



Figure S1. Correlation analysis between KL-6 and blood gas indicators in severe COVID-19 patients. (RI: Respiratory index; OI: Oxygenation index; SBE: Standard base residue; ABE: Actual base residue; PA-aO2: Artery-alveolar partial pressure difference of oxygen)

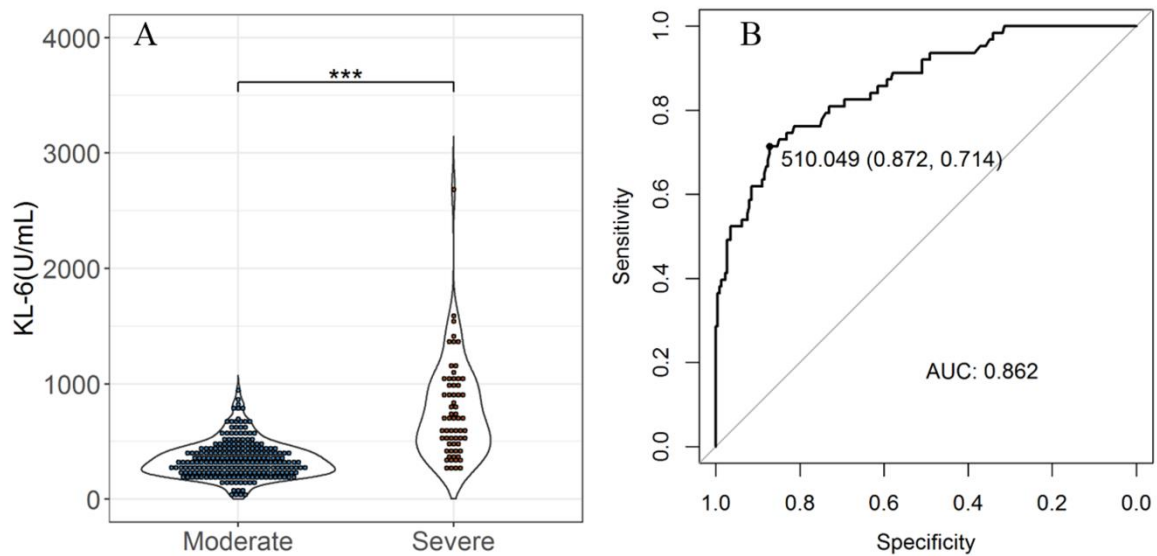


Figure S2. The difference of KL-6 between moderate patients and severe patients and the ROC curve of KL-6 to diagnose the severity of COVID-19.

Table S1. The classification of participants

	Non-PF	PF
N(%)	175	114
Moderate(%)	168(96.00)	58(50.88)
Severe(%)	7 (4.00)	56(49.12)
	Reversible	Irreversible
N(%)	80	34
Moderate(%)	54(67.50)	4(11.76)
Severe(%)	26 (32.50)	30 (88.24)

Table S2. The information of 56 patients after the PCR test results turned negative.

	PF	Non-PF
N(%)	30(53.6)	26(46.4)
KL-6 level	579 [389.19,818.64]	340.50 [264.50, 402.50]
KL-6>505	18	2
KL-6>647	14	0
	Reversible	Irreversible
N(%)	10(33.3)	20(66.7)
KL-6 level	481.22 [367.02, 565.75]	735.00 [433.57, 1046.50]
KL-6>505	5	13
KL-6>647	1	13

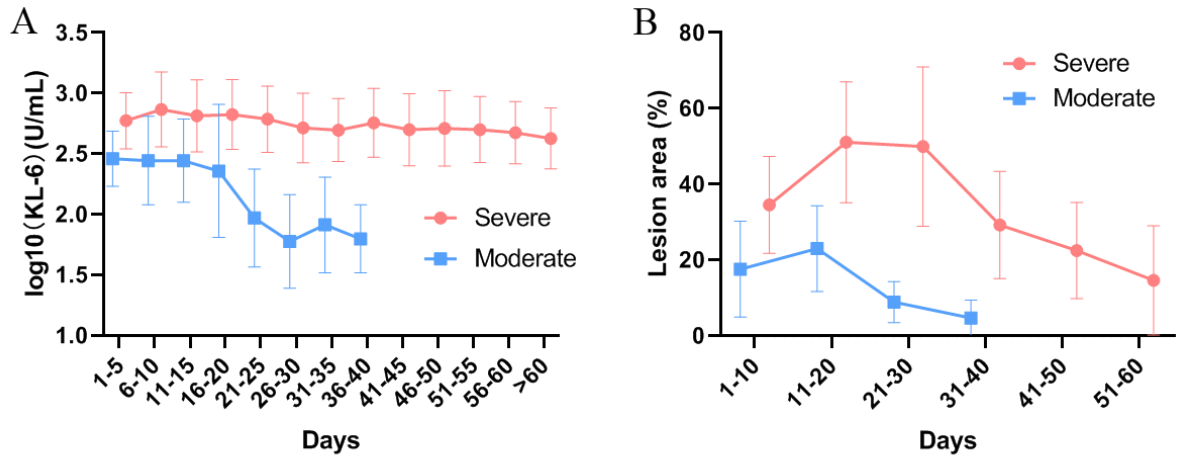


Figure S3. The trend of KL-6 and high-resolution CT (lesion area) in patients with severe and moderate COVID-19.

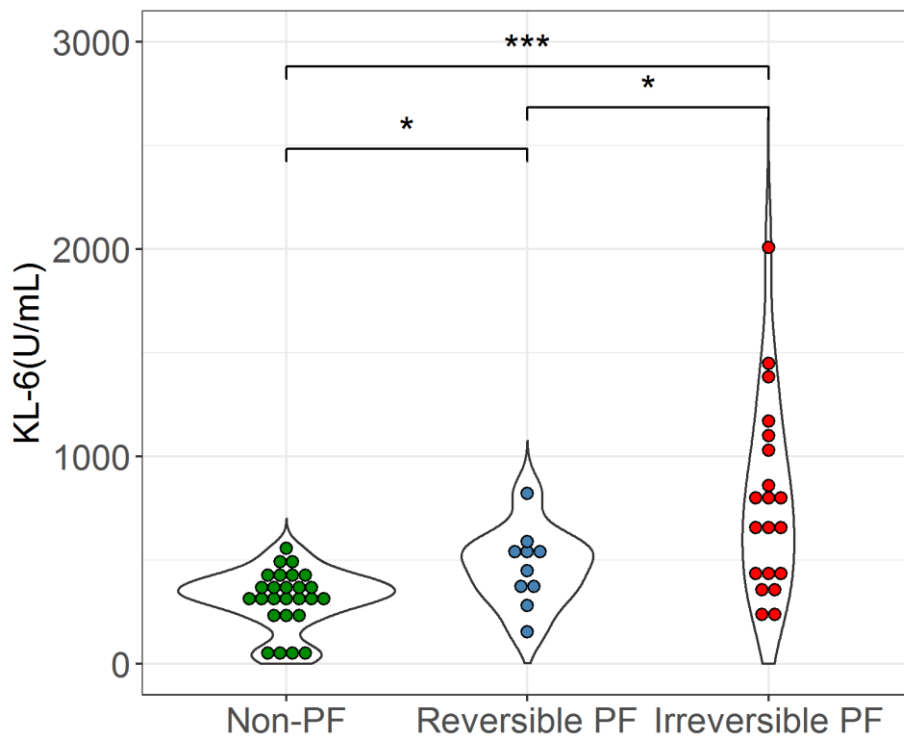


Figure S4. The difference of KL-6 after the PCR turn negative between COVID-19 patients without pulmonary fibrosis, with reversible pulmonary fibrosis and with irreversible pulmonary fibrosis.