

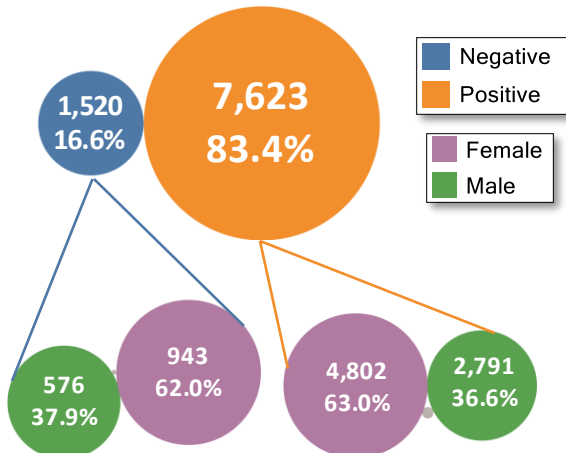
## INTRODUCTION & AIMS

This study used data from the Alberta POST-COVID Follow-up Study which surveyed Alberta adult residents who were greater than 29 days post-COVID-19 testing, using surveys adapted from internationally standardized ISARIC-developed COVID-19 follow-up tools. The study aims to:

- Explore the well-being of Albertans amidst the COVID-19 pandemic and investigate the enduring consequences of COVID-19 infection

## METHODS

- The surveys evaluated the presence of 39 listed symptoms and included an open-ended question, and more.
- 7,623 COVID-19-positive and 1,520 negative adults** who had an index COVID-19 test between March 2020 and December 2022 and completed the survey between October 2021 and February 2023 were included in the analysis.

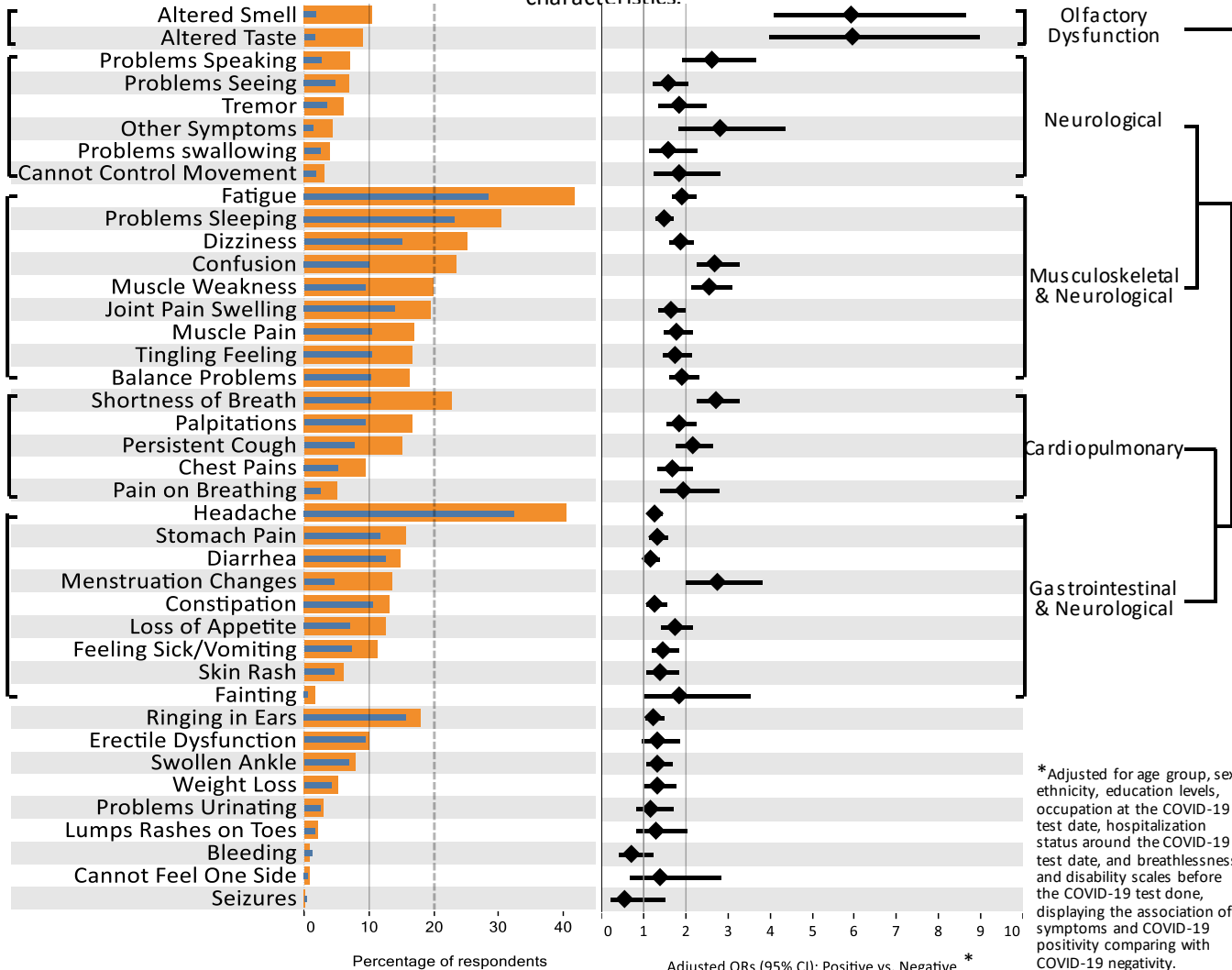


## RESULTS

1. A higher percentage of COVID-positive respondents reporting listed symptoms compared to the negative group.

2. COVID-19-positive individuals showed higher odds of reporting 31 out of the 40 listed symptoms after adjusting baseline characteristics.

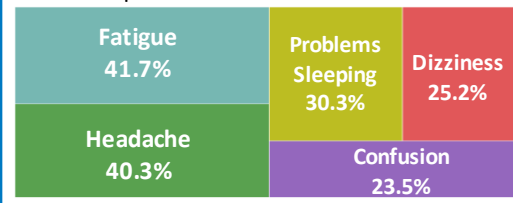
3. Five clusters of symptoms in COVID-positive respondents.



\*Adjusted for age group, sex, ethnicity, education levels, occupation at the COVID-19 test date, hospitalization status around the COVID-19 test date, and breathlessness and disability scales before the COVID-19 test date, displaying the association of symptoms and COVID-19 positivity comparing with COVID-19 negativity.

## CONCLUSIONS

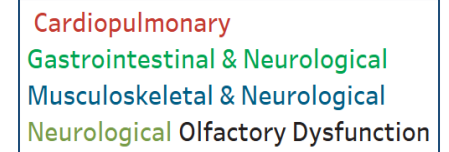
- The top five symptoms experienced by COVID-positive survivors were:



- After adjustment for the baseline characteristic variables, 31 symptoms were highly associated with COVID positivity, with 10 displaying an OR greater than 2.0.



- The hierarchical clustering identified 5 clusters of symptoms:



Appropriate management of symptom relief should be offered to those surviving the acute COVID-19 illness.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT