

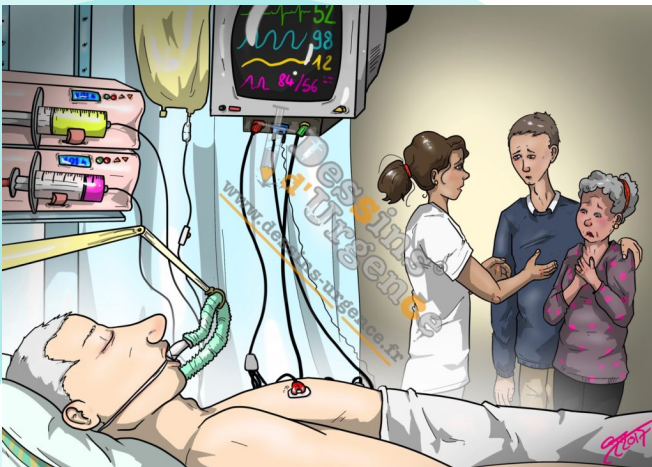
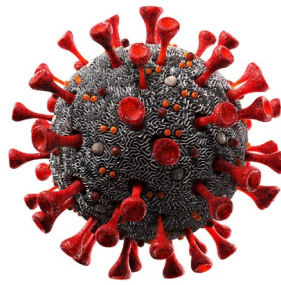
Du syndrome d'hyperventilation aux séquelles fibrosantes

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Trajectories of respiratory recovery after severe SARS-CoV-2 infection (RE₂COVERI): a pragmatic, longitudinal cohort study

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Table 1. Characteristics of severe-to-critical COVID-19 survivors included in the RE₂COVERI cohort

Participants, n	486
Age (at admission), years	60.7 [53.4;67.6]
Males	355 (73.0)
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	28.4 [25.5;32.3]
≥30	178 (36.6)
Never smoker (n=475)	297 (62.5)
Co-morbidities	
Number	1 [0;2]
0	155 (31.9)
1	140 (28.8)
≥2	191 (39.3)
Cardiovascular disease	244 (50.2)
Chronic respiratory disease (OSA excluded)	63 (13)
Obstructive sleep apnoea	47 (9.7)
Diabetes	107 (22.0)
Immune deficiency (all causes)	53 (10.9)
Symptom-onset-to-admission interval, days (n=472)	8 [5;10]
SARS-CoV-2 genome detection (n=485)	455 (93.8)
Chest CT findings typical of Covid-19 pneumonia (n=480)	429 (89.4)
Maximum COVID-19 pneumonia extent on chest CT (n=425)	
<25%	68 (16)
25–49%	159 (37.4)
50–75%	143 (33.6)
>75%	55 (12.9)
Venous thromboembolism (n=483)	71 (14.7)
Oxygen and ventilatory support	
Maximum oxygen flow, liter/min (n=413)	15 [6;15]
Non-invasive ventilatory support	208 (42.8)
Invasive mechanical ventilation	217 (44.7)
Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation	20 (4.1)
Prone-positioning	167 (34.3)
Corticosteroids (hydrocortisone hemisuccinate excluded)	100 (20.6)
Hospital length-of-stay, days* (n=476)	18 [11;31]
Discharged to a rehabilitation unit (n=478)	223 (46.7)

486 participants
10/03/2020 - 25/11/2020

Table 2. Persistent symptoms and evaluation of dyspnoea, fatigue, anxiety-depression and post-traumatic stress disorder

	M3		M6		M12	
	Available		Available		Available	
Dyspnoea on exertion	437	273 (62.5)	282	160 (56.7)	159	85 (53.5)
Fatigue	436	221 (50.7)	279	99 (35.5)	156	54 (34.6)
OSA-suggestive symptoms	385	119 (30.9)	245	49 (20)	152	26 (17.1)
Myalgias/muscle stiffness	434	106 (24.4)	274	28 (10.2)	158	14 (8.9)
Cough	436	91 (20.9)	282	37 (13.1)	158	24 (15.2)
Neuropsychic disorders	427	84 (19.7)	273	35 (12.8)	158	24 (15.2)
Dyspnoea (mMRC)	432		268		153	
0		186 (43.1)		134 (50)		85 (55.6)
1		158 (36.6)		92 (34.3)		43 (28.1)
≥2		88 (20.4)		42 (15.7)		25 (16.3)
Fatigue Severity Scale (points)	267	2.67 [1.44;4.67]	88	2.89 [1.44;4.11]	63	3.11 [1.33;4.78]
Anxiety-depression (HADS)						
Anxiety score (points)	296	5 [3;8]	88	4 [3;8]	64	5 [3;8]
Score >7	296	85 (28.7)	88	23 (26.1)	64	19 (29.7)
Depression score (points)	296	4 [2;8]	88	3.5 [2;8]	64	4 [2;9]
Score >7	296	77 (26.0)	88	25 (28.4)	64	18 (28.1)
Post-traumatic stress disorder (PCL-S)						
Score >43	213	29 (13.6)	49	10 (20.4)	48	10 (20.8)

Figure 1. Follow-up of the 486 participants included in the RECOVER cohort.

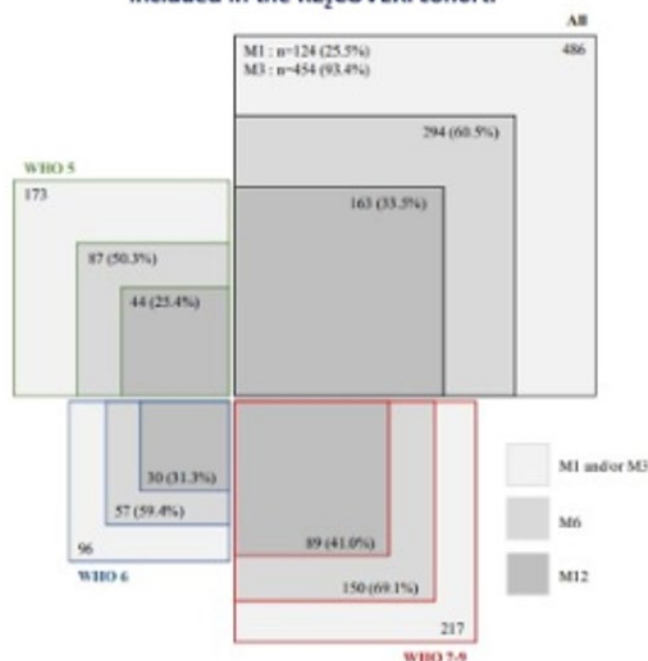
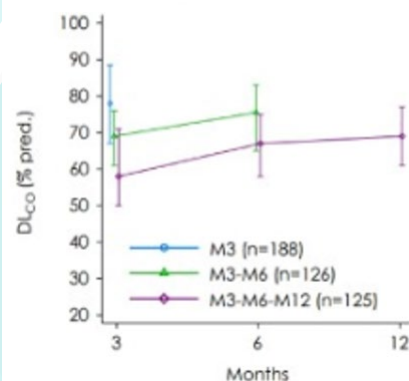


Figure 2. DLCO trajectories up to month M12 after acute COVID-19, according to length of follow-up



Variable	DLco (520 measures/n=353 patients)		FVC (533 measures/n=362 patients)	
	Coefficient [95% CI]	p	Coefficient [95% CI]	P
M3 outcome	Reference		Reference	
M6 outcome*	4.3 [1.9;6.6]	<0.001	4.2 [2.6;5.8]	<0.001
M12 outcome†	6.1 [3.1;9.2]	<0.001	6.7 [4.6;8.7]	<0.001
Immunosuppression	-8.2 [-13.7;-2.6]	0.004	-9.8 [-16.0;-3.7]	0.002
Cardiovascular disease	-4.0 [-7.5;-0.4]	0.028	-6.7 [-10.8;-2.6]	0.001
Chronic respiratory disease‡	-7.8 [-12.5;-3.1]	0.001	-3.5 [-8.8;1.9]	0.207
Acute COVID-19 pneumonia extent on chest CT				
<25%	Reference		Reference	
25–49	-3 [-7.9;2.0]	0.243	-2.0 [-7.6;3.7]	0.493
50–75	-9.2 [-14.3;-4.1]	<0.001	-4.6 [-10.4;1.2]	0.12
>75	-10.6 [-17.4;-3.9]	0.002	-12.8 [-20.4;-5.2]	0.001
Male sex	8.9 [4.9;12.9]	<0.001	-5.1 [-9.6;-0.6]	0.028
Age (by quartiles)				
<54.1	Reference		Reference	
[54.1–61.1[	0.1 [-4.7;4.9]	0.976	4.0 [-1.4;9.4]	0.142
[61.1–68.1[	-3.8 [-8.7;1.1]	0.13	4.3 [-1.3;9.8]	0.132
≥68.1	-1.3 [-6.4;3.8]	0.617	12.9 [7.1;18.8]	<0.001
Body mass index (kg/m²)				
<24.9	Reference		Reference	
25–29.9	2.8 [-1.5;7.1]	0.2	4.6 [-0.2;9.5]	0.062
≥30	7.4 [2.8;12.0]	0.002	2.7 [-2.6;7.9]	0.318
Invasive mechanical ventilation				
No	Reference		Reference	
<14 days	-0.2 [-5.2;4.7]	0.924	6.3 [0.8;11.9]	0.025
≥14 days	-5.0 [-9.6;-0.5]	0.03	-0.7 [-5.7;4.3]	0.777
Corticosteroids§	-1.4 [-5.3;2.5]	0.481	-2.2 [-5.3;0.9]	0.171

CT Lung Abnormalities after COVID-19 at 3 Months and 1 Year after Hospital Discharge

Bavithra Vijayakumar, MBBS, BSc, MRCP • James Tonkin, MBBS, BSc, MRCP • Anand Devaraj, MD, FRCR, MRCP, BSc •

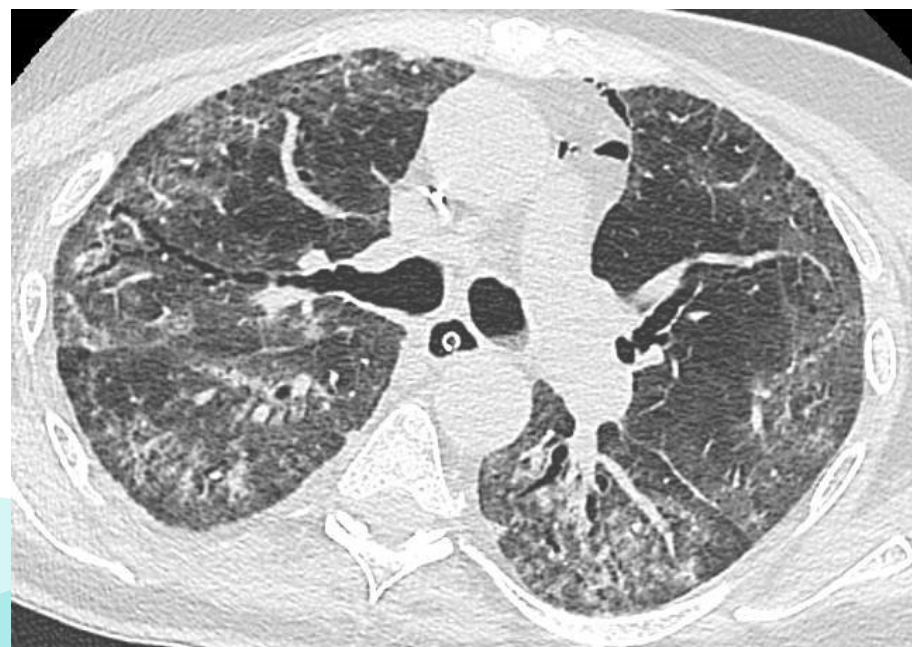
- Pas d'association entre CT scan et niveau de dyspnée
- Lésions persistantes associées aux patients sévères IOT ou VNI

Table 3: Intergroup Comparisons of Participants according to Level of Respiratory Support and Presence or Absence of Abnormalities, GGO, or Bands on 3-month Follow-up Chest CT Scans

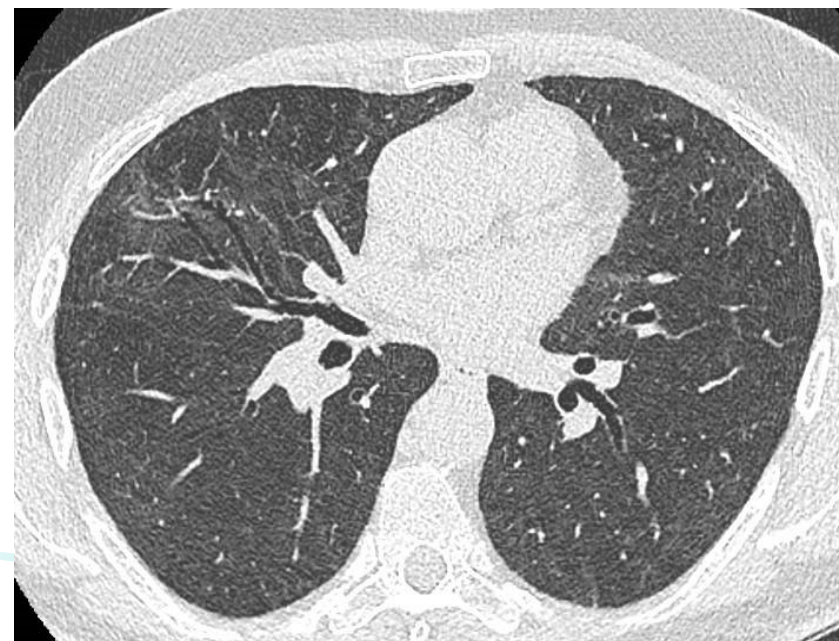
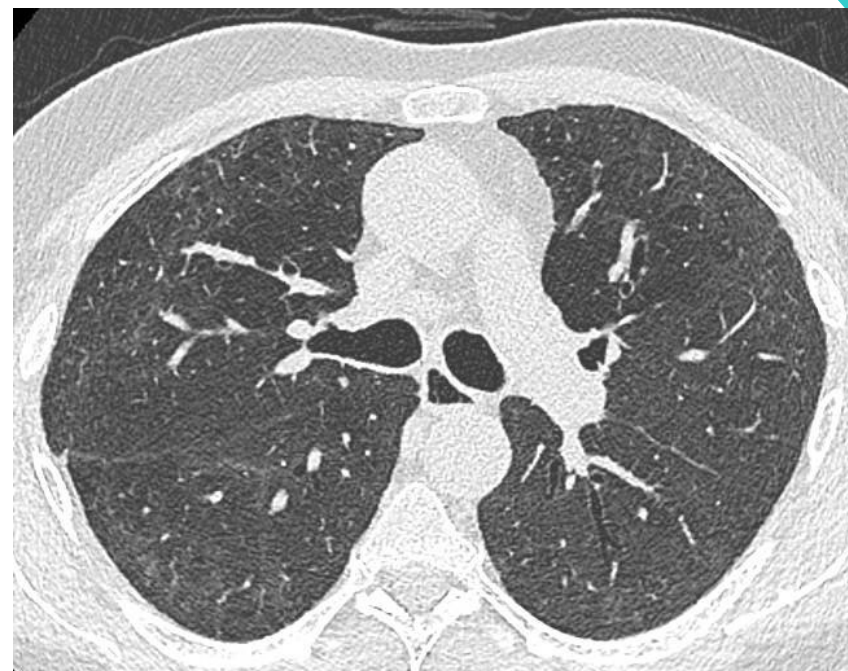
CT Features	Mechanical Ventilation		<i>P</i> Value	Odds Ratio	Adjusted <i>P</i> Value	Mechanical or Positive Pressure Ventilation		<i>P</i> Value	Odds Ratio	Adjusted <i>P</i> Value
	Yes	No				Yes	No			
CT finding										
Normal	2	30	.004	7.8 (1.7, 36)	.024	7	25	.006	4.1 (1.5, 11)	.036
Abnormal	14	27				22	19			
GGO										
Present	13	22	.003	6.9 (1.8, 24)	.018	20	15	.004	4.3 (1.6, 12)	.024
Absent	3	35				9	29			
Bands										
Present	10	17	.015	4 (1.2, 14)	.09	17	10	.002	4.8 (1.7, 14)	.012
Absent	6	41				12	34			

Note.—Statistical analysis was performed with the χ^2 test. Raw *P* values and adjusted *P* values (Bonferroni-Dunn correction) for multiple analyses are displayed. Numbers in parentheses are the 95% CIs. GGO = ground-glass opacification.

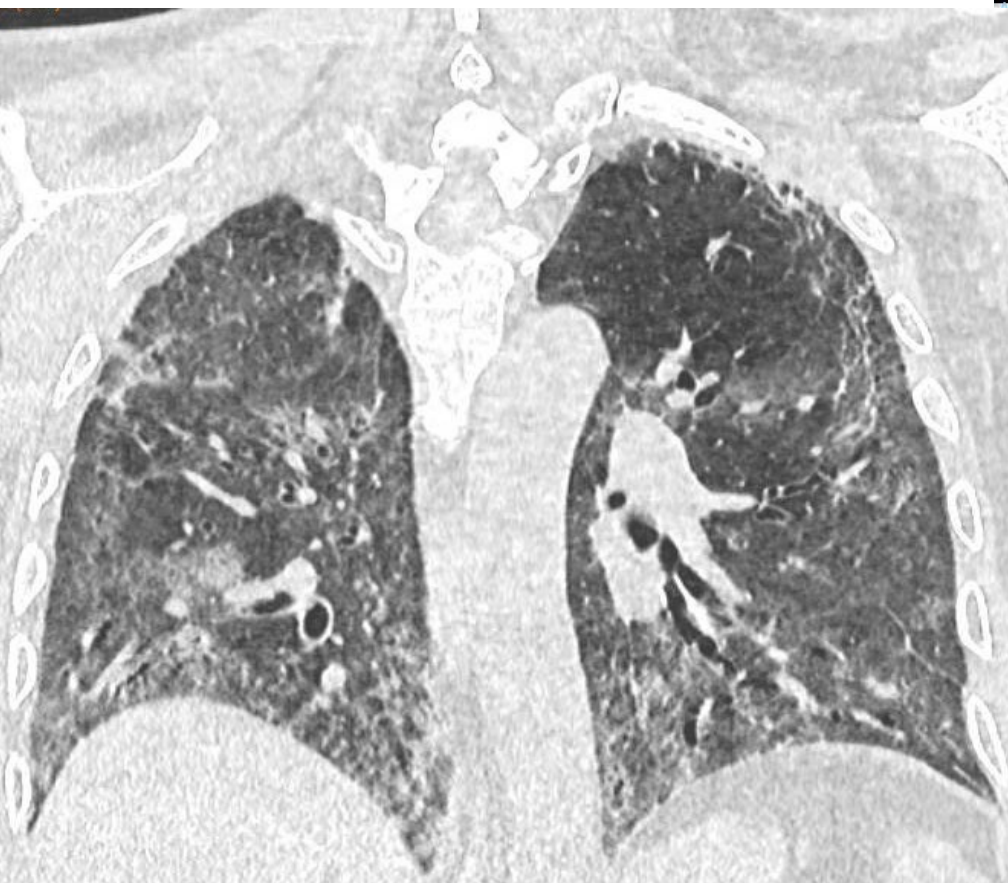
M1



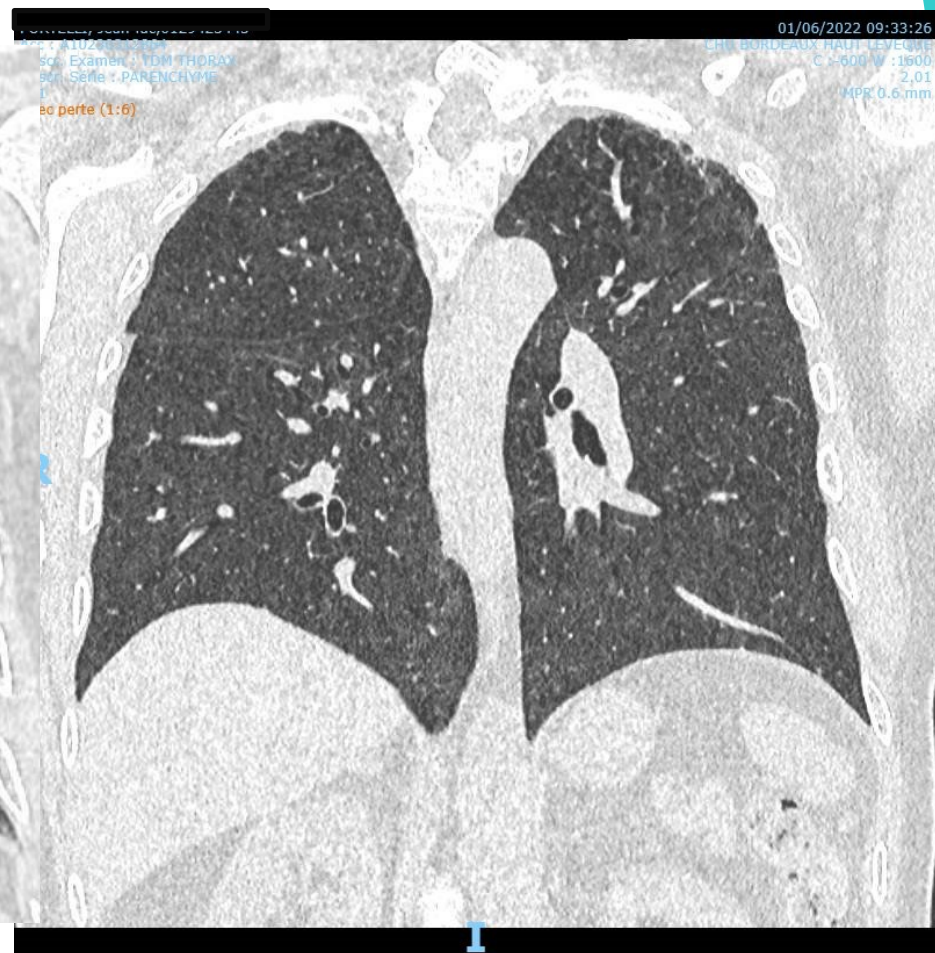
M6



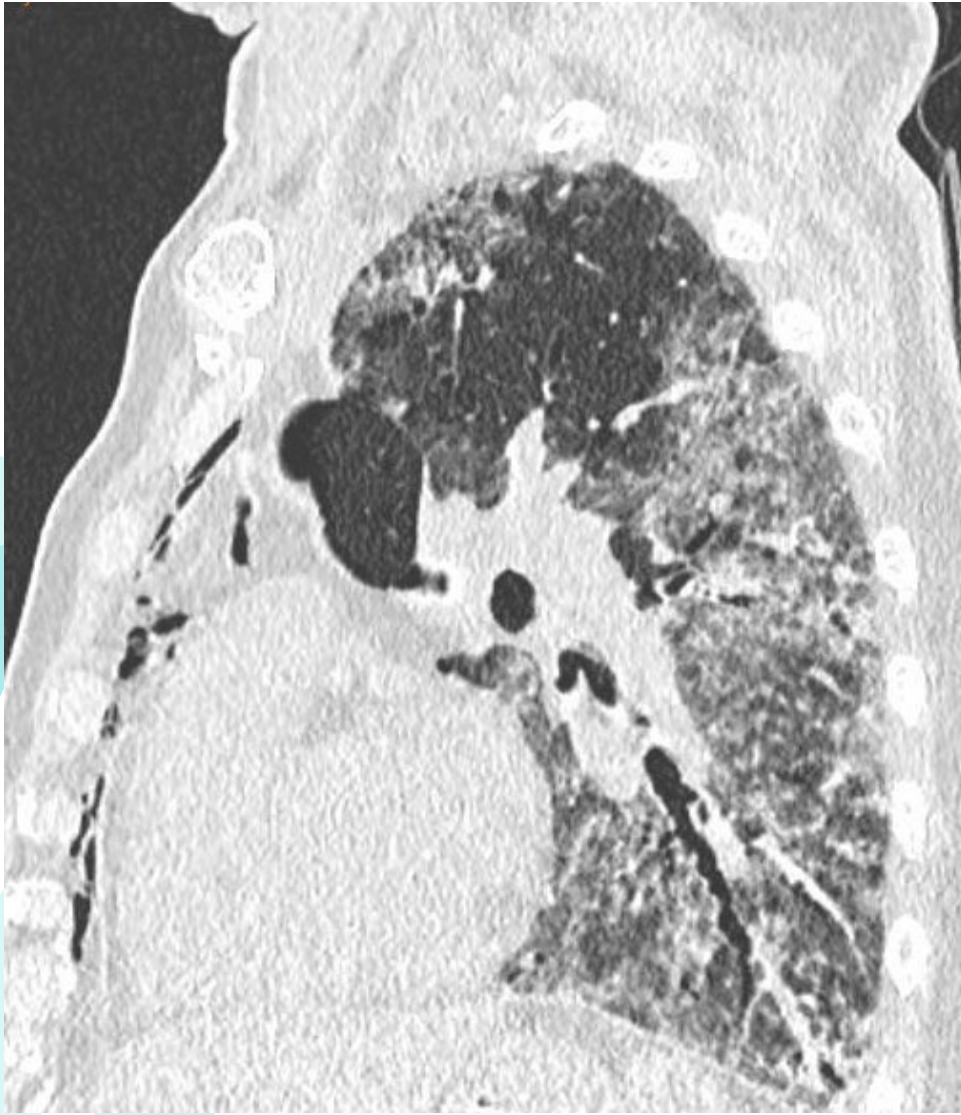
M1



M6



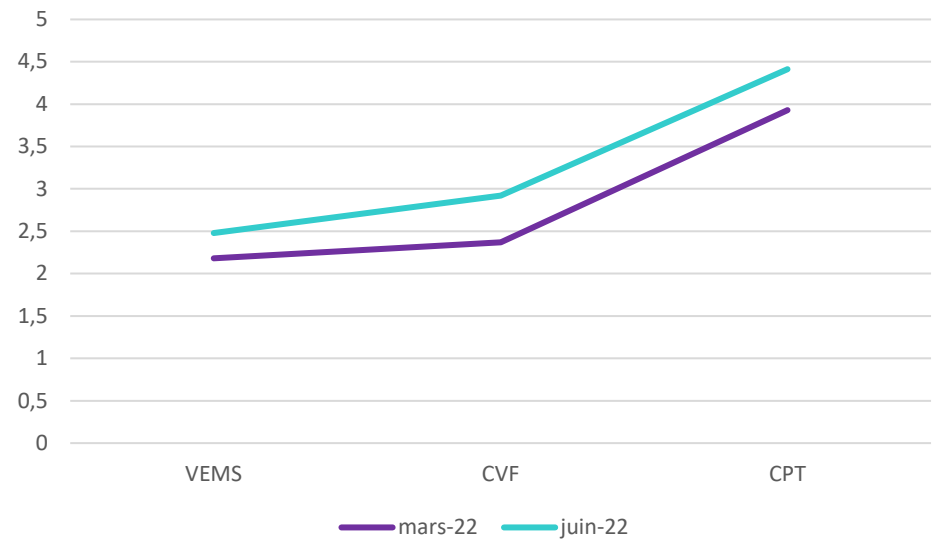
M1



M6

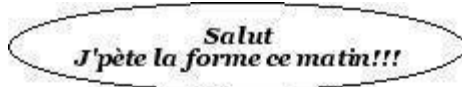


	mars-22	juin-22
VEMS (L/%)	2,18	2,48 / 92
CVF (L/%)	2,37	2,92 / 84
CPT (L/%)	3,93	4,41 / 70
TLCO (%)		44%



Séquelles fibrosantes

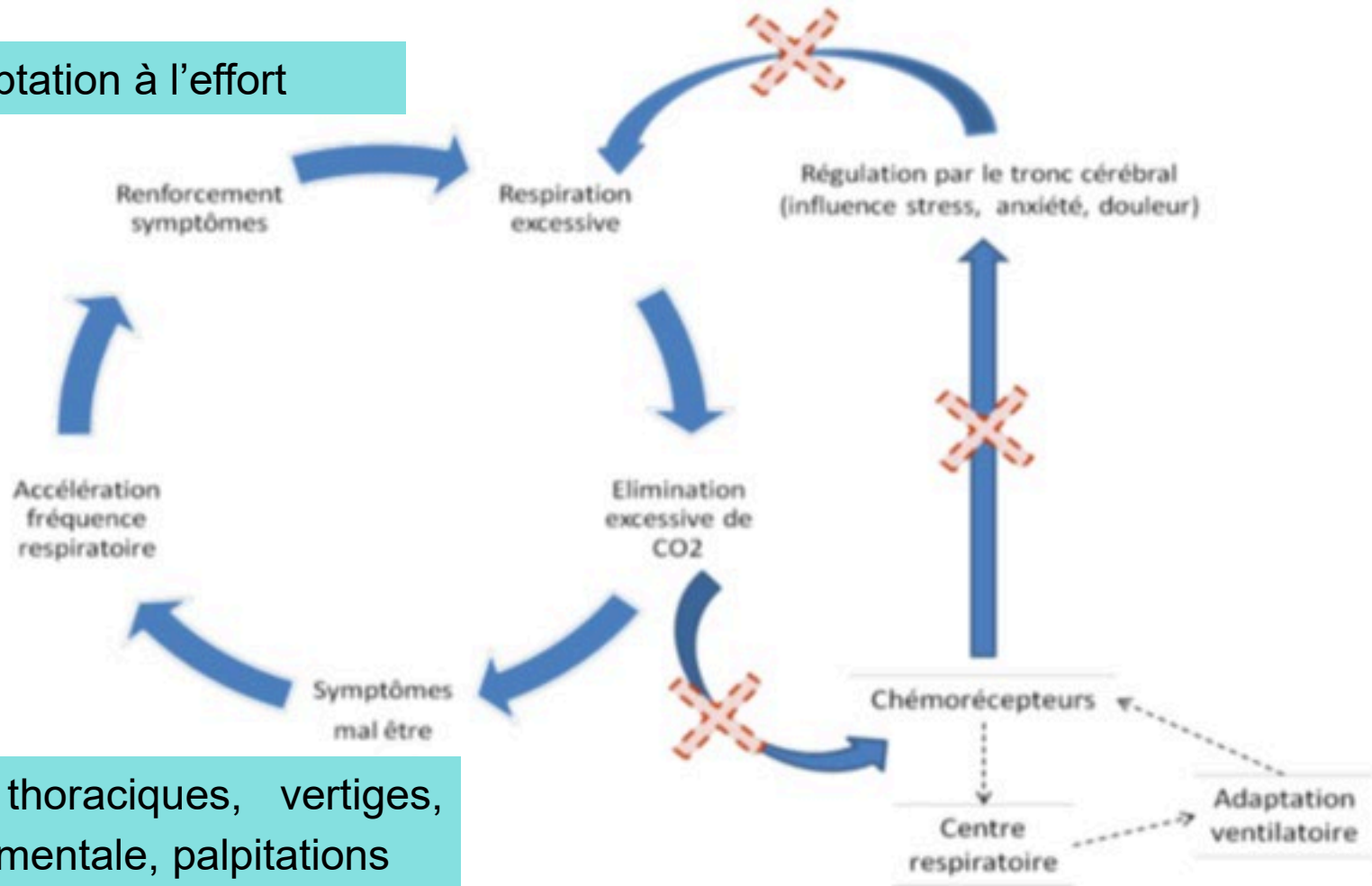
- Savoir les dépister
 - Patient COVID grave
 - Dyspnée, toux sèche
 - Crépitants
 - TDM thorax
 - Retentissement : EFR TLCO, GDS TM6
- Intérêt
 - Réhabilitation respiratoire au décours de l'hospitalisation
 - Evaluation pneumo pas trop précoce après COVID grave 3 mois
- Essai NINTECOR : Nintedanib vs placebo dans séquelles fibrosantes COVID
- Transplantation pulmonaire si stade d'insuffisance respiratoire



<http://macthires.com>

Syndrome d'hyperventilation (SHV)

Désadaptation à l'effort



Douleurs thoraciques, vertiges, confusion mentale, palpitations

Figure 1 Cercle vicieux du SHV, d'après Sauty et al., 2008.

Syndrome d'hyperventilation (SHV)

Score de Nijmegen

Si > 23 possible SHV
Si > 30 probable SHV

	Jamais 0	Rarement 1	Parfois 2	Souvent 3	Très souvent 4
Tension nerveuse					
Incapacité à respirer profondément					
Respiration accélérée ou ralentie					
Respiration courte					
Palpitations					
Froideur des extrémités					
Vertiges					
Anxiété					
Poitrine serrée					
Douleurs thoraciques					
Flou visuel					
Fourmillements dans les doigts					
Ankylose des bras et des doigts					
Sensation de confusion					
Ballonnement abdominal					
Fourmillements péri-buccaux					

La vaccination protège du COVID long

- Etude italienne, personnel soignant
- PCR systématique hebdomadaire ou tous les 15 jours et si symptômes
- 3 doses vaccin ARNm BNT162b2 (Pfizer)
- N = 2560 participants, n = 739 COVID-19 dont 89 asymptomatiques

Prévalence COVID long

1^{ère} vague 48,1%

2^{ème} vague 35,9%

3^{ème} vague 16,5%

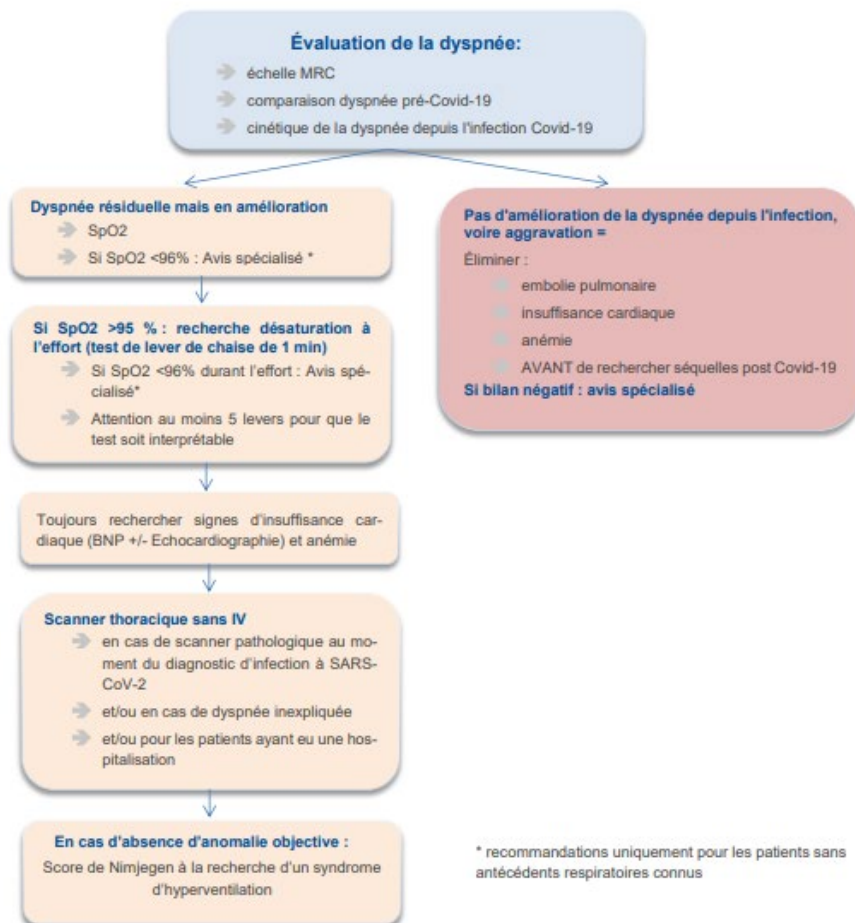
Table 2. Multivariable Logistic Regression Analysis of the Association of Long COVID (N = 229) With Patient Characteristics^a

	OR (95% CI)	P value
Male sex	0.65 (0.44-0.98)	.04
Age ^b	1.23 (1.01-1.49)	.04
BMI ^b	1.10 (0.92-1.31)	.30
Allergies	1.50 (1.06-2.11)	.02
No. of comorbidities ^c	1.32 (1.04-1.68)	.03
COVID-19 wave		
2	0.72 (0.48-1.08)	.11
3	1.34 (0.26-7.01)	.73
Vaccine dose ^d		
1	0.86 (0.21-3.49)	.83
2	0.25 (0.07-0.87)	.03
3	0.16 (0.03-0.84)	.03

FICHE

La dyspnée au cours des symptômes prolongés de la Covid-19

Validée par le Collège le 10 février 2021



Echelle mMRC

Grade de dyspnée	Description
0	Pas de dyspnée sauf en cas d'exercices soutenus
1	Dyspnée lors de la marche rapide sur terrain plat ou en montant une pente douce
2	Dyspnée à la marche sur terrain plat en suivant quelqu'un de son âge ou nécessité de s'arrêter en raison de dyspnée en marchant à son rythme en terrain plat
3	Dyspnée obligeant de s'arrêter pour reprendre son souffle après avoir marché une centaine de mètres ou après quelques minutes en terrain plat
4	Dyspnée empêchant de quitter la maison ou présente à l'habillage et au déshabillage

Au total, devant une dyspnée post COVID

Complications non spécifiques COVID

- Hyperréactivité bronchique
- Aggravation maladie respiratoire connue : asthme, BPCO, PID
- Découverte maladie respiratoire non diagnostiquée : asthme, BPCO, PID
 - Déconditionnement à l'effort
 - Embolie pulmonaire
 - Insuffisance cardiaque

Complications spécifiques COVID

- Séquelles fibrosantes : rares , profil patient COVID grave
- Syndrome d'hyperventilation : prévalence ? Profil patient COVID léger
 - Dépister, diagnostiquer, rassurer

➔ Intérêt de la rééducation respiratoire



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Respiratory Medicine

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/rmed

Respiratory rehabilitation for Covid-19 related persistent dyspnoea: A one-year experience

Benoit Bouteleux^{a,*}, Pauline Henrot^{b,c}, Rachel Ernst^a, Léo Grassion^d,
Chantal Raherison-Semjen^{d,e}, Fabien Beaufiles^{b,c}, Maéva Zysman^{b,d,1}, Mathieu Delorme^{a,f,1}