



Figure 3: Forest plots resulting from random-effects meta-analyses. Odds ratios > 1 indicate that Long-COVID is more likely to occur in participants in the exposure group, i.e. participants with pre-existing allergic conditions, than in the non-exposure group. Panel a: Association between pre-existing asthma measured in a hospital-based population and incidences of Long-COVID. Panel b: Association between pre-existing asthma measured in the general population and incidences of Long-COVID. Panel c: Association between pre-existing rhinitis and incidences of Long-COVID. Panel d: Association between pre-existing allergies and incidences of Long-COVID. ADT = adults. CHD = children. CI = confidence interval. OR = odds ratio.