

Table S1. Baseline demographic characteristics and laboratory data – subgroup abdominal and without abdominal pain.

Laboratory test	Abdominal pain group N=44		Without abdominal pain N=7	p
	Mean \pm SD and/or number of patients tested (%)			
Mean age	9.08 \pm 3.96 (44)		7.14 \pm 4.3 (7)	n.s.#
Number of male patients	31 (70.5%)		6 (85.7%)	
Positive epidemiology history – (contact with Covid-19)*	13 (29.5%)		2 (28.6%)	
Positive history of COVID-19 symptoms*	19 (43.2%)		2 (28.6%)	
Comorbidities	14 (31.8%)		0 (0%)	
Digestive symptoms	Vomiting	24 (54.5%)	2 (28.6%)	
	Diarrhea	22 (50%)	1 (14.3%)	
	Any	35 (79.5%)	2 (28.6%)	
Absolute leucocytes count	12.86 \pm 6.90 (44)		15.2 \pm 6.60 (7)	
Absolute lymphocyte count	1.37 \pm 1.03 (44)		2.03 \pm 2.01 (7)	
Absolute neutrophil count	10.53 \pm 5.72 (44)		12.57 \pm 7.03 (7)	
Neutrophile percentage	82.96 \pm 8.00 (43)		80.28 \pm 15.81 (7)	
Platelet count	257.32 \pm 154.43 (43)		277.50 \pm 157.33 (6)	
CRP initial, mg/dl	20.26 \pm 12.85 (44)		17.73 \pm 12.41 (7)	
CRP follow-up, mg/dl	12.36 \pm 7.86 (43)		8.16 \pm 5.80 (7)	
PCT, ng/mL	8.07 \pm 12.46 (43)		10.70 \pm 16.49 (8)	
Ferritin, ng/mL	568.43 \pm 378.28 (30)		387.43 \pm 283.29 (3)	
IL-6, ng/mL	111.94 \pm 119.58 (28)		156.57 \pm 260.88 (4)	
D-dimer, ng/mL	2402.66 \pm 2050.46 (37)		1199.83 \pm 758.66 (6)	
Fibrinogen, g/L	5.21 \pm 1.71 (44)		5.70 \pm 1.09 (5)	
ASAT IU/ml	91.27 \pm 185.36 (39)		76.43 \pm 88.39 (7)	
ALAT IU/ml	70.68 \pm 106.47 (39)		47.29 \pm 46.41 (7)	
GGT IU/ml	68.46 \pm 84.70 (35)		56.00 \pm 62.34 (2)	
ALP IU/ml	131.69 \pm 59.23 (29)		139.00 \pm 38.18 (2)	
LDH, U/L	370.03 \pm 198.10 (39)		290.33 \pm 54.70 (6)	
Total bilirubin, umol/L	17.96 \pm 22.98 (38)		9.00 \pm 3.30 (3)	
Direct bilirubin, umol/L	8.43 \pm 15.34 (38)		3.17 \pm 2.27 (3)	
Total protein, g/L	60.62 \pm 10.32 (42)		60.71 \pm 7.34 (7)	
Albumin, g/L	34.15 \pm 7.37 (43)		32.33 \pm 7.45 (6)	
Amylase, U/L	45.74 \pm 25.28 (21)		93.00 (1)	
Lipase, U/L	65.45 \pm 98.74 (12)		N/A	
US mesenteric lymphadenitis	19 (42)		3 (5)	
US Ascites	31 (42)		1 (5)	
US Gallbladder	5 (44)		0 (5)	

* at the past two months prior to the admission; p-value between two groups – with and without abdominal pain ($p=1.0105 \cdot 10^{-12}$) # These differences are not statistically significant, but some could become significant with expanding dataset, for example (CRP-2 and D-dimer). SD- stadard dviation, CRP – C-ractive protin, PCT – procalcitonine, IL-6 – interleucin 6, ASAT – Aspartate aminotransferase, ALAT - alanine transaminase, LDH - Lactate Dehydrogenase, US – ultrasound

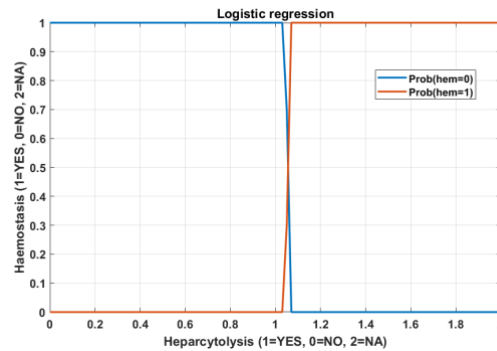


Figure S1. Logistic regression for the dependence of hemostasis on hepatocytolysis

hep ==1 – hepatocytolysis, hem=1 – impaired haemostasis, hep=0, no hepar... hem = 0 – no hemo

$$\ln \left(\frac{P\{hem \leq 0\}}{P\{hem > 0\}} \right) = 705.9451 - 671.2114 \cdot hep$$

The P-value for free term 705.9451 was $p=0.909 \cdot 10^{-33}$, P-value for coefficient 671.2114 was $p=0.22 \cdot 10^{-52}$.