

Category :**Respiratory: ARDS**

A160 - Long term follow-up of patients admitted to icu for acute respiratory failure from sars-cov-2 infection

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Introduction:

The clinical features and acute complications of patients with severe COVID-19 have long been described. However, little information is available about the quality of life and long-term persistent symptoms after discharge from ICU[1]. The purpose of this study is to describe the symptoms, the neurological, functional and psychological status 6 months after discharge from ICU.

Methods:

We performed an observational prospective monocentric study. We considered patients admitted to ICU for acute respiratory failure from SARS-CoV-2 infection from March 2020 to March 2021 and discharged alive. Patients underwent a telephone interview 6 months after discharge. We asked for residual symptoms. Neurological, psychological and functional status was assessed using validated questionnaires.

Results:

Of the 111 eligible patients, 6 (5.4%) died after discharge and 35 (31,5%) were lost to follow-up. Demographic characteristics of the population are presented in *Table 1*. At 6 months after discharge, 9 (12.8%) patients reported no symptoms. Dyspnoea was present in 45 (64.3%) patients, asthenia in 39 (55.7%). 32 patients (45.7%) reported memory deficit, 28 (40%) peripheral neuropathy, 17 (24.3%) arthralgias and 6 (8.6%) dysphagia. Palpitations were present in 16 (22.8%) patients and 10 (14.3%) patients experienced insomnia or agitation. The *PC-PTSD-5* was positive in 21 (30%) patients. Based on *PCFS Scale*, 13 (18.6%) patients reported no functional limitations, 14 (20%) negligible functional limitations, 24 (34.3%) slight functional limitations, 5 (7.1%) moderate functional limitations and 14 (20%) severe functional limitations. The *GOS-E* score was 6 [5-8] and it was inversely correlated with the number of hypoxia episodes (Spearman rho = -0.25, CI 95% -0.47- -0.01, p = 0.03).

Conclusion:

At 6 months after ICU discharge, only a few patients reported no symptoms or functional limitations. Dyspnoea, asthenia and neurological symptoms were the most frequently described.

References:

[1] Sherif M Shoucri at al., BMJ Open – 2021

Table:

	Patients (n = 70)
Male gender, n (%)	56 (80)
Age, years	58.8 ± 10.9
Weight, kg	90 [80-110]
Height, cm	175.3 ± 9.5
BMI, kg/m ²	29.4 [27.1-35.1]
Charlson Comorbidity Index	2.1 ± 1.5

Demographic characteristics of the population