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| **Pulmonary rehabilitation is feasible and improves exercise capacity following COVID-19** |
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| **Introduction:** Pulmonary rehabilitation (PR) has been suggested as an appropriate intervention for people with ongoing symptoms following COVID-19 infection. The aim of this study was to evaluate the feasibility and outcomes of PR following COVID-19 infection.  **Methods:** Prospective, observational, multi-site, single arm study. Participants were enrolled after referral to PR from five sites in northern Sydney. Participants were offered a comprehensive PR assessment using a treatable traits approach and were given a choice of exercise training modality of up to 12 weeks’ duration. Symptom management education was also provided by a multi-disciplinary team. Outcomes included uptake (attendance at PR assessment), completion rate, symptoms reported, exercise training modality chosen, adverse events and changes in exercise capacity (6-minute walk test [6MWT] distance and 1-minute sit-to-stand test [1minSTS]).  **Results:** Thirty participants (mean age 60 years [range 25-85]) were included in the analysis. Twelve participants were enrolled following screening phone calls conducted 6 to 12 weeks after hospital admission, seven participants were referred directly following hospital admissions for COVID-19 infection, with a further eleven participants referred from outpatient specialists. All participants (100%) attended the PR assessment and 24 participants (80%) completed PR. Symptoms reported included breathlessness (93%), fatigue (90%) and mental distress (63%). Chosen exercise modalities were supervised gym programs (73%), supervised tele-rehabilitation (16%) and individual exercise programs (11%). Significant improvements were seen in 6MWT distance (mean 53 m, 95% CI 29-78) and 1minSTS (mean 6 repetitions, 95% CI 3-8). No adverse events were recorded.  **Conclusion:** The PR model using a treatable traits approach was feasible and demonstrated improvements in exercise capacity in people recovering from COVID-19 infection. Randomised controlled trials are required to determine effectiveness of PR in people recovering from COVID-19 infection.  **Grant Support:** Nil |