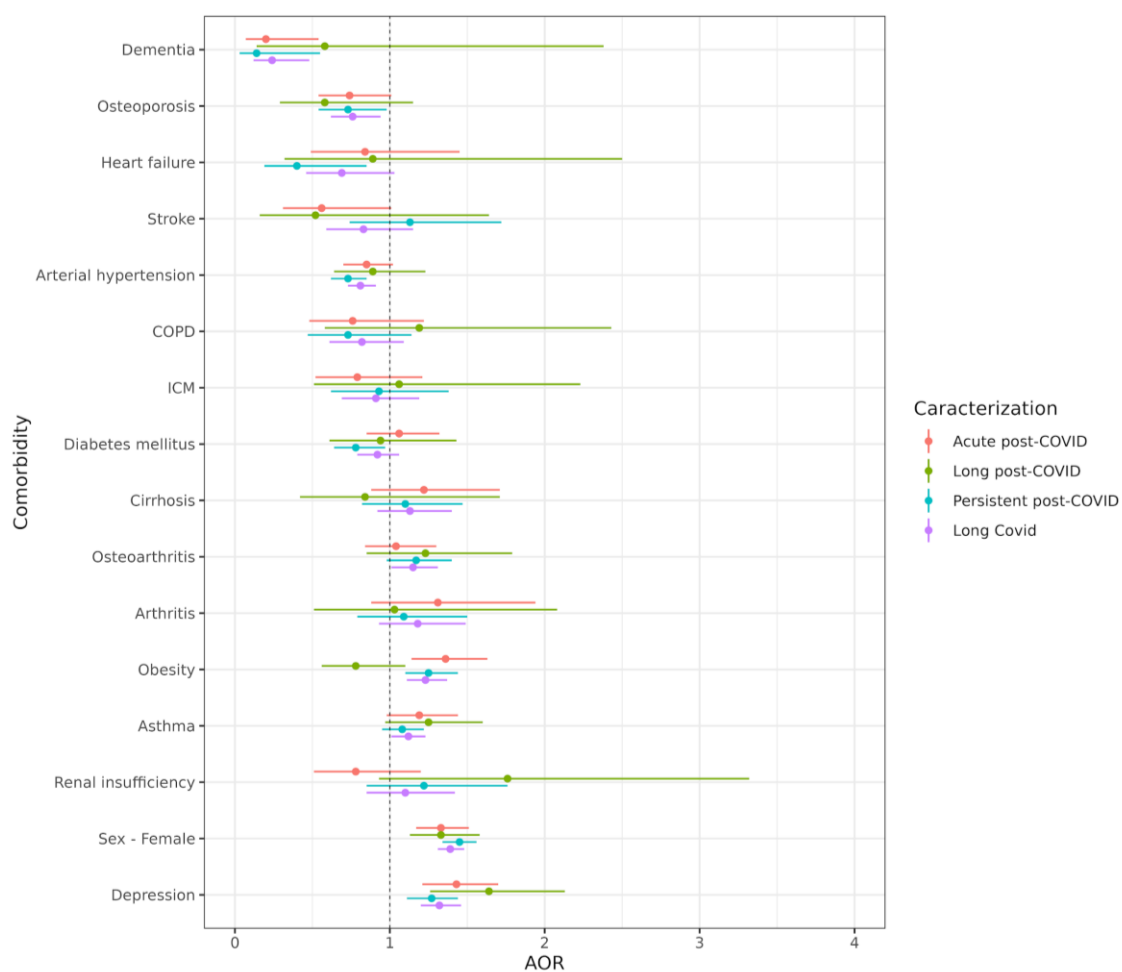
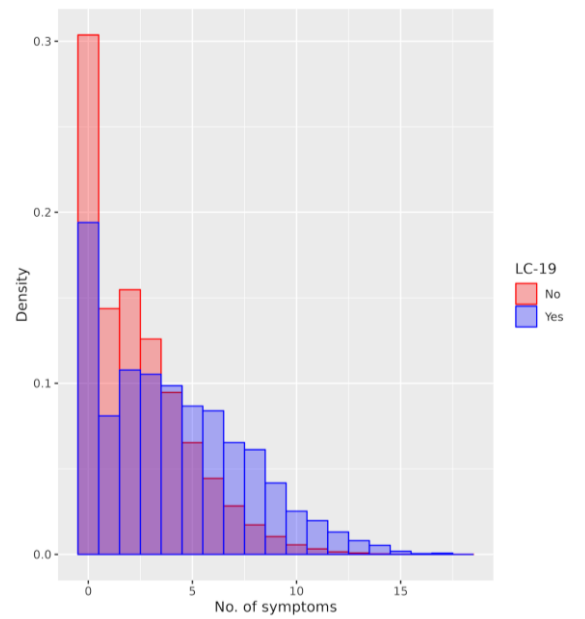


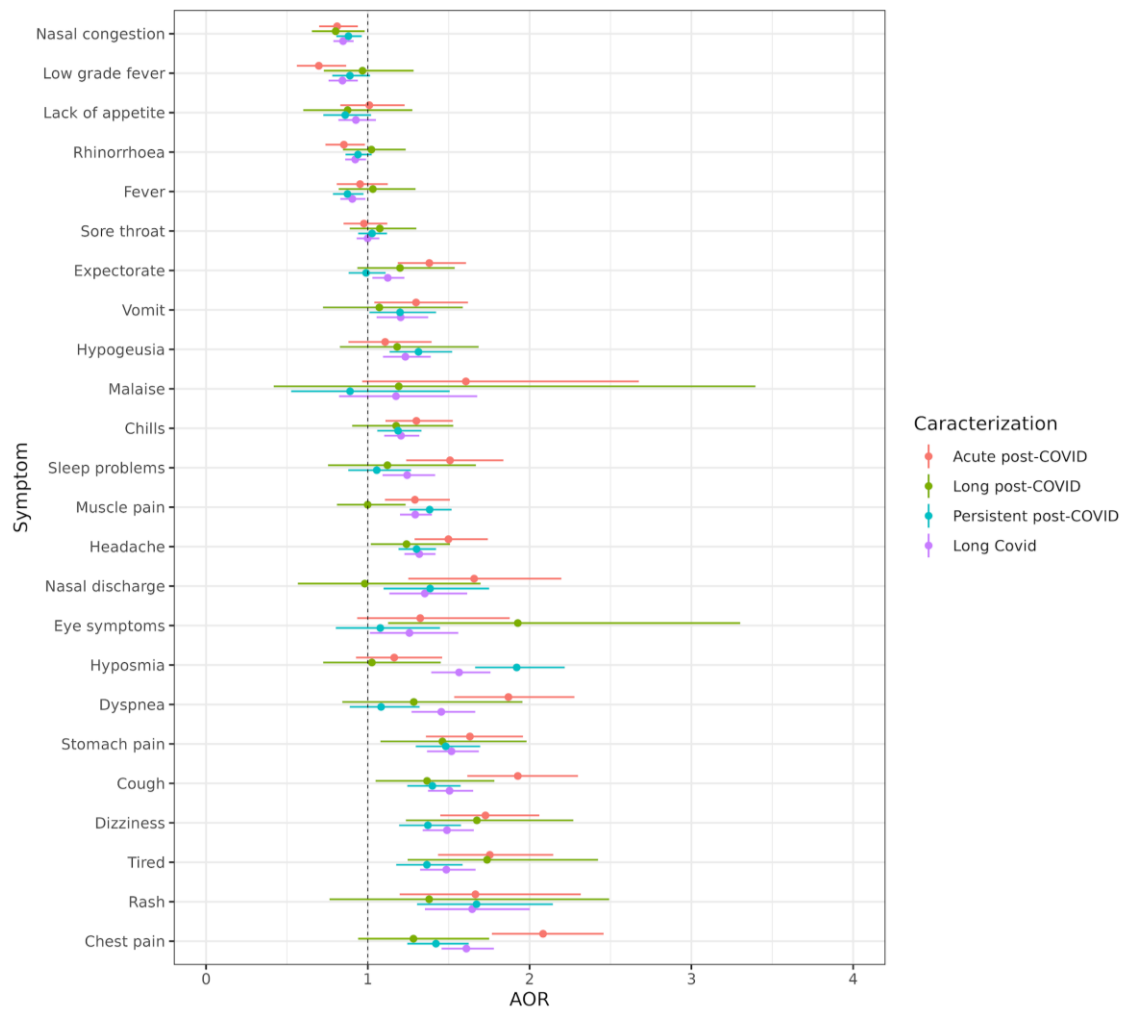
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



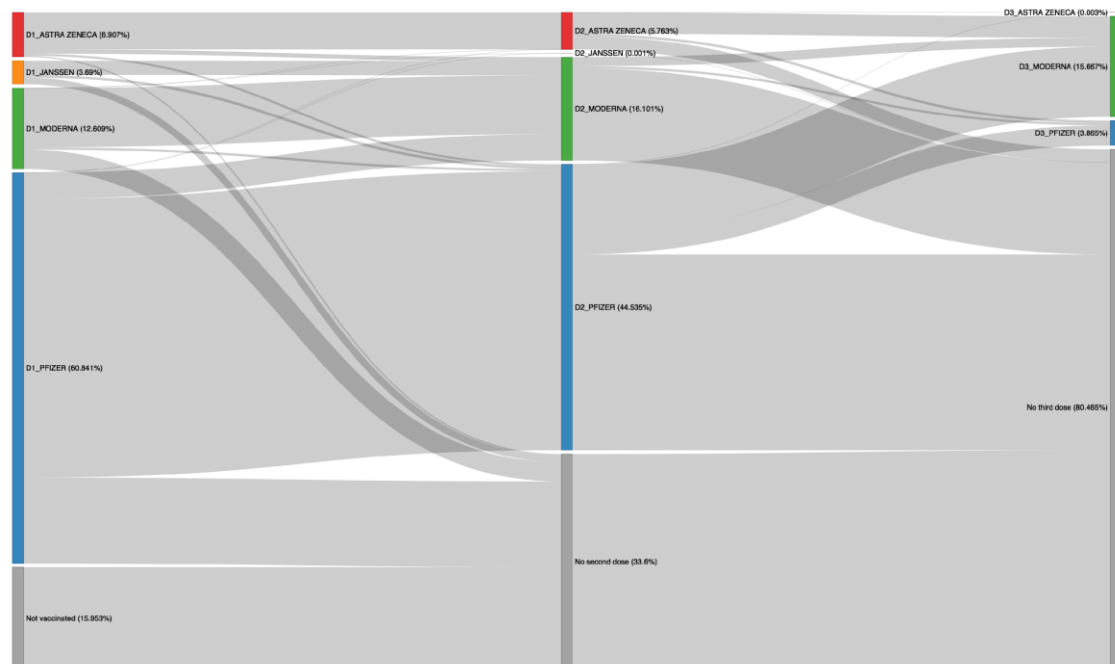
Supplementary Fig. 1: Adjusted odds ratios for developing different types of Long COVID-19 according to comorbidities. Different types of Long COVID-19 are coded by colours. Odds ratios are adjusted for age, sex, and comorbidities.



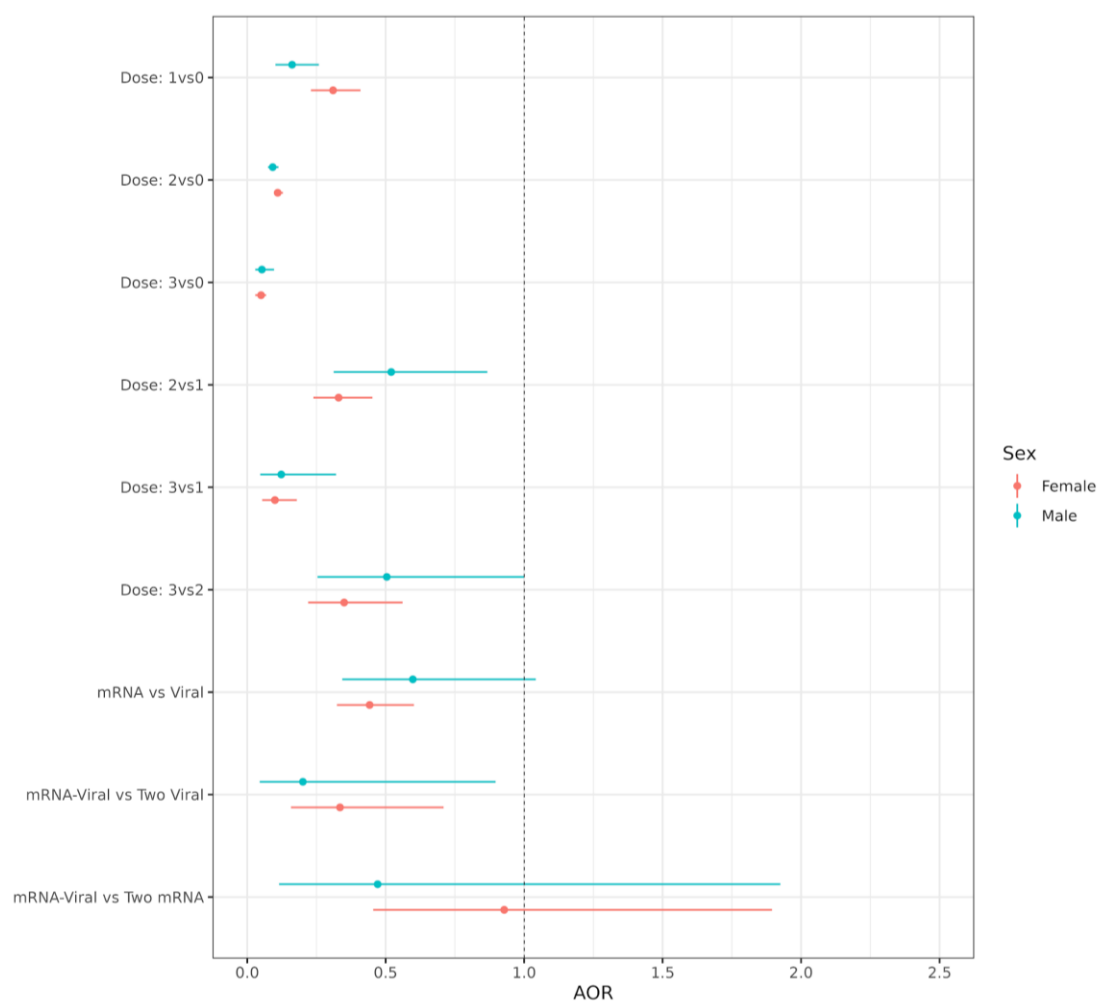
Supplementary Fig. 2: Distribution of the number of symptoms in LC-19 and non-Long COVID-19 patients. Distribution of the number of symptoms for LC-19 (blue) vs. non-LC-19 (red) patients during primary infection.



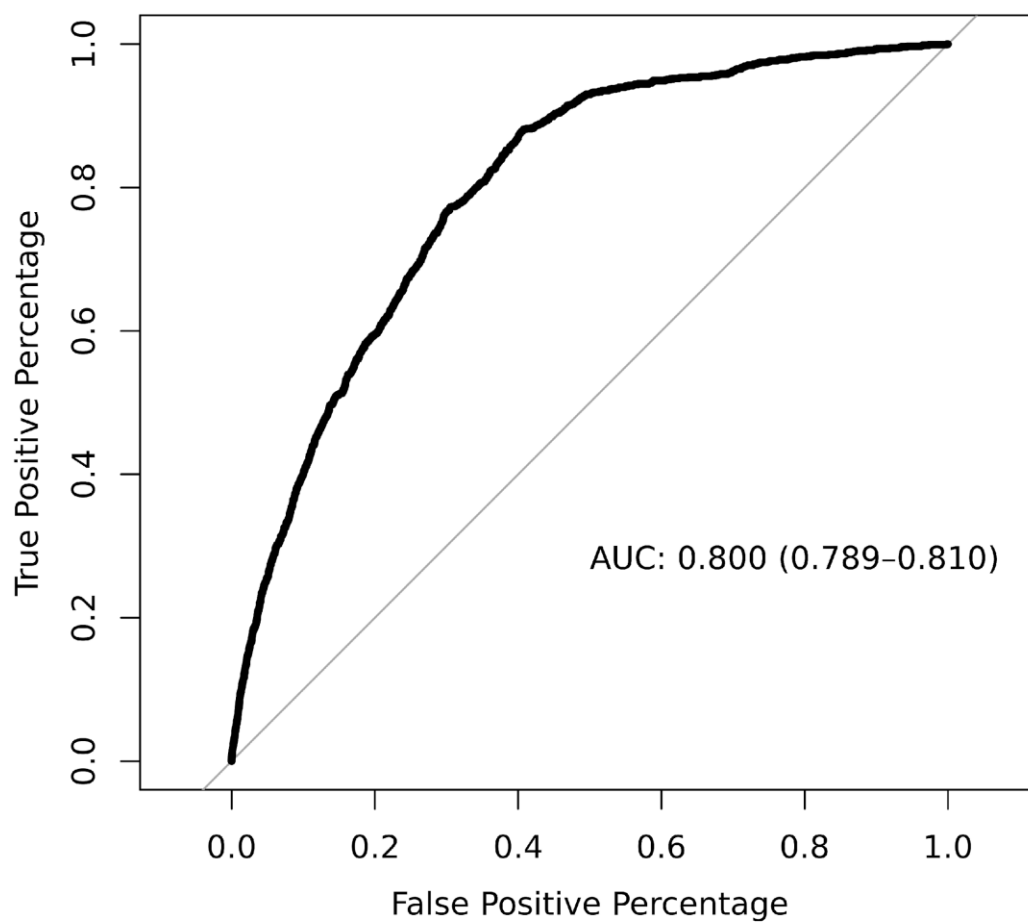
Supplementary Fig. 3: Adjusted odds ratios for developing different subtypes of Long COVID-19 according to symptoms in primary infection. Different types of Long COVID-19 are coded by colours. Odds ratios are adjusted for age, sex, and symptoms.



Supplementary Fig. 4: Vaccine administration flow in our cohort.



Supplementary Fig. 5: Odds ratio of vaccination effect against LC-19 disaggregated by sex. The dose comparison is represented as the first number vs. the second number; for example, 'Dose: 1vs0' shows the odds ratio of having 1 dose of any vaccine compared to 0 doses. Female patients are represented in red, and male patients in blue.



Supplementary Fig. 6: ROC curve for LC-19 prediction in the test dataset. This curve plots the true positive rate (TPR) against the false positive rate (FPR) at various thresholds. The area under the curve (ROC-AUC) is 0.800 (95% CI: 0.789-0.810).