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Post-COVID-19 condition at 6 months and COVID-19 vaccination in non-hospitalised children and young people

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ABSTRACT

Objectives To describe the physical and mental health of children and young people (CYP) 6 months after infection with SARS-CoV-2 and explore whether this varies by COVID-19 vaccination.

Design A non-hospitalised, national cohort of people aged 11–17 years old with PCR-confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection and PCR negatives matched at study invitation, by age, sex, region and date of testing who completed questionnaires 6 months after PCR testing. The questionnaire included 21 symptoms and standardised scales (eg, EQ-5D-Y and Chalder Fatigue Scale).

Results 6407 test-positive and 6542 test-negative CYP completed the 6-month questionnaire: 60.9% of test-positive vs 43.2% of test-negative CYP reported at least one symptom 6 months post-test; 27.6% of test-positive vs 15.9% of test-negative CYP reported 3+ symptoms. Common symptoms at 6 months were tiredness and shortness of breath among both test-positive and test-negative CYP; however, the prevalence of both was higher in test-positive (38.4% and 22.8%, respectively) compared with test-negative CYP (26.7% and 10.9%, respectively). 24.5% test-positive vs 17.8% test-negative CYP met the Delphi research definition of long COVID. Mental health, well-being, fatigue and health-related quality of life scores were similar among test-positive and test-negative CYP 6 months post-test. Similarly, symptomatology was similar among COVID-19-vaccinated and COVID-19-unvaccinated test-positive and test-negative CYP.

Conclusions Six-months post-PCR testing, CYP who tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 had similar symptoms to those who tested negative, but test-positive CYP had higher symptom prevalence. Mental health, well-being, fatigue and health-related quality of life were similar among test-positive and test-negative CYP, and symptoms at 6 months were similar in COVID-19 vaccinated and unvaccinated.

Trial registration number ISRCTN 34804192.

INTRODUCTION

Research on the long-term physical and mental health of SARS-CoV-2 infection in children and young people (CYP), who have also suffered from the indirect effects of the pandemic, including school closures, education disruption and social isolation, is key.¹

WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

- ⇒ Few studies of long COVID in children and young people include a suitable comparison group.
- ⇒ To our knowledge, no study has described self-reported overall health of children and young people 6 months after confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection.
- ⇒ No study has described post-COVID-19 symptoms in children and young people by vaccination status after proven SARS-CoV-2 infection.

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

- ⇒ Six-months post-PCR testing, adolescents who tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 had similar symptoms to those who tested negative, but test-positives had a higher prevalence of symptoms.
- ⇒ Applying a Delphi-derived research definition of long COVID, 24.5% of test-positive and 17.8% of test-negative children and young people would be classified as having long COVID at 6 months.
- ⇒ Physical, mental health, fatigue and health-related quality of life were similar among COVID-19-vaccinated and COVID-19-unvaccinated test-positive and test-negative children and young people.

HOW THIS STUDY MIGHT AFFECT RESEARCH, PRACTICE OR POLICY

- ⇒ Six months post-test, there was little difference in mental health between test-positive and test-negative adolescents, suggesting the impact on mental health of SARS-CoV-2 infection is small.
- ⇒ A symptom-based definition of 'long COVID' may not be ideal, and more detailed phenotyping looking for changes in biomarkers, immunotype and imaging is needed.
- ⇒ Data from this subsample suggest that a COVID-19 vaccination policy based on reducing long-term symptoms in adolescents might not be efficacious.

Our systematic review on persistent symptoms following SARS-CoV-2 in CYP found only 8 studies

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with an appropriate control group and 15 with an adequate follow-up period, mostly less than 4 months.² Published reports on the natural history of long COVID and persistence of both physical and mental symptoms over time vary widely.^{3–9}

The effect of COVID-19 vaccination on persistent symptoms in CYP is not known. In the UK, vaccination was recommended in August 2021 for healthy adolescents aged 16–17 years old and September 2021 for those 12–15 years old. By January 2022, 52.5% of adolescents aged 12–15 years old and 69.7% of those 16–17 years old in state-funded schools in England had received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine, while 5.8% and 46.0%, respectively, received two doses.¹⁰

COVID-19 vaccination may reduce the risk of long COVID in adults who are subsequently infected with SARS-CoV-2.¹¹ Furthermore, for pre-existing long COVID in adults, vaccination was associated with a 12.8% decrease in self-reported prevalence of long COVID; a second dose was associated with an 8.8% decrease.¹²

We describe the physical and mental health of adolescents aged 11–17 years old, 6 months after PCR testing for SARS-CoV-2 infection in those who tested positive and tested negative and explore variation by COVID-19 vaccination status using data from the CLoCk Study,¹³ the largest, prospective, matched cohort study of test-positive and test-negative CYP.

METHODS

The CLoCk Study¹³ is a national cohort study of SARS-CoV-2 PCR-positive ('exposed') CYP aged 11–17 years, matched at study invitation, by month of test, age, sex and geographical area to SARS-CoV-2 test-negative ('unexposed') CYP using the national SARS-CoV-2 testing dataset held by the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA). UKHSA received results of all SARS-CoV-2 PCR tests in England irrespective of reason (school attendance, contact of positive case, symptomatic). Only UK National Health Service number, name, age, sex and postcode were recorded. UKHSA can access the electronic Patient Demographic Service allowing us to approach CYP by post for them to consent online and undertake our questionnaire. The CLoCk Study involves follow-up for 2 years after a SARS-CoV-2 PCR test taken September 2020–March 2021. Depending on month of test, for some participants this is at 3, 6, 12 and 24 months post-test; for others 6, 12 and 24 months post-test; and for some 12 and 24 months post-test. This paper reports on all 6-month data post-test. Approximately 25% of these participants had reported follow-up data at 3 months post-test (see the Results section for details).

Measures

The questionnaire included demographics, elements of the International Severe Acute Respiratory and emerging Infection Consortium questionnaire,¹⁴ 21 symptoms, the EQ-Visual Analogue Scale¹⁵ and EQ-5D-Y¹⁶ scale, Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ),¹⁷ Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (SWEMWBS)¹⁸ and Chalder Fatigue Scale¹⁹ (online supplemental text 1). Those who consented completed the online questionnaire describing their health at the time of PCR testing (baseline) and 6 months post-test. Hence, baseline data relating to health at PCR testing were collected retrospectively; data 6 months later were collected prospectively.

CYP who were originally PCR negative but received a positive SARS-CoV-2 test by 6 months were excluded (determined by PCR test results held by UKHSA and self-report). Similarly, those who tested positive originally and were reinfectd were

also excluded. In addition, both test-positive and test-negative CYP were excluded if they responded to the 6-month questionnaire more than 34 weeks after their baseline PCR test.

Statistical methods

The representativeness of our study population was assessed by comparing their demographics (sex, age, region of residence and Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)) with those of the target population (all invited participants). Baseline characteristics of study participants, symptoms reported at PCR testing and symptoms reported 6 months post-test were further assessed according to SARS-CoV-2 status. As the prevalence of long COVID might vary by age,^{5,20} we also stratified analyses into two age groups, reflecting key educational stages (11–14 and 15–17 years).²¹

We operationalised our Delphi research definition of long COVID²² as having at least 1 of 21 symptoms and experiencing more than minimal problems on any one of the five EQ-5D-Y questions²³ (see footnote of online supplemental table 4). The Delphi definition requires laboratory confirmation of SARS-CoV-2 infection but of course that was not required when assessing how many test-negative CYP would also have met this definition. Participants' characteristics at baseline and 6 months post-test were stratified by SARS-CoV-2 test status and then further stratified by their long COVID status. Similarly, we produced tables stratified by SARS-CoV-2 infection and COVID-19 vaccination status. There were missing data only for information on vaccination (an optional question at the time of questionnaire completion), where 20 (15 PCR-negative and 5 PCR-positive) CYP did not answer. These CYP were omitted from tables stratifying by vaccination status.

To assess the effect of potential response bias, we reweighted all symptom frequencies according to the age, sex, region, IMD and SARS-CoV-2 status of the respondents so that analyses align with the characteristics of the target population.

This is a descriptive study and, in line with guidance, significance tests were avoided.²⁴ Therefore, our study does not assess causality nor report measures of association, and instead aims to describe distributions with the purpose of identifying areas for future formal investigation. This study is registered with the ISRCTN registry (ISRCTN 34804192).

RESULTS

A total of 14377 participants completed a follow-up questionnaire 6 months after their SARS-CoV-2 PCR test between September 2020 and March 2021 (figure 1).¹³ Of these, 317 of 7499 CYP who were originally PCR negative received a positive SARS-CoV-2 test by 6 months and were excluded. Similarly, 48 of 6878 who tested positive originally were reinfectd and excluded. An additional 1063 CYP (423 test positive and 640 test negative) were excluded because they responded to the 6-month questionnaire more than 34 weeks after their PCR test. The final study sample comprised 12 949 CYP (6407 tested positive, 6542 tested negative) and included 576 PCR-positive and 695 PCR-negative CYP who self-reported receiving a COVID-19 vaccine by their 6-month questionnaire. Although the study recruited non-hospitalised CYP at time of testing, 104 PCR-positive CYP did subsequently attend hospital appointments in relation to their COVID-19 infection of whom 50 were hospitalised overnight. A total of 1658 test-positive and 1737 test-negative participants who completed the questionnaire at 6 months had also completed the questionnaire at 3 months (when they reported on their baseline symptoms).²¹

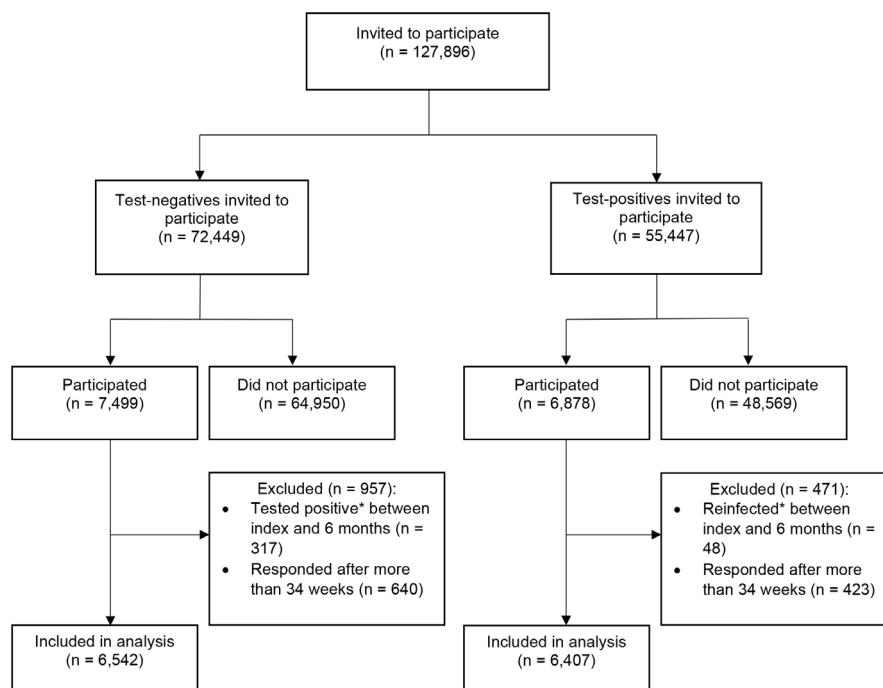


Figure 1 Participant flow. *Determined by PCR test results held by the UK Health Security Agency and self-report of whether (or not) the participant ever had a positive COVID-19 test.

The 6-month follow-up questionnaire was returned at a median of 27.8 (IQR: 26.3–29.7) weeks after testing. Overall, 6542 of 72 449 (9.0%) test-negative and 6407 of 55 447 (11.6%) test-positive CYP completing the 6-month questionnaire formed part of the analytical sample (see online supplemental table 1). Compared with the target population, both test-positive and test-negative respondents were more likely to be female and older teenagers (table 1). Study participants were also more likely to be from the East Midlands and the South West and less likely to be from London or the North West; they were also more likely to be from the least deprived areas. Test-negative and test-positive respondents in both the target population and analytical sample were broadly similar in terms of demographics, reflecting the matched cohort design.

At testing

At testing, test-positive CYP reported more symptoms than test-negative CYP (table 2). The most common symptoms among test-positive CYP were headaches, loss of smell and tiredness; among test-negative CYP they were sore throat, headaches and cough (table 2 and figure 2). The prevalence of symptoms varied by SARS-CoV-2 status (eg, headaches were reported by 29.0% of test-positive compared with 5.4% of test-negative CYP). The burden of symptoms was slightly higher at older ages (online supplemental table 2).

Six months post-testing

Six months post-testing, the most common symptoms in test-positive CYP were tiredness, shortness of breath, headaches, loss of smell and dizziness in that order (table 2 and figure 2); all other symptoms affected less than 10% of test-positive CYP. The most common symptoms in test-negative CYP were tiredness, headaches and shortness of breath in that order; all other symptoms affected less than 10% of test-negative CYP. The prevalence of individual symptoms was higher in the test-positive CYP (table 2) and in the older age group (online

supplemental table 3). Notably, 6 months post-test, despite the higher prevalence of symptoms in test-positive CYP compared with test-negative CYP, self-rated health was similar in both groups, overall and when stratified by age (online supplemental table 3).

Six months post-test, mental health and well-being were similar between test-positive and test-negative CYP. Among those aged 11–14 years old, the SDQ (total difficulties) median was 9 (IQR 5–14) for test-positive and 10 (IQR 6–15) for test-negative CYP (higher SDQ scores indicate more problems). Among those aged 15–17 years old, the SDQ median was 11 (IQR 7–16) for test-positive and 12 (IQR 7–17) for test-negative CYP. The distribution of SWEMWBS scores (higher scores indicate better mental well-being) was similar between the test-positive (mean=21.7; SD 4.3) and the test-negative CYP (mean=21.4; SD 4.3). Mean fatigue scores (higher scores indicate more severe fatigue) were also similar between the test-positive (13.4; SD 5.1) and test-negative CYP (13.0; SD 5.1). EQ-5D-Y scores, representing health-related quality of life, showed that test-positive and test-negative CYP were equally likely to report problems with mobility, self-care, doing usual activities, pain/discomfort and feeling worried/sad, for example, 45.5% of test-positive CYP aged 15–17 years old, and 46.5% of test-negative CYP felt worried, sad or unhappy, as indicated on a single item of the EQ-5D-Y (figure 3).

Six months post-test, 24.5% of test-positive and 17.8% of test-negative CYP met our Delphi research definition of long COVID²² (online supplemental table 4). Regardless of SARS-CoV-2 status, those meeting the research definition of long COVID at 6 months also reported worse mental health, well-being and fatigue (online supplemental table 5).

Between testing and 6 months post-test, 10.7% of test-negative and 9.0% of test-positive CYP received a COVID-19 vaccine (online supplemental table 6). When assessed by SARS-CoV-2 PCR test status at baseline, there was little difference between vaccinated and unvaccinated CYP in terms of symptoms, mental

Table 1 Demographics of target population and participants included in the 6-month sample

	Negative SARS-CoV-2 test		Positive SARS-CoV-2 test	
	Target population (N=72 449)	Study participants (N=6542)	Target population (N=55 447)	Study participants (N=6407)
Response rate		9.0%		11.6%
Sex				
Female	38 507 (53.2%)	4112 (62.9%)	29 443 (53.1%)	3992 (62.3%)
Male	33 942 (46.8%)	2430 (37.1%)	26 004 (46.9%)	2415 (37.7%)
Age (years)				
11–14	34 834 (48.1%)	2814 (43.0%)	26 757 (48.2%)	2759 (43.1%)
15–17	37 615 (51.9%)	3728 (57.0%)	28 690 (51.8%)	3648 (56.9%)
Ethnicity	Not recorded		Not recorded	
White		5083 (77.7%)		4919 (76.8%)
Asian, Asian British		856 (13.1%)		917 (14.3%)
Mixed		305 (4.7%)		265 (4.1%)
Black, African, Caribbean		172 (2.6%)		153 (2.4%)
Other		93 (1.4%)		112 (1.8%)
Prefer not to say		33 (0.5%)		41 (0.6%)
Region				
East Midlands	6232 (8.6%)	710 (10.9%)	4771 (8.6%)	643 (10.0%)
East of England	7273 (10.0%)	742 (11.3%)	5546 (10.0%)	649 (10.1%)
London	10 178 (14.0%)	824 (12.6%)	7950 (14.3%)	725 (11.3%)
North East England	4098 (5.7%)	379 (5.8%)	3079 (5.5%)	407 (6.4%)
North West England	13 590 (18.8%)	920 (14.1%)	10 363 (18.7%)	981 (15.3%)
South East England	8923 (12.3%)	890 (13.6%)	6816 (12.3%)	885 (13.8%)
South West England	4013 (5.5%)	489 (7.5%)	2934 (5.3%)	498 (7.8%)
West Midlands	9747 (13.5%)	877 (13.4%)	7386 (13.3%)	847 (13.2%)
Yorkshire and the Humber	8395 (11.6%)	711 (10.9%)	6602 (11.9%)	772 (12.1%)
IMD quintile*				
1 (most deprived)	21 584 (29.8%)	1286 (19.7%)	16 498 (29.8%)	1268 (19.8%)
2	14 737 (20.3%)	1175 (18.0%)	11 528 (20.8%)	1169 (18.3%)
3	12 546 (17.3%)	1220 (18.6%)	9589 (17.3%)	1120 (17.5%)
4	12 062 (16.6%)	1370 (20.9%)	9112 (16.4%)	1340 (20.9%)
5 (least deprived)	11 520 (15.9%)	1491 (22.8%)	8720 (15.7%)	1510 (23.6%)

*The IMD was calculated from the CYP's small local area level-based geographical hierarchy (lower super output area) at the time of the questionnaire and used as a proxy for socioeconomic status. We report IMD quintiles from most (quintile 1) to least (quintile 5) deprived.

CYP, children and young people; IMD, Index of Multiple Deprivation.

health or well-being at 6 months post-test (online supplemental table 7).

When we reweighted the percentage of reported symptoms at baseline and at 6 months post-test according to the age, sex, region, IMD and SARS-CoV-2 test status of the respondents, so that analyses align with the characteristics of the target population, broadly similar patterns were observed to those reported above (online supplemental table 8).

DISCUSSION

At time of testing for SARS-CoV-2 infection, test-positive CYP reported more symptoms than test-negative CYP. Six months post-testing, the overall prevalence of symptoms had increased in both groups and the prevalence of symptoms remained higher in test-positive compared with test-negative CYP. As in our previous analysis at 3 months post-test,²¹ prevalence of tiredness and shortness of breath increased at 6 months post-test compared with baseline in both test-positive and test-negative CYP. It is these two large increases which underlie the overall increase in symptom prevalence in both groups. This may be partly due to self-selection by participants with symptoms to report. Study

participants were more likely to be female, older, from certain geographical areas and from less deprived areas.

Employing our Delphi consensus definition of long COVID in CYP,²² those without long COVID are more likely to be male, younger, and have good/very good physical and mental health before PCR testing (online supplemental table 4).

With respect to mental health, well-being and fatigue 6 months post-test, there was little difference in scores between test-positive and test-negative CYP. Moreover, the scores were very similar to those we described at 3-month follow-up.²¹ For example, at both 3 and 6 months post-test, median SDQ was 9–12 depending on age.

It might appear incongruent that 6 months post-test, while test-positive CYP had a higher prevalence of symptoms than test-negative CYP, their mental health, self-rated health, well-being and fatigue levels were similar. These observations suggest that by 6 months post-test, while test-positive CYP do experience more symptoms than test-negative CYP, these symptoms are mostly mild with little effect on overall well-being.

Acknowledging only 10% of CYP were vaccinated by 6 months post-test, we found little difference in symptoms,

Table 2 Reported symptoms, and self-rated physical and mental health*, by SARS-CoV-2 status, at time of testing and 6 months post-test

	At time of testing		6 months post-test	
	Positive SARS-CoV-2 (n=6407)	Negative SARS-CoV-2 (n=6542)	Positive SARS-CoV-2 (n=6407)	Negative SARS-CoV-2 (n=6542)
No reported symptoms	3736 (58.3%)	5921 (90.5%)	2507 (39.1%)	3713 (56.8%)
1 symptom	239 (3.7%)	77 (1.2%)	1355 (21.2%)	1228 (18.8%)
2 symptoms	262 (4.1%)	94 (1.4%)	779 (12.2%)	563 (8.6%)
3 symptoms	297 (4.6%)	98 (1.5%)	569 (8.9%)	318 (4.9%)
4 symptoms	306 (4.8%)	83 (1.3%)	393 (6.1%)	216 (3.3%)
≥5 symptoms	1567 (24.5%)	269 (4.1%)	804 (12.6%)	504 (7.7%)
Specific symptoms				
Fever	1269 (19.8%)	279 (4.3%)	82 (1.3%)	96 (1.5%)
Chills	1002 (15.6%)	173 (2.6%)	479 (7.5%)	387 (5.9%)
Persistent cough	969 (15.1%)	310 (4.7%)	215 (3.4%)	209 (3.2%)
Tiredness	1607 (25.1%)	233 (3.6%)	2458 (38.4%)	1747 (26.7%)
Shortness of breath	759 (11.9%)	112 (1.7%)	1462 (22.8%)	710 (10.9%)
Loss of smell	1726 (26.9%)	117 (1.8%)	903 (14.1%)	90 (1.4%)
Unusually hoarse voice	299 (4.7%)	77 (1.2%)	98 (1.5%)	95 (1.5%)
Unusual chest pain	580 (9.1%)	116 (1.8%)	419 (6.5%)	234 (3.6%)
Unusual abdominal pain	299 (4.7%)	76 (1.2%)	288 (4.5%)	226 (3.5%)
Diarrhoea	299 (4.7%)	85 (1.3%)	181 (2.8%)	157 (2.4%)
Headaches	1858 (29.0%)	353 (5.4%)	1171 (18.3%)	825 (12.6%)
Confusion, disorientation or drowsiness	476 (7.4%)	53 (0.8%)	345 (5.4%)	218 (3.3%)
Unusual eye soreness	393 (6.1%)	54 (0.8%)	356 (5.6%)	260 (4.0%)
Skipping meals	782 (12.2%)	111 (1.7%)	609 (9.5%)	448 (6.9%)
Dizziness or light-headedness	1023 (16.0%)	180 (2.8%)	838 (13.1%)	535 (8.2%)
Sore throat	1418 (22.1%)	397 (6.1%)	414 (6.5%)	406 (6.2%)
Unusual strong muscle pains	670 (10.5%)	69 (1.1%)	286 (4.5%)	163 (2.5%)
Earache or ringing in ears	304 (4.7%)	66 (1.0%)	407 (6.4%)	284 (4.3%)
Raised welts on skin or swelling	71 (1.1%)	21 (0.3%)	73 (1.1%)	47 (0.7%)
Red/purple sores/blisters on feet	50 (0.8%)	14 (0.2%)	66 (1.0%)	58 (0.9%)
Other	209 (3.3%)	35 (0.5%)	488 (7.6%)	384 (5.9%)
Previous physical health*				
Very poor or poor	107 (1.7%)	148 (2.3%)		
Okay	1212 (18.9%)	1428 (21.8%)		
Good or very good	5088 (79.4%)	4966 (75.9%)		
Previous mental health*				
Very poor or poor	516 (8.1%)	667 (10.2%)		
Okay	1790 (27.9%)	1968 (30.1%)		
Good or very good	4101 (64.0%)	3907 (59.7%)		
Self-rated health†	90 (85–100)	90 (80–100)	90 (80–95)	90 (80–100)

Data are n (%).

*Participants were asked 'How was your physical/mental health in general before your COVID-19 test?' in two separate questions using a five-category Likert scale; we recoded these variables into three categories (very poor and poor, okay, and good and very good); questions were not asked in relation to 6 months post-test.

†Reported as median (IQR), measured by a Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) (EQ-5D VAS score), which records responses to the question 'Please look at the scale and select the number for your health BEFORE your COVID-19 test and your health TODAY'. Participants were told that '100% means the best health you can think of; 0% means the worst health you can think of'.

mental health or well-being at 6 months in vaccinated and unvaccinated PCR-positive and PCR-negative CYP. Indeed, EQ-5D-Y scores were somewhat worse and self-rated health lower, for the vaccinated group, which could represent self-selection of more severely affected CYP undergoing vaccination or self-selection of respondents.

The very few studies with follow-up of CYP for at least 6 months after SARS-COV-2 infection^{4 6 7} show conflicting findings. However, all findings, including ours, need to be considered within the context of bias (selection and recall), low response rates and recognising that a temporal association with infection does not prove causality as indirect effects of the pandemic need

to be considered.²⁵ Therefore, our findings are important because we have a test-negative group of CYP who have lived through the 'long pandemic' and who never tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 before or during the study period, although we acknowledge that (re)infections may have gone undetected. However, PCR and lateral flow tests were widely and freely available in the UK before and during the 6 months post-test period (April–September 2021). Hence, our data provide a unique perspective on long COVID in CYP.

Our study has limitations.²¹ First, the questionnaire response rate was low (9.0% (test-negative CYP); 11.6% (test-positive CYP)). However, this is similar to the Office for National

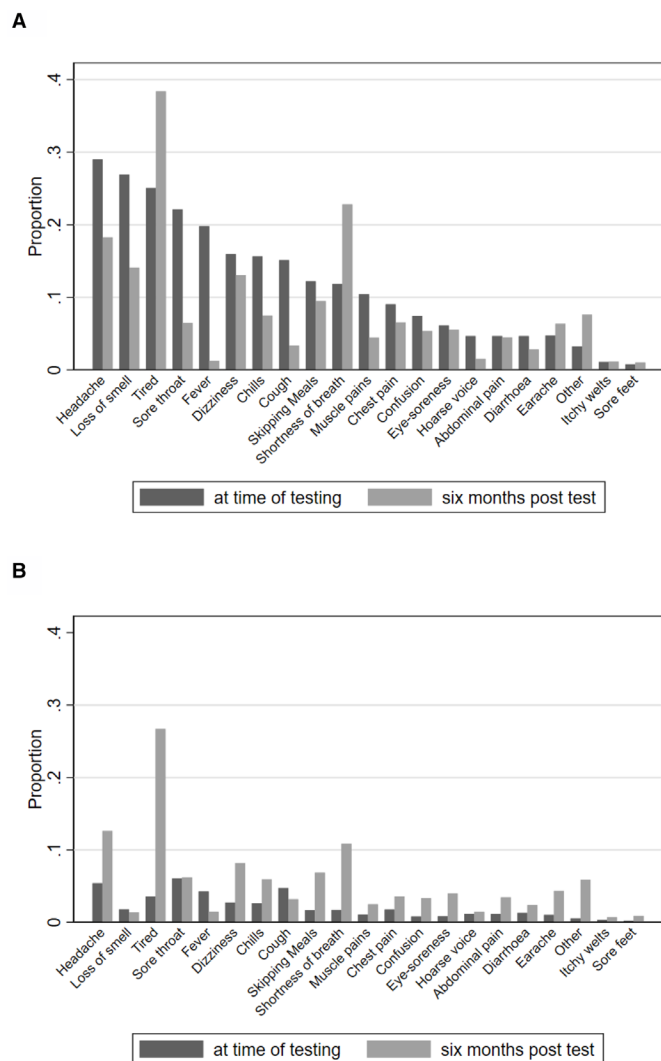


Figure 2 Proportion of participants experiencing symptoms at time of testing and 6 months post-testing by SARS-CoV-2 status: (A) test-positive children and young people (CYP) and (B) test-negative CYP.

Statistics random household survey (response rate 12% October 2021, Daniel Ayoubkhani: personal communication). Second, the study design may risk selection biases of those with internet access; symptoms to report (perhaps explaining why relative frequencies of many symptoms were higher 6 months post-test compared with baseline); recall bias for symptoms at time of testing; returning to school from March 2021, following national lockdown from January 2021, with exposure to other infections. Furthermore, some symptoms might have predated SARS-CoV-2 infection. Participants did not report on symptom severity. Third, although the number of symptoms is a proxy of illness severity, a single severe symptom might be more disabling than several mild symptoms. EQ-5D-Y served as a severity indicator because it assesses the effect on daily living. Fourth, it is possible that some participants might have been misdiagnosed as SARS-CoV-2 negative and vice-versa. False negatives can arise from PCR timing, swab technique and assay sensitivity but false-positive PCR results are rare. Fifth, we could not recruit or match on ethnicity, medical history or testing location but subsequent self-reported ethnicity was very similar in both test groups and geographical address served as a proxy for socioeconomic status. We used established scales to measure mental health, well-being

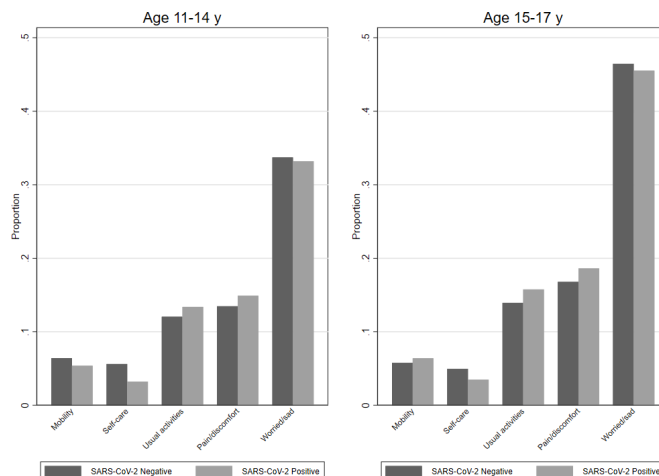


Figure 3 Proportion of participants reporting experiencing some or a lot of problems* 6 months post-test by SARS-CoV-2 status, by age. *Assessed using the five items from the EQ-5D-Y scale, each of which has a three-level response (no problems, some problems, a lot of problems). The graph shows the proportion who experiences some/a lot of problems with mobility, self-care, doing usual activities, having pain/discomfort, or feeling a bit/very worried/sad.

and fatigue but acknowledge the limitations of self-reporting and floor and ceiling effects.

All self-reported symptoms are subjective. Researchers want to ask as much as possible to allow analysis of as many research questions as possible. In our pilot, the researchers' initial draft questionnaire took over an hour to complete and teenagers said they would be willing to spend 20 minutes maximum completing the survey, despite a financial reward. This compromise means our wide-ranging and unique data have limitations in terms of information available.

CONCLUSIONS

Tiredness and shortness of breath were two dominant symptoms 6 months after SARS-CoV-2 PCR testing, irrespective of test result. Secondly, 27.6% of test-positive and 15.9% of test-negative CYP had three or more physical symptoms 6 months post-test, which was similar to the 30.3% and 16.2%, respectively, we reported at 3 months post-test.²¹ Thirdly, at 6 months post-test, there was little difference in well-being and mental health between test-positive and test-negative CYP. Fourth, 24.5% of test-positive CYP met our Delphi definition of long COVID²² at 6 months compared with 17.8% of test-negative CYP. Finally, the profile of symptoms, well-being and mental health in test-positive and test-negative CYP by COVID-19 vaccination status was similar.

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Contributors TS conceived the idea for the study, submitted the successful grant application and drafted the manuscript. SPP designed and conducted the statistical analyses for the manuscript, accessed and verified the data and drafted the manuscript. SPP acts as guarantor for the manuscript. RS contributed to the design of the study, submitted the ethics and R&D applications and drafted the manuscript. MDN conducted the statistical analysis for the manuscript, accessed and verified the data and drafted the manuscript. NKR assisted with the statistical analysis for the manuscript, accessed the data and reviewed the manuscript. KM adapted the questionnaire for the online SNAP survey platform. RS accessed and verified the data, designed the participant sampling and data flow. TF contributed to the design of the study and reviewed the manuscript. IH contributed to the design of the study and reviewed the manuscript. SNL developed the study methodology, operationalised the regulatory and recruitment ideas for the study and revised the manuscript. EYC assisted with the references for the literature review and contributed to the manuscript. LF-S assisted with the drafting, formatting of the manuscript and references. ED conducted the PPI meetings, contributed to and reviewed the manuscript. All members of the CLoCK Consortium made contributions to the conception or design of the work and were involved in the funding application and this manuscript.

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Competing interests TS is Chair of the Health Research Authority and therefore recused himself from the Research Ethics Application. Trudie Chalder is a member of the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence committee for long COVID. She has written self-help books on chronic fatigue and has done workshops on chronic fatigue and post-infectious syndromes.

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Supplementary Files

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About you

How tall are you? _____ (☐ cm ☐ metres ☐ feet/inches) ☐ Not sure

What is your weight now? _____ (☐ kg ☐ stone ☐ lbs) ☐ Not sure

About your COVID-19 test

Have you had a COVID-19 test since the last time you completed this questionnaire?

☐ Yes ☐ No

How many COVID-19 tests have you had? _____

When was your COVID-19 test? (if more than 1: please enter date of your first COVID-19 test)

[_D_][_D_]/[_M_][_M_]/[_2_][_0_][_Y_][_Y_]

If more than 1: When was your most recent COVID-19 test?

[_D_][_D_]/[_M_][_M_]/[_2_][_0_][_Y_][_Y_]

What was the result? (please answer in relation to your last COVID-19 test)

☐ Positive ☐ Negative

If your test was positive, is this your first positive result? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If your test was negative, do you believe that you had COVID-19? (please answer these in relation to your last Covid-19 test) ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure ☐ Not applicable

What was the reason for your most recent COVID-19 test? (please answer these in relation to your last COVID-19 test)

☐ I had symptoms ☐ I was near someone who had tested positive ☐ School testing ☐ Other

In the last four weeks, how many school days (online or in person) in total did you miss because of symptoms of COVID-19

☐ None ☐ 1-2 days ☐ 3-5 days ☐ 6-10 days ☐ 11-15 days ☐ More than 15 days

If you had symptoms please answer the following questions

When did you first notice them? (please answer these in relation to your last COVID-19 test)

[_D_][_D_]/[_M_][_M_]/[_2_][_0_][_Y_][_Y_]

How long did they last? (please answer these in relation to your last COVID-19 test)

☐ A day or less ☐ a few days ☐ about a week ☐ more than a week ☐ a couple of weeks or more

How bad were the symptoms at their worst? (please answer these in relation to your last COVID-19 test)

☐ Not very – I could carry on doing things ☐ a little – I felt a little bit poorly
☐ quite bad – I had to go to bed sometimes ☐ very bad – I couldn't do much
☐ Extremely bad – I couldn't do anything

What symptoms did you have? (Check all that apply) (please answer these in relation to your last COVID-19 test)

- ☐ fever
☐ chills or shivers (feeling too cold)
☐ persistent cough (coughing a lot for more than an hour, or 3 or more coughing episodes in 24 hours)
☐ unusual fatigue/tiredness
☐ unusual shortness of breath
☐ loss of smell/taste
☐ unusually hoarse voice
☐ unusual chest pain or tightness in your chest
☐ unusual abdominal pain
☐ diarrhoea
☐ headache

- ☐ confusion, disorientation or drowsiness
- ☐ unusual eye-soreness or discomfort (e.g. light sensitivity, excessive tears, or pink/red eye)
- ☐ skipping meals
- ☐ dizziness or light-headedness
- ☐ sore throat
- ☐ unusual strong muscle pains
- ☐ earache or ringing in your ears (tinnitus)
- ☐ raised, red, itchy welts on the skin or sudden swelling of the face or lips
- ☐ red/purple sores or blisters on your feet, including your toes
- ☐ other

If other, please state

What were your main symptoms? (please answer these in relation to your last COVID-19 test)

- ☐ fever
- ☐ chills or shivers (feeling too cold)
- ☐ persistent cough (coughing a lot for more than an hour, or 3 or more coughing episodes in 24 hours)
- ☐ unusual fatigue/tiredness
- ☐ unusual shortness of breath
- ☐ loss of smell/taste
- ☐ unusually hoarse voice
- ☐ unusual chest pain or tightness in your chest
- ☐ unusual abdominal pain
- ☐ diarrhoea
- ☐ headache
- ☐ confusion, disorientation or drowsiness
- ☐ unusual eye-soreness or discomfort (e.g. light sensitivity, excessive tears, or pink/red eye)
- ☐ skipping meals
- ☐ dizziness or light-headedness
- ☐ sore throat
- ☐ unusual strong muscle pains
- ☐ earache or ringing in your ears (tinnitus)
- ☐ raised, red, itchy welts on the skin or sudden swelling of the face or lips
- ☐ red/purple sores or blisters on your feet, including your toes
- ☐ other

If other, please state

Did you/your parent talk to the doctor about your COVID-19 symptoms? (please answer these in relation to your last COVID-19 test) ☐ Yes ☐ No

Did you go to the hospital about your COVID-19? (please answer these in relation to your last COVID-19 test) ☐ Yes ☐ No

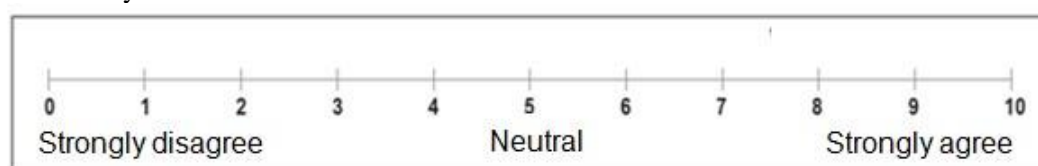
Did you have to stay overnight in hospital for COVID-19? (please answer these in relation to your last COVID-19 test) ☐ Yes ☐ No

Have you had a vaccination against COVID-19?

☐ Yes ☐ No

About your health at the moment

If you have had symptoms of COVID-19 how much do you agree with the following statement?
"I have fully recovered from COVID-19"



How do you feel right now? ☐ I feel as healthy as normal ☐ I am not feeling quite right
Do you have a fever? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you feel chills or shivers (feel too cold)? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If you are able to measure it, what is your temperature?

Do you have a persistent cough (coughing a lot for more than an hour, or 3 or more coughing episodes in 24 hours)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Are you experiencing unusual fatigue/tiredness?

☐ No ☐ Mild fatigue ☐ Severe fatigue - I struggle to get out of bed

Are you experiencing problems with your sleep, including getting to sleep, waking in the night or waking early?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please describe

Are you experiencing unusual shortness of breath?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes, mild symptoms - slight shortness of breath during ordinary activity
- ☐ Yes, significant symptoms - breathing is comfortable only at rest
- ☐ Yes, severe symptoms - breathing is difficult even at rest

What are your current symptoms? (Please tick all that apply)

- ☐ loss of smell/taste
- ☐ unusually hoarse voice
- ☐ unusual chest pain or tightness in your chest
- ☐ unusual abdominal pain
- ☐ diarrhoea
- ☐ headache
- ☐ confusion, disorientation or drowsiness
- ☐ unusual eye-soreness or discomfort (e.g. light sensitivity, excessive tears, or pink/red eye)
- ☐ skipping meals
- ☐ dizziness or light-headedness
- ☐ sore throat
- ☐ unusual strong muscle pains

- ☐ earache or ringing in your ears (tinnitus)
- ☐ raised, red, itchy welts on the skin or sudden swelling of the face or lips
- ☐ red/purple sores or blisters on your feet, including your toes
- ☐ no symptoms
- ☐ other

Are there any other important symptoms you want to share

Since the start of your COVID-19 symptoms, have you had a period longer than one week with none of the above symptoms at all (where you were back to how you were pre-COVID)

- ☐ Yes (I have had a period of one week or more since my test with none of the above symptoms)
- ☐ No (My symptoms have been continuous since Covid test)
- ☐ Not applicable

Standardised Scales

EQ-5D-Y

Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale

Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire © Robert Goodman, 2005

Chalder Fatigue Scale

UCLA 3 item loneliness scale

We would like to know how good or bad your health is TODAY

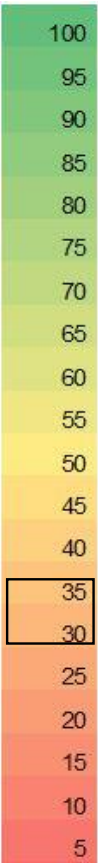
This scale is numbered from 0 to 100%

100% means the best health you can think of

0% means the worst health you can think of.

Please look at the scale and draw a circle to select the number for your health TODAY

Today



COVID-19 and your family

Has Covid-19 affected your family members and if so, can you tell us who?

	In your house				In your extended family			
	Yes	No	Don't know	Who?	Yes	No	Don't know	Who?
Has anyone tested positive for Covid-19?								
Has anyone been to hospital with Covid-19?								
Has anyone been in intensive care (ICU) with Covid-19?								
Has anyone died from Covid-19?								
Does anyone have ongoing problems from Covid-19?								

Final Question

Please use this space if there is there anything else you would like to tell us about your health or how the pandemic or lockdown have affected you.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the user to provide additional information about their health or the impact of the pandemic and lockdown.

Supplement Table 1. Response rate of participants included in the 6-month sample

	Negative SARS-CoV-2 test		Positive SARS-CoV-2 test	
	Target Population (N=72,449)	Study participants (N=6,542)	Target Population (N=55,447)	Study participants (N=6,407)
Response rate		9.0%		11.6%
Sex				
Female	38,507	4,112 (10.7%)	29,443	3,992 (13.6%)
Male	33,942	2,430 (7.2%)	26,004	2,415 (9.3%)
Age (years)				
11-14	34,834	2,814 (8.1%)	26,757	2,759 (10.3%)
15-17	37,615	3,728 (9.9%)	28,690	3,648 (12.7%)
Region				
East Midlands	6,232	710 (11.4%)	4,771	643 (13.5%)
East of England	7,273	742 (10.2%)	5,546	649 (11.7%)
London	10,178	824 (8.1%)	7,950	725 (9.1%)
North East England	4,098	379 (9.2%)	3,079	407 (13.2%)
North West England	13,590	920 (6.8%)	10,363	981 (9.5%)
South East England	8,923	890 (10.0%)	6,816	885 (13.0%)
South West England	4,013	489 (12.2%)	2,934	498 (17.0%)
West Midlands	9,747	877 (9.0%)	7,386	847 (11.5%)
Yorkshire and the Humber	8,395	711 (8.5%)	6,602	772 (11.7%)
IMD quintile*				
1 (most deprived)	21,584	1,286 (6.0%)	16,498	1,268 (7.7%)
2	14,737	1,175 (8.0%)	11,528	1,169 (10.1%)
3	12,546	1,220 (9.7%)	9,589	1,120 (11.7%)
4	12,062	1,370 (11.4%)	9,112	1,340 (14.7%)
5 (least deprived)	11,520	1,491 (12.9%)	8,720	1,510 (17.3%)

*IMD: Index of Multiple Deprivation. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) was calculated from the CYP's small local area level based geographic hierarchy (lower super output area) at the time of the questionnaire and used as a proxy for socio-economic status. We report IMD quintiles from most (quintile 1) to least (quintile 5) deprived.

Supplement Table 2. Reported symptoms at time of test, and physical and mental health before test, by SARS-CoV-2 status, overall and stratified by age group

	<i>All participants</i>		<i>Participants aged 11–14 years</i>		<i>Participants aged 15–17 years</i>	
	Tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 (n=6,407)	Tested negative for SARS-CoV-2 (n = 6,542)	Tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 (n=2,759)	Tested negative for SARS-CoV-2 (n=2,814)	Tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 (n=3,648)	Tested negative for SARS-CoV-2 (n=3,728)
No reported symptoms	3,736 (58.3%)	5,921 (90.5%)	1,626 (58.9%)	2,499 (88.8%)	2,110 (57.8%)	3,422 (91.8%)
1 symptom	239 (3.7%)	77 (1.2%)	107 (3.9%)	55 (2.0%)	132 (3.6%)	22 (0.6%)
2 symptoms	262 (4.1%)	94 (1.4%)	135 (4.9%)	56 (2.0%)	127 (3.5%)	38 (1.0%)
3 symptoms	297 (4.6%)	98 (1.5%)	140 (5.1%)	52 (1.9%)	157 (4.3%)	46 (1.2%)
4 symptoms	306 (4.8%)	83 (1.3%)	151 (5.5%)	47 (1.7%)	155 (4.3%)	36 (1.0%)
≥5 symptoms	1,567 (24.5%)	269 (4.1%)	600 (21.8%)	105 (3.7%)	967 (26.5%)	164 (4.4%)
Specific symptoms						
Fever	1,269 (19.8%)	279 (4.3%)	561 (20.3%)	129 (4.6%)	708 (19.4%)	150 (4.0%)
Chills	1,002 (15.6%)	173 (2.6%)	407 (14.7%)	66 (2.4%)	595 (16.3%)	107 (2.9%)
Persistent cough	969 (15.1%)	310 (4.7%)	358 (12.9%)	156 (5.5%)	611 (16.8%)	154 (4.1%)
Tiredness	1,607 (25.1%)	233 (3.6%)	622 (22.5%)	100 (3.6%)	985 (27.0%)	133 (3.6%)
Shortness of breath	759 (11.9%)	112 (1.7%)	211 (7.7%)	38 (1.4%)	548 (15.0%)	74 (2.0%)
Loss of smell	1,726 (26.9%)	117 (1.8%)	620 (22.4%)	53 (1.9%)	1,106 (30.3%)	64 (1.7%)
Unusually hoarse voice	299 (4.7%)	77 (1.2%)	114 (4.1%)	38 (1.4%)	185 (5.1%)	39 (1.1%)
Unusual chest pain	580 (9.1%)	116 (1.8%)	169 (6.1%)	45 (1.6%)	411 (11.3%)	71 (1.9%)
Unusual abdominal pain	299 (4.7%)	76 (1.2%)	135 (4.9%)	35 (1.2%)	164 (4.5%)	41 (1.1%)
Diarrhoea	299 (4.7%)	85 (1.3%)	117 (4.2%)	38 (1.4%)	182 (5.0%)	47 (1.3%)
Headaches	1,858 (29.0%)	353 (5.4%)	789 (28.6%)	164 (5.8%)	1,069 (29.3%)	189 (5.1%)
Confusion, disorientation or drowsiness	476 (7.4%)	53 (0.8%)	164 (5.9%)	14 (0.5%)	312 (8.6%)	39 (1.1%)
Unusual eye-soreness	393 (6.1%)	54 (0.8%)	145 (5.3%)	24 (0.9%)	248 (6.8%)	30 (0.8%)
Skipping meals	782 (12.2%)	111 (1.7%)	279 (10.1%)	36 (1.3%)	503 (13.8%)	75 (2.0%)
Dizziness or light-headedness	1,023 (16.0%)	180 (2.8%)	376 (13.6%)	75 (2.7%)	647 (17.7%)	105 (2.8%)
Sore throat	1,418 (22.1%)	397 (6.1%)	589 (21.3%)	186 (6.6%)	829 (22.7%)	211 (5.7%)
Unusual strong muscle pains	670 (10.5%)	69 (1.1%)	232 (8.4%)	29 (1.0%)	438 (12.0%)	40 (1.1%)
Earache or ringing in ears	304 (4.7%)	66 (1.0%)	119 (4.3%)	26 (0.9%)	185 (5.1%)	40 (1.1%)
Raised welts on skin or swelling	71 (1.1%)	21 (0.3%)	30 (1.1%)	9 (0.3%)	41 (1.1%)	12 (0.3%)
Red/purple sores/blisters on feet	50 (0.8%)	14 (0.2%)	20 (0.7%)	7 (0.3%)	30 (0.8%)	7 (0.2%)
Other	209 (3.3%)	35 (0.5%)	107 (3.9%)	18 (0.6%)	102 (2.8%)	17 (0.5%)
Previous physical health *						
Very poor or poor	107 (1.7%)	148 (2.3%)	29 (1.1%)	53 (1.9%)	78 (2.1%)	95 (2.6%)
Okay	1,212 (18.9%)	1,428 (21.8%)	425 (15.4%)	497 (17.7%)	787 (21.6%)	931 (25.0%)
Good or very good	5,088 (79.4%)	4,966 (75.9%)	2,305 (83.4%)	2,264 (80.5%)	2,783 (76.3%)	2,702 (72.5%)
Previous mental health*						
Very poor or poor	516 (8.1%)	667 (10.2%)	113 (4.1%)	182 (6.5%)	403 (11.1%)	485 (13.0%)

Okay	1,790 (27.9%)	1,968 (30.1%)	597 (21.6%)	671 (23.9%)	1,193 (32.7%)	1,297 (34.8%)
Good or very good	4,101 (64.0%)	3,907 (59.7%)	2,049 (74.3%)	1,961 (69.7%)	2,052 (56.3%)	1,946 (52.2%)
Self-rated health**	90 (85, 100)	90 (80, 100)	95 (85, 100)	95 (85, 100)	90 (80,95)	90 (80, 95)

Note. Data are n (%). *Participants were asked “How was your physical/mental health in general before your Covid-19 test?” in two separate questions using a five-category Likert scale; we recoded these variables into three categories (very poor and poor, okay, and good and very good); questions were not asked in relation to 6 months post-test. ** reported as median(IQR), measured by a visual analogue scale (EQ-5D VAS score), which records responses to the question “Please look at the scale and select the number for your health BEFORE your Covid-19 test and your health TODAY” participants are told that “100% means the best health you can think of; 0% means the worst health you can think of”

Supplement Table 3. Reported symptoms at 6 months by SARS-CoV-2 status, overall and stratified by age group

	All participants		Participants aged 11-14 years		Participants aged 15-17	
	Tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 (n = 6,407)	Tested negative for SARS-CoV-2 (n = 6,542)	Tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 (n = 2,759)	Tested negative for SARS-CoV-2 (n = 2,814)	Tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 (n = 3,648)	Tested negative for SARS-CoV-2 (n = 3,728)
No reported symptoms	2,507 (39.1%)	3,713 (56.8%)	1,253 (45.4%)	1,748 (62.1%)	1,254 (34.4%)	1,965 (52.7%)
1 symptom	1,355 (21.2%)	1,228 (18.8%)	562 (20.4%)	489 (17.4%)	793 (21.7%)	739 (19.8%)
2 symptoms	779 (12.2%)	563 (8.6%)	308 (11.7%)	206 (7.3%)	471 (12.9%)	357 (9.6%)
3 symptoms	569 (8.9%)	318 (4.9%)	224 (8.1%)	121 (4.3%)	345 (9.5%)	197 (5.3%)
4 symptoms	393 (6.1%)	216 (3.3%)	155 (5.6%)	78 (2.8%)	238 (6.5%)	138 (3.7%)
≥5 symptoms	804 (12.6%)	504 (7.7%)	257 (9.3%)	172 (6.1%)	547 (15.0%)	332 (8.9%)
Specific symptoms						
Fever	82 (1.3%)	96 (1.5%)	34 (1.2%)	28 (1.0%)	48 (1.3%)	68 (1.8%)
Chills	479 (7.5%)	387 (5.9%)	193 (7.0%)	164 (5.8%)	286 (7.8%)	223 (6.0%)
Persistent cough	215 (3.4%)	209 (3.2%)	91 (3.3%)	76 (2.7%)	124 (3.4%)	133 (3.6%)
Tiredness	2,458 (38.4%)	1,747 (26.7%)	866 (31.4%)	584 (20.8%)	1,592 (43.6%)	1,163 (31.2%)
Shortness of breath	1,462 (22.8%)	710 (10.9%)	462 (16.8%)	263 (9.4%)	1,000 (27.4%)	447 (12.0%)
Loss of smell	903 (14.1%)	90 (1.4%)	295 (10.7%)	34 (1.2%)	608 (16.7%)	56 (1.5%)
Unusually hoarse voice	98 (1.5%)	95 (1.5%)	45 (1.6%)	44 (1.6%)	53 (1.5%)	51 (1.4%)
Unusual chest pain	419 (6.5%)	234 (3.6%)	148 (5.4%)	95 (3.4%)	271 (7.4%)	139 (3.7%)
Unusual abdominal pain	288 (4.5%)	226 (3.5%)	98 (3.6%)	87 (3.1%)	190 (5.2%)	139 (3.7%)
Diarrhoea	181 (2.8%)	157 (2.4%)	55 (2.0%)	47 (1.7%)	126 (3.5%)	110 (3.0%)
Headaches	1,171 (18.3%)	825 (12.6%)	447 (16.2%)	311 (11.1%)	724 (19.9%)	514 (13.8%)
Confusion, disorientation or drowsiness	345 (5.4%)	218 (3.3%)	116 (4.2%)	75 (2.7%)	229 (6.3%)	143 (3.8%)
Unusual eye-soreness	356 (5.6%)	260 (4.0%)	124 (4.5%)	95 (3.4%)	232 (6.4%)	165 (4.4%)
Skipping meals	609 (9.5%)	448 (6.9%)	223 (8.1%)	145 (5.2%)	386 (10.6%)	303 (8.1%)
Dizziness or light-headedness	838 (13.1%)	535 (8.2%)	303 (11.0%)	189 (6.7%)	535 (14.7%)	346 (9.3%)
Sore throat	414 (6.5%)	406 (6.2%)	184 (6.7%)	164 (5.8%)	230 (6.3%)	242 (6.5%)
Unusual strong muscle pains	286 (4.5%)	163 (2.5%)	109 (4.0%)	72 (2.6%)	177 (4.9%)	91 (2.4%)
Earache or ringing in ears	407 (6.4%)	284 (4.3%)	167 (6.1%)	109 (3.9%)	240 (6.6%)	175 (4.7%)
Raised welts on skin or swelling	73 (1.1%)	47 (0.7%)	29 (1.1%)	17 (0.6%)	44 (1.2%)	30 (0.8%)
Red/purple sores/blisters on feet	66 (1.0%)	58 (0.9%)	25 (0.9%)	30 (1.1%)	41 (1.1%)	28 (0.8%)
Other	488 (7.6%)	384 (5.9%)	231 (8.4%)	172 (6.1%)	257 (7.0%)	212 (5.7%)
Self-rated health*	90 (80,95)	90 (80,100)	95 (80,100)	95 (85,100)	90 (75,95)	90 (75,95)

* reported as median(IQR), scored on a scale of 0 (worst) to 100 (best)

Supplementary Table 4. Characteristics at baseline of CYP by SARS-CoV-2 status and whether meeting published Delphi consensus definition of long COVID* at 6 months

	SARS-CoV-2 Test Negatives (N = 6,542)		SARS-CoV-2 Test Positives (N = 6,407)	
	Not meeting long COVID definition at 6months n (%)	Meeting long COVID definition at 6months n (%)	Not meeting long COVID definition at 6months n (%)	Meeting long COVID definition at 6months n (%)
All	5,380 (82.2%)	1,162 (17.8%)	4,836 (75.5%)	1,571 (24.5%)
Number of symptoms at testing				
None	4,893 (82.6%)	1,028 (17.4%)	2,843 (76.1%)	893 (23.9%)
1 symptom	71 (92.2%)	6 (7.8%)	214 (89.5%)	25 (10.5%)
2 symptoms	86 (91.5%)	8 (8.5%)	231 (88.2%)	31 (11.8%)
3 symptoms	86 (87.8%)	12 (12.2%)	264 (88.9%)	33 (11.1%)
4 symptoms	69 (83.1%)	14 (16.9%)	261 (85.3%)	45 (14.7%)
≥5 symptoms	175 (65.1%)	94 (34.9%)	1,023 (65.3%)	544 (34.7%)
Sex				
Male	2,182 (89.8%)	248 (10.2%)	2,030 (84.1%)	385 (15.9%)
Female	3,198 (77.8%)	914 (22.2%)	2,806 (70.3%)	1,186 (29.7%)
Age (years)				
11-14	2,388 (84.9%)	426 (15.1%)	2,171 (78.7%)	588 (21.3%)
15-17	2,992 (80.3%)	736 (19.7%)	2,665 (73.1%)	983 (27.0%)
Ethnicity				
White	4,217 (83.0%)	866 (17.0%)	3,713 (75.5%)	1,208 (24.6%)
Asian or Asian British	690 (80.6%)	166 (19.4%)	708 (77.1%)	210 (22.9%)
Mixed	235 (77.1%)	70 (23.0%)	187 (70.6%)	78 (29.4%)
Black, African or Caribbean	138 (80.2%)	34 (19.8%)	119 (77.8%)	34 (22.2%)
Other	75 (80.7%)	18 (19.4%)	81 (72.3%)	31 (27.7%)
Prefer not to say	25 (75.8%)	8 (24.2%)	28 (73.7%)	10 (26.3%)
Region				
East Midlands	593 (83.5%)	117 (16.5%)	490 (76.2%)	153 (23.8%)
East of England	612 (82.5%)	130 (17.5%)	497 (76.6%)	152 (23.4%)
London	692 (84.0%)	132 (16.0%)	543 (74.9%)	182 (25.1%)
North East	294 (77.6%)	85 (22.4%)	293 (72.0%)	114 (28.0%)
North West	747 (81.2%)	173 (18.8%)	736 (75.0%)	245 (25.0%)
South East	749 (84.2%)	141 (15.8%)	672 (75.9%)	213 (24.1%)
South West	398 (81.4%)	91 (18.6%)	371 (74.5%)	127 (25.5%)
West Midlands	720 (82.1%)	157 (17.9%)	661 (78.0%)	186 (22.0%)
Yorkshire and the Humber	575 (80.9%)	136 (19.1%)	573 (74.2%)	199 (25.8%)
IMD quintile				

1 (most deprived)	982 (76.4%)	304 (23.6%)	898 (70.8%)	370 (29.2%)
2	954 (81.2%)	221 (18.8%)	888 (76.0%)	281 (24.0%)
3	1,001 (82.1%)	219 (18.0%)	838 (74.8%)	282 (25.2%)
4	1,165 (85.0%)	205 (15.0%)	1,027 (76.6%)	313 (23.4%)
5 (least deprived)	1,278 (85.7%)	213 (14.3%)	1,185 (78.5%)	325 (21.5%)
Previous Physical Health				
Very poor or poor	89 (60.1%)	59 (39.9%)	58 (54.2%)	49 (45.8%)
Okay	1,011 (70.8%)	417 (29.2%)	763 (63.0%)	449 (37.1%)
Good or very good	4,280 (86.2%)	686 (13.8%)	4,015 (78.9%)	1,073 (21.1%)
Previous mental health				
Very poor or poor	349 (52.3%)	318 (47.7%)	241 (46.7%)	275 (53.3%)
Okay	1,521 (77.3%)	447 (22.7%)	1,188 (66.4%)	602 (33.6%)
Good or very good	3,510 (89.8%)	397 (10.2%)	3,407 (83.1%)	694 (16.9%)
Self-rated Health**	95 (85,100)	80 (70,90)	95 (85,100)	90 (80,95)

*Using data from the questionnaire on symptoms and the EQ-5D-Y scale at the time of the questionnaire (i.e., approximately 6 months after the PCR-test), long COVID was operationalized as having at least 1 symptom and experiencing some/a lot of problems with respect to mobility, self-care, doing usual activities or having pain/discomfort or feeling very worried/sad. **reported as median(IQR), scored on a scale of 0 (worst) to 100 (best)

Supplementary Table 5. Characteristics at 6 months post-test by SARS-CoV-2 status and whether meeting published Delphi consensus definition of long COVID*

	SARS-CoV-2		SARS-CoV-2	
	Test Negatives (N=6,542)		Test Positives (N=6,407)	
	Not meeting long COVID definition at 6 months (n=5,380)	Meeting long COVID definition at 6 months (n=1,162)	Not meeting long COVID definition at 6 months (n=4,836)	Meeting long COVID definition at 6 months (n=1,571)
SDQ				
SDQ Total Difficulties				
Median (25 th , 75 th)	10 (6, 14)	17 (13, 22)	9 (5, 13)	16 (11, 20)
SDQ Emotional symptoms				
Median (25 th , 75 th)	3 (1, 5)	6 (4, 8)	3 (1, 4)	6 (4, 7)
SDQ Conduct problems				
Median (25 th , 75 th)	1 (0, 2)	2 (1, 4)	1 (0, 2)	2 (1, 3)
SDQ Hyperactivity/inattention				
Median (25 th , 75 th)	4 (2, 5)	6 (4, 8)	3 (2, 5)	5 (3, 7)
SDQ peer relationship problem				
Median (25 th , 75 th)	2 (1, 3)	3 (2, 5)	1 (1, 3)	3 (1, 4)
SWEMWBS				
Median (25 th , 75 th)	21.5 (19.3, 24.1)	18.0 (16.4, 20.7)	22.4 (19.3, 25.0)	19.3 (16.9, 21.5)
Mean (SD)	21.9 (4.2)	18.6 (3.6)	22.5 (4.2)	19.4 (3.7)
Chalder fatigue scale				
Median (25 th , 75 th)	11 (11, 14)	17 (14, 21)	11 (11, 14)	17 (14, 21)
Mean (SD)	11.9 (4.3)	17.7 (5.7)	12.0 (4.2)	17.7 (5.3)
Self-rated health**				
	95 (85, 100)	75 (60, 85)	95 (85, 100)	75 (65, 85)

Note. SDQ = Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire; SWEMWBS = Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale.

*A higher SDQ score indicates more problems; a higher SWEMWBS score indicates better mental well-being; a higher fatigue score is more severe. Using data from the questionnaire on symptoms and the EQ-5D-Y scale at the time of the questionnaire (i.e., approximately 6 months after the PCR-test), long COVID was operationalized as having at least 1 symptom and experiencing some/a lot of problems with respect to mobility, self-care, doing usual activities or having pain/discomfort or feeling very worried/sad. Number of symptoms and the EQ-5D-Y scale at 6 months not shown in this table as they are part of the definition of long COVID. **reported as median(IQR), scored on a scale of 0 (worst) to 100 (best)

Supplementary Table 6. Characteristics at baseline of CYP by baseline SARS-CoV-2 status and vaccination status by six months

	SARS-CoV-2 Test Negatives (N = 6,527)		SARS-CoV-2 Test Positives (N = 6,402)	
	Vaccine: No n (%)	Vaccine: Yes n (%)	Vaccine: No n (%)	Vaccine: Yes n (%)
All	5,832 (89.4%)	695 (10.7%)	5,826 (91.0%)	576 (9.0%)
Number of symptoms				
None	5,268 (89.2%)	638 (10.8%)	3,383 (90.7%)	348 (9.3%)
1 symptom	72 (93.5%)	5 (6.5%)	227 (95.0%)	12 (5.0%)
2 symptoms	86 (91.5%)	8 (8.5%)	253 (96.6%)	9 (3.4%)
3 symptoms	88 (89.8%)	10 (10.2%)	276 (92.9%)	21 (7.1%)
4 symptoms	77 (92.8%)	6 (7.2%)	284 (92.8%)	22 (7.2%)
≥5 symptoms	241 (89.6%)	28 (10.4%)	1,403 (89.5%)	164 (10.5%)
Sex				
Male	2,216 (91.5%)	206 (8.5%)	2,257 (93.5%)	156 (6.5%)
Female	3,616 (88.1%)	489 (11.9%)	3,569 (89.5%)	420 (10.5%)
Age (years)				
11-14	2,775 (98.9%)	30 (1.1%)	2,745 (99.5%)	13 (0.5%)
15-17	3,057 (82.1%)	665 (17.9%)	3,081 (84.6%)	563 (15.5%)
Ethnicity				
White	4,487 (88.5%)	583 (11.5%)	4,467 (90.9%)	450 (9.2%)
Asian or Asian British	785 (91.9%)	69 (8.1%)	834 (91.0%)	83 (9.1%)
Mixed	277 (90.8%)	28 (9.2%)	243 (91.7%)	22 (8.3%)
Black, African or Caribbean	163 (94.8%)	9 (5.2%)	141 (92.2%)	12 (7.8%)
Other	89 (95.7%)	4 (4.3%)	104 (92.9%)	8 (7.1%)
Prefer not to say	31 (93.9%)	2 (6.1%)	37 (97.4%)	1 (2.6%)
Region				
East Midlands	632 (89.4%)	75 (10.6%)	581 (90.4%)	62 (9.6%)
East of England	644 (86.9%)	97 (13.1%)	585 (90.1%)	64 (9.9%)
London	738 (89.9%)	83 (10.1%)	657 (90.6%)	68 (9.4%)
North East	345 (91.0%)	34 (9.0%)	384 (94.4%)	23 (5.7%)
North West	817 (89.0%)	101 (11.0%)	890 (90.9%)	89 (9.1%)
South East	783 (88.3%)	104 (11.7%)	786 (89.1%)	96 (10.9%)
South West	423 (86.5%)	66 (13.5%)	447 (89.8%)	51 (10.2%)
West Midlands	798 (91.2%)	77 (8.8%)	784 (92.6%)	63 (7.4%)
Yorkshire and the Humber	652 (91.8%)	58 (8.2%)	712 (92.2%)	60 (7.8%)
IMD quintile				
1 (most deprived)	1,161 (90.5%)	122 (9.5%)	1,164 (91.9%)	103 (8.1%)
2	1,055 (89.8%)	120 (10.2%)	1,055 (90.4%)	112 (9.6%)
3	1,093 (89.9%)	123 (10.1%)	1,021 (91.2%)	98 (8.8%)

4	1,208 (88.4%)	158 (11.6%)	1,222 (91.3%)	117 (8.7%)
5 (least deprived)	1,315 (88.4%)	172 (11.6%)	1,364 (90.3%)	146 (9.7%)
Previous physical health				
Very poor or poor	125 (84.5%)	23 (15.5%)	90 (84.9%)	16 (15.1%)
Okay	1,225 (85.8%)	202 (14.2%)	1,080 (89.2%)	131 (10.8%)
Good or very good	4,482 (90.5%)	470 (9.5%)	4,656 (91.6%)	429 (8.4%)
Previous mental health				
Very poor or poor	561 (84.1%)	106 (15.9%)	451 (87.4%)	65 (12.6%)
Okay	1,720 (87.6%)	243 (12.4%)	1,585 (88.7%)	203 (11.4%)
Good or very good	3,551 (91.1%)	346 (8.9%)	3,790 (92.5%)	308 (7.5%)
Self-rated health*	90 (80,100)	90 (80,95)	90 (85,100)	90 (80,95)

Note: Those who did not respond to the vaccine question (n=20) were excluded *reported as median(IQR), scored on a scale of 0 (worst) to 100 (best)

Supplementary Table 7. Characteristics at 6 months post-test of CYP by baseline SARS-CoV-2 status and vaccination status by 6 months

	SARS-CoV-2 Test Negatives (N=6,527)		SARS-CoV-2 Test Positives (N=6,402)	
	Vaccine: No (n=5,832)	Vaccine: Yes (n=695)	Vaccine: No (n=5,826)	Vaccine: Yes (n=576)
Number of symptoms				
None	3,298 (56.6%)	405 (58.3%)	2,297 (39.4%)	208 (36.1%)
1 symptom	1,111 (19.1%)	113 (16.3%)	1,238 (21.3%)	115 (20.0%)
2 symptoms	504 (8.6%)	58 (8.4%)	694 (11.9%)	85 (14.8%)
3 symptoms	279 (4.8%)	39 (5.6%)	515 (8.8%)	54 (9.4%)
4 symptoms	200 (3.4%)	16 (2.3%)	360 (6.2%)	33 (5.7%)
≥5 symptoms	440 (7.5%)	64 (9.2%)	722 (12.4%)	81 (14.1%)
Meeting long COVID definition*				
No	4,802 (82.3%)	564 (81.2%)	4,422 (75.9%)	410 (71.2%)
Yes	1,030 (17.7%)	131 (18.9%)	1,404 (24.1%)	166 (28.8%)
EQ5DY				
Some/lots of mobility problems	339 (5.8%)	56 (8.1%)	330 (5.7%)	50 (8.7%)
Some/lots of self-care problems	296 (5.1%)	47 (6.8%)	194 (3.3%)	22 (3.8%)
Some/lots of problems with usual activities	757 (13.0%)	101 (14.5%)	850 (14.6%)	93 (16.2%)
Some/lots of pain discomfort	860 (14.8%)	144 (20.7%)	972 (16.7%)	117 (20.3%)
A bit/very worried, sad/unhappy	2,351 (40.3%)	324 (46.6%)	2306 (39.6%)	46.4 (46.4%)
SDQ				
SDQ Total Difficulties				
Median	11	12	10	11
(25 th , 75 th)	(6, 16)	(8, 17)	(6, 15)	(7, 16)
SDQ Emotional symptoms				
Median	3	4	3	4
(25 th , 75 th)	(1, 5)	(2, 6)	(1, 5)	(2, 6)
SDQ Conduct problems				
Median	1	1	1	1
(25 th , 75 th)	(0, 2)	(0, 2)	(0, 2)	(0, 2)
SDQ Hyperactivity/inattention				
Median	4	4	4	4
(25 th , 75 th)	(2, 6)	(2, 6)	(2, 6)	(2, 6)
SDQ peer relationship problem				
Median	2	2	2	2
(25 th , 75 th)	(1, 3)	(1, 4)	(1, 3)	(1, 3)
SWEMBS				
Median	20.7	20.0	21.5	20.7
(25 th , 75 th)	(18.6, 24.1)	(18.0, 23.2)	(18.6, 24.1)	(18.6, 24.1)
Mean (SD)	21.4 (4.3)	20.7 (4.0)	21.8 (4.3)	21.2 (4.3)

Chalder fatigue scale

Median	11	12	12	13
(25 th , 75 th)	(11,15)	(11, 16)	(11, 16)	(11, 17)
Mean (SD)	12.9 (5.2)	13.5 (4.6)	13.3 (5.1)	14.2 (5.1)
Self-rated health**	90 (80,100)	85 (75,95)	90 (80,95)	85 (75,95)

Note: Those who did not respond to the vaccine question (n=20) were excluded
* Using data from the questionnaire on symptoms and the EQ-5D-Y scale at the time of the questionnaire (i.e., approximately 6 months after the PCR-test), long COVID was operationalized as having at least 1 symptom and experiencing some/a lot of problems with respect to mobility, self-care, doing usual activities or having pain/discomfort or feeling very worried/sad. **reported as median(IQR), scored on a scale of 0 (worst) to 100 (best)

Supplementary Table 8. Reweighted percentage (95% CIs) of reported symptom(s) at the time of test and at the 6 months questionnaire by SARS-CoV-2 status, overall and stratified by age-group.

	All participants (N=12,949)		Participants aged 11-14 (N=5,573)			Participants aged 15-17 (N=7,376)		
	Reweighted SARS-CoV-2 Positive (n=6,407)	Reweighted SARS-CoV-2 Negative (n=6,542)	Reweighted all participants (n=5,573)	Reweighted SARS-CoV-2 Positive (n=2,759)	Reweighted SARS-CoV-2 Negative (n=2,814)	Reweighted all participants (n=7,376)	Reweighted SARS-CoV-2 Positive (n=3,648)	Reweighted SARS-CoV-2 Negative (n=3,728)
At time of test								
Number of symptoms								
None	58.5% (58.0%, 58.9%)	90.4% (90.1%, 90.6%)	75.6% (75.3%, 76.0%)	59.4% (58.8%, 60.0%)	88.9% (88.5%, 89.2%)	76.3% (75.9%, 76.6%)	57.6% (57.0%, 58.2%)	91.8% (91.5%, 92.1%)
1 symptom	3.8% (3.6%, 4.0%)	1.3% (1.2%, 1.4%)	2.9% (2.8%, 3.0%)	3.9% (3.7%, 4.2%)	2.0% (1.9%, 2.2%)	2.0% (1.9%, 2.1%)	3.7% (3.5%, 3.9%)	0.6% (0.5%, 0.6%)
2 symptoms	4.2% (4.0%, 4.4%)	1.6% (1.5%, 1.7%)	3.3% (3.1%, 3.5%)	4.7% (4.5%, 5.0%)	2.1% (2.0%, 2.3%)	2.3% (2.1%, 2.4%)	3.7% (3.5%, 3.9%)	1.1% (0.9%, 1.2%)
3 symptoms	4.6% (4.4%, 4.8%)	1.5% (1.4%, 1.6%)	3.3% (3.2%, 3.5%)	5.0% (4.8%, 5.3%)	1.9% (1.7%, 2.1%)	2.6% (2.4%, 2.7%)	4.3% (4.0%, 4.5%)	1.2% (1.0%, 1.3%)
4 symptoms	4.9% (4.7%, 5.1%)	1.2% (1.1%, 1.3%)	3.2% (3.1%, 3.4%)	5.5% (5.2%, 5.8%)	1.4% (1.3%, 1.6%)	2.5% (2.4%, 2.7%)	4.5% (4.2%, 4.7%)	0.9% (0.8%, 1.1%)
≥ 5 symptoms	24.0% (23.6%, 24.4%)	4.1% (3.9%, 4.2%)	11.6% (11.4%, 11.9%)	21.4% (20.9%, 21.9%)	3.7% (3.4%, 3.9%)	14.4% (14.1%, 14.7%)	26.3% (25.7%, 26.8%)	4.5% (4.3%, 4.7%)
Specific symptoms								
Fever	20.2% (19.9%, 20.6%)	4.3% (4.1%, 4.4%)	11.7% (11.4%, 11.9%)	20.6% (20.1%, 21.2%)	4.4% (4.1%, 4.6%)	11.3% (11.0%, 11.5%)	19.9% (19.4%, 20.4%)	4.2% (3.9%, 4.4%)
Chills	15.4% (15.1%, 15.8%)	2.5% (2.4%, 2.7%)	7.7% (7.5%, 7.8%)	14.6% (14.1%, 15.0%)	2.2% (2.0%, 2.4%)	8.9% (8.7%, 9.1%)	16.2% (15.7%, 16.6%)	2.9% (2.7%, 3.1%)
Persistent cough	15.4% (15.1%, 15.7%)	5.0% (4.8%, 5.1%)	9.0% (8.8%, 9.3%)	13.1% (12.6%, 13.5%)	5.7% (5.4%, 6.0%)	10.2% (10.0%, 10.5%)	17.4% (17.0%, 17.9%)	4.3% (4.1%, 4.5%)
Tiredness	24.1% (23.7%, 24.5%)	3.4% (3.3%, 3.6%)	11.6% (11.3%, 11.9%)	21.7% (21.2%, 22.3%)	3.3% (3.1%, 3.5%)	13.8% (13.5%, 14.1%)	26.3% (25.7%, 26.8%)	3.5% (3.3%, 3.7%)
Shortness of breath	11.5% (11.2%, 11.8%)	1.6% (1.5%, 1.7%)	4.1% (3.9%, 4.3%)	7.6% (7.2%, 7.9%)	1.3% (1.2%, 1.4%)	7.9% (7.6%, 8.1%)	15.0% (14.6%, 15.5%)	1.9% (1.8%, 2.1%)
Loss of smell	26.1% (25.7%, 26.5%)	1.9% (1.8%, 2.0%)	10.9% (10.6%, 11.1%)	21.9% (21.4%, 22.5%)	1.9% (1.7%, 2.1%)	14.5% (14.2%, 14.8%)	29.9% (29.3%, 30.5%)	1.8% (1.7%, 2.0%)
Unusually hoarse voice	4.5% (4.3%, 4.7%)	1.2% (1.1%, 1.2%)	2.5% (2.4%, 2.7%)	4.0% (3.8%, 4.3%)	1.3% (1.2%, 1.5%)	2.8% (2.6%, 2.9%)	4.9% (4.7%, 5.2%)	1.0% (0.9%, 1.1%)
Unusual chest pain	8.6% (8.4%, 8.9%)	1.7% (1.6%, 1.8%)	3.3% (3.1%, 3.4%)	5.4% (5.1%, 5.7%)	1.6% (1.5%, 1.8%)	6.3% (6.1%, 6.5%)	11.6% (11.2%, 12.0%)	1.9% (1.7%, 2.0%)
Unusual abdominal pain	4.6% (4.4%, 4.8%)	1.2% (1.1%, 1.3%)	2.8% (2.6%, 2.9%)	4.7% (4.4%, 5.0%)	1.2% (1.1%, 1.4%)	2.6% (2.5%, 2.8%)	4.5% (4.2%, 4.8%)	1.1% (1.0%, 1.2%)

Diarrhoea	4.9% (4.7%, 5.1%)	1.4% (1.3%, 1.5%)	2.9% (2.8%, 3.1%)	4.7% (4.5%, 5.0%)	1.4% (1.3%, 1.6%)	3.0% (2.9%, 3.2%)	5.0% (4.8%, 5.3%)	1.4% (1.3%, 1.5%)
Headaches	28.8% (28.4%, 29.2%)	5.3% (5.1%, 5.5%)	15.8% (15.5%, 16.1%)	28.4% (27.8%, 29.0%)	5.6% (5.3%, 5.9%)	16.0% (15.7%, 16.3%)	29.2% (28.7%, 29.8%)	5.1% (4.8%, 5.3%)
Confusion, disorientation or drowsiness	7.1% (6.9%, 7.4%)	0.8% (0.7%, 0.9%)	2.8% (2.7%, 3.0%)	5.7% (5.4%, 6.0%)	0.5% (0.4%, 0.6%)	4.4% (4.2%, 4.6%)	8.4% (8.1%, 8.8%)	1.1% (1.0%, 1.2%)
Unusual eye-soreness	6.0% (5.7%, 6.2%)	0.9% (0.8%, 0.9%)	2.6% (2.5%, 2.8%)	4.8% (4.5%, 5.1%)	0.9% (0.8%, 1.0%)	3.6% (3.5%, 3.8%)	7.0% (6.7%, 7.3%)	0.8% (0.7%, 1.0%)
Skipping meals	11.9% (11.6%, 12.1%)	1.7% (1.6%, 1.8%)	5.2% (5.0%, 5.4%)	10.1% (9.8%, 10.5%)	1.1% (1.0%, 1.3%)	7.3% (7.1%, 7.5%)	13.4% (13.0%, 13.8%)	2.2% (2.0%, 2.4%)
Dizziness or light-headedness	15.2% (14.9%, 15.6%)	2.7% (2.5%, 2.8%)	7.3% (7.1%, 7.5%)	13.1% (12.7%, 13.6%)	2.5% (2.3%, 2.7%)	9.3% (9.0%, 9.5%)	17.1% (16.6%, 17.6%)	2.8% (2.6%, 3.0%)
Sore throat	22.0% (21.7%, 22.4%)	6.1% (5.9%, 6.3%)	13.0% (12.7%, 13.3%)	21.0% (20.5%, 21.5%)	6.5% (6.2%, 6.8%)	13.5% (13.2%, 13.8%)	23.0% (22.5%, 23.5%)	5.7% (5.4%, 5.9%)
Unusual strong muscle pains	10.0% (9.7%, 10.3%)	1.1% (1.0%, 1.1%)	4.2% (4.1%, 4.4%)	8.3% (7.9%, 8.6%)	0.9% (0.8%, 1.1%)	5.9% (5.7%, 6.1%)	11.6% (11.2%, 12.0%)	1.2% (1.0%, 1.3%)
Earache or ringing in ears	4.6% (4.4%, 4.7%)	1.0% (0.9%, 1.1%)	2.3% (2.2%, 2.4%)	4.1% (3.8%, 4.3%)	0.9% (0.8, 1.0%)	2.9% (2.7%, 3.0%)	5.0% (4.7%, 5.3%)	1.1% (1.0%, 1.2%)
Raised welts on skin or swelling	1.2% (1.1%, 1.3%)	0.4% (0.3%, 0.4%)	0.8% (0.7%, 0.8%)	1.2% (1.1%, 1.4%)	0.4% (0.3%, 0.5%)	0.7% (0.6%, 0.8%)	1.1% (1.0%, 1.2%)	0.3% (0.3%, 0.4%)
Red/purple sores/blisters on feet	0.8% (0.7%, 0.9%)	0.2% (0.1%, 0.2)	0.4% (0.4%, 0.5%)	0.8% (0.7%, 0.9%)	0.2% (0.1%, -.2%)	0.5% (0.4%, 0.5%)	0.8% (0.7%, 1.0%)	0.2% (0.1%, 0.2%)
Other	3.0% (2.9%, 3.2%)	0.6% (0.5%, 0.7%)	2.0% (1.9%, 2.1%)	3.6% (3.4%, 3.9%)	0.7% (0.6%, 0.8%)	1.4% (1.3%, 1.5%)	2.5% (2.3%, 2.7%)	0.5% (0.4%, 0.6%)
At time of 6-month questionnaire								
Number of symptoms								
None	41.1% (40.7%, 41.6%)	58.0% (57.6%, 58.4%)	55.0% (54.6%, 55.4%)	46.3% (45.7%, 46.9%)	62.1% (61.5%, 62.6%)	46.2% (45.8%, 46.6%)	36.5% (35.9%, 37.1%)	54.3% (53.8%, 54.8%)
1 symptom	20.8% (20.4%, 21.1%)	18.5% (18.2%, 18.8%)	18.4% (18.1%, 18.7%)	19.7% (19.2%, 20.2%)	17.4% (17.0%, 17.8%)	20.5% (20.2%, 20.8%)	21.8% (21.3%, 22.3%)	19.5% (19.0%, 19.9%)
2 symptoms	11.9% (11.6%, 12.2%)	8.3% (8.1%, 8.5%)	9.1% (8.9%, 9.4%)	11.3% (10.9%, 11.7%)	7.4% (7.1%, 7.8%)	10.7% (10.4%, 10.9%)	12.5% (12.1%, 12.9%)	9.2% (8.9%, 9.5%)
3 symptoms	8.5% (8.2%, 8.7%)	4.7% (4.5%, 4.8%)	5.9% (5.7%, 6.1%)	8.1% (7.8%, 8.5%)	4.2% (3.9%, 4.4%)	6.8% (6.6%, 7.0%)	8.7% (8.4%, 9.1%)	5.1% (4.9%, 5.4%)
4 symptoms	5.9% (5.7%, 6.1%)	3.3% (3.1%, 3.4%)	4.1% (4.0%, 4.3%)	5.5% (5.3%, 5.9%)	3.0% (2.8%, 3.2%)	4.7% (4.6%, 4.9%)	6.2% (5.9%, 6.5%)	3.5% (3.3%, 3.7%)
≥ 5 symptoms	11.8% (11.5%, 12.1%)	7.3% (7.1%, 7.5%)	7.4% (7.1%, 7.6%)	9.0% (8.7%, 9.4%)	6.0% (5.7%, 6.3%)	11.1% (10.8%, 11.3%)	14.3% (13.8%, 14.7%)	8.5% (8.2%, 8.8%)
Specific symptoms								
Fever	1.3%	1.5%	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	1.7%	1.4%	2.0%

	(1.2%, 1.4%)	(1.4%, 1.6%)	(1.1%, 1.3%)	(1.1%, 1.4%)	(0.9%, 1.2%)	(1.6%, 1.8%)	(1.2%, 1.5%)	(1.8%, 2.1%)
Chills	7.1%	5.9%	6.3%	6.9%	5.9%	6.6%	7.3%	5.9%
	(6.9%, 7.3%)	(5.7%, 6.1%)	(6.1%, 6.5%)	(6.5%, 7.2%)	(5.6%, 6.2%)	(6.3%, 6.8%)	(7.0%, 7.6%)	(5.7%, 6.2%)
Persistent cough	3.5%	3.3%	3.2%	3.5%	2.9%	3.6%	3.5%	3.7%
	(3.3%, 3.7%)	(3.2%, 3.5%)	(3.0%, 3.3%)	(3.2%, 3.7%)	(2.7%, 3.1%)	(3.5%, 3.8%)	(3.3%, 3.8%)	(3.5%, 3.9%)
Tiredness	36.6%	25.3%	25.1%	30.9%	20.4%	35.2%	41.7%	29.8%
	(36.2%, 37.0%)	(25.0%, 25.7%)	(24.7%, 25.5%)	(30.3%, 31.5%)	(19.9%, 20.9%)	(34.8%, 35.6%)	(41.1%, 42.3%)	(29.3%, 30.2%)
Shortness of breath	21.8%	10.4%	12.7%	17.1%	9.2%	18.1%	26.1%	11.6%
	(21.4%, 22.2%)	(10.2%, 10.7%)	(12.5%, 13.0%)	(16.6%, 17.6%)	(8.9%, 9.5%)	(17.8%, 18.5%)	(25.5%, 26.6%)	(11.2%, 11.9%)
Loss of smell	13.1%	1.4%	5.2%	10.0%	1.2%	8.1%	15.8%	1.6%
	(12.8%, 13.4%)	(1.3%, 1.5%)	(5.0%, 5.4%)	(9.6%, 10.4%)	(1.1%, 1.4%)	(7.8%, 8.3%)	(15.4%, 16.3%)	(1.5%, 1.8%)
Unusually hoarse voice	1.5%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%
	(1.4%, 1.6%)	(1.3%, 1.4%)	(1.5%, 1.7%)	(1.5%, 1.8%)	(1.4%, 1.7%)	(1.2%, 1.3%)	(1.1%, 1.5%)	(1.0%, 1.3%)
Unusual chest pain	6.0%	3.3%	3.9%	4.9%	3.2%	5.1%	7.0%	3.5%
	(5.8%, 6.2%)	(3.2%, 3.5%)	(3.8%, 4.1%)	(4.6%, 5.2%)	(3.0%, 3.4%)	(4.9%, 5.3%)	(6.7%, 7.3%)	(3.3%, 3.7%)
Unusual abdominal pain	4.2%	3.2%	3.1%	3.3%	3.0%	4.1%	5.0%	3.5%
	(4.0%, 4.4%)	(3.1%, 3.4%)	(3.0%, 3.3%)	(3.1%, 3.5%)	(2.8%, 3.2%)	(4.0%, 4.3%)	(4.7%, 5.2%)	(3.3%, 3.7%)
Diarrhoea	2.9%	2.2%	1.9%	2.1%	1.7%	3.1%	3.6%	2.7%
	(2.7%, 3.0%)	(2.1%, 2.4%)	(1.7%, 2.0%)	(1.9%, 2.2%)	(1.6%, 1.9%)	(3.0%, 3.3%)	(3.3%, 3.8%)	(2.6%, 2.9%)
Headaches	17.5%	12.1%	13.3%	15.9%	11.2%	15.6%	18.9%	12.9%
	(17.2%, 17.9%)	(11.8%, 12.4%)	(13.0%, 13.6%)	(15.5%, 16.4%)	(10.9%, 11.6%)	(15.3%, 15.9%)	(18.5%, 19.4%)	(12.5%, 13.3%)
Confusion, disorientation or drowsiness	5.2%	3.1%	3.3%	4.2%	2.6%	4.7%	6.0%	3.6%
	(5.0%, 5.4%)	(3.0%, 3.2%)	(3.2%, 3.5%)	(4.0%, 4.5%)	(2.4%, 2.8%)	(4.5%, 4.9%)	(5.7%, 6.3%)	(3.4%, 3.8%)
Unusual eye-soreness	5.2%	3.7%	3.7%	4.2%	3.2%	5.0%	6.0%	4.1%
	(5.0%, 5.4%)	(3.5%, 3.8%)	(3.5%, 3.8%)	(4.0%, 4.5%)	(3.0%, 3.4%)	(4.8%, 5.1%)	(5.7%, 6.3%)	(3.9%, 4.3%)
Skipping meals	9.1%	6.4%	6.4%	8.0%	5.2%	8.7%	10.2%	7.5%
	(8.9%, 9.4%)	(6.2%, 6.6%)	(6.2%, 6.6%)	(7.6%, 8.3%)	(4.9%, 5.4%)	(8.5%, 9.0%)	(9.8%, 10.5%)	(7.2%, 7.8%)
Dizziness or light-headedness	11.9%	7.6%	8.2%	10.2%	6.5%	10.7%	13.5%	8.5%
	(11.6%, 12.2%)	(7.4%, 7.8%)	(7.9%, 8.4%)	(9.8%, 10.6%)	(6.3%, 6.8%)	(10.5%, 11.0%)	(13.0%, 13.9%)	(8.2%, 8.8%)
Sore throat	6.4%	6.1%	6.3%	6.8%	6.0%	6.2%	6.0%	6.3%
	(6.2%, 6.6%)	(5.9%, 6.3%)	(6.1%, 6.6%)	(6.5%, 7.1%)	(5.7%, 6.2%)	(6.0%, 6.4%)	(5.8%, 6.3%)	(6.0%, 6.5%)
Unusual strong muscle pains	4.3%	2.5%	3.1%	3.9%	2.5%	3.5%	4.8%	2.4%
	(4.2%, 4.5%)	(2.3%, 2.6%)	(3.0%, 3.3%)	(3.6%, 4.1%)	(2.3%, 2.7%)	(3.3%, 3.6%)	(4.5%, 5.0%)	(2.3%, 2.6%)
Earache or ringing in ears	6.1%	4.3%	4.9%	6.2%	3.9%	5.2%	6.1%	4.6%
	(5.9%, 6.3%)	(4.1%, 4.4%)	(4.7%, 5.1%)	(5.9%, 6.5%)	(3.7%, 4.2%)	(5.1%, 5.4%)	(5.8%, 6.4%)	(4.4%, 4.8%)
Raised welts on skin or swelling	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%	0.5%	0.9%	1.1%	0.8%
	(1.0%, 1.2%)	(0.6%, 0.7%)	(0.7%, 0.8%)	(1.0%, 1.2%)	(0.4%, 0.6%)	(0.9%, 1.0%)	(1.0%, 1.3%)	(0.8%, 0.9%)
Red/purple sores/blisters on feet	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	0.7%
	(0.8%, 1.0%)	(0.7%, 0.9%)	(0.8%, 1.0%)	(0.7%, 0.9%)	(0.8%, 1.0%)	(0.8%, 0.9%)	(0.9%, 1.1%)	(0.6%, 0.8%)
Other	7.4%	5.9%	7.2%	8.0%	6.4%	6.1%	6.9%	5.4%
	(7.2%, 7.7%)	(5.7%, 6.1%)	(6.9%, 7.4%)	(7.7%, 8.4%)	(6.2%, 6.7%)	(5.9%, 6.3%)	(6.6%, 7.2%)	(5.2%, 5.7%)

