Supplemental Figures

Figure S1. Age distribution of ClinSeqSer cohort, grouped by race, sex.

Figure S2. Race, sex distribution of ClinSeqSer grouped by age bracket.

Figure S3. ClinSeqSer Cohort Medical Insurance Distribution by Race, Sex.

Figure S4. BMI distribution among subjects with acute COVID.

Figure S5. a. BNP distributions among CSS subjects with ultimate COVID outcome of severe versus non severe, color coded by BNP value.

Figure S6. Admit Kidney Function did not predict acute COVID severity.

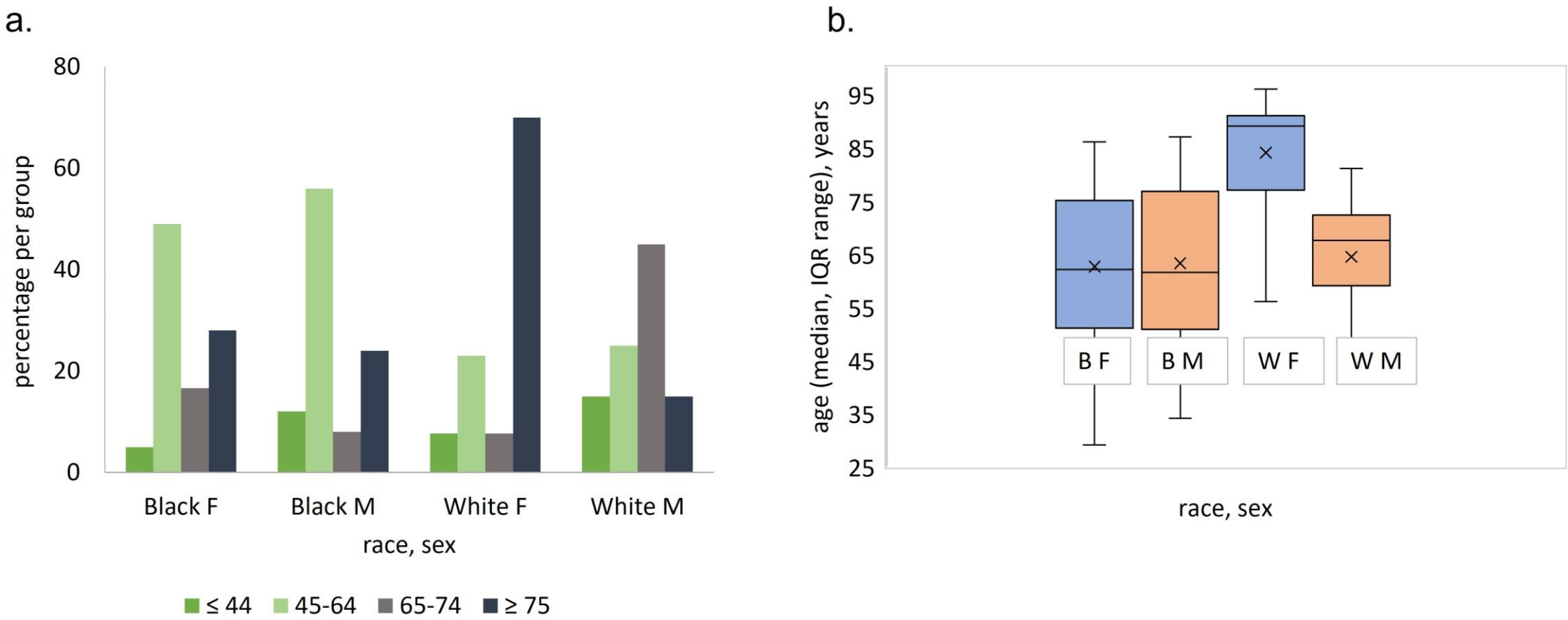


Figure S1. Age distribution of ClinSeqSer cohort, grouped by race, sex. a. Distribution of ages, on acute COVID admission, by race, sex. Y axis: percentage of subjects per group. X axis: age distributions per group of race, sex. b. Age range quartiles of subjects (y), per race, sex (x). B=Black, W= White, F=female, M=male.

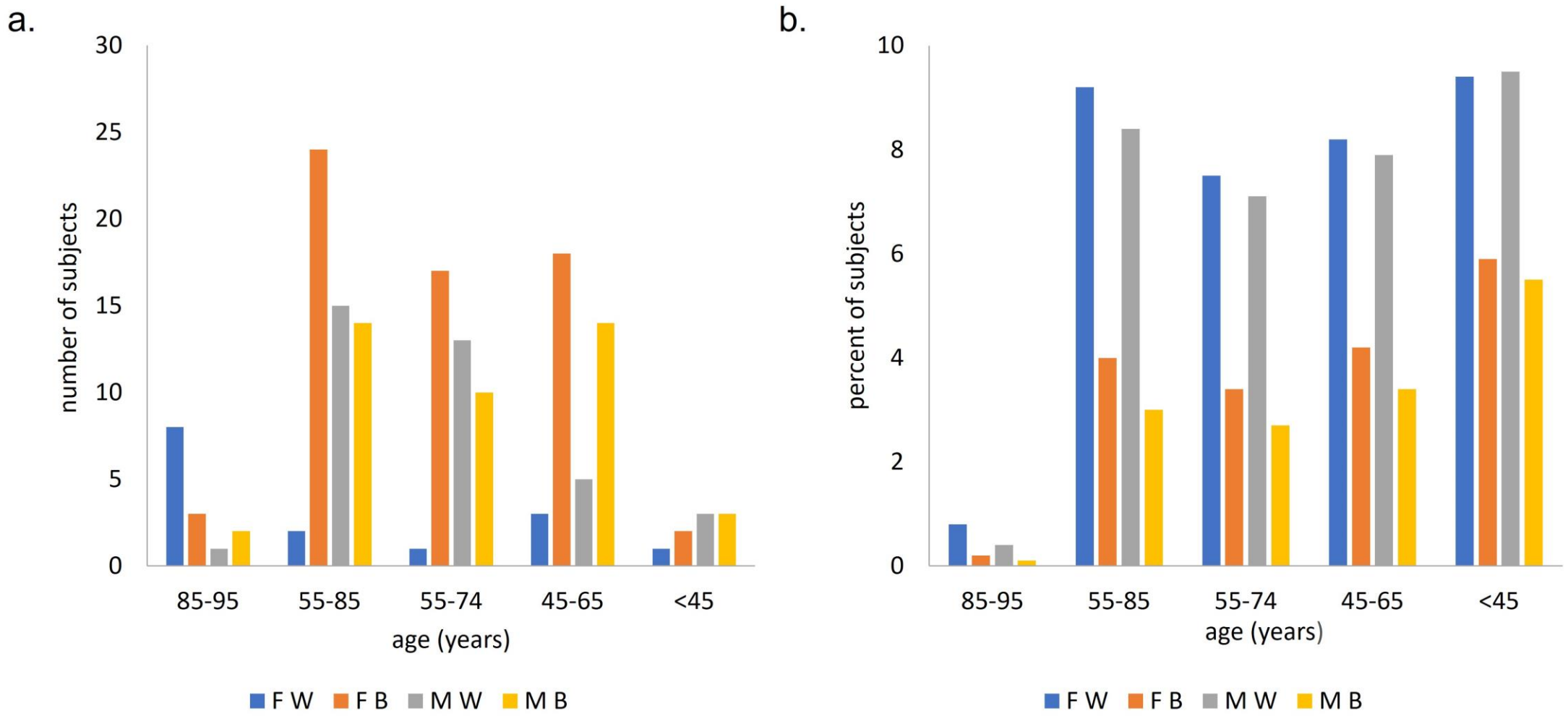
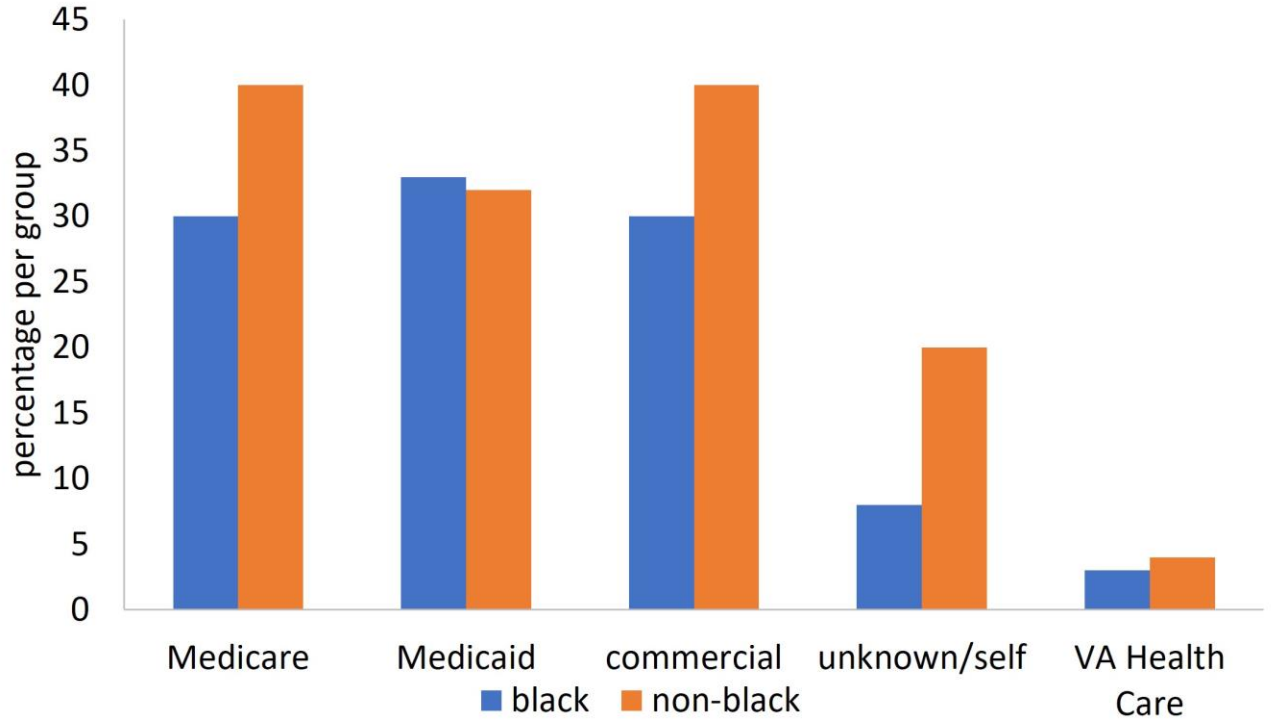


Figure S2. Race, sex distribution of ClinSeqSer grouped by age bracket. Comparison of ClinSeqSer cohort age distribution on admission (a.) with Louisiana state age distribution (US census report 2017). b. points to overrepresentation of White females >85, Black females and males 45-65, and White males 55-85, and underrepresentation of White females under 85 and any other groups < 45. If CSS recruitment was representative of the admitted population, the admitted population was not representative of Louisiana demographic, but, rather, enriched for person of age above 45, and, among white females only, for those over 85.

a.



b.

	White	Black
Proportion	28%	71%
Insurance f/m	10/14	37/26
Commercial	30%/50%	24%/38%
Medicare	50%/21%	16%/23%
Medicaid	10%/0%	11%/23%
Self-paid	10%/7%	14%/0%
VA	/	0%/12%
unknown	10%/14%	5%/4%
High-income area	100%	5%
Low-income area	0%	95%

Figure S3. ClinSeqSer Cohort Medical Insurance Distribution by Race, Sex. a. Insurance distribution among ClinSeqSer cohort subjects by race. b. Insurance and geographic distribution among ClinSeqSer cohort subjects with race and sex (numbers are presented as female/male ratio).

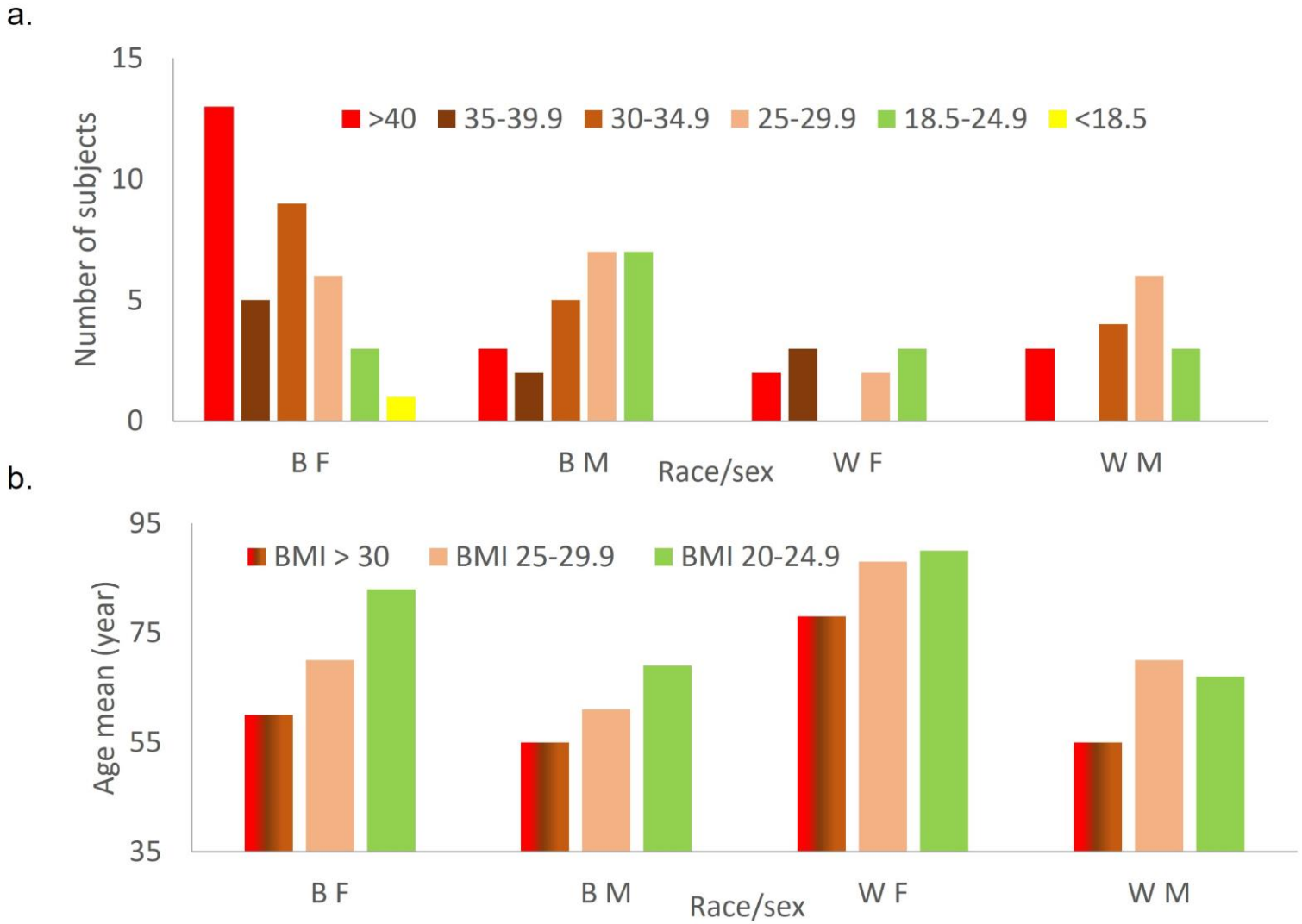
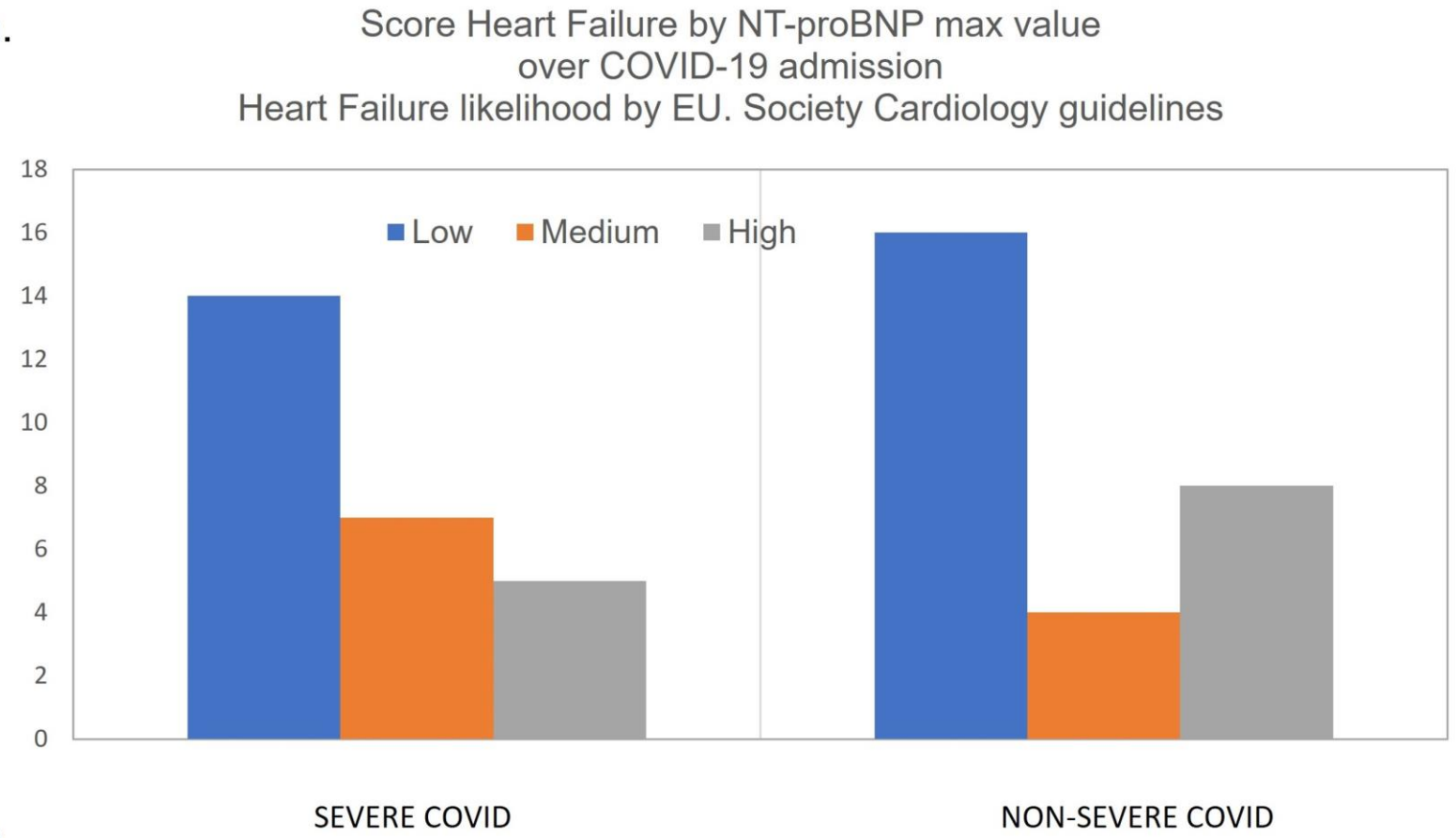


Figure S4. BMI distribution among subjects with acute COVID. a. Distribution of BMIs within each race, sex subgroup, x = race, sex, y= number of subjects. b. Distribution of BMIs within each subgroup versus mean age of subgroup, x= race, sex, y= mean age. B=Black, W= White, F=female, M=male.

a.



b.

BNP		< 300	300-450	300-900	300-1800	>450	>900	>1800
age			<50	50-75	>75	<50	50-75	>75
HF likelihood		none	bordeline	borderline	bordeline	high	high	high

Figure S5. a. BNP distributions among CSS subjects with ultimate COVID outcome of severe versus non severe, color coded by BNP value. x= acute COVID severity group. y= number of subjects. b. BNP expected ranges per age group.

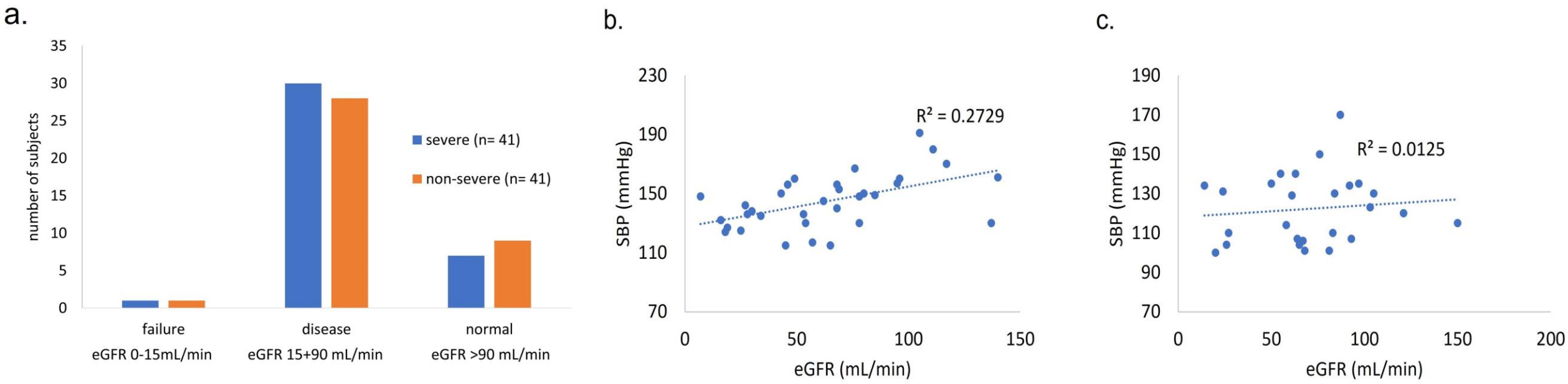


Figure S6. Admit Kidney Function did not predict acute COVID severity. a. Kidney function/eGFR levels on admission for acute COVID. b. eGFR versus SBP among subjects with **severe** COVID outcome. c. eGFR versus SBP among subjects with **non-severe** COVID outcomes.

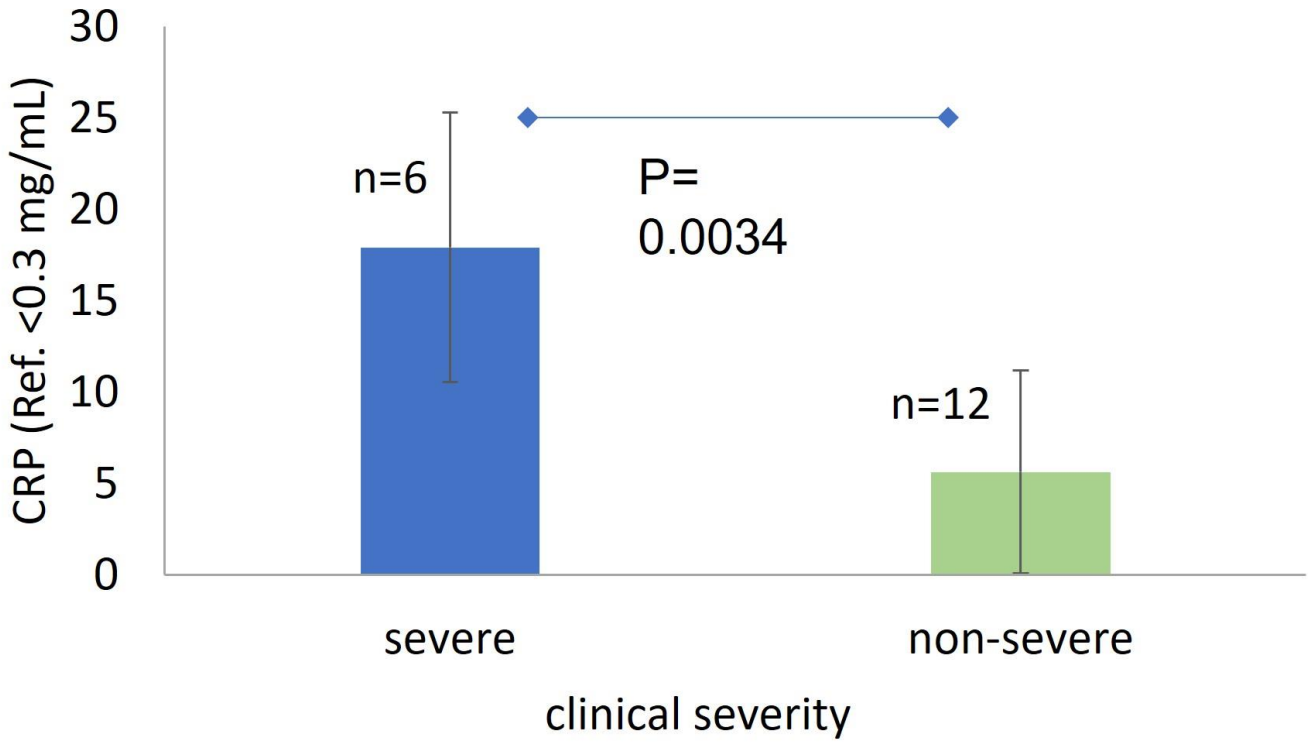


Figure S7. CRP values collected over the first 48 h of admission for ClinSeqSer acute COVID subjects. A subset of subjects had CRP collected during first 48h of admission 6/42 severe, v 12/47 non severe. y= CRP, x= clinical severity. Bars=SD, p value: students t test, 2 tails, unequal variance.