Table S1. The NIH criteria for clinical classification of COVID-19 patients

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| COVID-19 clinical classification | | Description |
| Asymptomatic or presymptomatic | Individuals who test positive for SARS-CoV-2 using a virologic test (i.e., a nucleic acid amplification test or an antigen test) but have no symptoms consistent with COVID-19. | |
| Mild | Individuals who have any of the various signs and symptoms of COVID-19 (e.g., fever, cough, sore throat, malaise, headache, muscle pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, loss of taste and smell) but do not have shortness of breath, dyspnea, or abnormal chest imaging. | |
| Moderate | Individuals who show evidence of lower respiratory disease during clinical assessment or imaging and who have an oxygen saturation measured by pulse oximetry (SpO2) ≥94% on room air at sea level. | |
| Severe | Individuals who have SpO2 <94% on room air at sea level, a ratio of arterial partial pressure of oxygen to fraction of inspired oxygen (PaO2/FiO2) <300 mm Hg, a respiratory rate >30 breaths/min, or lung infiltrates >50%. | |
| Critical | Individuals who have respiratory failure, septic shock, and/or multiple organ dysfunction. | |