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News and research from NHS Highland's COVID Recovery Service

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NHS Scotland Health Board Areas

8. Highland

10. Lothian

9. Lanarkshire

- 2. Borders
- 3. Dumfries and Galloway
- 4. Fife

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- 5. Forth Valley
- 6. Grampian
- 7. Greater Glasgow and Clyde
- Orkney
 Shetland
 Tayside
 Western Isles

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Scale: 1:2,420,000

Scotlish Government Gi Science & Analysis Team, June 2020. R4555454



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Small part time team

Hannes De Kock (Clinical psychology and Team Lead) Andrea Douglas (Rehabilitation Physiotherapist) Susan Walker (Occupational Therapist) Linda O'Brien (Administrator)

> Janet Scott (Physician) 1 day/week Carolyn Forsyth (GP) 1 day/week

Hon Team member: Mehran Asgari (POTS Cardiologist)

Management of Long COVID

1. Rule out alternative diagnosis

2. Reverse the reversible

3. Rehabilitation

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Physiotherapy (Breathing Pattern Disorder) **Occupational Therapy** Clinical psychology

4. Research COVID in Scotland (CIS) ISARIC Global/ PHOSP Locomotion Stimulate-ICP Remdesivir





COVID Recovery Service

Physician, Occupational Therapy, Physiotherapy, Psychology

A multidisciplinary team approach

NASA Lean test and POTS clinic

Specialized assessments for autonomic dysfunction and postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome (POTS), which can be associated with Long COVID.

ELROS App

The COVID Recovery Service has access to the ELROS App to assess symptoms, including C19-YRS, MRC Dyspnea score, and EQ5DL.

Guideline for GP Assessment of Adults with Suspected Long Covid

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Long Covid* is a diagnosis of exclusion, the assessment should be carried out by GPs rather then other primary care clinicans

HISTORY	CLINICAL EXAMINATION	INVESTIGATION	MAN/
 Elicit and validate the patient's narrative and experiences Assess mental health with a paticular focus on mood and anxiety levels Consider menopausal symptoms, sleep and daytime somnolence, symptoms of Postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome (POTS). Explore drug and alcohol consumption. Enquire about post-exertional symptom exaccerbation (PESE). Understand the impact on the patient's ability to carry out their everyday activities, both paid and unpaid. 	 Perform a comprehensive physical and mental health evaluation based on the patient's history and presenting symptoms. Record pulse, resp. rate, BMI, BP, O2 sats 	 STANDARD TESTS FBC, U+E, LFT, CRP, TFT, HbA1c, ferritin, coeliac screen Vit D, Vit B12, folate, early morning cortisol HV, HBV, HCV, syphilis Urine dip Corr B ADDITIONAL TESTS If over 60y - Ca2+, ESR, myeloma screen foreathless - CXR, ProBNP, consider pulmonary function test Uyme test - if in high-risk areas Muscle pain - CK Persistent polyarthropathy - ESR, ANA, RhF, aCCP, immunoglobulins *According to what is available in your healthboard 	GENERAL CON 1. Manage individual syn normally 2. Refer to specialists as 3. Refer to NHS long con- sector 4. Offer continued support 5. Encourage to keep as to NHS Inform SPECIFIC CON 1. For more detailed adv symptoms, refer to the I Note which accompanies the long-term effects of 2. Symptoms of Postural syndrome (POTS) are very to the POTS pathway for
Use Epworth Sleepiness Scale to rule out obstructive sleep apnoea	Coding: Codes for EMIS and VISION Post COVID-19 Syndrome 'AyuJC' Search keywords POSTCOVID POSTCOVIDSYN	When other illness have been excluded, and it is appropriate to do so, make a positive diagnosis of long covid.	Click here for link to





IAGEMENT

ONSIDERATIONS

symptoms as you would

as you would normally ovid service and 3rd

port to patient a symptom diary. Signpost

NSIDERATIONS

dvice on management of e Implementation Support nies SIGN 161 'Managing < of COVID-19', below.

ral orthostatic tachycardia very common. Please refer for further information.

to SIGN 161 Guideline

Referral Audit Results:

- 70% of bloods were abnormal (N=50 patients)
- 52% of abnormalities could be treated in primary care

Alternative/ other coexisting diagnosis:

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- undiagnosed worsening conditions, such as asthma
- new diagnoses, including multiple myeloma, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, COPD, ulcerative colitis, colitis, ADHD,
- many cases of sleep apnoea,
- often accompanied by deficiencies like low folate, vitamin D, or ferritin. \bullet

LOng COvid Multidisciplinary consortium Optimising Treatments and services acrOss the NHS (LOCOMOTION)



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Prevalence of orthostatic intolerance in Long Covid clinic patients: A multicentre observational study

Cassie Lee, Darren C Greenwood, Harsha Master, Kumaran Balasundaram, Paul Williams, Janet T. Scott, Conor Wood, Rowena Cooper, Julie L. Darbyshire, Ana Espinosa Gonzalez, Helen E. Davies, Thomas Osborne, Joanna Corrado, Nafi Iftekhar, Natalie Rogers, Brendan Delaney, Trish Greenhalgh, Manoj Sivan

medRxiv 2023.12.18.23299958; dOI: https://doi.org/10.1101/2023.12.18.23299958

+ Add to Selected Citations

- **11%** of long covid participants meeting criteria for PoTS, but **0%** but **0%** in healthy volunteers.
- We recommend all patients attending long covid clinics are offered offered an NLT and appropriate management commenced.

How Do I Complete the Test?

The test can sometimes cause you to become dizzy or lightheaded, therefore, please ONLY carry out the test with someone else present (e.g. a friend or partner) and STOP if you feel unwell or unable to complete the full 10 minutes.

Step 1



Please find somewhere comfortable to lie down face up, on your back. This helps your body to settle before the test

NASA Lean Test



Step 2

Once you are comfortable, time 5 minutes.

Step 3

After 5 minutes, measure your pulse and BP twice, recording these in the table below. These are your base line measurements.

N.B: if the two readings are very different, measure your pulse and BP every 5 minutes until you have taken two readings that are relatively close and then record the readings in the table below.

Step 4

together 20-30cm away from the wall.



Step 5

Once you are comfortable standing or leaning against a wall, please measure your pulse and BP for up to 10 minutes, recording the readings at 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 minutes in the table below.

Please also write down any symptoms you feel during the test.

PLEASE COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW INDICATING YOUR ANSWER BY CIRCLING YES/NO/Not sure :

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Symptom	Have you had this for 3 months or more?		If YES, can it be worse when upright?			If YES, does this improve when sitting or lying?					
									-		
Light-headedness/dizziness	Yes	/	No	Yes	1	No	1	Not sure	Yes /	No /	Not sure
Palpitation ("heart racing")	Yes	1	No	Yes	1	No	1	Not sure	Yes /	No /	Not sure
Tremor/shaky	Yes	1	No	Yes	1	No	1	Not sure	Yes /	No /	Not sure
Unusual chest discomfort	Yes	1	No	Yes	1	No	1	Not sure	Yes /	No /	Not sure
Any comments or other											
symptoms you experience											
which are linked with an											
upright posture?											





Carefully stand up and you can either stand up right OR lean, resting your shoulder blades against a wall with your feet

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POTS Pathway.





Negative tests

Patients with negative tests are informed of their test results.

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Fig. 3: Hypothesized mechanisms of long COVID pathogenesis.

From: Long COVID: major findings, mechanisms and recommendations

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There are several hypothesized mechanisms for long COVID pathogenesis, including immune dysregulation, microbiota disruption, autoimmunity, clotting and endothelial abnormality, and dysfunctional neurological signalling. EBV, Epstein-Barr virus; HHV-6, human herpesvirus 6; SARS-CoV-2, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2.

Review Article | Published: 13 January 2023

Hannah E. Davis, Lisa McCorkell, Julia Moore Vogel & Eric J. Topol

Long COVID: major findings, mechanisms and recommendations

Pharmacological interventions for Long COVID

- Menopause: e.g HRT
- Post viral arthropathy: Celecoxib and steroids
- Sleep: Sleepio app, Melatonin
- POTS: e.g. Ivabradine, Fludrocortisone, Midrodrine, Atenolol
- Angioedema/allergy (? MCAS): e.g.Antihistamine/HiiR blockers \bullet
- Low dose naltrexone \bullet

https://www.stimulate-icp.org

- Over 18
- Diagnosis of Long COVID
- Not hospitalised for acute COVID-19
- No contraindications to trial medications
- NHS Highlands

1. Loratadine (10mg) & Famotidine (40mg) OD

- 2. Colchicine (500mcg BD)
- 3. Rivaroxaban (10mg OD)
- 4. Standard of care

12 week course

24 week course

Fatigue assessment scale @ 12 weeks



Horizon Scanning

Upcoming Treatments

Ongoing research and clinical trials exploring potential treatments and interventions for Long COVID (, Remdesivir)

Infection Recovery Service

- Post treatment Lyme •
- Chronic Fatigue Syndrome ٠
- Other post-viral illnesses that share similarities with Long COVID. ٠



Take home messages

- Chronic debilitating multi-organ syndrome affecting 3-6% of the population
- We are a small part time team
- New GP assessment guidelines
- Large research effort
- 11% of LC patients have a positive NASA lean test
- Stimulate-ICP drug trial opening in the next week.
- Remdesivir trial later in the year



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The Team

Linda Currie (Clinical Lead) part time Hannes De Kock (Clinical psychology and Team Lead) part time Andrea Douglas (Rehabilitation Physiotherapist) part time Susan Walker (Occupational Therapist) part time Janet Scott (ID doctor) 1 day/week Carolyn Forsythe (GP) 1 day/week Linda O'Brien (Administrator) part time

Rowena MacLoed (NHS Highland R&D)



Camilla Milne Lead Clinician National Strategic Network for Long Term Effects of COVID-19