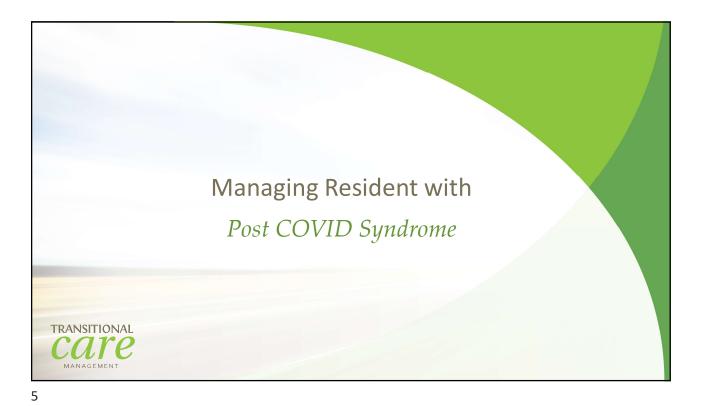




Content Disclaimer

The information shared in today's presentation is shared in good faith and for general educational information purposes only. It is accurate as of the date and time of this presentation. Providers should seek further guidance and assistance from CMS. their Medicare Administrative Contractor (MAC), commercial payers, state and national associations, and continue to watch for new developments and information regarding the topics discussed today. NARA is not responsible for the content shared within this presentation. NARA does not endorse any products that may be mentioned during this presentation.

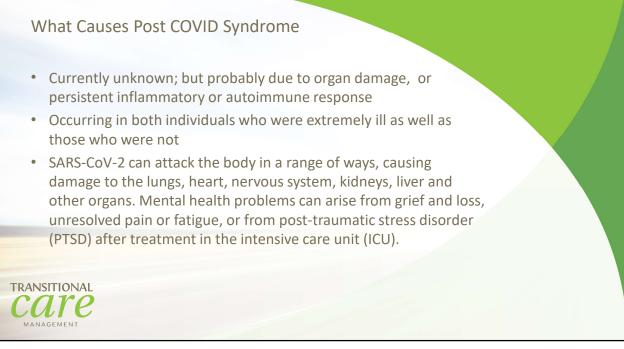




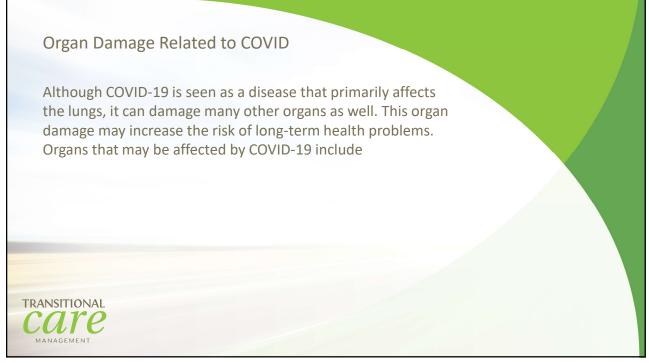
Post COVID Syndrome

- WHO Definition:
- Post COVID-19 condition occurs in individuals with a history of probable or confirmed SARS CoV-2 infection, usually 3 months from the onset of COVID-19 with symptoms and that last for at least 2 months and cannot be explained by an alternative diagnosis. Common symptoms include fatigue, shortness of breath, cognitive dysfunction but also others and generally have an impact on everyday functioning. Symptoms may be new onset following initial recovery from an acute COVID-19 episode or persist from the initial illness. Symptoms may also fluctuate or relapse over time.







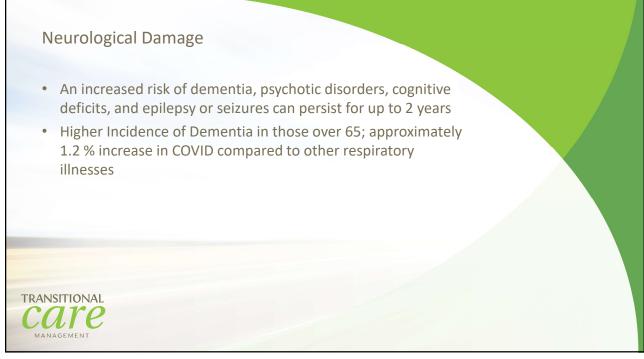




Heart - Imaging tests taken months after recovery from COVID-19 have shown lasting damage to the heart muscle, even in people who experienced only mild COVID-19 symptoms. This may increase the risk of heart failure or other heart complications in the future.

TRANSITIONAL CCCCCC MANAGEMENT

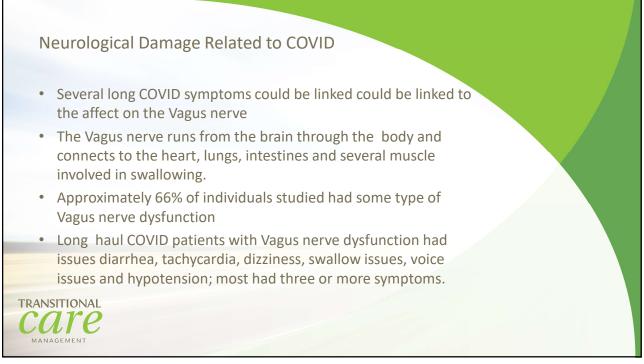
9

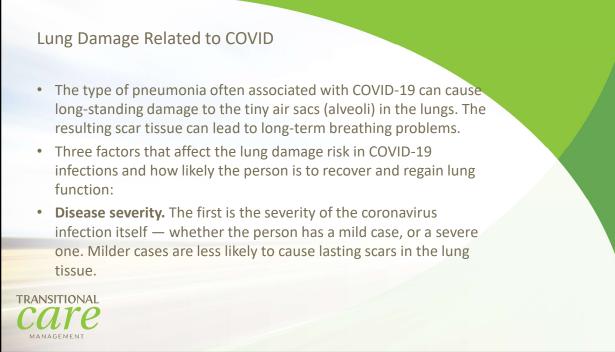


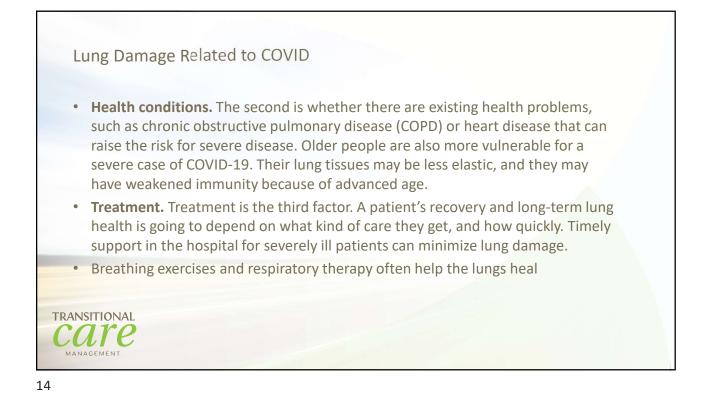
Neurological Damage Related to COVID

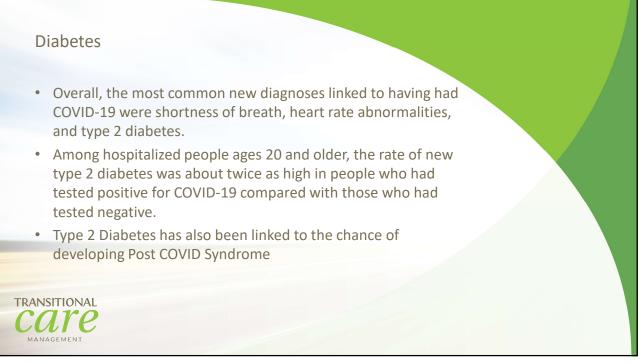
POTS after COVID-19. People recovering from the coronavirus sometimes show symptoms of a condition known as <u>POTS</u> (postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome). POTS isn't directly a cardiac problem, but a neurologic one that affects the part of the nervous system that regulates heart rate and blood flow. The syndrome can cause rapid heartbeats when you stand up, which can lead to brain fog, fatigue, palpitations, lightheadedness and other symptoms

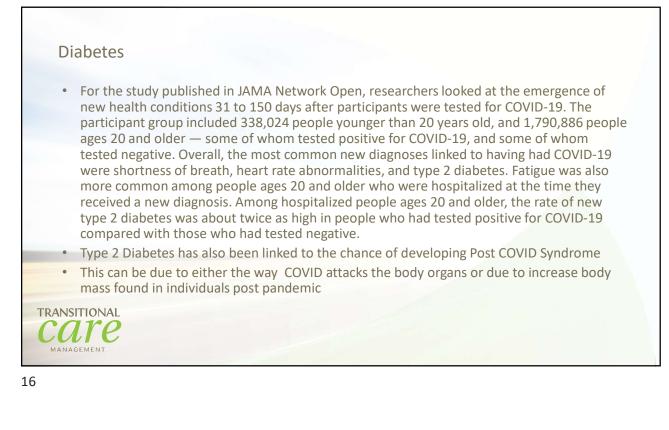












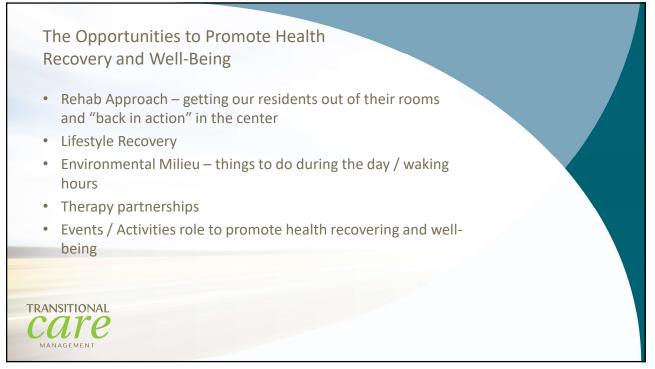
TRANSITIONAL



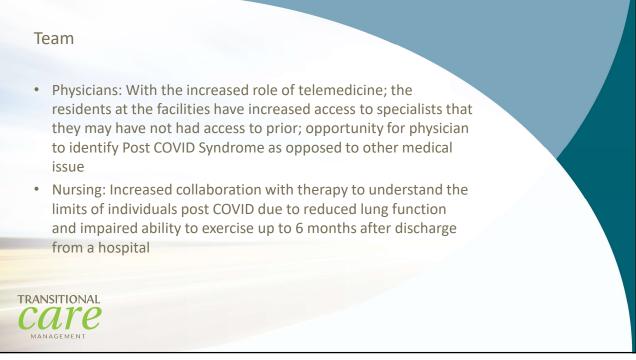
- Why did COVID cause so many mental health issues:
- Out of the blue"
- Immediate threat
- Prolonged
- Rapidly changing
- Many unknowns
- Uncertainty
- Loss of routines
- Colliding of worlds
- No end date
- Expectation and need of "moving forward"

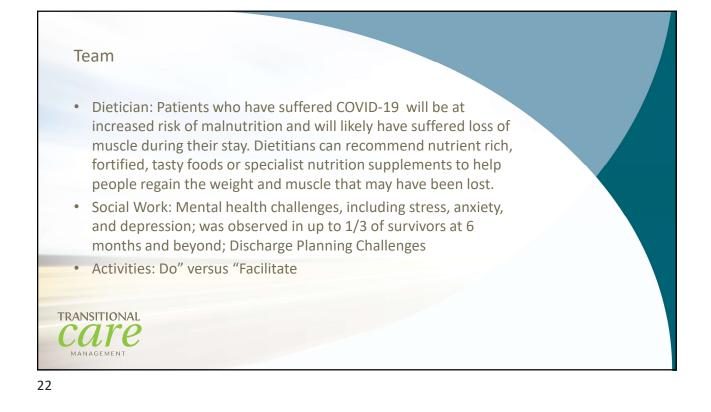
17











Team

- Physical Therapy:
- Early & frequent mobility key to combating muscle wasting
- Progression of exercise to regain strength and endurance while maintaining oxygenation levels and stable vital signs
- Impaired trunk control
- Balance training
- Improve chest wall expansion & respiration
- Airway clearance techniques

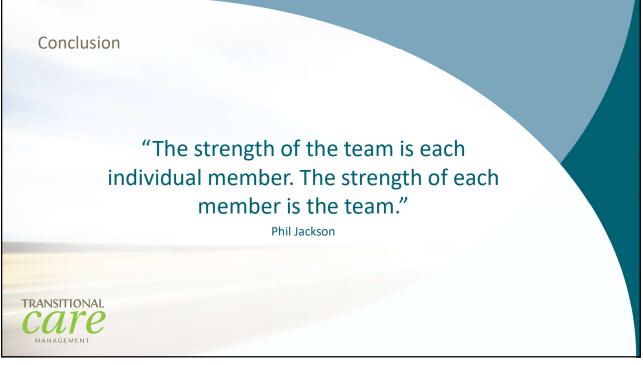


23

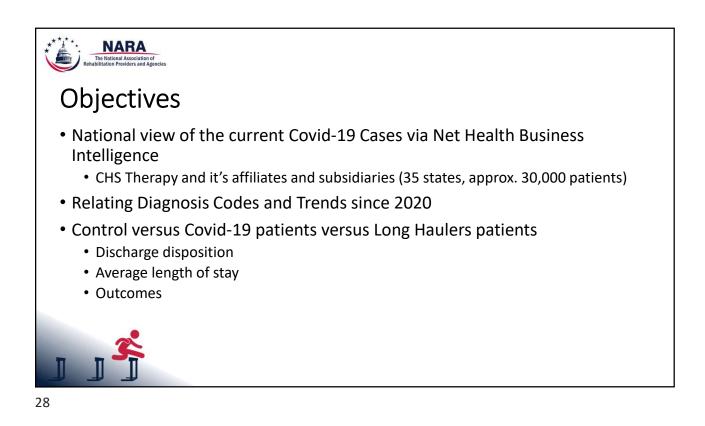
Γ

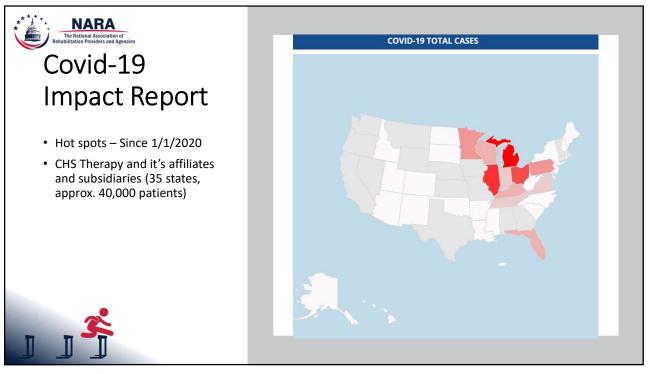
Occupation	al Therapy: al Disruption: establish a daily routine/schedule	
	ics: ADL training	
	servation & work simplification techniques	
	<u>D / Post-COVID Effects</u> : :tivity tolerance / endurance	
	impaired cognition	
	<i>it together"</i> – low endurance + impaired cognition + psychosocial impact	
Psychosocial:		
/	f patients who recover from PICU syndrome	
 Disability + 		
	t to new circumstances	
Depression		
Anxiety		
Insomnia /	Sleep Hygiene	
 Interventio 		
stress	management, coping strategies, relaxation, goal management	
 How can O[*] 	Fhelp with new routines?	

Te	eam
Po	Ost-extubation: voice, swallowing Voice swallowing Impact of respiratory status Decompensation
Tr	rach Care and Weaning
Re	espiratory Support for Speech, Eating, ADLs
Al •	bility to speak and form words has been a common symptom of PICU Syndrome Implement strategies for communication of wants & needs with caregivers & family
•	ysphagia (50-83% of Critically III Patients) Post-extubation dysphagia - up to 62% of patients who have been intubated for typical 5-14 days gnition: Studies are showing PICU Syndrome - 30-80% of patients have cognitive deficits, some long-lasting Post COVID Delirium and Brain Fog Identify and treat reversible contributors Restore function Adapt / Compensate for chronic deficits Prevent and manage complications



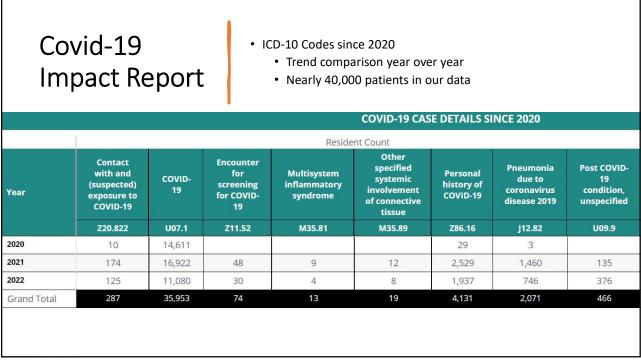


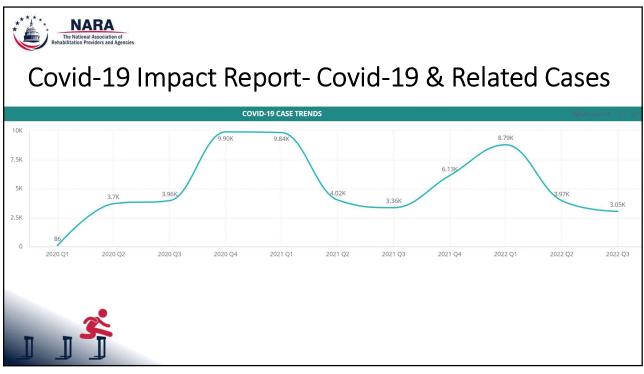




Covid-19 and the related conditions					
Diagnosis Code	Diagnosis Code Description				
U07.1	COVID-19				
U09.9	Post COVID-19 condition, unspecified				
Z86.16	Personal history of COVID-19				
J12.82	Pneumonia due to coronavirus disease 2019				
Z20.822	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to COVID-19				
Z11.52	Encounter for screening for COVID-19				
M35.89	Other specified systemic involvement of connective tissue				
M35.81	Multisystem inflammatory syndrome				

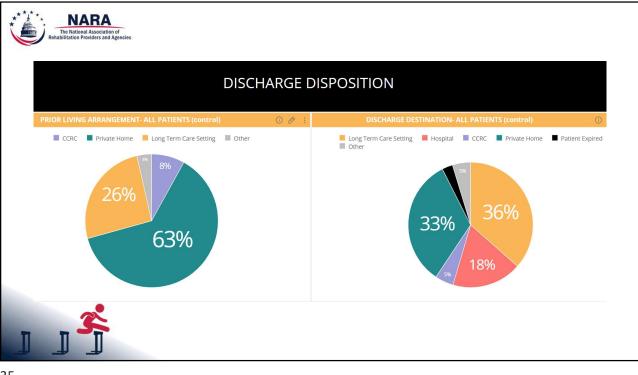
Total cases 2020	since	• (Covid-19 and Related Cor	nditions (since Q1 2020)
U07.1 CASES 💿 🖉 🗄	Z86.16 CASES	0	Z20.822 CASES 0 0	M35.89 CASES 🔘 🖉
35,953	4,131		287	19
U09.9 CASES 🕕 🖉 🔅	J12.82 CASES		Z11.52 CASES 🕕 🖉	: M35.81 CASES 🕕 🖉
466	2,071		74	13

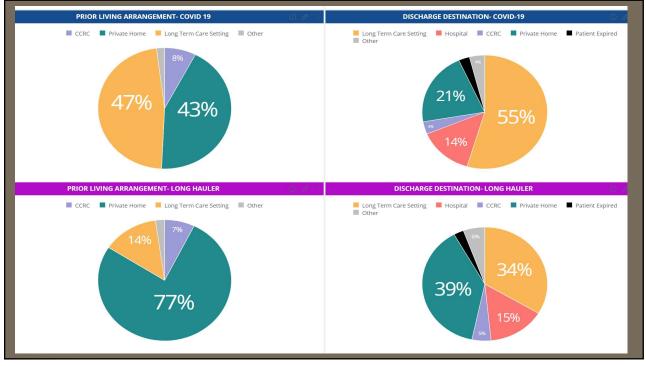






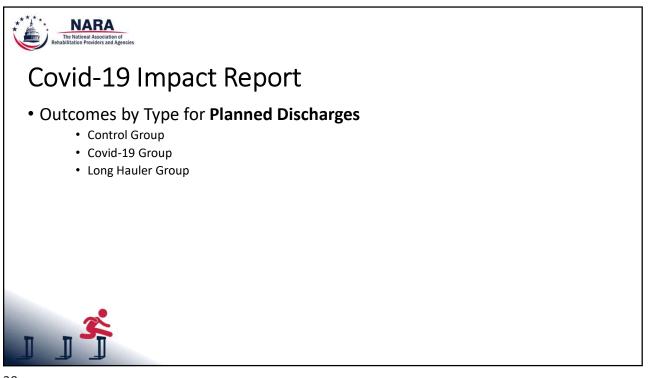
34



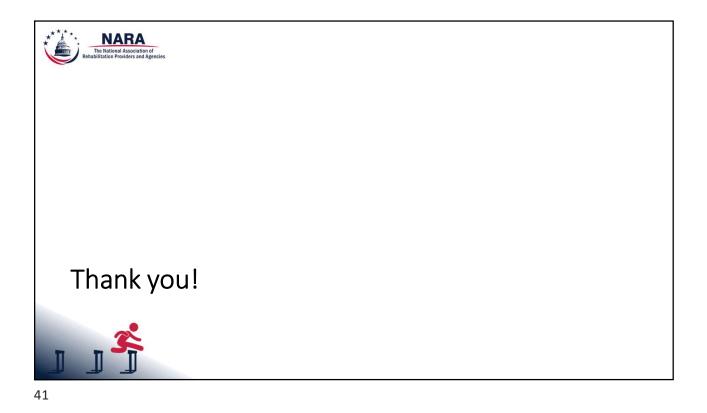


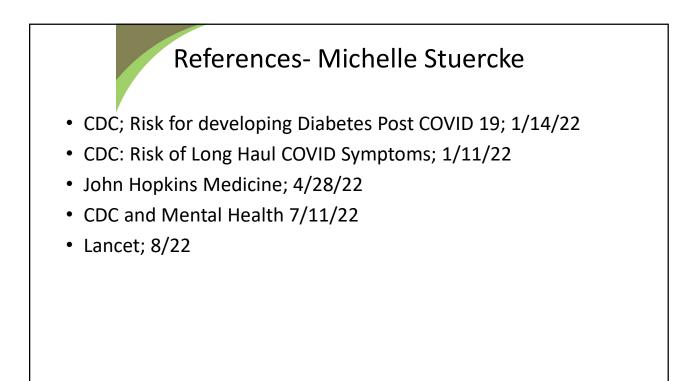


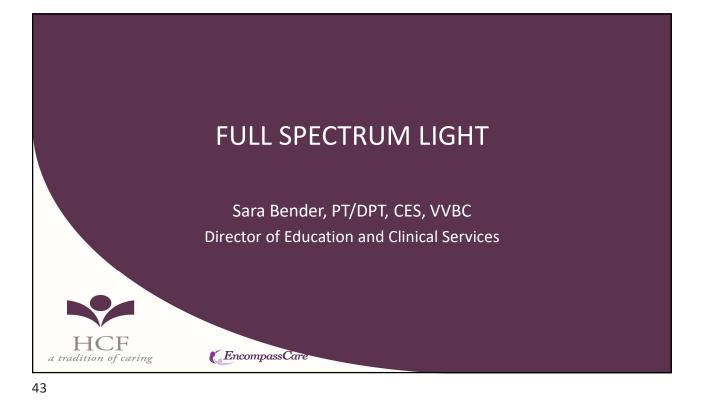




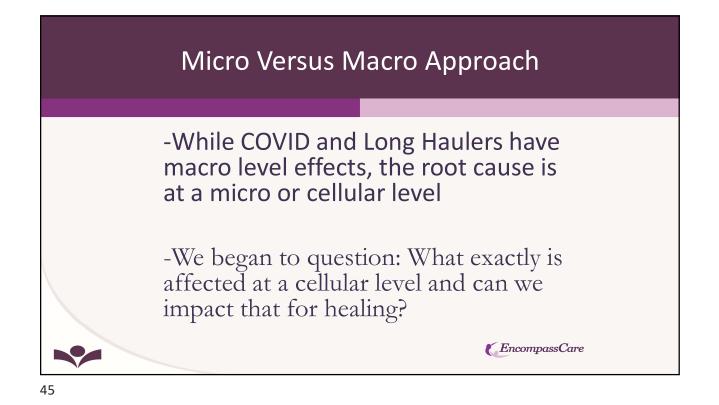




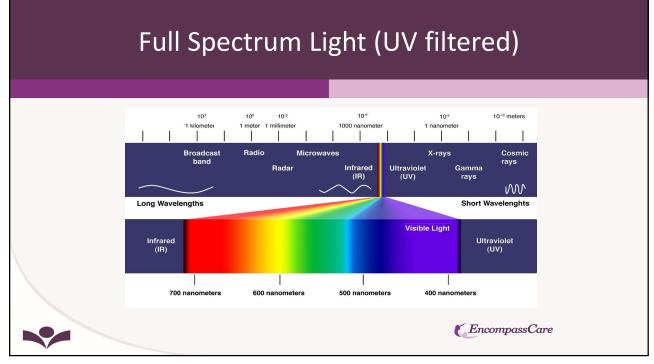


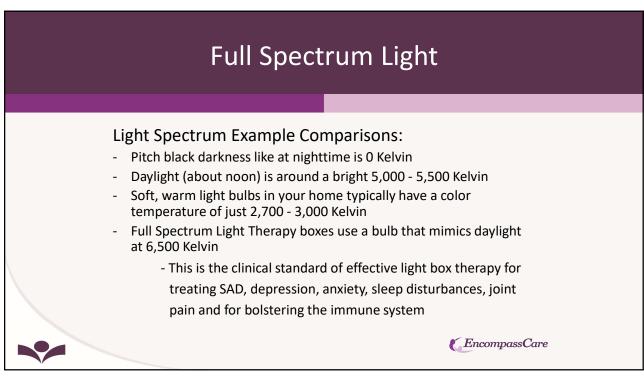












48

