

Title: Factors associated with the time to return negative RT-PCR from COVID-19 in pediatric patients: a retrospective cohort study

Authors and Institutions:

Jianbo Shao^{a,†}, Hong Xu^{b,†}, Zhixi Liu^{c,†}, Xiaohua Ying^{c,†}, Hua Xu^d, Xianfeng Wang^e, Jinmiao Lu^f, Yidie Huang^f, Guangfei Wang^f, Yanling He^g, Jie Chen^h, Shuli Maⁱ, Shangrong Zou^j, Yuxia Cui^k, Ruijie Chen^l, Jin Lu^m, Xuyuan Liⁿ, Zhiping Li^{f,*}, Guoying Huang^{f,*}, Weibing Wang^{c,*}

^aDepartment of Radiological Medicine, Wuhan Children's Hospital (Wuhan Maternal and Child Healthcare Hospital), Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science & Technology, Wuhan 430016, China; and ^bDepartment of Nephrology, National Children's Medical Center, Children's Hospital of Fudan University, Shanghai 201102, China; and ^cSchool of Public Health, Fudan University, Shanghai 200032, China; and ^dDepartment of Pharmacy, Wuhan Children's Hospital (Wuhan Maternal and Child Healthcare Hospital), Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science & Technology, Wuhan 430016, China; and ^eDepartment of Pediatrics, The Third People's Hospital of Shenzhen, Shenzhen 518020, China; and ^fDepartment of Clinical Pharmacy, National Children's Medical Center, Children's Hospital of Fudan University, Shanghai 201102, China; and ^gDepartment of Pharmacy, Guangzhou Women and Children's Medical Center, Guangzhou 510623, China; and ^hDepartment of Pharmacy, The Third People's Hospital of Kunming, Kunming 650000, China; and ⁱDepartment of Pharmacy, Children's Hospital Affiliated to Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450000, China; and ^jDepartment of Pharmacy, Guangzhou Eighth People's Hospital, Guangzhou 510060, China; and ^kDepartment of Pediatrics, Guizhou Provincial People's Hospital, Guiyang 550002, China; and ^lWenzhou Municipal Key Laboratory of Paediatric Pharmacy, Department of Pharmacy, The Second

Affiliated Hospital and Yuying Children's Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University, Wenzhou 325027, China; and ^mDepartment of Pharmacy, The First Affiliated Hospital of USTC, Division of Life Sciences and Medicine, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui 230001, China; and ⁿDepartment of Biology, University of California, Santa Barbara 93101, California, the United States

[†] Jianbo Shao, Hong Xu, Zhixi Liu, Xiaohua Ying contributed equally to this manuscript

^{*} Zhiping Li, Guoying Huang, Weibing Wang contributed equally to corresponding work of this manuscript

Corresponding author:

Dr. Zhiping Li, PhD, Department of Clinical Pharmacy, National Children's Medical Center, Children's Hospital of Fudan University, Shanghai 201102, China

Email: zpli@fudan.edu.cn

Dr. Guoying Huang*, MD, PhD, Centre of Cardiovascular, National Children's Medical Center, Children's Hospital of Fudan University, Shanghai 201102, China

Email: gyhuang@shmu.edu.cn

Dr. Weibing Wang, PhD, Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, Fudan University, 138 Yi Xue Yuan Road, Shanghai 200032, China, 86-21-54237811

Email: wwb@fudan.edu.cn

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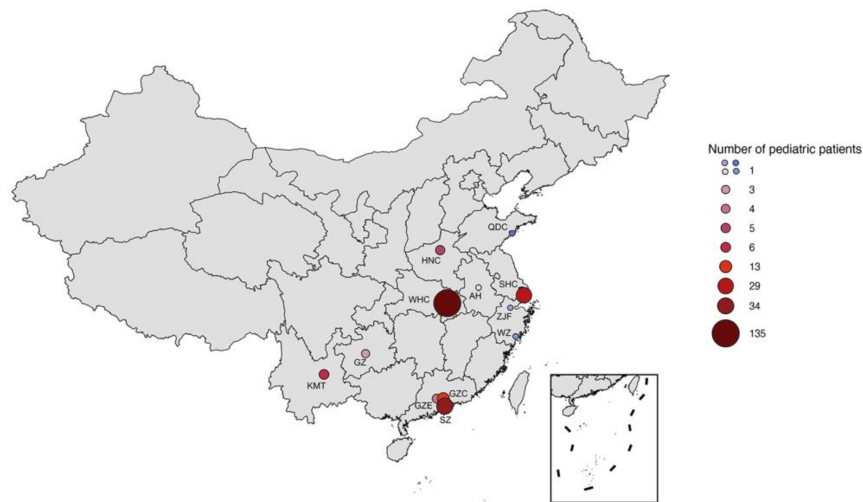
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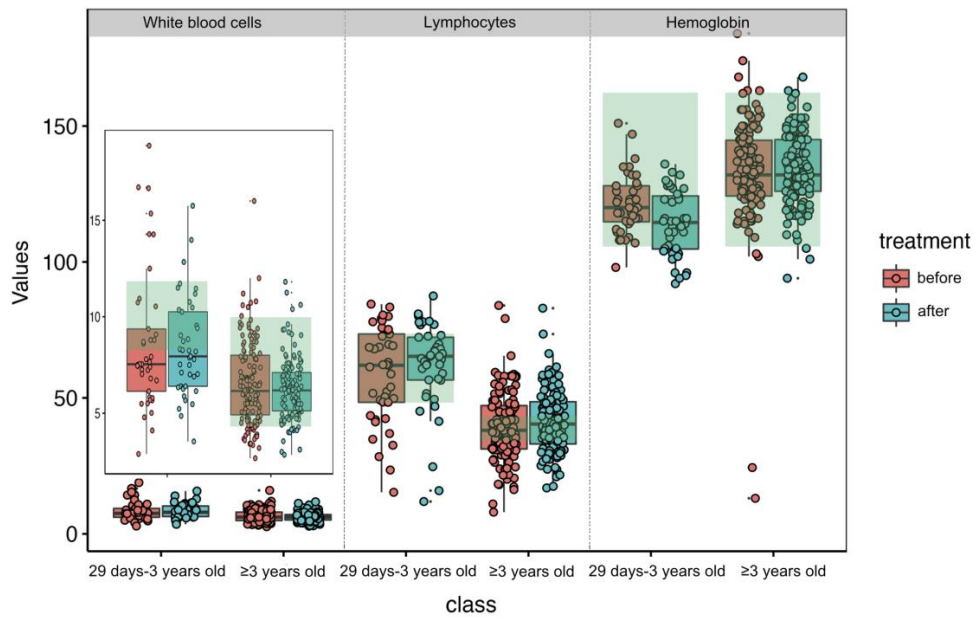
Supplementary Table 1. Definitions of clinical types for COVID-19 pediatric patients

Classification of clinical types	Based on the clinical characteristics of confirmed COVID-19 pediatric cases
Asymptomatic disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No clinical symptoms or signs • Normal chest imaging examination • Positive RT-PCR test for SARS-CoV-2 or positive result for retrospectively diagnosed sero-specific antibody
Mild disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute upper respiratory tract infection (<i>e.g.</i>, fever, fatigue, myalgia, cough, sore throat, runny nose and sneezing, <i>etc.</i>) • Pharyngeal congestion • No positive signs of lungs • Some may have no fever, or only other gastrointestinal symptoms (<i>e.g.</i>, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhea)
Moderate disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pneumonia • Clinical symptoms such as fever, cough • Wheezing, dry and (or) moist rales were heard in the lungs • Sub-clinical: some without clinical symptoms or signs but with abnormal pulmonary lesions
Severe disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early symptoms of respiratory tract (<i>e.g.</i>, fever and cough, <i>etc.</i>); may be accompanied by digestive tract symptoms (<i>e.g.</i>, diarrhea, <i>etc.</i>) • Progression of disease within a week or so, with dyspnea, central cyanosis, hypoxia, pulse oximetry <0.92
Critical disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARDS • Respiratory failure • Multiple organ dysfunction (<i>e.g.</i>, shock, encephalopathy, myocardial injury or failure, coagulation dysfunction and acute kidney injury)



Supplementary Figure 1. The spatial distribution of the 12 COVID-19 tertiary hospitals

The number of patients enrolled in the study is varied by the size of the points and the hospitals varied by the color of the points. Abbreviations: WHC: Wuhan Children's Hospital (Wuhan Maternal and Child Healthcare Hospital), Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science & Technology; SZ: The Third People's Hospital of Shenzhen; SHC: National Children's Medical Center, Children's Hospital of Fudan University; GZC: Guangzhou Women and Children's Medical Center; KMT: The Third People's Hospital of Kunming; HNC: Children's Hospital Affiliated to Zhengzhou University; GZE: Guangzhou Eighth People's Hospital; GZ: Guizhou Provincial People's Hospital; QDC: Qingdao Children's Hospital; AH: The First Affiliated Hospital of USTC, Division of Life Sciences and Medicine, University of Science and Technology of China; ZJF: The First Hospital of Zhejiang University and WZ: The Second Affiliated Hospital and Yuying Children's Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University.



Supplementary Figure 2. Comparison of clinical indicators stratified by age pre-therapy and post-treatment

The red and green boxes represent the clinical indicator values before and after treatment, respectively. The scattered points on each box represent the values of each clinical indicator for each patient. The shaded green rectangle represents the normal reference range for an indicator for that age group. The middle line of the box represents the median value of the group. The height of the box represents the interquartile range (IQR) of each group.