
- [30] Lechien JR, Chiesa-Estomba CM, De Siaty DR, Horoi M, Le Bon SD, Rodriguez A, et al. Olfactory and gustatory dysfunctions as a clinical presentation of mild-to-moderate forms of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19): a multicenter European study. *Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol* 2020;277(8):2251–61.
- [31] Lee Y, Min P, Lee S, Kim SW. Prevalence and duration of acute loss of smell or taste in COVID-19 patients. *J Korean Med Sci* 2020;35(18):e174.
- [32] Hoffmann M, Kleine-Weber H, Schroeder S, Kruger N, Herrler T, Erichsen S, et al. SARS-CoV-2 cell entry depends on ACE2 and TMPRSS2 and is blocked by a clinically proven protease inhibitor. *Cell*. 2020;181(2) 271–80 e8.
- [33] Ackermann M, Verleden SE, Kuehnel M, Haverich A, Welte T, Laenger F, et al. Pulmonary vascular endothelialitis, thrombosis, and angiogenesis in Covid-19. *N Engl J Med* 2020;383(2):120–8.
- [34] Gaebler C, Wang Z, Lorenzi JCC, Muecksch F, Finkin S, Tokuyama M, et al. Evolution of antibody immunity to SARS-CoV-2. *Nature* 2021.
- [35] Mowat AM, Agace WW. Regional specialization within the intestinal immune system. *Nat Rev Immunol* 2014;14(10):667–85.
- [36] Kowitdamrong E, Puthanakit T, Jantarabenjakul W, Prompetchara E, Suchartlikitwong P, Putchareon O, et al. Antibody responses to SARS-CoV-2 in patients with differing severities of coronavirus disease 2019. *PLoS ONE* 2020;15(10):e0240502.
- [37] Marklund E, Leach S, Axelsson H, Nystrom K, Norder H, Bemark M, et al. Serum-IgG responses to SARS-CoV-2 after mild and severe COVID-19 infection and analysis of IgG non-responders. *PLoS ONE* 2020;15(10):e0241104.
- [38] Eberhardt KA, Meyer-Schwickerath C, Heger E, Knops E, Lehmann C, Rybniker J, et al. RNAemia corresponds to disease severity and antibody response in hospitalized COVID-19 patients. *Viruses* 2020;12(9).
- [39] Patanavanich R, Glantz SA. Smoking is associated with worse outcomes of COVID-19 particularly among younger adults: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *medRxiv*; 2020.
- [40] Wu Z, McGoogan JM. Characteristics of and important lessons from the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak in China: summary of a report of 72314 cases from the Chinese center for disease control and prevention. *JAMA* 2020;323(13):1239–42.
- [41] Gavriatopoulou M, Korompoki E, Fotiou D, Ntanas-Stathopoulos I, Psaltopoulou T, Kastritis E, et al. Organ-specific manifestations of COVID-19 infection. *Clin Exp Med* 2020;20(4):493–506.