

Appendix 1

Clinical and laboratory features:

Clinical

All:

- Persistent fever >38.5°C

Most:

- Oxygen requirement
- Hypotension

Some:

- Abdominal pain
- Confusion
- Conjunctivitis
- Cough
- Diarrhoea
- Headache
- Lymphadenopathy
- Mucus membrane changes
- Neck swelling
- Rash
- Resp symptoms
- Sore throat
- Swollen hands and feet
- Syncope
- Vomiting

Imaging and ECG

- Echo and ECG – myocarditis, valvulitis, pericardial effusion, coronary artery dilatation
- CXR – patchy symmetrical infiltrates, pleural effusion
- Abdo USS – colitis, ileitis, lymphadenopathy, ascites, hepatosplenomegaly
- CT chest – as for CXR – may demonstrate coronary artery abnormalities if with contrast

Laboratory

All:

- Abnormal Fibrinogen
- Absence of potential causative organisms (other than SARS-CoV-2)
- High CRP
- High D-Dimers
- High ferritin
- Hypoalbuminaemia
- Lymphopenia
- Neutrophilia in most – normal neutrophils in some

Some:

- Acute kidney injury
- Anaemia
- Coagulopathy
- High IL-10 (if available)*
- High IL-6 (if available)*
- Neutrophilia
- Proteinuria
- Raised CK
- Raised LDH
- Raised triglycerides
- Raised troponin
- Thrombocytopenia
- Transaminitis

*These assays are not widely available. CRP can be used as a surrogate marker for IL-6.