

Supplementary material

Definition of terms:

Weight category: underweight if Body Mass Index [BMI] $<18 \text{ kg/m}^2$, normal weight if BMI $>18\text{-}25 \text{ kg/m}^2$, overweight if BMI $>25\text{-}30 \text{ kg/m}^2$, obesity grade I if BMI $>30\text{-}35 \text{ kg/m}^2$ or morbid obesity if BMI $>35 \text{ kg/m}^2$)

Main co-morbidity: clinically most important diagnosis among the following options: no comorbidities, arterial hypertension, diabetes, atherosclerotic disease (e.g. stroke or coronary artery disease), obstructive lung disease, immunocompromised, cancer, liver disease / cirrhosis or renal failure.

Clinical course: mild - recovery at home, moderate - in-hospital stay but without non-invasive or invasive ventilation and no inotropic support, moderate to severe - non-invasive ventilation and/or inotropic support necessary, severe - intubation necessary, critical - extracorporeal membrane oxygenation necessary (ECMO); if the patient died the clinical course is considered as critical.

Outcome: no sequelae - complete recovery, sequelae - recovery but new or additional new health problems, death, ongoing or unknown.

Table S1: Odds ratio for complicated disease course with exact logistic regression analysis

Variable	Odds ratio	95% Confidence interval	p value
Univariable analysis			
Male	2.5	0.7-10.4	0.219
Age, per 5 years	1.3	1.0 - 1.7	0.017
≥ 2 Co-morbidities	6.9	1.7 - 29.4	0.006
Overweight (BMI > 25 kg/m ²)	7.1	1.7 – 43.1	0.005
Cyanotic heart disease / ES	12.6	1.8 - 99.9	0.008
Multivariable analysis			
Co-morbidities (2 or more)	6.1	1.1 - 37.5	0.032
Overweight (BMI > 25 kg/m ²)	14.6	1.8 – 647.7	0.005
Cyanotic heart disease / ES	45.0	2.9 - 3044.1	0.003

BMI= Body mass index; ES= Eisenmenger syndrom