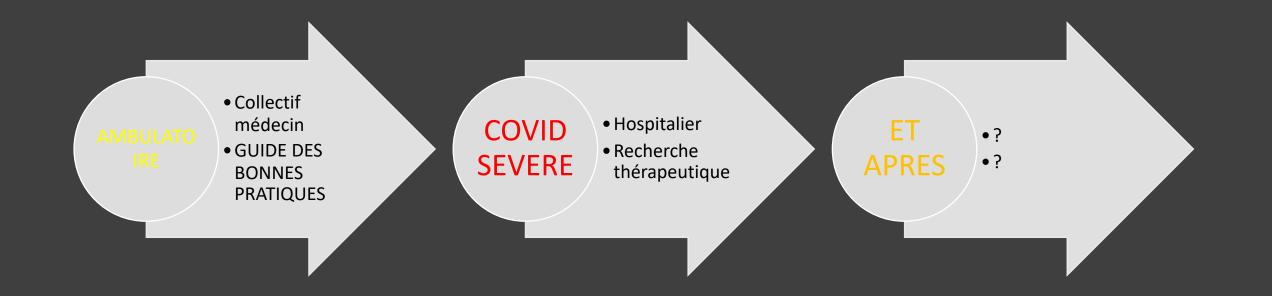
COVID LONG

Le point de vue du Pneumologue

Dr Bruno ESCARGUEL Pneumologue Hôpital Saint Joseph Marseille

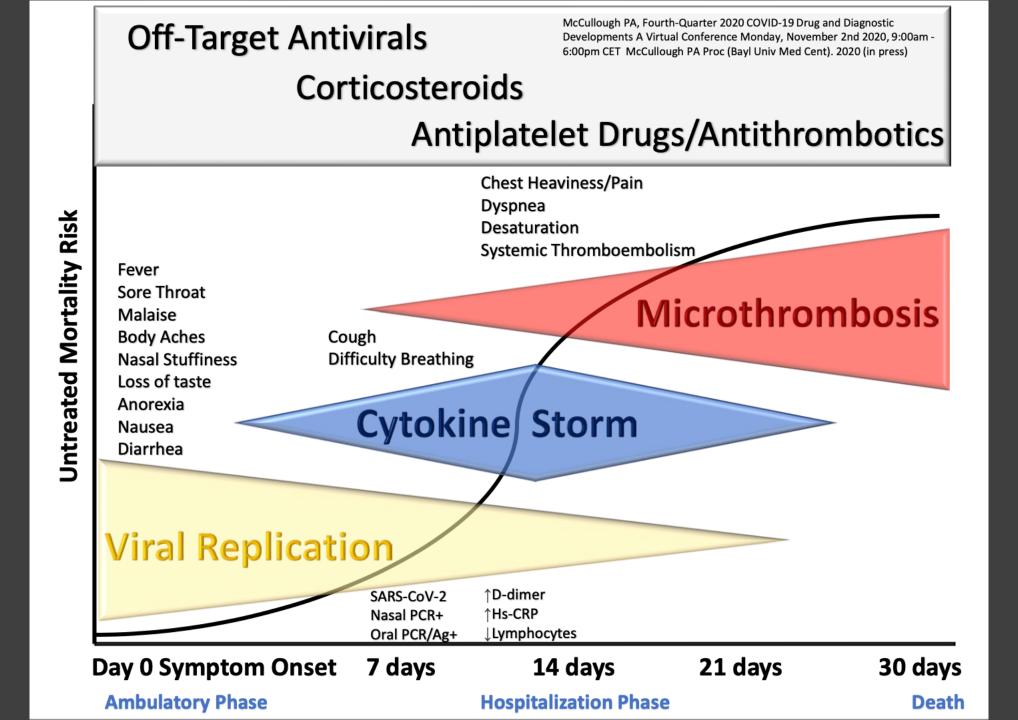


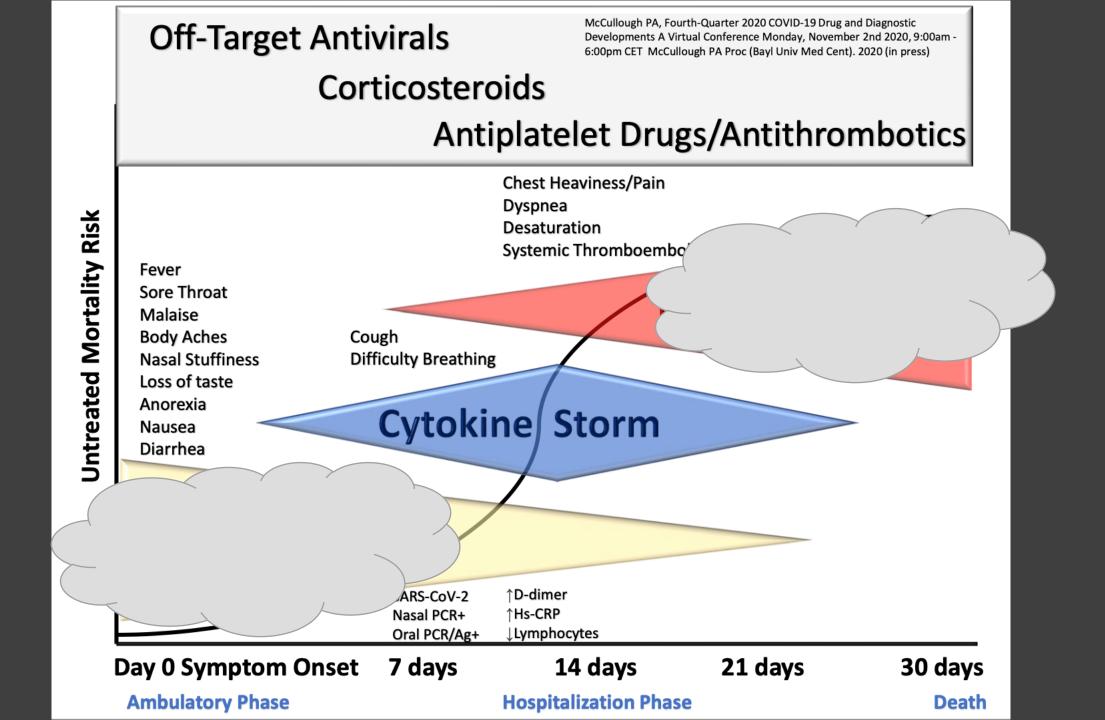
SARS COV-2

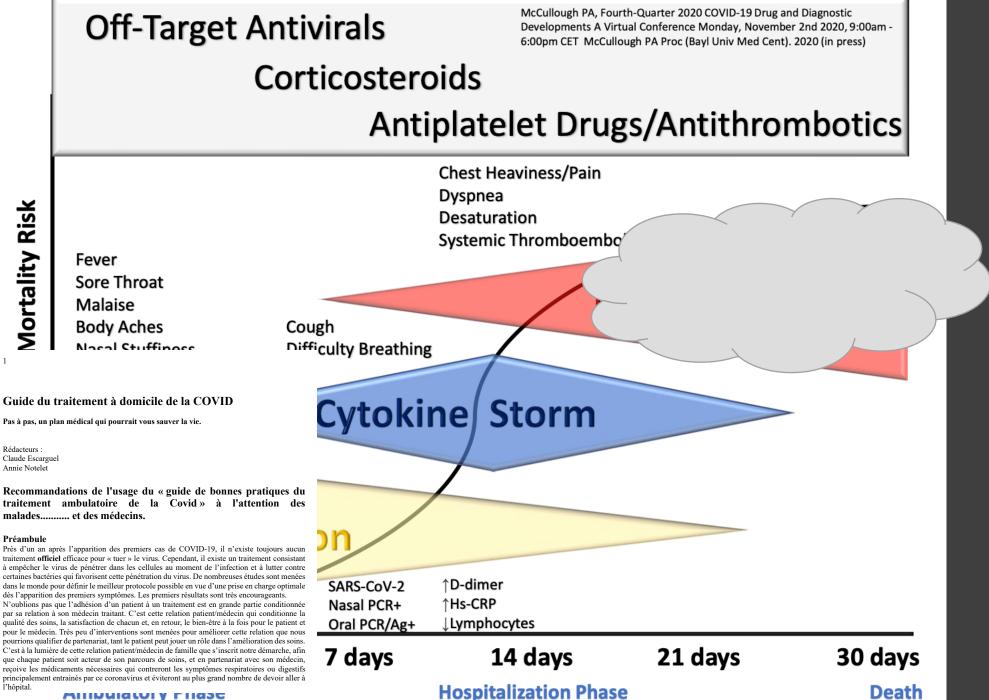
- Bien que le COVID-19 affecte principalement le système respiratoire, les preuves indiquent une maladie multisystémique qui est souvent grave et entraîne souvent la mort. Les séquelles à long terme du COVID-19 sont inconnues, mais les preuves basées sur la littérature des CoV démontrent une fonction pulmonaire et physique altérée, une qualité de vie réduite et une détresse émotionnelle.
- De nombreux survivants du COVID-19 qui nécessitent des soins intensifs peuvent développer des troubles psychologiques, physiques et cognitifs. Il existe un besoin clair de conseils sur la réadaptation des survivants du COVID-19.

Le schéma de gravité de la maladie observé jusqu'à présent est le suivant;

- 1. Patients infectés asymptomatiques
- 2. Patients symptomatiques s'isolant à domicile
- 3. Patients symptomatiques admis à l'hôpital
- 4. Patients symptomatiques nécessitant une assistance ventilatoire en soins intensifs







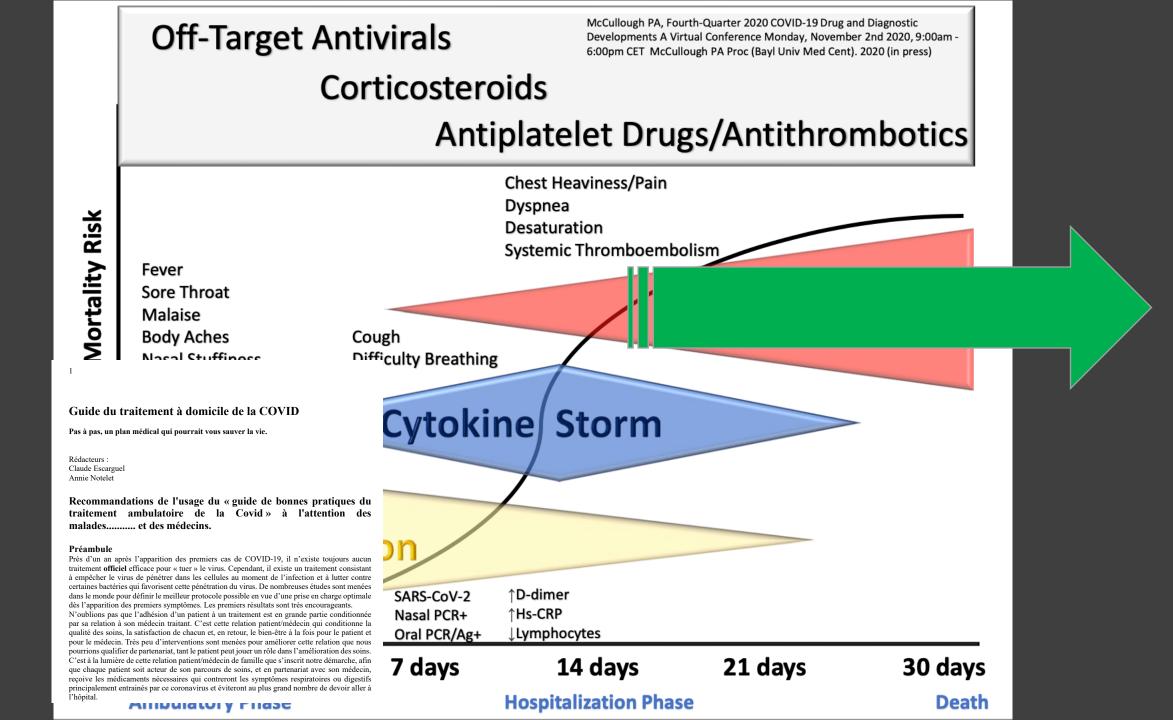
Pas à pas, un plan médical qui pourrait vous sauver la vie.

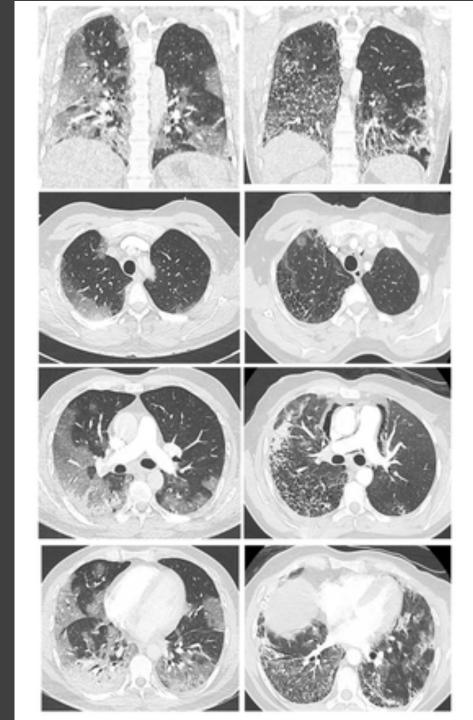
Claude Escarguel Annie Notelet

traitement ambulatoire de la Covid» à l'attention des malades..... et des médecins

traitement officiel efficace pour « tuer » le virus. Cependant, il existe un traitement consistant à empêcher le virus de pénétrer dans les cellules au moment de l'infection et à lutter contre certaines bactéries qui favorisent cette pénétration du virus. De nombreuses études sont menées dans le monde pour définir le meilleur protocole possible en vue d'une prise en charge optimale

MINULALUI Y FILASE





Combet M, Pavot A, Savale L, et al. Rapid onset honeycombing fibrosis in spontaneously breathing patient with Covid-19. Eur Respir J 2020

Consensus statement

The Stanford Hall consensus statement for post-COVID-19 rehabilitation

Robert M Barker-Davies (), ^{1,2} Oliver O'Sullivan (), ^{1,3} Kahawalage Pumi Prathima Senaratne (), ^{4,5} Polly Baker, ^{1,6} Mark Cranley, ⁴ Shreshth Dharm-Datta, ⁴ Henrietta Ellis, ⁴ Duncan Goodall, ^{4,7} Michael Gough, ⁴ Sarah Lewis, ⁴ Jonathan Norman, ⁴ Theodora Papadopoulou, ^{4,8} David Roscoe, ^{2,4} Daniel Sherwood, ⁴ Philippa Turner, ^{4,9} Tammy Walker, ⁴ Alan Mistlin, ⁴ Rhodri Phillip, ⁴ Alastair M Nicol, ^{4,10} Alexander N Bennett, ^{1,11} Sardar Bahadur⁴

General rehabilitation recommendations

- 1. Les cliniciens doivent suivre des mesures préventives, porter un équipement de protection individuelle approprié conformément à la politique locale et des mesures doivent être prises pour éviter ou réduire le risque de génération d'aérosols pendant les interventions et les activités. Niveau de preuve: niveau 5. Niveau de concordance: score moyen 9,23 (IC à 95% 8,66 à 9,91).
- 2. Les plans de traitement de réadaptation devraient être individualisés en fonction des besoins du patient, en tenant compte de leurs comorbidités. Niveau de preuve: niveau 5. Niveau de concordance: score moyen 9,70 (IC à 95% 9,46 à 9,97).
- 3. Pour les patients atteints de COVID-19, la rééducation doit viser à soulager les symptômes de dyspnée, de détresse psychologique et à améliorer la participation à la réadaptation, la fonction physique et la qualité de vie. Niveau de preuve: niveau 5. Niveau de concordance: score moyen 9,48 (IC 95% 9,11 à 9,85).
- 4. Les patients doivent être examinés pendant la rééducation processus. Niveau de preuve: niveau 5. Niveau de concordance: score moyen 8,90 (IC à 95% 8,23 à 9,58).
- 5. Les patients doivent être informés de leur état et des stratégies données sur la façon de gérer le rétablissement. Niveau de preuve: niveau 5. Niveau de concordance: score moyen 9,23 (IC à 95% 8,73 à 9,85).

Box 1 G	General rel	nabilitation i	recommendations
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Box 2	Pulmonary	rehabilitation	recommendations
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- 1. Clinicians should follow preventive measures, wear appropriate personal protective equipment according to local policy and measures should be taken to avoid or reduce, the risk of aerosol generation during interventions and activities. Level of evidence: Level 5.
 - Level of agreement: mean score 9.23 (95% CI 8.66 to 9.91).
- 2. Rehabilitation treatment plans should be individualised according to the patient's needs, taking into consideration their comorbidities. Level of evidence: Level 5. Level of agreement: mean score 9.70 (95% CI 9.46 to 9.97).
- 3. For patients with COVID-19, rehabilitation should be aimed at relieving symptoms of dyspnoea, psychological distress and improving participation in rehabilitation, physical function and quality of life. Level of evidence: Level 5. Level of agreement: mean score 9.48 (95% CI 9.11 to 9.85).
- 4. Patients should be reviewed through the rehabilitation process. Level of evidence: Level 5 Level of agreement: mean score 8.90 (95% CI 8.23 to 9.58).
- 5. Patients should receive education about their condition and given strategies on how to manage recovery. Level of evidence: Level 5.

Level of agreement: mean score 9.23 (95% CI 8.73 to 9.85).

Box 5 Psychological rehabilitation recommendations

20. In the acute phase, effective communication, social contact (although remotely) and an information sheet for people admitted to acute National Health Service care regarding the psychological seguelae of COVID-19 could help. Level of evidence: Level 5.

Level of agreement: mean score 8.86 (95% CI 8.33 to 9.38).

- 21. Individuals should be reviewed in the recovery phase to identify those who may have adverse psychological outcomes as a result of their COVID-19 experiences. Healthcare workers who contracted COVID-19 should be considered a high-risk group. This review should focus on mood and well-being. Level of evidence: Level 5. Level of agreement: mean score 9.14 (95% CI 8.64 to 9.65).
- 22. Active monitoring (ongoing review) should be undertaken for those with subthreshold psychological symptoms. Level of evidence: Level 1a.
 - Level of agreement: mean score 8.81 (95% CI 8.11 to 9.51).
- 23. Referral to psychological services and consideration of trauma focused cognitive behavioural therapy, cognitive processing therapy or eye movement desensitisation and reprocessing is appropriate for those with moderate to severe symptoms of acute stress disorder. Level of evidence: Level 1a.
 - 1 ovel of a groom ont: moon score 8.76 (05% (1.8.17 to 0.35))

- 6. Respiratory complications should be considered in post-COVID-19 patients as they may present with some degree of impairment and functional limitation, including but not exclusively, due to decreased respiratory function. Level of evidence: Level 2b.
- Level of agreement: mean score 9.38 (95% CI 8.92 to 9.85).
- 7. Initial assessment is recommended in a timely manner when safe to do so, depending on the degree of dysfunction, normocapnic respiratory failure and patient's physical and mental status. Level of evidence: Level 2b.
- Level of agreement: mean score 9.00 (95% CI 8.48 to 9.52).
- 8. Low intensity exercise (\leq 3 METs or equivalent) should be considered initially particularly for patients who required oxygen therapy, while concurrently monitoring vital signs (heart rate, pulse oximetry and blood pressure). Gradual increase in exercise should be based on their symptoms. Level of evidence: Level 5

Level of agreement: mean score 8.90 (95% CI 8.23 to 9.57).

Box 6 Musculoskeletal rehabilitation recommendations

- 24. All patients requiring rehabilitation following COVID-19 should have a functional assessment to determine residual musculoskeletal impairments in order to determine appropriate rehabilitation. Level of evidence: Level 5. Level of agreement: mean score 9.43 (95% CI 9.03 to 9.82).
- 25. Patients that have had an ICU admission should have a multidisciplinary team approach for rehabilitation. Level of evidence: Level 5.
- Level of agreement: mean score 9.48 (95% CI 9.11 to 9.85).
- 26. Patients presenting with postintensive care syndrome should include rehabilitation efforts focusing on all three domains of impairments: psychological, physical and cognitive. Level of evidence: Level 5.
- Level of agreement: mean score 9.76 (95% CI 9.25 to 10.00).
- 27. Physical rehabilitation following COVID-19 can be delivered in a series of settings including inpatient, outpatient, inhome telehealth or patient-directed exercises determined according to patient needs. Level of evidence: Level 5. Level of agreement: mean score 9.76 (95% CI 9.52 to 10.00).

- Box 3 Cardiac rehabilitation recommendations
- 9. Cardiac sequelae should be considered in all patients post-COVID-19, regardless of severity, and all patients should have an assessment of their cardiac symptoms, recovery, function and potential impairments. Depending on the patient's initial assessment and symptoms, specialist advice should be sought, and further investigations may include a specialist blood panel, ECG, 24-hour ECG, echocardiogram, cardiopulmonary exercise testing and/or cardiac MRI. Level of evidence: Level 5

Level of agreement: mean score 8.52 (95% CI 7.77 to 9.28). 10. A period of rest postinfection, depending on symptoms and

- complications, will reduce risk of postinfection cardiac failure secondary to myocarditis. Level of evidence: Level 5 Level of agreement: mean score 9.19 (95% CI 8.70 to 9.68).
- 11. If cardiac pathology is present, specific cardiac rehabilitation programmes should be provided tailored to the individual based on their cardiac complications, impairments and rehabilitation needs assessment. Level of evidence: Level 5 Level of agreement: mean score 9.43 (95% CI 9.03 to 9.82).
- 12. Patients returning to high-level sport or physically demanding occupation following confirmed myocarditis require a 3–6 months period of complete rest. The period of rest is dependent on the clinical severity and duration of illness, left ventricular function at onset and extent of inflammation on CMR. Level of evidence: Level 2b Level of agreement: mean score 9.19 (95% CI 8.64 to 9.74).
- 13. Training and high-level sport may resume following myocarditis, if left ventricular systolic function is normal, serum biomarkers of myocardial injury are normal and if relevant arrhythmias are ruled out on 24-hour ECG monitoring and exercise testing. Level of evidence: Level 2a Level of agreement: mean score 9.00 (95% CI 8.44 to 9.56). 14. If returning to high-level sport or physically demanding
 - occupation following myocarditis, patients are required to undergo periodic reassessment, in particular during the first 2 years. Level of evidence: Level 2a

Level of agreement: mean score 9.05 (95% CI 8.65 to 9.44).

Box 4 Exercise rehabilitation recommendations

- Patients with COVID-19 who required oxygen therapy or exhibited lymphopenia acutely should be identified and tested for radiological pulmonary changes and pulmonary function test abnormalities. Level of evidence: Level 4. Level of agreement: mean score 8.95 (95% CI 8.49 to 9.42).
- 6. Patients with COVID-19 who experience the following symptoms: severe sore throat, body aches, shortness of breath, general fatigue, chest pain, cough or fever should avoid exercise (>3 METs or equivalent) for between 2 weeks and 3 weeks after the cessation of those symptoms. Level of evidence: Level 5.
- Level of agreement: mean score 9.19 (95% CI 8.77 to 9.61). With very mild symptoms which may or may not be due to COVID-19, consider limiting activity to light activity (≤3 METs or equivalent) but limit sedentary periods. Increase rest periods if symptoms deteriorate. Prolonged exhaustive or high intensity training should be avoided. Level of evidence: Level 5.

Level of agreement: mean score 8.62 (95% CI 7.86 to 9.37). Asymptomatic contacts of positive COVID-19 cases should

- continue to exercise as they would do normally within current government restrictions. Level of evidence: Level 5. Level of agreement: mean score 9.19 (95% CI 8.74 to 9.64).
- On return from mild/moderate COVID-19 illness to exercise, 1 week of low-level stretching and light muscle strengthening activity should be trialled prior to targeted cardiovascular sessions. Patients in the severe category should be identified as per recommendation 15 above with exercise progression following a pulmonary rehabilitation approach (defined further in the pulmonary section of the main text). Level of evidence: Level 5. Level of agreement: mean score 8.52 (95% CI 7.85 to 9.19).

Box 7 Neurological rehabilitation recommendations

- 28. All patients with COVID-19 should be reviewed for any neurological symptoms, as symptoms can be immediate (at time of active infection) or delayed (in the weeks following COVID-19). Consider a cognitive screen for those at risk (postcritical care or with residual cognitive impairment). Level of evidence: Level 2b.
- Level of agreement: mean score 8.48 (95% CI 7.68 to 9.27). 29. Reassurance should be given that milder neurological
- symptoms like headache, dizziness, loss of smell or taste, and sensory changes are likely to improve with minimal intervention. Level of evidence: Level 4. Level of agreement: mean score 8.71 (95% CI 8.02 to 9.41).
- 30. Education should be provided that mild-to-moderate neurological symptoms are likely to have a full recovery. Level of evidence: Level 3b.
- Level of agreement: mean score 8.86 (95% CI 8.37 to 9.34).
- Severe symptoms potentially may result in significant or lifechanging impairment, therefore inpatient multidisciplinary rehabilitation is recommended for patients with moderateto-severe neurological symptoms to maximise recovery. Level of evidence: Level 5.
- Level of agreement: mean score 9.43 (95% CI 9.06 to 9.80). 32. Physical, cognitive and functional assessments should
- be considered to support return to work according to occupational setting. Level of evidence: Level 5. Level of agreement: mean score 8.71 (95% CI 7.98 to 9.45).



Association de Recherche En Pneumologie

(Loi 1901 créée en 1983)

Equipe pluridisciplinaire :

Pneumologues
Professeur APS
Médecins généralistes
Médecins spécialistes



A.R.E.P

Programme de Réhabilitation à l'Effort Physique à Domicile



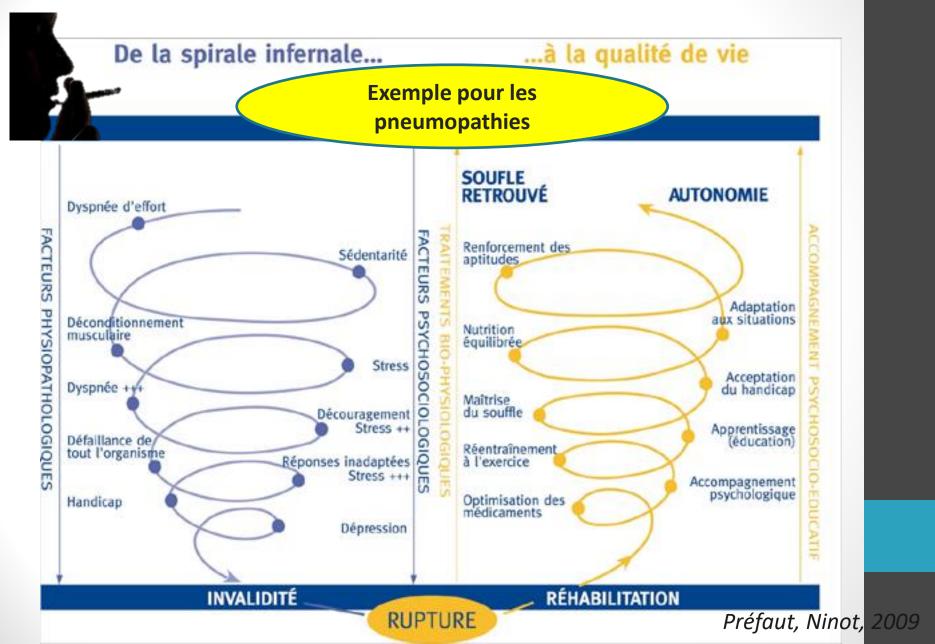
Objectifs du programme

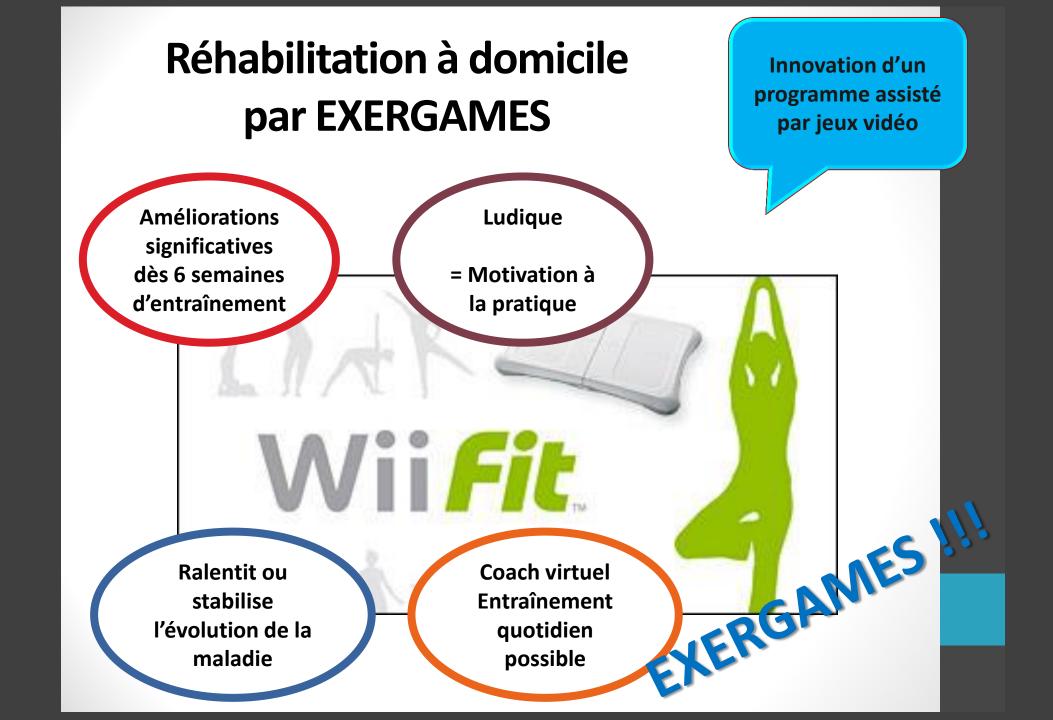
Ce type de réhabilitation symbolise la particularité de la démarche: <u>Réadaptation médicale et sociale :</u> l'objectif n'est pas le diagnostic ni le traitement de la lésion mais : → la récupération fonctionnelle et l'amélioration de la qualité de vie avec participation sociale en lien avec le diagnostic et le traitement.



- → Programme Activités Physiques sur prescription médicale → Gratuit
- → Améliorer la qualité de vie au quotidien (Bio-Psycho-Sociale)
- → Lutter contre le cercle vicieux du déconditionnement physique
- → Limiter certains symptômes, prévenir des comorbidités, des récidives ou des aggravations et diminuer certains effets secondaires liés aux traitements
- → Pérenniser les acquis de la rééducation effectuée en centre spécialisé
- Construire un projet sportif post-réentraînement afin d'accompagner le patient sur le long terme et conserver les bénéfices acquis
- → Le tout : Avec surveillance médicale tout au long du programme au domicile

La condition physique chez le patient chronique





Déroulement du programme



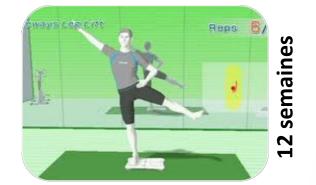
 Inclusion par le spécialiste / médecin généraliste





2. Prise en charge par l'équipe AREP Programme ET Suivi à DOMICILE



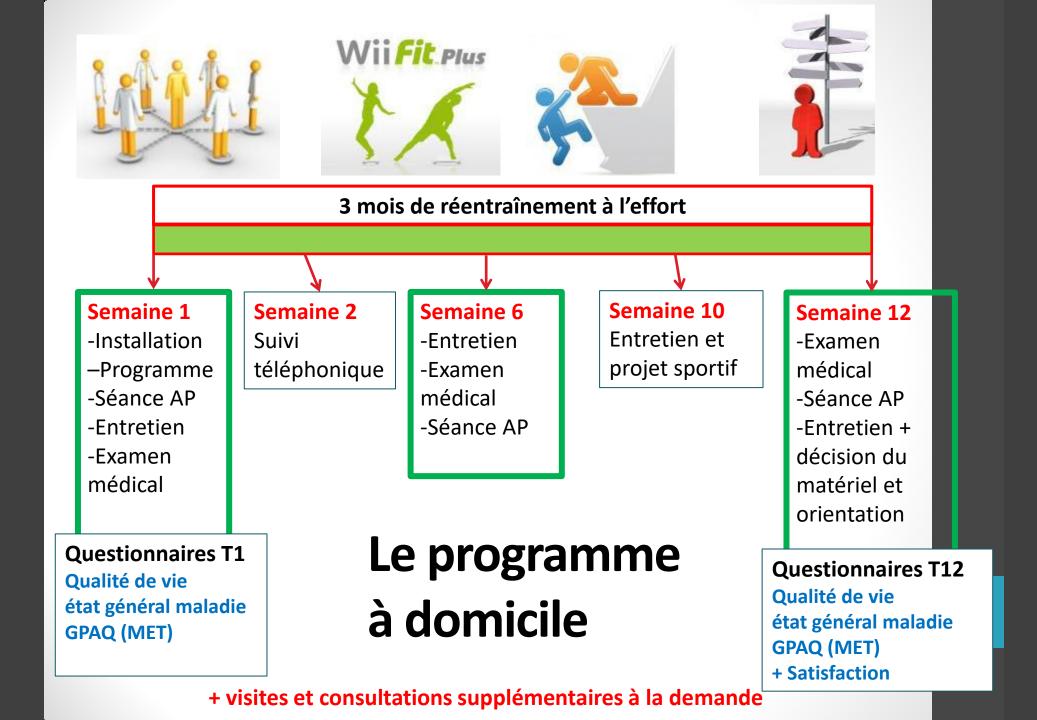


3. Suite à domicile / Orientation vers projet sportif adapté









Modalités du réentraînement

- Programme individualisé et adaptés aux besoins et aux envies du patient (Par Professeur APA)
- Prise en compte du dossier médical, de la pathologie et des recommandations de l'OMS (Par Médecin)
- Entraînement Aérobie / Equilibre / Renforcement Musculaire / Yoga
- > Travail musculaire et cardio-respiratoire si possible , travail cognitif
- > Coaching virtuel et interactif Ajustement avec Plateforme Neurosensorielle
- > Mise en valeur de l'autogestion et du plaisir à la pratique,
- Journal de bord et aide au suivi
- Principe de continuité dans l'effort



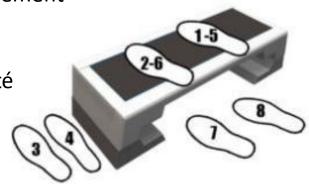


Exemple d'exercice et justification didactiques

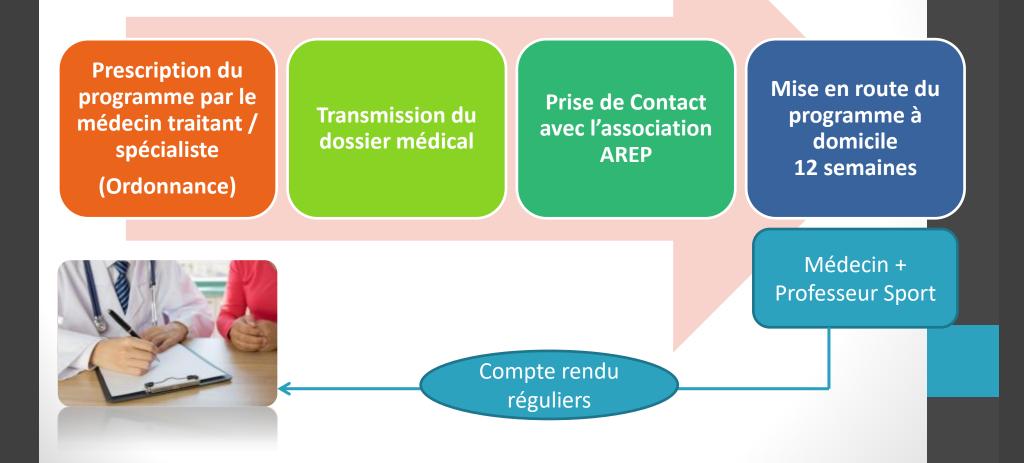
Traitement didactique CP 5

« Niveau 5 : Produire et identifier sur soi des effets différés liés à un mobile personnel ou partagé, dans un contexte de vie singulier concevoir et mettre en œuvre un projet d'entraînement personnalisé de STEP. »

- **Exercice aérobie =** Principe de continuité dans l'effort
- **Pédagogique active** = Travail moteur , cognitif, progressif et ludique
- Répartition des efforts , Travail cardiorespiratoire et renforcement musculaire
- Reproduction du mouvement projeté à l'écran Interactivité
- Complexification des variables en fonction du niveau



Prescription médicale et suivi





Photos 1 : Séance sur Step Wii et Step Classique

Exemple de prise en charge







- Méthode reconnue efficace par les patients (97% satisfaction)
- Réhabilitation à domicile innovante et ludique
- Utilisation de la Wii-Fit+, et tout autre EXERGAME
- Prescription médicale officialisée
- Réalisation médicalement sécurisée
- Tremplin vers d'autres Activités
 Physiques et sportives

Dernier problème :

La cotation de cet acte et son remboursement



Nouveau programme Post « COVID-19 » PAR

L'Association de Réadaptation à l'Effort Physique « Louis Marqueste »

(AREP « LM »)

Mise en place d'un programme de réhabilitation à l'effort physique à domicile pour les patients Post-COVID 19 ayant subit une sédation prolongée en service de réanimation et présentants des troubles respiratoires.





