



WEBINAR SERIES

Post-COVID: Long Hauler Symptoms & Rehabilitation

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Disclosures

Gabrielle Rapisarda, M.S., CCC-SLP CBIS – Nothing to disclose

Gabrielle Fregeau, PT, DPT – Nothing to disclose



Objectives



Describe symptoms of
LONG COVID

1

Recognize the typical symptoms
associated with Post-COVID-19
syndrome and implement evaluation
and treatment approaches

2

Identify key interdisciplinary
team members to help
optimize patient outcomes

3

Incorporate the patient
perspective into service
delivery by reviewing a case
study

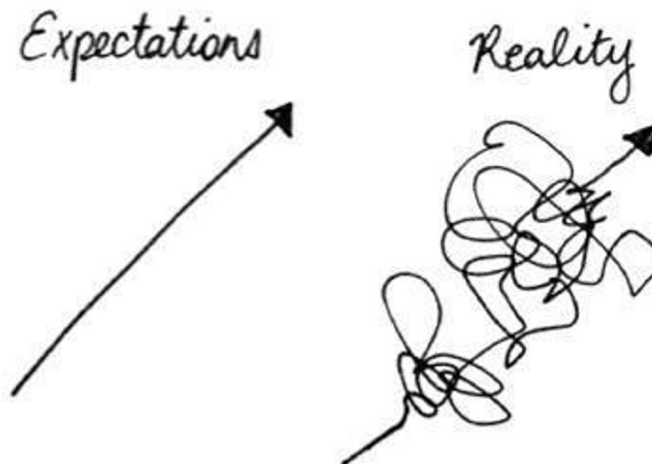
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What is LONG COVID



A condition that “occurs in individuals with a history of probable or confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection, usually 3 months from the onset of COVID 19 with symptoms that last for at least 2 months and cannot be explained by an alternative diagnosis.”

- World Health Organization



Symptoms of Long Covid



- Brain Fog
- Fatigue
- Post-exertional malaise
- Dyspnea
- Nerve pain
- Neuropathy
- Tachycardia, chest pain and chest tightness
- Nausea and ongoing GI issues
- Loss of taste and smell or distortion of taste and smell
- Insomnia
- Joint and Muscle pain
- Dysautonomia
- Headaches
- Anxiety and depression
- Fever



Demographics



- Mean age is **43**
- **86%** female
- **77%** white
- **95%** have at least a Bachelor's Degree
 - *70% have a Master's, PhD, JD or MD*



Premorbid Conditions



Most common premorbid conditions prior to Post-COVID syndrome:

- **Depression/anxiety: 42%**
- **Autoimmune disease: 16%**
- **Insomnia: 16%**
- **Lung disease: 16%**
- **Headache: 14%**

Premorbid depression/anxiety suggest a possible neuropsychiatric vulnerability to becoming a 'long hauler'

(Graham et al., 2020).



Multidisciplinary Team

Occupational Therapy



- ADLs/IADLs
- Energy conservation
- Visual therapy
- Strengthening of UE
- Fine motor coordination training
- Address cognitive impairments
- Utilizing task specific training with monitoring vitals

Physical Therapy



- Progressive strengthening
- Progressive endurance training
- Orthopedic issues and pain complaints
- Address postural deficits and tightness
- Address falls risk
- Dual-task training
- Address falls risk
- Monitor response to exercise

Speech Therapy



“The goal for SLP engagement is to enable individuals to restore the the fullest extent possible, their premorbid cognitive-communicative functioning in order to resume their participation in personal, professional and community activities.”

(Mashima et al., 2021)

Physician Partners



Multidisciplinary COVID Clinic:

- Internal medicine
- Physical Medicine and Rehab
- Geriatrics and Palliative Medicine
- Neurology
- Neuropsychology
- Pulmonology
- Cardiology
- Infectious Disease

Recovery Patterns



Time after COVID-19 may not be a good predictor of improvement towards baseline and each individual may have a different recovery trajectory

(Graham et al., 2020)

Trajectory: unpredictable, episodic, relapse-remitting nature

(Twomey et al., 2021)

Evaluation: ICD-10 Codes



Current:

U09.9: Post-COVID-19 condition,
unspecified



Outdated:

B94.8: Sequelae of other specified
infectious and parasitic diseases

Evaluation: Case Hx Intake



Two clinical evaluation tools to promote self-efficacy and resilience

Motivational Interviewing

(Miller & Rollnick, 2012)

-
- Understanding the motivation of the patient
 - Listen empathetically
 - Provide empowerment for the patient to make changes
 - Utilize open-ended questions (Assess their level of knowledge regarding POST COVID Syndrome)

Collaborative goal setting

(Sohlberg & Mateer)

-
- Engage with the patient in order to generate personalized meaningful goals that will make a positive impact on their everyday lives.

Evaluation



Informal Measures

- ASHA NOMS COG
- Neuro-QOL
- PROMIS Cognitive Function
- Modified Fatigue Impact Scale
- Multifactorial memory Questionnaire
- Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Function
- Communicative Participation Item Bank
- La Trobe communication Questionnaire
- Breathing Questionnaire

Formal Measures

→ **RBANS**

→ **FAVRES**

→ **CLQT**

APTA COVID-19 Core Measures



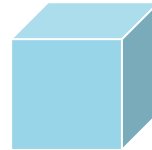
Quality of life

Patient-Reported Outcomes
Measurement Information Systems



Strength

Medical Research Council
Sum Score



Function

Short Physical Performance
Battery



Endurance

2-Minute Step Test



Cognition

Saint Louis University
Mental Status Examination





Frequency Framework

Level of Impairment	Frequency of Visits	Duration of Treatment
Functioning 0-25% (severe)	2x/week @ 30 - 60 minutes	12 - 16 weeks
Functioning 26-49%	1-2x/week @ 30-60 minutes	10 - 12 weeks
Functioning 50-75% (moderate)	1-2x/week @ 30-60 minutes	8 - 10 weeks
Functioning 76-90%	1x/week @ 30-60 minutes	6 weeks
Functioning 91-100% (high-functioning)	1x/week @ 30-60 mins	4 weeks

Intervention

Dynamic Coaching

(Ylvisaker and Holland, 1985)

Meta-Cognitive Training/Education

- Managing cognitive fatigue and cognitive deficits with use of strategies
- Contextualized, person-centered practice

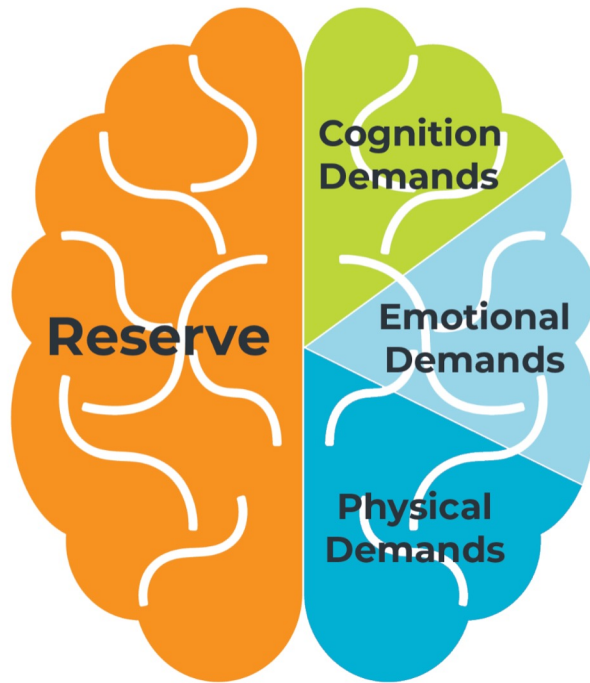
(Kennedy, 2017; Sohlberg & Turkstra 2011; Macdonald & Wiseman-Hakes, 2010)



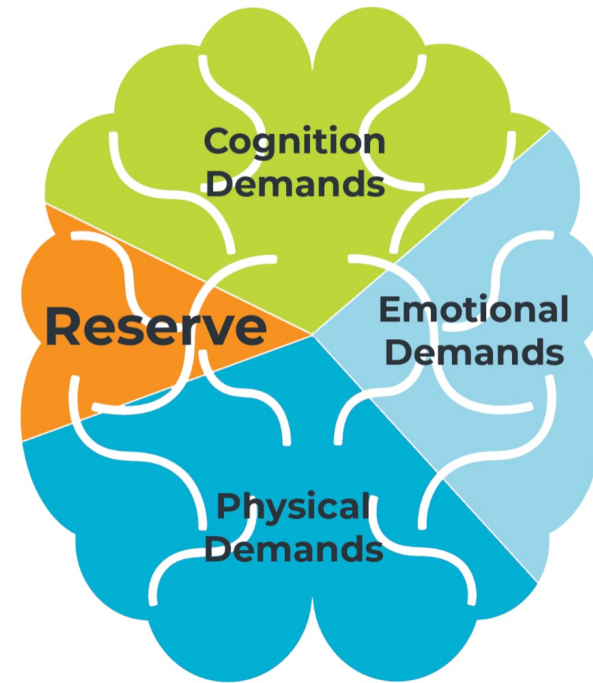
Cognitive Fatigue Treatment: “Energy Pie”



Healthy Brain



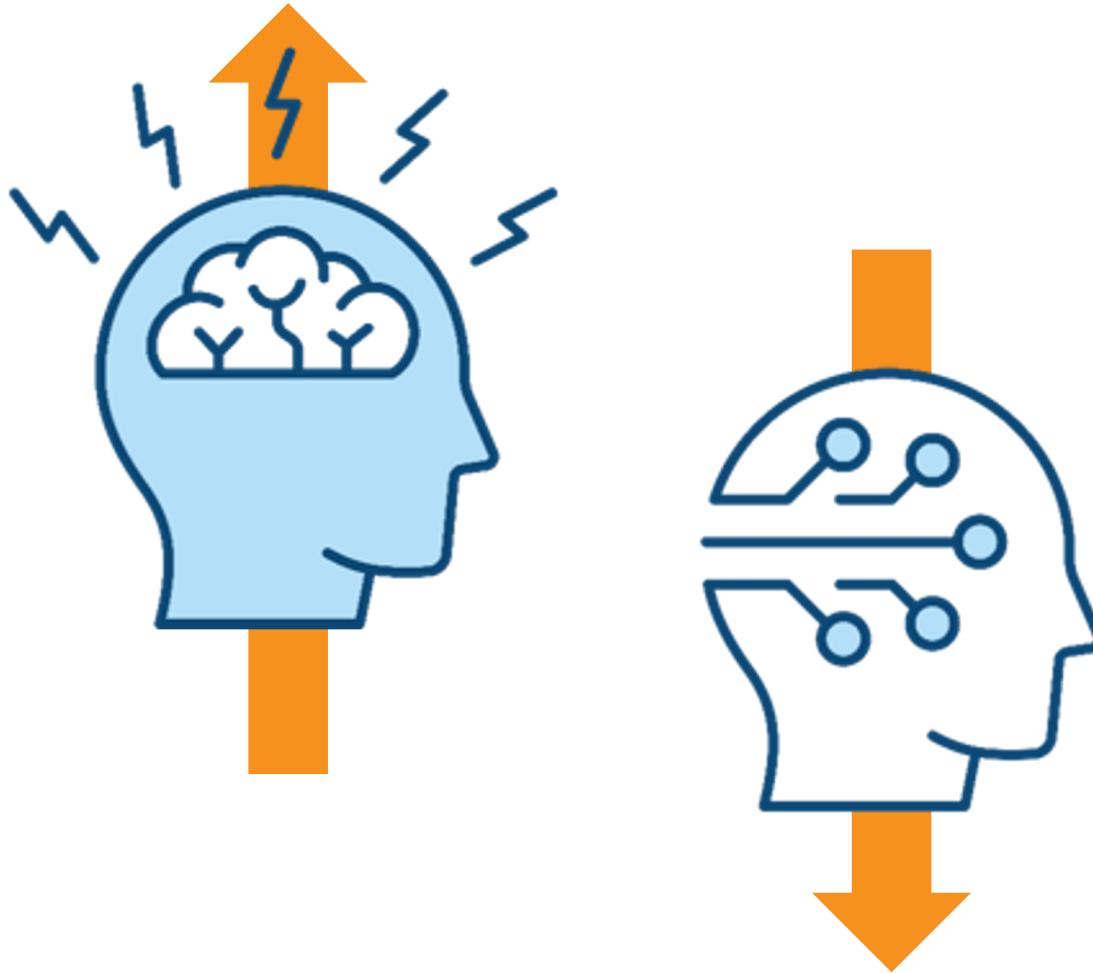
Post TBI Brain



Cognitive Fatigue Treatment: Spoon Theory



Relationship Between Stress and Cognition



Cognitive Treatment

Compensatory Strategies to Target



Executive Functioning



Attention



Word finding



Memory



Considerations for Physical Activity



1. Systems Review

- Cardiopulmonary system
- Exertional oxygen desaturation
- Autonomic dysfunction
- Post-exertional symptom exacerbation

2. Educate on energy conservation and pacing

3. Be **cautious** with exercise prescription

Autonomic Dysfunction



Potential symptoms

Screening

- Orthostatic vitals
- Compass-31

Treatment

- Hydration
- Recumbent or supine exercise
- Isometric exercise
- Compression garments
- Slow transitions
- Patient education
- Autonomic Conditioning Therapy



Return to Activity

Mild fatigue

- Slow return to high-intensity activities
- Rule of Tens

Moderate fatigue

- Activity or aerobic exercise at RPE 9-11 (Very Light to Light)

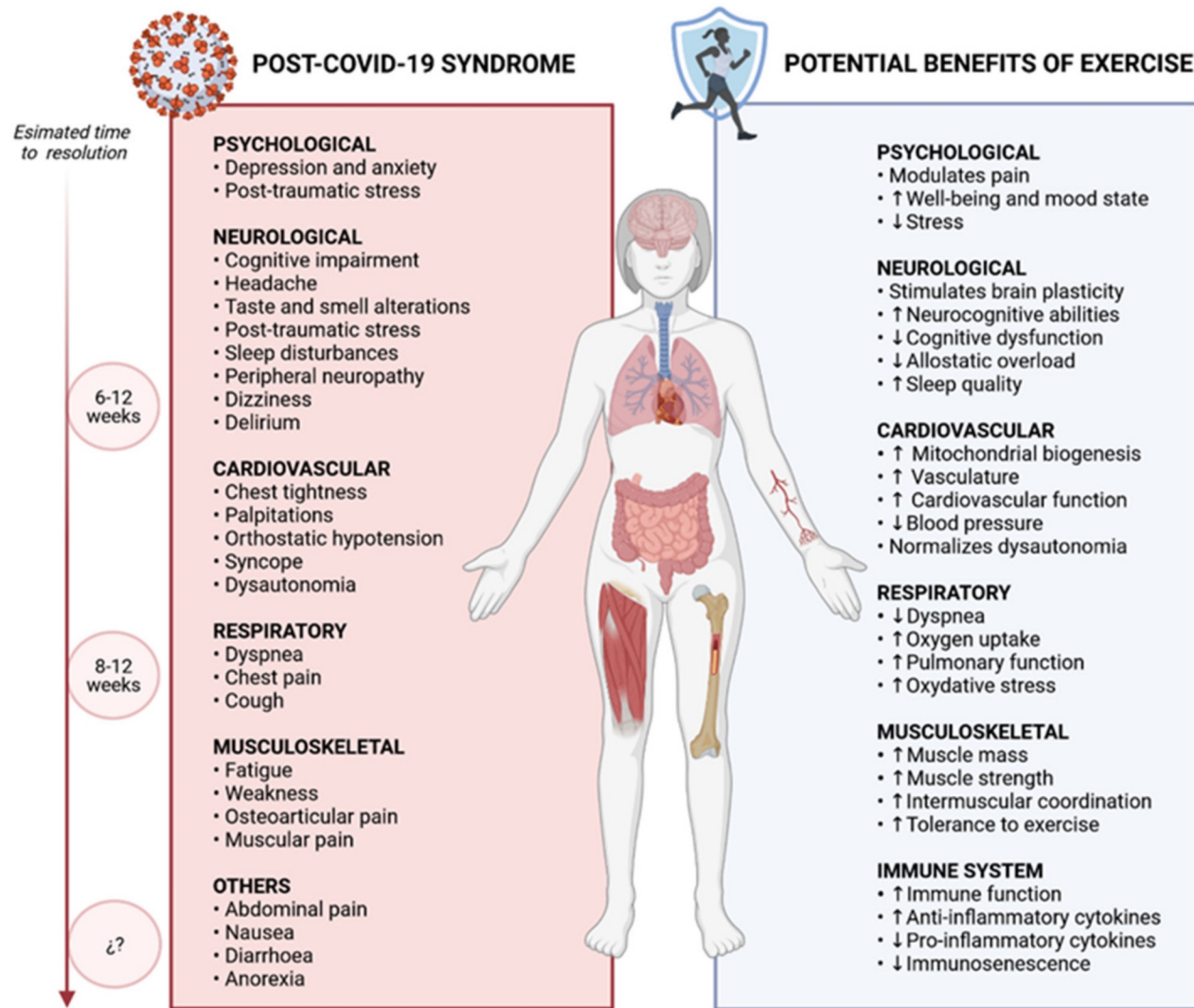
Severe fatigue

- Upper body and lower body stretching and light strengthening
- Progress to aerobic exercise at RPE 7-9 (Extremely to Very Light)

Borg RPE Scale		
6		How you feel when lying in bed or sitting in a chair relaxed. Little or no effort.
7	Very, very light	
8		
9	Very light	
10		
11	Fairly light	Target range: How you should feel with exercise or activity.
12		
13	Somewhat hard	
14		
15	Hard	
16		
17	Very hard	How you felt with the hardest work you have ever done.
18		
19	Very, very hard	Don't work this hard!
20	Maximum exertion	



Potential Benefits of Exercise





Case Study

Management of an Individual With Post-COVID Syndrome: M.S. Case Study

Background:

59-year-old female **contracted SARS-CoV-2 infection in May 2020**. Patient continues to experience **persisting symptoms, including cognitive changes and fatigue**. She underwent a neuropsychological evaluation on 7/1/21 where she was diagnosed with **frontal lobe executive function deficit, attention weakness, depression and fatigue**.

Evaluations:

Received **Occupational Therapy Evaluation** on 9/21/21

Received **Speech Therapy Evaluation** on 4/28/22

Received **Physical Therapy Evaluation** on 4/29/22

Signs/symptoms

- Increased dizziness after cognitively demanding tasks
- Fatigue
- Joint pain

Functional complaints

- Difficulty with laundry and other household chores
- Inability to participate in leisure activities
- Difficulty returning to work

Physical Therapy Management of an Individual With Post-COVID Syndrome: M.S. Case Study

Initial Examination

- **6 Minute Walk Test:** 1006 ft.
- **Timed Up and Go (TUG):** 15.4 seconds
- **TUG cognitive:** 23.6 seconds (53% increase)
- **Activities-specific Balance Confidence Scale:** 46.88% confidence
- **5 Time Sit to Stand:** 26.9 seconds
- **Self-selected gait speed:** 0.96 m/s
- **Functional Gait Assessment:** 18/30
- Negative screen for orthostatic intolerance

Intervention

- Supervised PT 2-3x/week for 25 weeks for 60 minutes
- Aerobic training
- Strength training
- Dual-task training
- Dynamic balance training
- Education
- Progression based on symptoms (dizziness)

Speech Therapy Management of an Individual With Post-COVID Syndrome: M.S., Case Study

Initial Examination: CLQT

- **Attention:** Score 206 - WNL
- **Memory:** 169 - WNL
- **Executive Functions:** 31 - WNL
- **Language:** 31 - WNL
- **Visuospatial Skills:** 100 - WNL
- **Clock Drawing:** 13 - WNL

Neuro QOL: Raw Score: 55/140

- Making simple mistakes
- Word-finding
- Re-reading something to understand it
- Forgetting name of familiar person
- Slow thinking, trouble forming thoughts
- Trouble Concentrating
- Trouble planning out steps of a task

Intervention

- Supervised ST 2x/week for 9 weeks for 45-60 minutes
- Manage cognitive fatigue
- Education on strategies to target memory, attention, word finding, and executive functioning skills

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Thank you!

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