**SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

**Article: Blood test dynamics in hospitalized patients with COVID‑19: potential utility of D-dimer for pulmonary embolism diagnosis**

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| **Supplementary Material Table 1. Characteristics of pulmonary embolism (PE)** |
|  | **PE****N= 29** |
| **Days from onset of COVID‑19 symptoms to PE diagnosis (mean ±****SD )** | 20.0 (SD  8.6) |
| **CT radiological COVID‑19 pneumonia status at PE diagnosis** **Worse** **No change**  | 10 (34%)13 (45%) |
| **Bilateral pulmonary embolism, n (%)** | 15 (52%) |
| **Vessel involved, n (%)** |  |
|  Subsegmental | 3 (10%) |
|  Segmental | 10 (34%) |
|  Lobar | 9 (31%) |
|  Main artery | 7 (24%) |
| **Pulmonary infarction, n (%)** | 4 (14%) |
| **Pleural effusion, n (%)** | 8 (28%) |
| **Pericardial effusion, n (%)** | 2 (7%) |
| **Pneumothorax / pneumomediastinum** | 2 (7%) |
| **RV / LV ratio > 1, n (%)** | 3 (10%) |
| **Thrombus location in the arterial vessel, n (%)** |  |
|  Central  | 13 (45%) |
|  Peripheral | 5 (17%) |
|  Complete occlusion | 10 (34%) |
| **sPESI score** | 1.43 (SD  0.9) |
| **PE and COVID‑19 lung involvement anatomically related, n (%)** | 7 (24%) |
| **Lower limbs deep venous thrombosis/ Doppler US** | 6 (21%) / 6 |
|  Right side | 6 (21%) |
| sPESI, simplified Pulmonary Embolism Severity Index; RV /LV ratio, right to left ventricular; US, ultrasound. |