

Introduction to Rehabilitation for Post COVID-19 Condition



Wouter De Groote

Rehabilitation Programme World Health Organization



Outline

Rehabilitation 2030

What is 01 Rehabilitation 02 rehabilitation? needs

Provision of 03 WHO guidance 04 rehabilitation in COVID-19



What is rehabilitation?

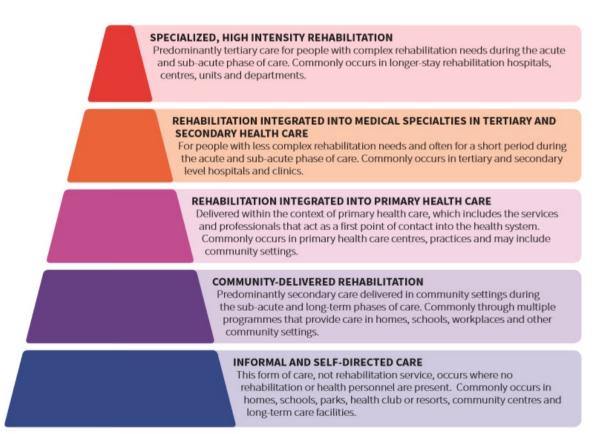


"a set of interventions designed to optimize functioning and reduce disability in individuals with health conditions in interaction with their environment" 1



Rehabilitation 2030

What is rehabilitation?







Rehabilitation needs in people recovering from COVID-19

Post-hospitalization:

- . Physical, cognitive and mental health burden
 - . Spectrum of impairments in 7-77% of patients
- . Limitations in functioning in about 1/3 of COVID-19 patients at 5-6 months after hospital discharge
 - . Functioning domains: self-care, ADL, mobility, physical activity, and return to work

[.] Taboada M, Cariñena A, Moreno E, Rodríguez N, Jesús Domínguez M, et al. Post-COVID-19 functional status six-months after hospitalization. J Infect 2021 April; 82(4). Walle-Hansen MM, Ranhoff AH, Mellingsæter M, Wang-Hansen MS, Myrstad M. Health-related quality of life, functional decline, and long-term mortality in older patients following hospitalisation due to COVID-19. BMC Geriatr. 2021; 21(1):199.

[.] Ghosn J, Piroth L, Epaulard O, Le Turnier P, Mentré F, Bachelet D, et al. Persistent COVID-19 symptoms are highly prevalent 6 months after hospitalization: results from a large prospective cohort. Clin Microbiol Infect 2021;27(7):1041.e1–1041.

[.] Physical, cognitive and mental health impacts of COVID-19 following hospitalisation – a multi-centre prospective cohort study. PHOSP-COVID Collaborative Group. medRxiv preprint retrieved April 1st 2021





Rehabilitation needs in people recovering from COVID-19

Managed at home + persistent symptoms:

- . Limitations in functioning in 1/6 to 2/3 of patients at 3-6 months
 - . Functioning domains: self-care, performance of daily activities, and return to work

[.] Prevalence of ongoing symptoms following coronavirus (COVID-19) infection in the UK: 1 July 2021. United Kingdom, Office for National Statistics. 1 July 2021. . Vaes AW, Machado FVC, Meys R, Delbressine JM, Goërtz YM, Van Herck M, et al. Care dependency in non-hospitalized patients with COVID-19. J Clin Med. 2020 Sep;9(9):2946.

[.] Vaes AW, Goërtz YMJ, Van Herck M, Machado FVC, Meys R, Delbressine JM, et al. Recovery from COVID19: a sprint or marathon? 6 month follow-up data of online long COVID-19 support group members. ERJ Open Res 2021

[.] Nida Ziauddeen, Gurdasani D, O'Hara ME, Hastie C, Roderick P, Yao G, et al. Characteristics of long Covid: findings from a social media survey. medRxiv preprint; March 26, 2021



Rehabilitation 2030

In people with persistent symptoms...

➡ Limitations in functioning are common

⇒ Significant pathological findings are rare

→ Rehabilitation may be a key strategy to reduce the health impact of COVID-19

[.] Arnold DT et al. Patient outcomes after hospitalisation with COVID-19 and implications for follow-up: results from a prospective UK cohort. Thorax. 2021 Apr;76(4):399-401.

August D et al. Complaints and clinical findings six months after COVID-19: outpatient follow-up at the University Medical Center Freiburg. Dtsch Med Wochenschr. 2021

[.] Darawshy F et al. COVID-19 Course in Recovered Patients Evaluation by Clinical, Radiological and Pulmonary Function Parameters. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine; 203(9), 2021.



Approach to the provision of rehabilitation for Post COVID-19 Condition



- . Rehabilitation interventions with high-quality evidence in favour for Post COVID-19 Condition-related symptoms and limitations in functioning can be provided when *adapted and contextualized*.
- . Patient empowerment is a key outcome of rehabilitation service delivery
- . Primary care practitioners play an essential role in the coordination of rehabilitation care



Approach to the provision of rehabilitation for Post COVID-19 Condition





trom ratigue, dyspnea or depression were more likely to have further healthcare contacts. However, a third of individuals (37/111) that have not fully recovered did not seek further care.

Jan S Fehr, Milo A Puhan

doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.27.21252572

Now published in PLOS ONE doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0254523



Rehabilitation 2030

WHO guidance for rehabilitation in COVID-19

- . WHO Post COVID-19 Case Record Form (CRF)
 https://www.who.int/teams/health-care-readiness-clinical-unit/covid-19/data-platform
- . WHO COVID-19 Clinical Management: Living Guidance https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-clinical-2021-1
- . Online training course on the rehabilitation of patients with COVID-19 https://openwho.org/courses/clinical-management-COVID-19-rehabilitation
- . WHO patient-leaflet for self-management https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/Life-stages/disability-and-rehabilitation/publications
- . WHO Rehabilitation of Post COVID-19 Condition: Interim Guidance



Thank you

