معاونت آموزشے سازمان نظام پزشکے جمهوری اسلامے ایران برگزارمیکند

برنامه آموزش مجازى

تازه های کرونا - ۲

دارای ۱٦ امتیاز بازآموزی





















رییس کنگرہ دکتر محمد رئیسزادہ



دبیر علمی دکتر بابک شکارچی



دبیر اجرایی دکتر محمدرضا عزیزی



دوسال از پاندمی کووید ۱۹ در دنیا می گذرد، هنوز زوایای بسیاری از این بیماری که تاثیرات بیشماری در تمام کشورهای جهان داشته ناشناخته مانده است. سازمان نظام پزشکی براساس وظیفه ذاتی خود و با تاکید بر گسترش آموزشهای عمومی ، اختصاصی و افزایش سطح سواد سلامت و هم چنین بازآموزیهای علمی ویژه ارایه دهندگان خدمات سلامت ، مبادرت به برگزاری دوره آموزشی جامع کووید ۱۹ نموده است. این همایش به صورت مجازی و با حداکثر امتیاز بازآموزی برگزار می شود. موضوعات مختلف از جمله بازآموزی برگزار می شود. موضوعات مختلف از جمله تشخیص و تظاهرات بالینی، واکسیناسیون، توانبخشی، چالشهای درمان و ابعاد حقوقی آن می پردازد.

دکتر بابک شکارچی دبیر علمی برنامه



اعضاى كميته اجرايي

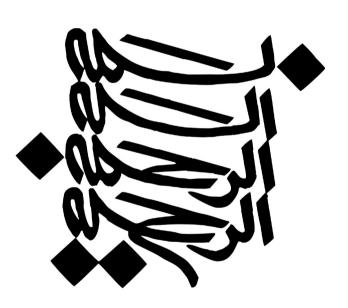
مینا اخوان، دکتر بابک پورقلیج، الهه چراغی، دکتر محمد دائمی، دکتر بابک شکارچی، سحر صالحی، دکترمحمدرضا عزیزی، الهام کریمی صارمی، مثرگان کارکردی، دکتر علی اصغر هنرمند



اعضاي كميته علمي

دكتر منصور ابوالقاسميان دكتر بهنام ثبوتي دكتر سيد عليرضا فهيم زاد دكتر محمد طاهر دكتر عليرضا جلالي فراهاني دکتر محمد جلیلی دکتر اتابک نجفی دكتر مجيد مختاري دكتر رامين ابريشمى دکتر کامران رودینی دکتر حمید عمادی کوچک دكتر ييمان دادخواه دكتر نفيسه حسيني يكتا دكتر احمد على نور بالا دكتر زهرا وهابى دكتر معصومه ذوقعلى دكتر محمد رضا اسدى دکتر محمد حسین یور غریب دكتر غلامرضا نوروزي دكتر مجيد روانبخش دكتر مهرناز رسولى نژاد دكتر سعيد بيروديان دكتر محمد تقدسى

دكتر عليرضا خوشدل دكتر احسان مصطفوي دكتر مسعود سليماني دودران دکتر مرضیه نجومی دكتر كتايون طائري دكتر حسن ابوالقاسمي دكتر طلعت مختاري آزاد دكتر ژيلا ياوريان دکتر محمد وجگانی دكتر محمدعلى برومند دکتر حسن هاشمی دکتر اردا کیانی دكتر مصطفى قانعى دكتر اسماعيل ايدنى دكتر فرزاد فاتحى دکتر مسعود مهرپور دكتر زهرا بدرخواهان دكتر محمد جواد عالم زاده انصاري دكتر بهزاد عين الهي دكتر عليرضا استقامتي دکتر اشرف آل پاسین دکتر نسرین چنگیزی دكتر مصطفى اسماعيلى دكتر حسين فودازي



تازه های کووید با رویکرد درمان، توانبخشی و ابعاد حقوقی

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دکتر علیرضا جلالی فراهانی استاد بیهوشی قلب ملاحظات بیهوشی درهنگام شیوع بیماری COVID-19

ملاحظات بیهوشی درهنگام شیوع بیماری COVID-19

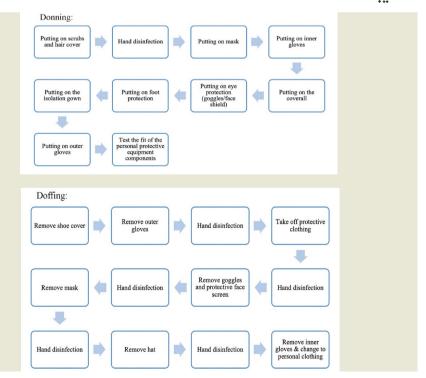
- موقعی که یک بیمار مشکوک به کرونا یا بیمار مبتلا به کرونا جهت انجام اقدامات درمانی وارد اتاق عمل میشود ریسک انتقال بیماری به کادر درمان و کارکنان اتاق عمل بخصوص پرسنل بیهوشی و متخصصان بیهوشی به شدت افزایش بیدا میکند
- کارکنان بیهوشی و پزشکان بیهوشی نسبت به سایر گروهها دارای ریسک بالاتـری بـرای ابتـلا بـه بیمـاری کرونـا هسـتند زیـرا ارتبـاط نزدیکـی بـا راه هوایـی بیمـار و ترشـحات تنفسـی بیمـاران مبتـلا دارنـد .

توصیه های لازم قبل از عمل جراحی شامل:

- انجام هـر گونـه عمـل جراحـی الکتیـو در بیمـاران مبتــلا بـه کرونـا و افـراد مشـکوک ممنوع اسـت
- قبل از ورود بیمار به اتاق عمل حتما باید بررسی لازم شامل ویزیت قبل از عمل و معاینه بالینی و بررسی های آزمایشگاهی برای اسکرین کردن بیماران انجام شود .
- اگر بیمار مبتلا و یا مشکوک به کرونا جهت انجام عمل جراحی اورژانس وارد اتاق عمل شد .لازم است حتما روی پرونده بیمار برچسبی نصب شود تا دیگران از آلوده بودن بیمار مطلع شوند.
- اگر اتاق عمل دارای سیستم فشار منفی است باید آن را روشن کنیم و تا پایان عمل فعال نگه داریم.
- قبل از ورود بیمار به اتاق عمل حتما لازم است یک ویزیت مجدد توسط اتند بیهوشی جهت بررسی نهایی سیستم قلب و عروق و سیستم تنفسی انجام شود.
- لباسهای محافظتی بصورت کامل بایستی توسط کل کادر درمان استفاده شود. این لباس ها شامل :کلاه جراحی ماسک دو لایه شامل ماسک ان 95 و ماسک جراحی شیلد صورت گان ضد آب جراحی دستکش دو لایه یک لایه دستکش لاتکس ساده و یک لایه دستکش جراحی



نحوه پوشیدن و درآوردن لباسهای محافظتی جراحی بصورت زیـر میباشد



نكته مهم

- نکته مهم این است که کلیه لباسهای حفاظتی یک بار مصرف میباشند و بعد از استفاده باید تعویض شود ولی در شرایطی که تعدادی از بیماران مبتلا یا مشکوک به کرونا هستند میشود با یک دست لباس چندین بیمار را در یک مرحله ویزیت کرد.

توصیه های لازم حین انجام بیهوشی و عمل جراحی:

- بصورت کلی و فارغ از مسایل مختلف در بیماران کرونایی انجام عمل جراحی بصورت جنرال (GA) توصیه میشود زیرا از تنفس خودبخودی بیماران جلوگیری شده و بیمار در سیستم بسته و قابل کنتـرول قرار میگیـرد.
- در خانم های باردار کاندید عمل جراحی سزارین انجام جراحی بصورت اسپاینال توصیه میشود.
- در جنرال آنستزی روش کلی استفاده از تکنیک rapid sequence میباشدزیرا حداقل زمان ارتباط با سیستم تنفسی بیمار روی میدهد.
- استففاده از فیلترهای ضد ویروس یک بار مصرف در مسیر سیستم تنفسی حتما توصیه میشود.
- استفاده از لیدوکایین قبل از لوله گذاری تراشه جهت کاهش احتمال زور زدن بیمار توصیه میشود.
- استفاده از آتروپیـن در شرایطی کـه منـع مصـرف نداشـته باشـد در همـه بیمـاران جهـت خشک کـردن ترشـحات توصیـه میشود.
- در بـدو ورود بیمـار اسـتفاده از میـدازولام جهـت ایجـاد آرامـش بخشـی بیمـار توصیـه میشـود.
- جهـت جلوگیـری از سـرفه ناشـی از فنتانیـل توصیـه میشـود داروی شـل کننـده غیـر دیلاریـزان را بلافاصلـه قبـل از فنتانیـل تزریـق نمـود.
- جهت لوله گذاری تراشه حتما استفاده از ویدیو لارنگوسکوپ توصیه میشود زیرا فاصله متخصص بیهوشی را با راه هوایی بیمار افزایش میدهد. حتما بایستی تیغه لارنگوسکوپ از مدل های یک بار مصرف باشد.



- موقع گرفتن ماسک تنفسی و یا هنگام خروج لوله تراشه باید دو لایه گاز خیس روی صورت بیمار قرار دهیم تا از انتقال ترشحات تنفسی به فضای اتاق عمل جلوگیری شود.
- انجام بیهوشی و لوله گذاری تراشه باید توسط یک متخصص ماهـر و بـا تجربـه انجـام شـود.
- بعـد از القـای بیهوشـی و کارگـذاری لولـه تراشـه بایسـتی لایـه دوم دسـتکش را تعویـض کنیـم.
- اگـر بیمـار دارای درگیـری ریـوی شـدید یـا متوسـط باشـد جهـت جلوگیـری از بـروز باروتروما بایسـتی تدابیـر لازم را انجـام داد.مثـلا از PEEP بـالا اسـتفاده نکـرد.
- ایـن گونـه بیمـاران حتمـا بایسـتی توسـط کاپنوگـراف مانیـتورینـگ شـوند.
- بیمارانی که نیازمند رژیونال آنستزی هستند باید سدیشن کافی داشته باشند و از روشهای مختلف برای اکسیژناسیون حین عمل استفاده کنیم تا میزان اشباع اکسیژن حین عمل بالای %95

- موقع گرفتن ماسک تنفسی و یا هنگام خروج لوله تراشه باید دو لایه گاز خیس روی صورت بیمار قرار دهیم تا از انتقال ترشحات تنفسی به فضای اتاق عمل حلوگیری شود.
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 - سیستم و لوله های تنفسی باید یک بار مصرف باشد.
- روی برگـه هـای بیهوشـی بایـد یـک پوشـش پلاسـتیکی نـازک و شـفاف قـرار داد تـا برگـه هـا آلـوده نشـده و از انتقـال بیمـاری به دیگر نقـاط جلوگــری شـود.

توصیه های لازم بعد از انجام عمل جراحی:

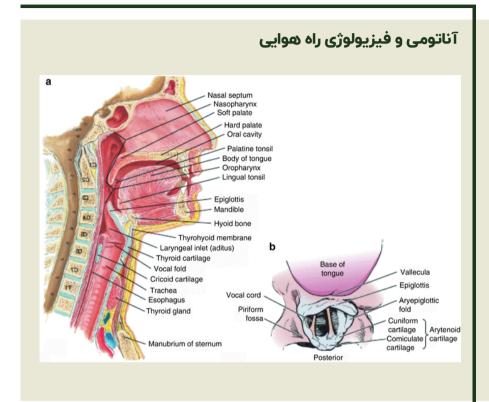
- بعد از اتمام عمل جراحی با رعایت تمام ملاحضات حفاظتی لوله تراشه بیمار خارج میشود.

- هنگام خروج لولـه تراشـه بایـد تدابیـری را طراحی کـرد تـا بیمـار سـرفـه نکنـد یـا زور نزنـد.
- بیمار پس از خاتمه جراحی نباید وارد بخش ریکاوری شود بلکه یا مستقیم به بخش ایزوله مراقبت های ویژه منتقل میشوند تا به اتاق ایزوله بخش عفونی منتقل خواهند شد.
- اگـر بیمـار درگیــری شــدید ریــوی دارد خــارج کــردن لولـه تراشــه در اتــاق عمــل توصیــه نمیشـود و بیمـار بایسـتی بــا لولــه تراشــه بــه بخـش مراقبــت هــای ویــژه منتقــل شــود.
- نقل و انتقال بیمار بایستی توسط کادر آموزش دیده و با استفاده از لباسهای حفاظتی کامل باشد.
- مسیر انتقال بیمار نبایستی همان مسیر جاری انتقال بیماران دیگر باشد بلکه باید از مسیرهای خاص و کم تردد استفاده نمود.
- کلیـه لوازم مصرفی بیمار بایـد بـر اسـاس اسـتاندارد هـای مشخص جمـع آوری و امحـا شـود.
- کلیـه داروهـای مصرفـی و یـا سـرنگ هـای نیمـه اسـتفاده شـده بایسـتی دور ریختـه شـده و امحـا شـوند.
- کلیـه لـوازم اسـتفاده شـده غیـر یـک بـار مصـرف بایسـتی بـا آب اکسـیژنه 3% یـا الـکل 75% یـا ترکیبـات کلـر دار بـا غلظـت ا/2g شستشو داده شـود.
- مطابق گایدلاین های آمریکا کلیه کارکنان کادر درمان که با بیمار کرونایی ارتباط داشتند بایتی به مدت دو هفته از نظر علایم بالینی مثل درجه حرارت و ارزیابی تنفسی مورد مراقبت قرار گیرند و در صورت بروز علایم اولیه حتما باید تست PCR برای آنها انجام شود.
- در طی فرایند آماد سازی بیمار و جراحی و غیره باید از حداقل نفرات استفاده نمود و همچنین باید از باتجربه و ماهرترین افراد تیم پزشکی استفاده نمود.



دکتر محمد جلیلی استاد گروه طب اورژانس دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تهران اداره راه هوایی پایه و پیشرفته در بیماران کوید۱۹





اندیکاسیونهای برقراری راه هوایی

انسداد راه هوایی پیشگیری از آسپیراسیون محتویات معده برقراری تهویه مکانیکی

روشهای برقراری راه هوایی

مانورهای راه هوایی روشهایغیرتهاجمی/سوپراگلوتیک لوله گذاری داخل تراشه روشهای جراحی

اصول برقراری موفق راه هوایی

آمادگی کافی

- تجهیزات و وسایل مناسب
- پیش بینی راه هوایی دشوار · · ·

استفاده از تکنیک صحیح

تجهیزات اداره راه هوایی













مانورهای راه هوایی

- 1. The Head-Tilt/Chin-Lift Maneuver
- 2. The Jaw-Thrust Maneuver
- 3. The Triple Airway Maneuver





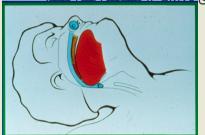


روشهای غیرتهاجمی

Oropharyngeal and Nasopharyngeal airway

پـس از بـاز کـردن راه هوایـی بـا مانـور و ساکشـن ترشـحات، اسـتفاده از وسـایلی

ماننـد OPA و NPA، تنف س ، خودیخ ودی و BMV را تسیمیا ، مب کنید.





روشهای غیرتهاجمی

Indications

Facilitation of spontaneous breathing and bag-valve-mask ventilation in patients requiring head-tilt/chin-lift or jaw-thrust maneuvers

Contraindications

Nasopharyngeal

Significant facial and basilar skull fractures

Complications

Oropharyngeal

Vomiting (in patients with an intact gag reflex)

Airway obstruction (if the tongue is pushed against the posterior pharyngeal wall during insertion)

Nasopharyngeal

Epistaxis

Deterioration requiring intubation (semiconscious patient)



OROPHARYNGEAL AIRWAY INSERTION



For oropharyngeal ainway insertion, first measure. An airway of correct size will extend from the corner of the mouth to the earlobe or the angle of the mandible.



When the airway is well into the mouth, rotate it 180°, with the distal end of the airway lying in the hypopharynx. It may help to pull the jaw forward during passage.



Open the patient's mouth with your thumb and index finger, then insert the airway in an inverted position along the patient's hard palate.



Alternatively, open the mouth widely and use a tongue blade to displace the tongue inferiorly, and advance the airway into the oropharynx. No rotation is required with this method.

NASOPHARYNGEAL AIRWAY INSERTION



For nasopharyngeal airways, a device of correct size will extend from the tip of the nose to the earlobe.



Advance the airway into the nostril and direct it along the floor of the nasal passage in the direction of the occiput. Do not advance in a cephalad direction!



Advance the airway fully until the flared external tip of the device is at the nasal orifice.



تهویه با ماسک

Bag-Mask Ventilation

Indications

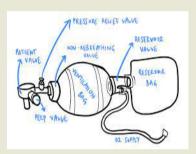
Initial ventilation technique in apneic patients Rescue ventilation after failed intubation

Contraindications

Situations when application of a face mask is impossible (e.g., deforming facial trauma, thick beards)

Complications

Inability to ventilate Gastric inflation



تهویه با ماسک





ییش بینی دشواری تهویه با ماسک

MOANS:

Mask seal
Obstruction or obesity
Aged
No teeth
Stiffness (resistance to ventilation)



تهویه غیرتهاجمی با فشار مثبت

تعريف:



delivery of positive pressure ventilation through a noninvasive interface (eg, nasal mask, face mask, or nasal plugs)

انواع NPPV

CPAP

BiPAP 4

روشهای سوپراگلوتیک

Device	Cuffed	Tube/Shaft	Integrated Bite Block	Reuse	Modifications
First-generation devices					
LMA Classic (LMA North America)	Yes	Diagonally cut	No	Yes	
LMA Flexible (LMA North America)	Yes	Built-in coil for flexibility	No	Yes	
Intubating LMA (Fastrach; LMA North America)	Yes	Short shaft to accommodate ETT	Yes	Yes	
Ambu AuraOnce	Yes	Preformed curve	No	No	Softer, more flexible cuff than LMA
Ambu Aura40	Yes	Preformed curve	No	Yes	
Ambu Aura-i	Yes	Preformed curve, conduit for tracheal tube	Yes	Yes	
Ambu AuraFlex	Yes	Preformed curve, flexible tube	No	No	
Ambu AuraStraight	Yes	More traditionally curved	No	No	
Portex SSLM (Smiths Medical)	Yes	Disposable, PVC	No	No	
ILA (LMA North America)	Yes	Conduit for tracheal tube	No	Both	Ridges to improve tube seal
LT (VBM Medical)	Yes	Airway tube with 2 inflatable balloons	No	Both	Airway orifices, lateral hole in tube
CobraPLA (Engineered Medical Systems)	Yes	Cobra head with ramp for ETT	No	Yes	
Second-generation devices					
LMA ProSeal (LMA North America)	Yes	Airway tube, gastric drain tube	Yes	Yes	Reliable seal, displacement diagnosis
LMA Supreme (LMA North America)	Yes	Elliptical airway tube, gastric drain	Yes	No	Flexibility, strong seal, placement check
LTS-II/G-LT (VBM Medical)	Yes	Airway tube with 2 inflatable balloons	Yes	Yes	Drain tube, pronounced in LTS-G
i-gel (Intersurgical)	No	Rigid tube that acts as bite block	Yes	No	Creates anatomic seal
air-Q (Mercury Medical)	Yes	Short shaft allows standard ETT insertion	Yes	No	Removable 15-mm connector
SLIPA (CurveAir Ltd)	No	Lines pharynx to increase storage capacity	No	No	Hollow, mimics pharynx
Combitube (Nellcor Puritan Bennett)	Yes	Double cuff, double lumen	No	No	Oropharyngeal balloon

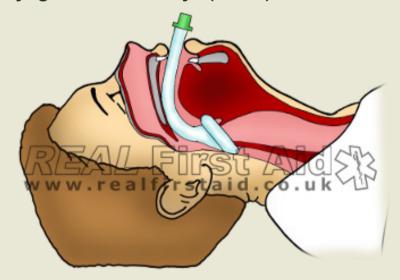
Laryngeal Mask Airways (LMAs)





Device	Insertion Success (%)	First-Attempt Success (%)	Airway Leak Pressure (cm H ₂ O)	Failed Placement (%)	Airway Injury (%)
LMA Classic	88.6-100	77.1-100	16-26.1	0.40-0.52	1.0-40.0
LMA ProSeal	98.4-100	82.8-94.3	19.27-34		0.5-17.7
LMA Supreme	97.0-100	88.0-98.0	22.8-34.6		0-14.0
Ambu AuraOnce	92-100	92-92.4	18-20		Little data
LT	90-94	86-90	22-40	10-41.2	0-6
CobraPLA	100%	82-100	22.5	0-6.9	4-22
LTS-II/G-LT	68.8-100	68.8-93.3	24-31	10-41.2	0-6
i-gel	95.9-100	85-96	20-30	0-3.86	1.22-20.1
Combitube	90.0-93.8	37.5-86.7	34-40	3-10	4.0-70.0

Laryngeal Mask Airways (LMAs)



پیش بینی دشواری تعبیه اکستراگلوتیک

RODS

Restricted mouth opening
Obstruction or obesity
Distorted anatomy
Stiffness (resistance to ventilation)

روش تعبیه LMA



Hold the LMA like a pen, with the index finger at the junction of the airway tube and the cuff.



Insert the LMA with the posterior tip pressed against the hard palate and into the oropharynx.



Advance the LMA further by extending the index finger and pushing the posterior cuff along the soft palate and posterior pharynx. Exert counterpressure on the occiput during insertion.



When resistance is felt, carefully remove the index finger while holding the proximal end of the tube with the other hand.

راه هوایی پیشرفته

الف- لوله گذاری داخل تراشه

RSI: Rapid Sequence Intubation
DSI: Delayed Sequence Intubation
BNTI: Blind Nasotracheal Intubation

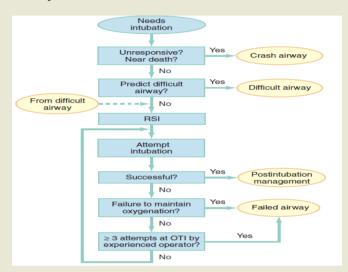
Awake Oral Intubation

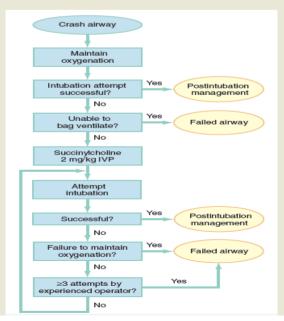
Crash Airway

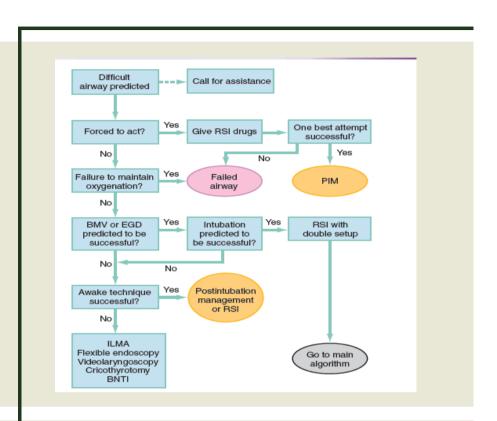
ب- روشهای جراحی

الگوريتم تصميم گيري

- 1. Crash airway
- 2. Difficult airway
- 3. Failed airway







لارنگوسکوپ



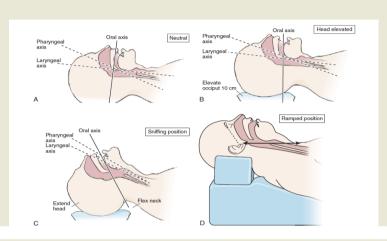
سايز لوله تراشه

محاسبه سایز لوله تراشه در اطفال بالای 2 سال

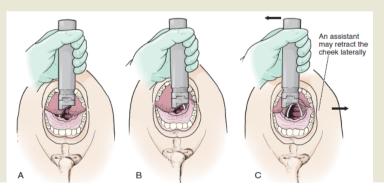
Uncuffed tube size (mm) = [4 + Age (yr)]/4Cuffed tube size (mm) = [3 + Age (yr)]/4

AGE	INTERNAL DIAMETER (mm)	EQUIVALENT TRACHEOTOMY TUBE SIZE
Children		
Newborn	2.5	00
6 mo	3.5	00-0
1 yr	4.5	0-1
2 yr	5.0	1-2
4 yr	5.5	2
6 yr	6.0	3
8 yr	6.5	4
10 yr	7.0	4
12 yr	7.5	4
14 yr	8.0	5
Adults		
Female	7.0-8.0	5
Male	7.5-9.0	6
Special cases		8-10

پوزیشن بیمار برای انتوباسیون



Laryngoscope Insertion



پیش بینی دشواری لارنگوسکوپی

LEMON:

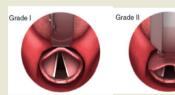
Look externally for signs of difficult intubation (by gestalt) Evaluate the "3-3-2 rule" Mallampati Obstruction or obesity Neck mobility

External Laryngeal Manipulation "Bimanual Laryngoscopy"





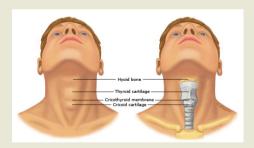
Cormack and Lehane grading







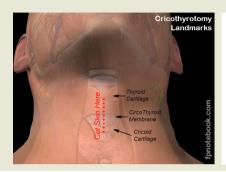
برقراری راه هوایی به روش جراحی

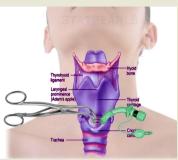


پیش بینی دشواری کریکوتیروتومی

Surgery
Mass (abscess, hematoma)
Access/anatomy problems (obesity, edema)
Radiation
Tumor

برقراری راه هوایی به روش جراحی





ملاحظات خاص در بیماران کرونا

Tracheal intubation is a potentially high-risk procedure for the airway manager

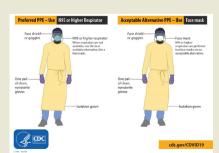
- a high viral load
- · associated with more severe illness

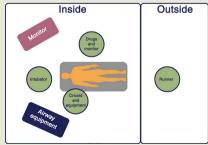
airway procedures in descending order of risk as:

- tracheal intubation
- tracheostomy
- non-invasive ventilation (NIV)
- mask ventilation.

روشهای پیشگیری از انتقال عفونت

- 1. Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- 2. Minimizing unnecessary patient and surface contact
- 3. Decontamination of surfaces and equipment









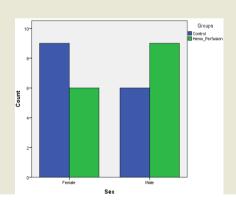
Atabak Najafi MD FCCMprofessor of Anesthesiology & Critical Care Tehran university of medical sciences Hemoperfusion in treatment of COVID 19



مقایسه توزیع فراوانی بیماران در گروه های کنترل و هموپرفیوژن براساس *ج*نسیت

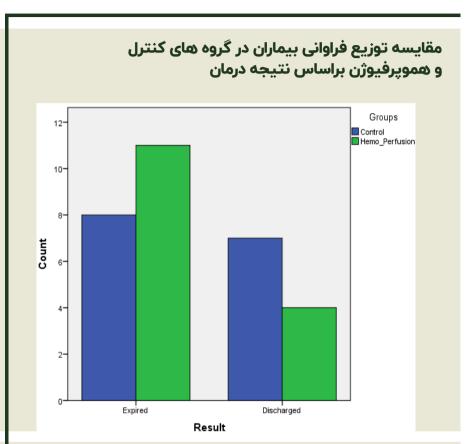
		يت اد	جنس تعد		
P Value*	Chi-Square	زن	مرد	تعداد	گروه ها
		9	6	15	كنترل
0.273	1.200	6	9	15	هموپرفيوژن
		15	15	30	کل

جدول 4-1. مقایسه توزیع فراوانی بیماران در گروه های کنترل و همویرفیوژن براساس جنسیت



مقایسه توزیع فراوانی بیماران در گروه های کنترل و هموپرفیوژن براساس نتیجه درمان

	نتیجه درمان تعداد				
P Value*	Chi-Square	ترخيص	فوت	تعداد	گروه ها
		7	8	15	كنترل
0.256	1.292	4	11	15	هموپرفيوژن
		11	19	30	کل



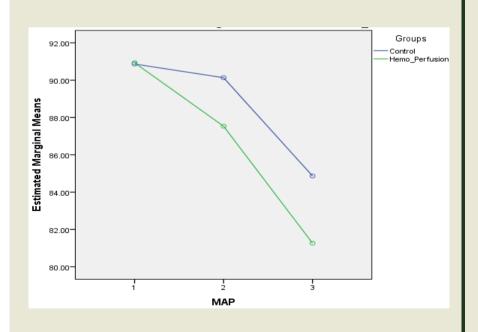
مقایسه مدت اقامت دربخش مراقبتهای ویژه و وخامت بالینی بیماران

		ها		
P Value*	t	هموپرفيوژن ميانګين ±انحراف معيار (n=15)	کنتر ل م یانگی ن ±ان عر ا ف معیار (n=15)	متغيرها
0.780	0.282	59.53±97.10	60.66±11.03	سن (سال)
0.075	-1.851	16.33±9.65	11.40±3.64	مدت اقامت در ICU (روز)
0.742	-0.333	11.26±4.21	10.80±3.42	Score APACHE-II
0.490	-0.699	6.73±4.06	5.73±3.76	SOFA Score

مقایسه میانگین فشارخون متوسط شریانی بیماران در گروه های کنترل و همویرفیوژن

	گروه ها	
هموپرفيوژن م يانكين ±انحراف معيار (n=15)	کنترل میانگین±انحراف معیار (n=15)	متغير
90.93±15.87	90.86±16.52	1st MAP (mmHg)
87.53±16.09	90.13±18.88	2 nd MAP (mmHg)
81.26±13.76	84.86±13.15	3 rd MAP (mmHg)
	5.091	F
	0.009	P Value*

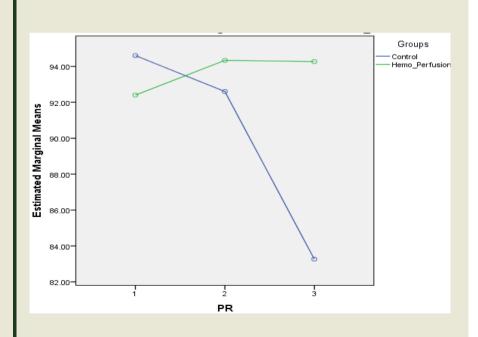
مقایسه میانگین فشارخون متوسط شریانی بیماران در گروه های کنترل و همویرفیوژن



مقایسه میانگین تعداد نبض بیماران در گروه های کنترل و همویرفیوژن

کروه ها		
هموپرفيوژن م يانكين±انحراف معيار (n=15)	کنترل میانگین±انحراف معیار (n=15)	متغير
92.40±17.74	94.60±17.07	1st PR (beat/min)
94.33±17.49	92.60±13.14	2 nd PR (beat/min)
94.26±15.71	83.26±21.93	3 rd PR (beat/min)
	1.861	F
	0.165	P Value*

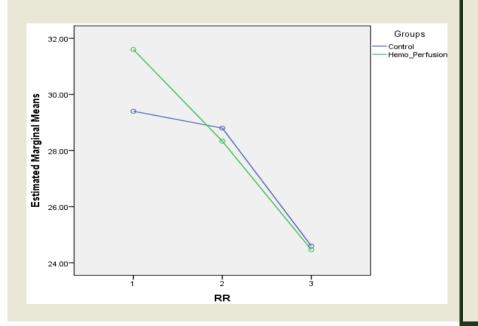
مقایسه میانگین تعداد نبض بیماران در گروه های کنترل و هموپرفیوژن



مقایسه میانگین تعداد تنفس بیماران در گروه های کنترل و همویرفیوژن

کروہ ها		
هموپرفیوژن میانگین±انحراف معیار (n=15)	كنترل ميانكين ±انحراف معيار (n=15)	متغير
31.60±6.11	29.40±7.43	1 st RR (beat/min)
28.33±5.42	28.80±5.97	2 nd RR (beat/min)
24.46±5.04	24.60±4.03	3 rd RR (beat/min)
	15.597	F
	0.000	P Value*

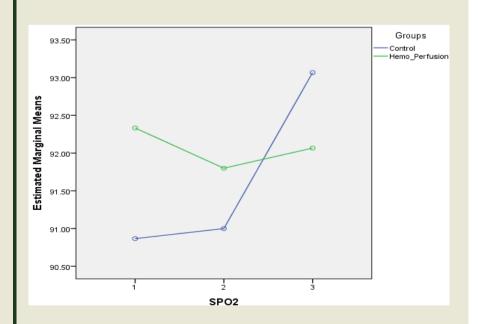
مقایسه میانگین تعداد تنفس بیماران در گروه های کنترل و هموپرفیوژن



مقایسه میانگین میزان درصد اشباع اکسیژن خون شریانی بیماران در گروه های کنترل و همویرفیوژن

گروه ها		
هموپرفيوژن <mark>ميانگين±انحراف معيار</mark> (n=15)	كنترل ميانكين±انحراف معيار (n=15)	متغير
92.33±3.26	90.86±5.61	1st SpO ₂ (%)
91.80±4.93	91.00±6.42	2 nd SpO ₂ (%)
92.06±5.31	93.06±4.30	3 rd SpO ₂ (%)
	0.773	F
	0.456	P Value*

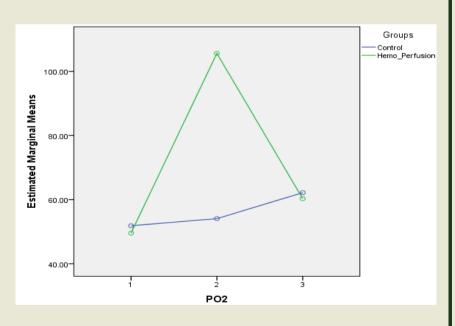
مقایسه میانگین میزان درصد اشباع اکسیژن خون شریانی بیماران در گروه های کنترل و همویرفیوژن



مقایسه میانگین میزان فشار اکسیژن خون شریانی بیماران در گروه های کنترل و همویرفیوژن

کروہ ها		
هموبرفيوژن م يانكين±انحراف معيار (n=15)	کنترل میانگین±انحراف معیار (n=15)	متغير
49.57±15.20	51.85±22.83	1 st pO ₂ (%)
105.60±208.22	54.07±29.44	2 nd pO ₂ (%)
60.29±35.37	62.16±30.06	3 rd pO ₂ (%)
	0.867	F
	0.426	P Value*

مقایسه میانگین میزان فشار اکسیژن خون شریانی بیماران در گروه های کنترل و هموپرفیوژن



مقایسه میانگین میزان برون ده ادراری بیماران در گروه های کنترل همویرفیوژن

	گروه ها	
متغير	كنترل ميانكين±انحراف معيار (n=15)	هموپرفيوژن م يانكين±انحراف معيار (n=15)
1 st UO (ml)	2523.33±565.32	2466.66±845.92
2 nd UO (ml)	3053.33±1014.79	2536.66±898.10
3 rd UO (ml)	2636.66±1028.95	2626.66±899.57
F	2.197	
P Value*	0.121	

مقایسه میانگین میزان درجه حرارت بیماران در گروه های کنترل و همویرفیوژن

گروه ها		
هموپرفیوژن <mark>میانگین ±انحراف معیار</mark> (n=15)	كنترل م يانكي ن±انحراف معيار (n=15)	متغير
36.79±0.48	36.98±0.43	1st T (°C)
36.89±0.50	37.14±0.56	2 nd T (°C)
36.90±0.67	37.27±0.64	3 rd T (°C)
1.763		F
	0.181	P Value*

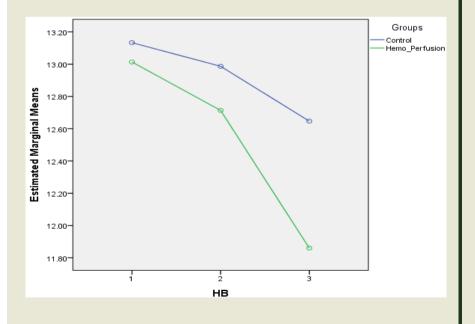
مقایسه میانگین میزان درجه حرارت بیماران در گروه های کنترل و هموپرفیوژن

گروه ها		
هموپرفیوژن میانگین±انحراف معیار	كنترل ميانكين±انحراف معيار	متغير
(n=15)	(n=15)	
10.61±7.30	8.99±4.36	1 st Hb (g/dl)
15.74±11.20	10.15±3.60	2 nd Hb (g/dl)
16.62±13.24	10.78±4.12	3 rd Hb (g/dl)
	8.783	F
	0.000	P Value*

مقایسه میانگین میزان هموگلوبین بیماران در گروه های کنترل و همویرفیوژن

گروه ها		
هموپرفيوژن م يانكين ±انحراف معيار (n=15)	كنترل ميانكين±انحراف معيار (n=15)	متغير
13.01±1.94	13.13±1.48	1 st Hb (g/dl)
12.71±2.15	12.98±1.32	2 nd Hb (g/dl)
11.86±1.96	12.64±1.41	3 rd Hb (g/dl)
	4.689	F
	0.013	P Value*

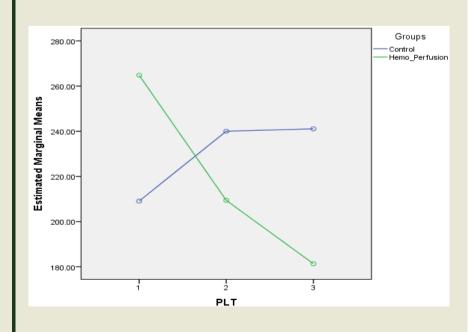
مقایسه میانگین میزان هموگلوبین بیماران در گروه های کنترل و همویرفیوژن



مقایسه میانگین میزان پلاکت بیماران در گروه های کنترل و همويرفيوژن

کروہ ها		
هموبرفيوژن م يانكين±انحراف معيار (n=15)	کنترل میانگین±انحراف معیار (n=15)	متغير
264.80±158.22	209.06±80.15	1 st Cr (mg/dl)
209.40±112.36	240.0±83.92	2 nd Cr (mg/dl)
181.33±104.11	241.06±99.28	3 rd Cr (mg/dl)
5.443		F
	0.007	P Value*

مقایسه میانگین میزان پلاکت بیماران در گروه های کنترل و همويرفيوژن



مقایسه میانگین میزان کراتینین بیماران در گروه های کنترل و هموپرفیوژن

کروہ ها		
هموپرفيوژن م يانكين±انحراف معيار (n=15)	كنترل ميانكين±انحراف معيار (n=15)	متغير
0.98±0.31	1.02±0.19	1 st Cr (mg/dl)
1.05±0.85	0.91±0.15	2 nd Cr (mg/dl)
1.05±0.97	0.87±26.28	3 rd Cr (mg/dl)
	0.656	F
	0.523	P Value*

مقایسه میزان کمی CRP

کروه ها		
هموپرفيوژن ميانكين±انحراف معيار (n=15)	كنترل ميانكين±انحراف معيار (n=15)	متغير
120.91±100.37	88.20±67.58	1 st CRP (mg/L)
120.02±70.70	102.05±59.25	2 nd CRP (mg/L)
113.72±63.09	113.06±63.42	3 rd CRP (mg/L)
	1.601	F
	0.211	P Value*

مقایسه میانگین میزان آسپارتات آمینوترانسفراز بیماران در گروه های کنترل و همویرفیوژن

کروہ ها		
هموپرفيوژن م يانگين ±انحراف معيار (n=15)	كنترل ميانكين±انحراف معيار (n=15)	متغير
71.93±23.78	93.11±77.56	1st AST (U/L)
67.00±28.74	84.60±66.35	2 nd AST (U/L)
68.86±35.70	78.46±53.15	3 rd AST (U/L)
	0.517	F
	0.599	P Value*

مقایسه میانگین میزان بیلی روبین تام بیماران در گروه های کنترل و همویرفیوژن

	گروه ها					
متغير	کنترل م یانکین ±انحراف معیار (n=15)	نحراف معيار ميانكين±انحراف معيار				
1st Bilirubin_T (mg/dL)	3.42±9.58	0.82±0.44				
2 nd Bilirubin_T (mg/dL)	0.85±0.54	0.85±0.40				
3 rd Bilirubin_T (mg/dL)	0.95±0.75	0.97±0.71				
F	1.084					
P Value*	0.345					

مقایسه میانگین میزان تروپونین بیماران در گروه های کنترل و همویرفیوژن

	گروه ها	
متغير	كنترل م يانگين ±انحراف معيار (n=15)	هموپرفيوژن <mark>ميانگين±انحراف معيار</mark> (n=15)
1st Troponin (ng/mL)	24.73±41.05	7.09±6.95
2 nd Troponin (ng/mL)	25.90±46.69	7.81±13.32
3 rd Troponin (ng/mL)	33.59±53.04	12.38±23.17
F	0.052	
P Value*	0.949	

Majid Mokhtari, MD, FCCP

Associate Professor
Internal Medicine, Pulmonary & CCM
SBMU, Tehran, Iran
Member, the Iranian COVID-19 Scientific Task Force, Ministry of Heath
MD, PhD of Virology
Tehran University of Medical Sciences

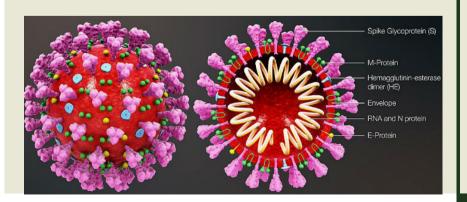
Oxygen Therapy in COVID-19 Disease

Learning Objectives

- Introduction
- Lung injury and its types in COVID-19 disease
- Brief accounts of ARDS
- Stepwise oxygen therapy in COVID-19 disease
- Conclusions



"Yet a century later, the world remains deeply vulnerable to another pandemic — perhaps even more so, given the pathways modern transportation has created for people and viruses to leap from continent to continent. And Michael T. Osterholm and Mark Olshaker, the authors of "Deadliest Enemy: Our War Against Killer Germs," wrote in a Times Op-Ed this month that our medical systems are wholly unprepared."



Some important chronology

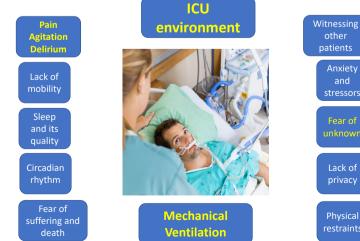
Late December 2019

- 4 unusual pneumonia cases noticed by Jixian Zhang, MD, in Hubei, China
- 3 more cases were reported soon after this observation
- Hunan seafood market was thought to be the epicenter
- Active case finding began in Wuhan on December 30th (2/10/98)
- Wuhan Health Commission alerted China CDC and WHO on December 31st

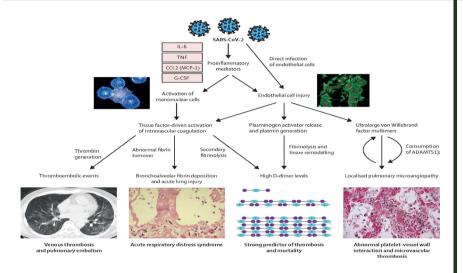
Early December 2021 Global COVID-19

- Cases *** 263,563,622
- Death >> 5,232,562
- Iran COVID-19
- Cases > 6,125,596 (2.3%)
- Deaths > 129,988 (2.5%)

Oxygen Therapy in COVID-19 Disease



COVID-19 lung involvement





Methods and Devices for Oxygen DeliveryStepwise Oxygen Delivery

Depending on the severity of hypoxia, oxygen therapy and respiratory support could be started at any appropriate level















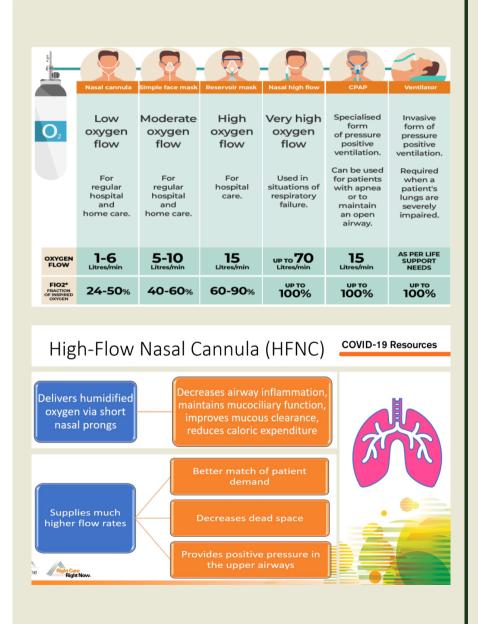


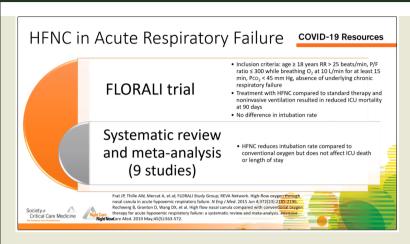


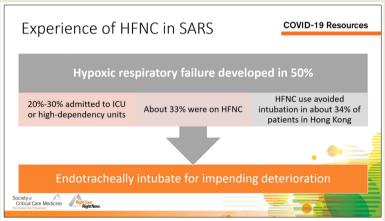




Types of Oxygen Therapy







High-Flow Nasal Cannula (HFNC) Use in COVID-19 Respiratory Failure

This presentation is an overview of HFNC use for COVID-19 patients. This is SCCM curated COVID-19 microlearning content. Faculty: Namita Jayaprakash, MD, MB BcH BAO

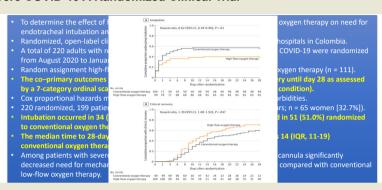
Recommendations for Use

COVID-19 Resources



- SCCM recommends use of HFNC with hypoxia despite conventional oxygen therapy
- HFNC is recommended over noninvasive ventilation
- Monitor closely to identify worsening respiratory illness

- Effect of High-FlowOxygen Therapy vs Conventional Oxygen Therapy on Invasive Mechanical Ventilation and Clinical Recovery in Patients With Severe COVID-19 A Randomized Clinical Trial



- Aerosol Dispersion Distance from Oxygen Devices

Oxygen device	Flow rate L·min ⁻¹	Dispersion distance cm	Ref.
HFNC	60	17.2±3.3	[6]
	30	13.0±1.1	[6]
	10	6.5±1.5	[6]
Simple mask	15	11.2±0.7	[7]
	10	9.5±0.6	[7]
Non-rebreathing mask	10	24.6±2.2	[7]
Venturi mask at F ₁₀ , 0.4	6	39.7±1.6	[7]
Venturi mask at F_{10_2} 0.35	6	27.2±1.1	[7]

Summary of studies evaluating oxygen delivery devices using a high-fidelity human simulator with smoke particles of $<1 \mu m$ (an aerosol of solid particles). The smoke was illuminated by a laser light-sheet and high-definition video was used to measure dispersion distance away from the manikin. Indicated dispersion distances give an idea of proximity of contaminated bio-aerosols, to which healthcare workers may be directly exposed. HFNC: high-flow nasal cannula; F_{IQ} ; inspiratory oxygen fraction.

- Stepwise Oxygen Therapy in COVID-19 Respiratory Failure

Goal of Oxygenation

- The optimal oxygen saturation in adults with COVID-19 receiving supplemental oxygen is uncertain.
- A target SpO2 of 92% to 96% seems logical, considering that indirect evidence <92% or >96% may be harmful.
- The potential harm of maintaining an SpO2 <92% was demonstrated during a trial that
 randomly assigned patients with ARDS who did not have COVID-19 to either a conservative
 oxygen strategy (target SpO2 of 88% to 92%) or a liberal oxygen strategy (target SpO2
 >96%)
- The trial was stopped early due to futility and a trend toward increased mortality
- The results of a meta-analysis of 25 randomized trials that involved patients without COVID-19 demonstrate the potential harm of maintaining an SpO2 >96%
- PaCO₂ ≤ 48.5 mmHg
- PaO₂ ≥ 60 mmHg
- pH ≥ 7.30

- Stepwise Oxygen Therapy

Depending on the severity of hypoxia, oxygen therapy and respiratory support could be started at any appropriate level

- 1) Make sure of the oxygen outlet delivery of at least 90%
- 2) Nasal Cannula up to 4-6 L/min
- 3) Face Mask 7-15 L/min
- 4) NRBFM or Reservoir mask (good fit) 12-15 L/min
- 5) High Flow Nasal Cannula (HFNC) titer to target SpO2 (Flow \rightarrow 40-60 L/min and FiO2 60
- 6) Non-invasive Ventilation (NIV) with high flow oxygen (10-20 L/min)
 - a) Tight fit mask, helmet if available
 - b) CPAP \rightarrow 10 to 16 cmH₂O
 - c) BIPAP \rightarrow I/E = 10-24 cmH₂O/4-10 cmH₂O (results in PS of 6 to 14)
 - d) It depends on patient's tolerance
- e) Staff availability to control delivery of NIV 7) Awake prone position may be tried with care and caution

- Stepwise Oxygen Therapy

Depending on the severity of hypoxia, oxygen therapy and respiratory support could be started at any appropriate level

ROX index

(SpO₂ /FiO₂/RR)

- Normal Range 18-33 (Awaits full validation)
- ≤ 18-4.88 → Management with Oxygen Escalation
- Nasal Cannula
- Face Mask (Ordinary/Venturi)
- Non-Rebreather Face Mask (Reservoir Mask)
- High Flow Nasal Cannula
- Non-Invasive Ventilation.

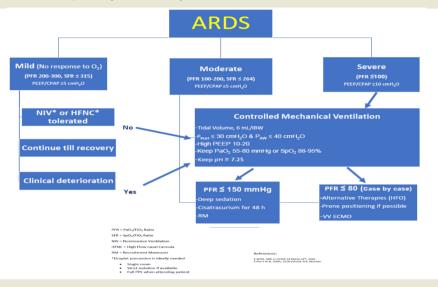
ROX Index = ≤ 4.88 → Usually Needs Intubation and Mechanical Ventilation.

- Stepwise Oxygen Therapy

Depending on the severity of hypoxia, oxygen therapy and respiratory support could be started at any appropriate level

- 1. Continuous hypoxia, SpO2 <85-90%
- - a. Respiratory acidosis, pH <7.30
 b. Rising PaCO₂ ≥ 50 mmHg (new onset)
 - c. ROX index ≤ 4.88**
 - d. Decreasing GCS/altered mental status
 - e. Convulsions
 - f. Persistent hypotension, BP <90 mmHg or MAP <65 mmHg for over 1 hour despite resuscitation
- Check HME filter and ventilator exhalation filter quality
- 4. Pre-oxygenate with 100% FiO₂ for 5 minutes with reservoir, NIV or HFNC
- 5. Rapid-sequence intubation

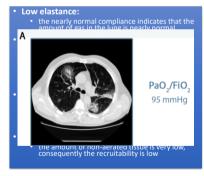
- Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

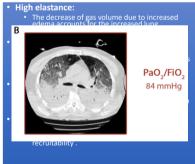


- COVID-19 Lung Phenotypes (CARDS)

L-Type

H-Type





Gattinoni L. et al. COVID-19 pneumonia: different respiratory treatment for different phenotypes? (2020) Intensive Care Medicine; DOI: 10.1007/s00134-020-06033-2

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Expert Review

- Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) is a heterogeneous lung disease
- · Responsible for significant morbidity and mortality among critically ill patients
- Those infected with SARS-CoV-2, may cause devastating ARDS
- Despite recent advances in pathophysiology, diagnostics, and therapeutics, ARDS is dangerously underdiagnosed
- Supportive lung protective ventilation and prone positioning remain the mainstay interventions.
- Rescue therapies, including neuromuscular blockade and venovenous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, remain a key component of clinical practice, although benefits are unclear.
- Even though coronavirus disease 2019 ARDS has some distinguishing features from traditional ARDS, including delayed onset, hyperinflammatory response, and pulmonary microthrombi, it clinically is similar to traditional ARDS and should be treated with established supportive therapie

Definitions

"ARDS is a syndrome of severe dyspnea, tachycardia, cyanosis refractory to oxygen, reduced lung compliance and diffuse infiltrates on chest roentgenogram"¹

"ARDS is a set of clinical manifestations due to acute lung injury, characterized pathologically by development of non-cardiogenic pulmonary edema due to increased microvascular permeability."²

Definitions

North American-European Consensus Conference NAECC-1

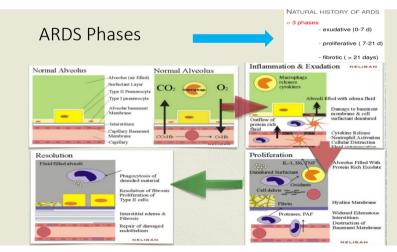
Timing	Oxygenation	CXR	PAOP
ALI (Acute Lung Injury)	PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ < 300 (Regardless of PEEP)	Bilateral Infiltrates	≤18 or absence of clinical increase in LAP
ARDS	PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ <200	Bilateral Infiltrates	≤18 or absence of clinical increase in LAP

ARDS, Berlin Definition

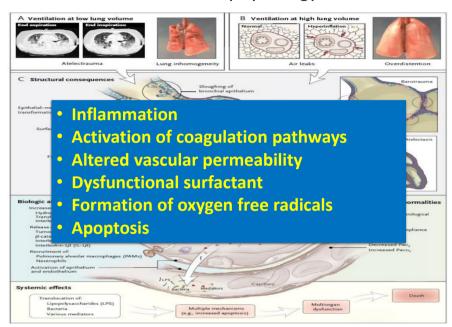
Timing	Within I week of a known clinical insult or new or worsening respiratory symptoms
Chest imaging ^a	Bilateral opacities — not fully explained by effusions, lobar/lung collapse, or nodules
Origin of edema	Respiratory failure not fully explained by cardiac failure or fluid overload.
Origin of edema	$Need\ objective\ assessment\ (e.g.,\ echocardiography)\ to\ exclude\ hydrostatic\ edema\ if\ no\ risk\ factor\ present$
Oxygenation ^b	
Mild	200 mmHg < $PaO_2/FIO_2 \le 300$ mmHg with PEEP or CPAP ≥ 5 cmH ₂ O c
Moderate	100 mmHg < $PaO_2/FIO_2 \le 200$ mmHg with PEEP ≥ 5 cmH $_2O$
Severe	$PaO_2/FIO_2 \le 100$ mmHg with PEEP ≥ 5 cmH $_2$ O

	Berlin criteria	Kigali modifications	Recent research (2015–2016) investi- gating the validity of the modifi- cations
Timing	Within 1 week of a known clinical insult or new or worsening respiratory symptoms	Within 1 week of a known clinical insult or new or worsening respiratory symptoms	No modification
Oxygenation	PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ ≤ 300	SpO ₂ /FiO ₂ ≤ 315	Brown et al. [25**]; Sanz et al. [26**]; Chen et al. [27**]; Khemani et al. [28]; Bass et al. [29]
PEEP requirement	Minimum 5 cm H ₂ O PEEP required by invasive mechanical ventilation (noninvasive acceptable for mild ARDS)	No PEEP requirement	Caironi <i>et al.</i> [30 **]
Chest imaging	Bilateral opacities not fully explained by effusions, lobar/ lung collapse, or nodules by chest radiograph or CT	Bilateral opacities not fully explained by effusions, lobar/ lung collapse, or nodules by chest radiograph or ultrasound	Ma et al. [31]; Lichtenstein [32*]; Pesent et al. [33]; Ye et al. [34**]; Shah et al. [35*]; Bass et al. [29]
Origin of edema	Respiratory failure not fully explained by cardiac failure or fluid overload [need objective assessment [e.g., echocardiography] to exclude hydrostatic edema if no risk factor present]	Respiratory failure not fully explained by cardiac failure or fluid overload [need objective assessment [e.g., echocardiography] to exclude hydrostatic edema if no risk factor present]	No modification

ARDS, acute respiratory distress syndrome; PEEP, positive end expiratory pressure



ARDS Pathophysiology



Management

Primary Aspects

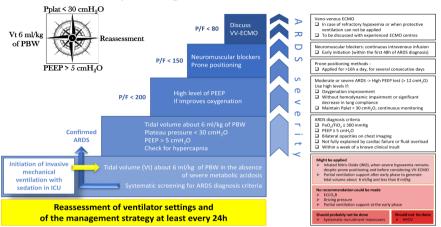
Secondary Aspects

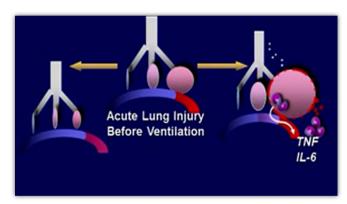
- Low Tidal Volume Ventilation (LTVV) NIPPV
- **High PEEP**
- **Recruitment maneuvers**
- **Prone Ventilation**
- **Conservative Fluid Management**
- **Neuromuscular Blockade**
- Corticosteroids

- HFOV
- ECMO
- Macrolides
- Nitric Oxide and Epoprostenol
- Beta Agonists
- Surfactant
- Statins
- Anti-oxidants
- Red Cell Transfusions
- Nutrition
- GI Prophylaxis



Early Management of ARDS in 2019





FEMALE QUICK REFERENCE FOR TIDAL VOLUME								
HEIGHT	HEIGHT INCHES		8 mL/KG	6 mL/KG	4 mL/KG			
4'6"	54	31.7	260	190	130			
4'7"	55	34.0	270	210	140			
4'8"	56	36.3	290	220	150			
4'9"	57	38.6	310	230	160			
4'10"	58	40.9	330	250	170			
4'11"	59	43.2	350	260	180			
5'0" 5'1"	60	45.5	370	280	180			
	61	47.8	380	290	190			
5'2"	62	50.1	400	300	200			
5'3"	63	52.4	420	320	210			
5'4"	64	54.7	440	330	220			
5'5"	65	57.0	460	340	230			
5'6"	66	59.3	480	360	240			
5'7"	67	61.6	500	370	250			
5'8"	68	63.9	510	390	260			
5'9"	69	66.2	530	400	270			
5'10"	70	68.5	550	410	280			
5'11"	71	70.8	570	430	290			
6'0"	72	73.1	590	440	290			
6'1"	73	75.4	610	450	300			
6'2"	74	77.7	620	470	310			
6'3"	75	80.0	640	480	320			
6'4"	76	82.3	660	500	330			

04	/ / 0	02.3	000	300
KG = kilogra	m; mL = millil	iter; PBW = pr	redicted body	weight

HEIGHT	INCHES	PBW	8 mL/KG	6 mL/KG	4 mL/KG				
4'6"	54	36.2	290	220	150				
4'7"	55	38.5	310	230	160				
4'8"	56	40.8	330	250	170				
4'9"	57	43.1	350	260	170				
4'10"	58	45.4	370	270	180				
4'11"	59	47.7	380	290	190				
5'0"	60	50.0	400	300	200				
5'1"	61	52.3	420	320	210				
5'2"	62	54.6	440	330	220				
5'3" 5'4"	63	56.9	460	340	230				
	64	59.2	480	360	240				
5'5"	65	61.5	490	370	250				
5'6" 5'7"	66	63.8	510	390	260				
	67	66.1	530	400	270				
5'8"	68	68.4	550	410	280				
5'9"	69	70.7	570	430	290				
5'10"	70	73.0	590	440	290				
5'11"	71	75.3	600	450	300				
6'0"	72	77.6	620	470	310				
6'1"	73	79.9	640	480	320				
6'2"	74	82.2	660	500	330				
6'3"	75	84.5	680	510	340				
6'4"	76	86.8	700	520	350				



NIH NHLBI ARDS Clinical Network Mechanical Ventilation Protocol Summary

OXYGENATION GOAL: PaO₂ 55-80 mmHg or SpO₂ 88-95% Use a minimum PEEP of 5 cm H₂O. Consider use of incremental FiO₂/PEEP combinations such as shown below (not required) to achieve goal.

FiO ₂	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
					4.0	

	Higher PEEP/lower FiO2									
П	FiO ₂	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	
	PEEP	5	8	10	12	14	14	16	16	

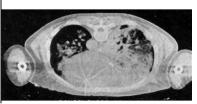
Ladder to achieve goal of PaO₂ 55-80 or O₂ sat 88-95%

Adjust along PEEP

Prone Ventilation



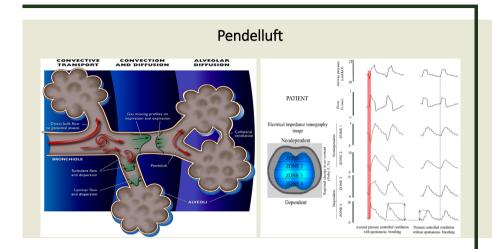




Conservative Fluid Management

Appropriate to do as long as hypotension and organ perfusion issues can be avoided.

Albumin in combination with Lasix may further improve fluid balance, oxygenation and hemodynamics.



Neuromuscular Blockade

Overall, consider NM blockade early in ARDS in patients with P/F ratios < 120-150.

Glucocorticoid Therapy in Late ARDS

Glucocorticoids could be considered on days 7-13

Non-invasive Positive Pressure Ventilation

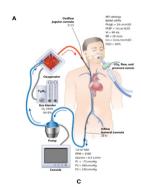
- Critical Care Medicine 2012; 40:455.
 - 40 patient with ARDS randomized to NIPPV or high concentration oxygen
 - NIPPV group with improved P/F ratio and less likely to need intubation (5 vs 37%)
- · Limitations:
- · Small study; possible selection bias;
- Not blinded, which may have effected decision to Intubate
- Excluded patients over age 70, MSOF and P/F under 200.

Overall, not enough data to recommend NIPPV

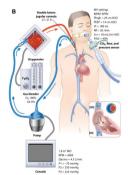
High Frequency Oscillatory Ventilation

- Multiple smaller studies showed improved oxygenation vs conventional ventilation
- OSCAR Trial: NEJM 2013
 - Randomized study in the UK that showed no mortality benefit, or possibly harm, with HFOV compared to ARDSNET ventilation
- OSCILLATE Trial: NEJM 2013
 - Patients with mod to severe ARDS randomized to HFOV vs ARDSnet ventilation with planned enrollment of 1200 patients
 - Terminated early after 548 patients were enrolled due to harm.
 - In-hospital mortality 47% in the HFOV group 35% in the ARDSnet group.

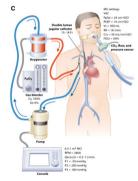
R3.2. – High-frequency oscillation ventilation should not be used in ARDS patients. GRADE 1 –, STRONG AGREEMENT



(A) Full-flow femoro-jugular VV ECMO. One hundred percent blood oxygenation and decarboxylation is provided by the extracorporeal circuit.



(B) Single-site jugular VV ECMO. Deoxygenated blood is withdrawn through ports in the superior and inferior vena cavae. This circuit configuration is associated with less blood recirculation



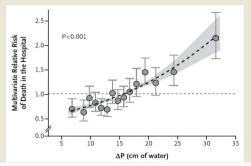
(C) Single-site jugular low-flow ECCO2R .

FCMO

Overall, question remains as to how much of improved survival was due to ECMO and how much was due to being transferred to a referral center with strict protocols.

New Guiding Principle?

- Reduce driving pressure (ΔP)
 - Plateau pressure PEEP
 - Assumes a passive patient
 - 3562 subjects from 9 trials



Driving Pressure

R2.3 – Available data do not allow a recommendation to be made regarding respirator settings based solely on limitation of driving pressure. This limitation can be envisaged as a complement to limitation of plateau pressure in some special instances.

Inhaled vasodilator

R7.1 – The experts suggest that inhaled nitric oxide can be used in cases of ARDS with deep hypoxemia despite the implementation of a protective ventilation strategy and prone positioning, and before envisaging use of venovenous ECMO.

EXPERT OPINION

RBC Transfusion

- TRICC Trial. NEJM 1999; 340: 409
 - 838 critically ill patients
 - · Randomized to a restrictive transfusion strategy with goal Hgb 7-9
 - · Liberal strategy to keep Hgb 10-12
 - Restrictive group had a lower in hospital mortality (22% vs 28%, p = 0.05)
 - · No difference in 30-day mortality
- Critical Care Medicine 2005; 33: 1191.
 - RBC transfusions may increase the risk of a critically ill patient developing ARDS, and of dying once ARDS is present.

Overall, a transfusion threshold Hg of 7.0 is appropriate in ARDS, as it is in most ICU patients.

Nutritional Support

- Patients with ARDS have a severely catabolic state
 - Enteral Route advantages:
 - · Fewer vascular infections
 - Less GI bleeding due to gastric buffering
 - · Preserves the intestinal mucosal barrier
 - May reduce the risk of bacterial translocation
 - · Trophic low volume feeing may have less side effects

Initial Settings of MV

- Mode should be available and the one that physician is familiar with the most
- Consider neuromuscular blockade → Cisatracurium for 48 hours (PFR <150)

SIMV

```
(1)Tidal Volume
                      → 6 (4-8) mL/PBW
(2)Respiratory Rate → 20-30/min
(3)FiO<sub>2</sub>
  target is achieved to minimum FiO<sub>2</sub>
(4)PEEP (table)
                     → Start 5-24 cmH<sub>2</sub>O decrease
  per tolerance (watch for BP)
(5)RM (PFR<150) → Start PEEP 30-40, decrease by
  5 every 30 to 40 seconds (needs expertise)
(6)PS
                     → 12-18 cmH<sub>2</sub>O
(7)Paw P
                     → <40 mmHg
(8)P<sub>PLAT</sub>
                     → <30 mmHg
```

Pressure SIMV/BiLevel/APRV

```
(1)PIP
                     →20-30 cmH<sub>2</sub>O
(2)FiO<sub>2</sub>
                     → Start 100%, decrease by 5 if
  target is achieved to minimum FiO<sub>2</sub>
(3)Respiratory Rate → 20-30/min (set by the I/E
(4)I/E ratios
                     → 1 to 2 or 1 to 1, APRV/IRV if
  well sedated (watch for hypercapnia)
(5)PEEP (table)
                     → Start 5-24 cmH<sub>2</sub>O decrease per
  tolerance
(6)RM (PFR<150) → Start PEEP 30-40, decrease by
  5 every 30 to 40 seconds
(7) PS
                     → 12-18 cmH<sub>2</sub>O
```

Latest NIH Recommendations (Nov. 2021)

For adults with COVID-19 and acute hypoxemic respiratory failure despite conventional oxygen therapy, the Panel recommends high-flow nasal cannula (HFNC) oxygen over noninvasive positive pressure ventilation (NIPPV) (BIIa).

In the absence of an indication for endotracheal intubation, the Panel recommends a closely monitored trial of NIPPV for adults with COVID-19 and acute hypoxemic respiratory failure for whom HFNC is not available (BIIa).

For patients with persistent hypoxemia despite increasing supplemental oxygen requirements in whom endotracheal intubation is not otherwise indicated, the Panel recommends considering a trial of awake prone positioning to improve oxygenation (Clia).

The Panel recommends against using awake prone positioning as a rescue therapy for refractory hypoxemia to avoid intubation in patients who otherwise meet the indications for intubation and mechanical ventilation (AIII)

If intubation becomes necessary, the procedure should be performed by an experienced practitioner in a controlled setting (enhanced risk of exposing health care practitioners to SARS-CoV-2 during intubation) (AllI)

For mechanically ventilated adults with COVID-19 and acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS).

- The Panel recommends using low tidal volume (VT) ventilation (VT 4–8 mL/kg of predicted body weight) over higher VT ventilation (VT >8 mL/kg) (AI).
- The Panel recommends targeting plateau pressures of <30 cm H2O (Alla
- The Panel recommends using a conservative fluid strategy over a liberal fluid strategy (Blla).
- The Panel recommends against the routine use of inhaled nitric oxide (Alla).

Latest NIH Recommendations (Nov. 2021)

For mechanically ventilated adults with COVID-19 and moderate-to-severe ARDS:

- The Panel recommends using a higher positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) strategy over a lower PEEP strategy (Bila).
- Panel recommends prone ventilation for 12 to 16 hours per day over no prone ventilation (Blla).
- The Panel recommends using, as needed, intermittent boluses of neuromuscular blocking agents (NMBA)
- or continuous NMBA infusion to facilitate protective lung ventilation (BIIa).
- In the event of persistent patient-ventilator dyssynchrony, or in cases where a patient requires ongoing
 deep sedation, prone ventilation, or persistently high plateau pressures, the Panel recommends using a
 continuous NMBA infusion for up to 48 hours as long as patient anxiety and pain can be adequately
 monitored and controlled (Bill).

For mechanically ventilated adults with COVID-19, severe ARDS, and hypoxemia despite optimized ventilation and other rescue strategies:

- The Panel recommends using recruitment maneuvers rather than not using recruitment maneuvers (Clia).
 - If recruitment maneuvers are used, the Panel recommends against using staircase (incremental PEEP) recruitment maneuvers (Alla).
- The Panel recommends using an inhaled pulmonary vasodilator as a rescue therapy; if no rapid improvement in oxygenation is observed, the treatment should be tapered off (CIII).

There is insufficient evidence for the Panel to recommend either for or against the use of extracorporeal membrane oxygenation for patients with COVID-19 and refractory hypoxemia.

Conclusions

- COVID-19 disease is one of the most complicated pathology seen by man
- Severe endothelial inflammation, cytokine storm, and coagulation are the pathological hallmarks of the COVID-19 disease
- · The role of serotonin storm and other pathways are being investigated
- It is a multisystem disease with pulmonary involvement and respiratory failure causing over 80% of mortality
- Acute state followed by recovery in severe and critical patients may lead to long-term pulmonary sequels and pulmonary fibrosis
- Long haul COVID with multisystem symptomatology is a serious complication of COVID-19 disease
- COVID-19 disease prevention, early diagnosis and prompt management could be challenging endeavor
- Strong teamwork and proper multilayer care of COVID-19 patients will remain the only COVID-19 management strategy

Ramin Abrishami

PharmD, Clinical Pharmacy Specialist Evidence Based Pharmacotherapy in COVID-19



Remdesivir



Remdesivir for the Treatment of Covid-19 - Final Report

- RCT, double-blind, placebo-controlled, 10d iv remdesivir in hospitalized adults + evidence of lower respiratory tract infection, (n= 1062)
- Median recovery time of 10d vs. 15d
- Remdesivir was superior to placebo in shortening the time to recovery in hospitalized adults

Effect of Remdesivir vs Standard Care on Clinical Status at 11 Days in Patients With Moderate COVID-19

- RCT, open-label, (n=584), moderate COVID-19 pneumonia, 1:1:1 ratio of a 5d or 10d course of remdesivir, or standard care
- Median length of treatment was 5d in the 5-day group and 6d in the 10-day group
- On day 11, patients in the 5-day regimen had statistically significant better clinical status than standard care; The clinical status between the 10d and standard care groups was not different
- Nausea (10 vs 3%), hypokalemia (6 vs 2%), and headache (5 vs 3%) were more frequent vs. standard care

Remdesivir in adults with severe COVID-19: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicentre trial

- RCT, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multi-centre, hospitalized severe COVID-19, 10d remdesivir, permitted concomitant use of lopinavir–ritonavir, interferons, and corticosteroids, n=237
- ADR: 66% in remdesivir vs. 64% in placebo
- Remdesivir use was not associated with a difference in time to clinical improvement

Remdesivir for Severe Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Versus a Cohort Receiving Standard of Care

- phase 3 remdesivir (n=312) open-label trial vs. retrospective cohort of patients with severe COVID-19 treated with standard of care (n=818)
- By day 14, remdesivir was associated with significantly greater recovery (74% vs. 59%) and 62% reduced odds of death versus standard-of-care in severe COVID-19
- Safety and efficacy were not significantly different between 5 or 10d doses

Evaluation of the Effects of Remdesivir and Hydroxychloroquine on Viral Clearance in COVID-19: A Randomized Trial

- RCT, hospitalized patients received remdesivir (n=42), HCQ (n=52), or standard care (n=87)
- No significant differences were seen between treatment groups in mortality during hospitalization

Randomized controlled trials of remdesivir in hospitalized coronavirus disease 2019 patients: A meta-analysis

- Meta-analysis, 4 RCTs, 3013 patients
- The placebo group had a higher risk of mortality as compared to the intervention group

Effectiveness of remdesivir for the treatment of hospitalized COVID-19 persons: A network meta-analysis

- Meta-analyses,4 RCTs, n=2049,
- Both 10-day and 5-day remdesivir therapies were associated with higher odds of clinical improvement. Also, the 5-day treatment was associated with higher odds of clinical improvement



Tocilizumab



Tocilizumab for Treatment of Severe COVID-19 Patients: Preliminary Results from SMAtteo COvid19 REgistry (SMACORE)

- A retrospective analysis, hospitalized, n=42
- TCZ administration did not reduce ICU admission or mortality rate in a cohort of 21 patients

Tocilizumab in Patients Hospitalized with Covid-19 Pneumonia

- RCT, hospitalized patients with Covid-19 pneumonia who were not receiving M.V. to receive standard care plus one or two doses of either tocilizumab (8 mg/kg iv) or placebo, n=389.
- Composite M.V. or death by day 28 was 12.0% in the tocilizumab group and 19.3% in the placebo group
- Death from any cause by day 28 occurred in 10.4% in the tocilizumab group and 8.6% in the placebo group (non significant)

Effect of Tocilizumab vs Standard Care on Clinical Worsening in Patients Hospitalized With COVID-19 Pneumonia

- RCT, open-label, hospitalized patients with COVID-19 pneumonia + Pao2/ Fio2 between 200 and 300 mm Hg, 8 mg/kg (max. 800 mg), followed by a second dose after 12h. n=126
- No benefit on disease progression was observed compared with standard care

Efficacy of Tocilizumab in Patients Hospitalized with Covid-19

- RCT, Double-blind, placebo-controlled trial involving patients with confirmed severe SARS-CoV-2, standard care plus a single dose of either tocilizumab (8 mg/kg) or placebo
- At 14 days, 18.0% in the tocilizumab group and 14.9% in the placebo group had had worsening of disease
- No difference in the median time to discontinuation of supplemental oxygen
- At 14 days, 24.6% in the tocilizumab and 21.2% in the placebo group were still receiving supplemental oxygen
- Patients who received tocilizumab had fewer serious infections

Tocilizumab in patients admitted to hospital with COVID-19

- RCT, controlled, open-label, participants with hypoxia (O2 Sat <92%) and systemic inflammation (CRP ≥75 mg/L), SoC alone versus SoC + tocilizumab at a dose of 400~800 mg (depending on weight), n=4116, including 562 patients receiving M.V., 1686 receiving NIV, and 1868 receiving no respiratory support other than oxygen
- Patients allocated to tocilizumab were more likely to be discharged from hospital alive within 28d (54% vs. 47%)
- A clear mortality benefit was seen in those receiving systemic corticosteroids

Tocilizumab in Hospitalized Patients with Severe Covid-19 Pneumonia

- RCT, hospitalized, severe Covid-19 pneumonia receive a single infusion of tocilizumab (8 mg/kg) or placebo, of the participants received a second dose 8~24h after, n=452
- Mortality at day 28 was 19.7% in the tocilizumab group and 19.4% in the placebo group (non sig.)

Efficacy of tocilizumab in COVID-19: A systematic review and meta-analysis

- 23 studies with 6279 patients
- The overall mortality was lower in TOC group compared to SOC group in patients with severe COVID-19

Corticosteroids



Effect of Dexamethasone on Days Alive and Ventilator-Free in Patients With Moderate or Severe Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome and COVID-19

- RCT, Multicenter, randomized, open-label, moderate to severe ARDS, 20 mg/d of dexamethasone iv for 5 days, 10 mg/d of dexamethasone for 5 days or until ICU discharge, + SoC (n =151) or SoC alone (n = 148)
- Dexamethasone group had a mean 6.6 ventilator-free days vs 4.0 days in the SoC group.
- At 7 days, patients in the dexamethasone group had a mean SOFA score of 6.1 vs 7.5 in SoC
- No significant difference in all-cause mortality

Dexamethasone in Hospitalized Patients with Covid-19

- RCT, controlled, open-label, oral or iv dexamethasone (6 mg once daily) for up to 10 days or SoC, n=6425
- 22.9% in the dexamethasone group and 25.7% in the SoC group died within 28 days
- No difference among those who received no respiratory support at randomization

Corticosteroid treatment in severe COVID-19 patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome

- RCT, severe COVID-19-related ARDS, n=774
- As compared with usual care, corticosteroids were associated with increased rate of myocardial (15.6 vs. 10.4%) and liver injury (18.3 vs. 9.9%), of shock (22.0 vs. 12.6%), of need for M.V. (38.1 vs. 19.5%), and increased rate of 28-day all-cause mortality (44.3 vs. 31.0%)
- High dose (>200 mg) and early initiation (≤3d from hospitalization) of corticosteroid were associated with a higher 28-day mortality rate

Effect of 12 mg vs 6 mg of Dexamethasone on the Number of Days Alive Without Life Support in Adults With COVID-19 and Severe Hypoxemia

- RCT, 1000 adults with confirmed COVID-19 requiring ≥10 L/min of O2 or M.V., 12 mg/d of iv dexamethasone (n = 503) or 6 mg/d of iv dexamethasone (n = 497) for up to 10 days
- 12 mg/d compared with 6 mg/d did not result in statistically significantly more days alive without life support at 28 days. However, the trial may have been underpowered to identify a significant difference.

Impact of late administration of corticosteroids in COVID-19 ARDS

- Post-hoc analysis from the COVADIS project, patients who did not receive or received CTC >13 days after symptoms onset, n=348
- While early administration of low-dose CTC should be encouraged in severe COVID-19 pneumonia, late high-dose CTC appear to be non-beneficial in late non-resolving ARDS

Comparison of efficacy of dexamethasone and methylprednisolone in moderate to severe covid 19 disease

- RCT, 35 patients received dexamethasone and 65 methylprednisolone
- Dexamethasone and methylprednisolone both are equally effective in treating moderate to severe covid 19 disease

Methylprednisolone or dexamethasone, which one is superior corticosteroid in the treatment of hospitalized COVID-19 patients: a triple-blinded randomized controlled trial

- RCT, n=86, methylprednisolone 2 mg/kg/d; or dexamethasone (6 mg/day)
- Unequal Doses!
- In hospitalized hypoxic COVID-19 patients, methylprednisolone demonstrated better results compared to dexamethasone



Corticosteroids and tocilizumab reduce in-hospital mortality in severe COVID-19 pneumonia: a retrospective study in a Spanish hospital

- RCT, severe COVID-19 pneumonia, methylprednisolone 250 mg/day for 3 days, or tocilizumab or both, n=255
- In-hospital mortality of patients on immuno-modulatory treatment was significantly lower than in those without (34.3 vs. 58.5%)
- The risk of death was 0.44 in patients receiving corticosteroids alone and 0.292 in combination
- Combined treatment reduced mortality with about 25% in patients with severe COVID-19 pneumonia. Corticosteroids alone also resulted in lower in-hospital mortality rate compared to patients receiving only antiviral and antibiotic treatment.

Efficacy and safety of systematic corticosteroids among severe COVID-19 patients: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials

- Meta-analysis, 7 RCTs, n=6250,
- Corticosteroids were associated with a decreased all-cause mortality (27.3 vs. 31.1%;)
- However, such survival benefit was absent if RECOVERY trial (78% of the data) was excluded

Association Between Administration of Systemic Corticosteroids and Mortality Among Critically III Patients With COVID-19

- Meta-analysis of 7 RCTs, n=1703, Patients had been randomized to receive systemic dexamethasone, hydrocortisone, or methylprednisolone (678 patients) or to receive usual care or placebo (1025 patients)
- Administration of systemic corticosteroids, compared with usual care or placebo, was associated with lower 28-day all-cause mortality

Baricitinib



Baricitinib plus Remdesivir for Hospitalized Adults with Covid-19

- RCT, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, All the patients received remdesivir and either baricitinib (≤14 days) or placebo (control), n=1033,
- Patients receiving baricitinib had a median time to recovery of 7 days, as compared with 8 days with control, and a 30% higher odds of improvement in clinical status at day 15, the 28-day mortality was 5.1% in the combination group and 7.8% in the control group

Efficacy and safety of baricitinib for the treatment of hospitalised adults with COVID-19 (COV-BARRIER)

- RCT, phase 3, double-blind, placebo-controlled, hospitalised adults with COVID-19, once-daily baricitinib (4 mg) or matched placebo for up to 14 days, n=1525,
- The 60-day all-cause mortality was 10% for baricitinib and 15% for placebo.
- The frequencies of serious adverse events, serious infections, and venous thromboembolic events were similar between the two groups.

Baricitinib reduces 30-day mortality in older adults with moderate -to-severe COVID-19 pneumonia

- matched retrospective cohort study, two age brackets of age <70 (86 with baricitinib and 86 matched controls) or ≥70 (78 on baricitinib and 78 matched controls)
- Treatment with baricitinib resulted in a significant reduction in death from any cause by 48% in patients aged 70 or older, an 18.5% reduction in 30day absolute mortality risk

Baricitinib plus dexamethasone compared to dexamethasone for the treatment of severe COVID-19 pneumonia

- retrospective comparative study, hospitalized patients with severe COVID-19 pneumonia, n=197
- Mortality was significantly lower in the baricitinib plus dexamethasone group compared to the dexamethasone monotherapy group (20.3% vs 40.5%).



Tofacitinib



Tofacitinib reduces mortality in coronavirus disease 2019 Tofacitinib in COVID-19

- Retrospective study, COVID-19 patients with CRP 60–150 mg/L, n=62
- Mortality and the incidence of admission to the ICU were lower in the TOF group than in the cotrol group (16.6% vs. 40.0%).
- There was no significant difference in secondary infections, liver or kidney injury, and cytopenia between the two groups

Tofacitinib in Patients Hospitalized with Covid-19 Pneumonia

- RCT, hospitalized adults with Covid-19 pneumonia to receive either tofacitinib at a dose of 10 mg or placebo twice daily for up to 14 days or until hospital discharge, n=289
- The cumulative incidence of death or respiratory failure through day 28 was 18.1% in the tofacitinib group and 29.0% in the placebo group
- Serious adverse events occurred 14.1% in the tofacitinib group and 12% in the placebo group

Janus kinase inhibitors and major COVID-19 outcomes: time to forget the two faces of Janus! A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials

- Meta-analysis, 4 RCTs, n=1338, JAK inhibitors: baricitinib, ruxolitinib, tofacitinib, and nezulcitinib
- Treatment with JAK inhibitor compared to control resulted in a significant reduction in the risk for COVID-19 death by 43%, while it also led to a significant decrease in the risk for mechanical ventilation or ECMO initiation by 36%

ASA



Intermediate-dose anticoagulation, aspirin, and in-hospital mortality in COVID-19: A propensity score-matched analysis

- Retrospective study of 2785 hospitalized adult COVID-19 patients
- Among propensity-score matched patients in the aspirin cohort (N = 638), in a multivariable regression model, in-hospital aspirin compared to no antiplatelet therapy was associated with a significantly lower cumulative incidence of in-hospital death

Aspirin Use Is Associated With Decreased Mechanical Ventilation, Intensive Care Unit Admission, and In-Hospital Mortality in Hospitalized Patients With Coronavirus Disease 2019

- Retrospective, observational cohort, n=412
- aspirin use was independently associated with decreased risk of mechanical ventilation, ICU admission, and in-hospital mortality
- There were no differences in major bleeding or overt thrombosis between aspirin users and non-aspirin users.

Effect of Antithrombotic Therapy on Clinical Outcomes in Outpatients With Clinically Stable Symptomatic COVID-19

- RCT, n=657, symptomatic outpatients
- aspirin (81 mg QD), apixaban (2.5 mg BD), apixaban (5 mg BD), or placebo→ all-cause mortality, thromboembolism, MI, stroke, or hospitalization after 45 days were 0.0%, 0.7%, 1.4%, and 0.0%; no significant differences between the active and the placebo group.
- These data do not support the use of aspirin or apixaban in the outpatient setting

Effect of aspirin on short-term outcomes in hospitalized patients with COVID-19

- Retrospective, 22,072 symptomatic patients vs. matched
- Neither aspirin nor NSAIDs affected mortality in COVID-19



Association of mortality and aspirin prescription for COVID-19 patients at the Veterans Health Administration

- Retrospective, n=35,370
- Preexisting aspirin prescription was associated with a statistically and clinically significant decrease in overall mortality at 14-days and at 30-days, cutting the odds of mortality by more than half

Effect of low-dose aspirin on mortality and viral duration of the hospitalized adults with COVID-19

- Retrospective, propensity score-matched case-control analyses 24 pairs of patients
- Among adults (with HTN, cardiovascular diseases) infected with SARS-Cov-2, aspirin (100 mg/day) was associated with lower risk of mortality compared with non-aspirin users.

The use of aspirin for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease is associated with a lower likelihood of COVID-19 infection

- Retrospective population-based cross-sectional study, n=73 ASA vs. 1548 nonASA
- Aspirin use was associated with lower likelihood of COVID-19 infection
- Aspirin users were older, presented a lower BMI, and higher prevalence of HTN, diabetes, and COPD than the aspirin nonusers

The effects of aspirin on the outcome of COVID-19: A systematic review and meta-analysisn

- Meta-analysis, 7 RCT, n=34,415,
- The use of aspirin was associated with a reduced risk of mortality, RR 0.56
- nusers

Meta-Analysis of the Effect of Aspirin on Mortality in COVID-19

- 3 RCTs, n=1054
- The results of this analysis suggest no association between the use of aspirin and mortality in patients with COVID-19

Fluvoxamine



Mortality Risk Among Patients With COVID-19 Prescribed Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor Antidepressants

- Retrospective, multicenter cohort study analyzing electronic health records of 83 584 patients diagnosed with COVID-19, including 3401 SSRIs patients
- RR of mortality was reduced among patients prescribed any SSRI (14.6% vs 16.6%)

Fluvoxamine vs Placebo and Clinical Deterioration in Outpatients With Symptomatic COVID-19

- RCT, n=152, outpatients with confirmed COVID-19 and symptom onset within 7 days, 100 mg of fluvoxamine or placebo TDS for 15 days
- Clinical deterioration occurred in 0 of 80 patients in the fluvoxamine group and in 6 of 72 patients in the placebo group
- The fluvoxamine group had 1 serious adverse event and 11 other adverse events, whereas the placebo group had 6 serious adverse events and 12 other adverse events.

Safety and efficacy of fluvoxamine in COVID-19 ICU patients: An open label, prospective cohort trial with matched controls

- Open-label, prospective cohort trial with matched controls, 51 ICU patients
- No statistically significant differences between groups were observed regarding ventilator days, ICU or total hospital stay
- Overall mortality was lower in the fluvoxamine group, 58.8%, than in the control group, 76.5%

Effect of early treatment with fluvoxamine on risk of emergency care and hospitalisation among patients with COVID-19

- RCT, placebo-controlled, high-risk symptomatic outpatient adults, fluvoxamine 100 mg BID for 10 days or placebo, n=1497
- Hospitalization was lower for the fluvoxamine group compared with placebo (11% vs 16%)

Colchicine



Reduced mortality in COVID-19 patients treated with colchicine: Results from a retrospective, observational study

- Retrospective, 71 hospitalized patients compared with 70 control
- The 21-day crude cumulative mortality was 7.5% in the colchicine group and 28.5% in the control group
- 21-day clinical improvement occurred in 40% of the patients on colchicine and in 26.6% of control patients
- Colchicine was stopped because of transient ADR (diarrhea or skin rashes) in 7% of patientsers.

Colchicine to Weather the Cytokine Storm in Hospitalized Patients with COVID-19

- Retrospective, n=66, hospitalized, matched cohort study
- Patients receiving colchicine were approximately five times more likely to be discharged
- There were 3 deaths (9.1%) in patients receiving colchicine versus 11 deaths (33.3%) in the groups receiving SoC

Colchicine Is Safe Though Ineffective in the Treatment of Severe COVID-19: a Randomized Clinical Trial (COLCHIVID)

- RCT, triple-blind, placebo-controlled, n=116, hospitalized patients with severe COVID-19, 1.5 mg of colchicine first and then 0.5 mg BID for 10 days
- The study was suspended after the interim analysis demonstrated colchicine had no effect on progression to critical disease or death, length of ICU and hospital stays

Colchicine for community-treated patients with COVID-19 (COLCORONA): a phase 3, randomised, double-blinded, adaptive, placebo-controlled, multicentre trial

- RCT, phase 3, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicentre, outpatient >40y and had at least one risk, colchicine 0⋅5 mg BID for 3 days and then once per day for 27 days, n=4488
- Among PCR-confirmed COVID-19, death or hospital admission occurred in 4.6% patients in the colchicine group and 6% in placebo

Colchicine in Recently Hospitalized Patients with COVID-19: A Randomized Controlled Trial (COL-COVID)

- RCT, controlled and open-label, n=103, hospitalized patients without M.V., colchicine was initiated within the first 48h of admission at a 1.5 mg loading dose, followed by 0.5 mg BID for 7d and 0.5 mg/d for 28d
- Clinical improvement (changes on WHO scale at day 14 and 28 and time to 1-point clinical improvement) did not differ between the two groups

Effect of Colchicine vs Standard Care on Cardiac and Inflammatory Biomarkers and Clinical Outcomes in Patients Hospitalized With Coronavirus Disease

- RCT, open-label, n=105, hospitalized, Colchicine 1.5-mg loading dose followed by 0.5 mg after 60 min and then 0.5 mg BID, 21d
- Deterioration by 2 points on a 7-grade clinical status scale was 14% in the control group and 1.8% in the colchicine group
- no significant differences in high-sensitivity cardiac troponin or CRP levels

Beneficial effects of colchicine for moderate to severe COVID-19: a randomised, double-blinded, placebo-controlled clinical trial

- RCT, double-blinded, placebo controlled, moderate to severe COVID-19, colchicine 0.5 mg TDS for 5 days, then 0.5 mg BID for 5 days, n=72
- Median time of need for supplemental oxygen was 4 days for the colchicine group and 6.5 days for the placebo group
- LOS was 7 days for the colchicine group and 9 days for the placebo group

Colchicine in patients admitted to hospital with COVID-19 (RECOVERY): a randomised, controlled, open-label, platform trial

- RCT, controlled, open-label, hospitalized, colchicine 1 mg stat followed by 500 μg 12 h later and then 500 μg BID for 10 days in total or until discharge, n=11340
- In hospitalised adults, colchicine was not associated with reductions in 28day mortality, duration of hospital stay, or risk of progressing to invasive mechanical ventilation or death

Colchicine for the treatment of COVID-19

- Cochrane review, 3RCTs with 11,525 hospitalised participants and one RCT with 4488 non-hospitalised participants
- Hospitalised: colchicine + SoC results in little to no difference in all-cause mortality up to 28 days or worsening of clinical status compared to SoC alone
- Non-hospitalised: the evidence is uncertain about the effect of colchicine on all-cause mortality at 28 days, colchicine probably slightly reduces the need for hospitalisation or death within 28 days compared to placebo





DR KAMRAN ROUDINI HEMATOLOGIST AND MEDICAL ONCOLOGIST ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF TUMS IMAM KHOMEINI HOSPITAL CENTER ANTICOAGULATION IN COVID

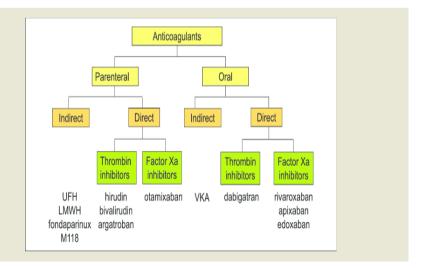


- (COVID-19) is associated with a hypercoagulable state associated with acute inflammatory changes and laboratory findings that are distinct from acute (DIC), save for those with very severe disease.
- Fibrinogen and Ddimer are increased, with typically only modest prolongation
 of the (PT) and (aPTT) and mild thrombocytosis or thrombocytopenia.
- The presence of a lupus anticoagulant (LA) is common in individuals with a prolonged aPTT.
- The risk for (VTE) was markedly increased, especially during the early stages of the pandemic in patients in the (ICU), with early case series reporting prevalences of 25 to 43 percent in ICU patients, often despite prophylactic-dose anticoagulation.
- Later studies have reported risks in the range of 5 to 10 percent in ICU patients and <5 percent in hospitalized medical patients.
- Pulmonary microvascular thrombosis and arterial thrombotic events such as stroke, myocardial infarction, and limb ischemia are also increased, but to a lesser extent than venous thrombosis.
- All patients admitted to the hospital for COVID-19 should have a baseline:
- (CBC), PT, aPTT, fibringen, and D-dimer.
- Repeat testing is done according to the patient's clinical status. The main purpose of this testing is to obtain prognostic information that may be used to inform level of care.
- · Outpatients do not require coagulation testing.

Quick reference for evaluation and management of COVID-19-associated hypercoagulability

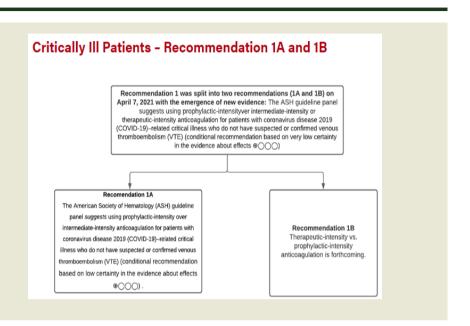
Evaluations and	aluations and monitoring			
Inpatients	 Daily PT, aPTT, fibrinogen, D-dimer; frequency may be reduced depending on acuity and trend in values Diagnostic imaging studies if feasible for clinically suspected DVT or PE; consult PERT team Alternative evaluations if standard imaging studies are not feasible 			
Outpatients	Routine coagulation testing is not required			

Manageme	nt
Abnormal coagulation studies	ove for prognostic information and level of care
VTE prophylax	Prophylactic dosing preferred over higher dosing in most inpatients, including those in the ICU Dose adjustments may be made for increased body weight or decreased kidney function LMW heparin is generally preferred over other anticoagulants Thromboprophylaxis is generally not continued following discharge, with rare exceptions Thromboprophylaxis is generally not used in outpatients, with rare exceptions
TE treatment	 Therapeutic (full-dose) anticoagulation for documented VTE or high suspicion for VTE Initiate in hospital per standard protocols Continue for at least 3 months Reserve fibrinolytic agents (eg, tPA) for limb-threatening DVT, massive PE, acute stroke, or acute MI; consult PERT or stroke team
Clotting n vascular catheters or extracorporeal	Therapeutic (full-dose) anticoagulation Standard protocols for continuous renal replacement therapy or ECMO



	Regimen
Pro	phylactic*
А	pixaban 2.5 mg, PO BID (with intent for VTE prophylaxis)
Е	Bemiparin 3500 U, SC OD
Е	Betrixaban 80 mg, PO OD
Е	Betrixaban 160 mg, PO OD
D	Dabigatran 220 mg, PO OD
D	Palteparin 5000 U, SC OD
Е	noxaparin 30 mg (3000 U), SC OD (for GFR 15-30)
Е	noxaparin 30 mg (3000 U), SC BID (for BMI ≥40 kg/m²)
E	noxaparin 40 mg (4000 U), SC OD
E	noxaparin 40 mg (4000 U), SC BID (for BMI ≥40 kg/m²)
F	fondaparinux 2.5 mg, SC OD
L	Infractionated heparin 5000 U, SC BID
L	Infractionated heparin 5000 U, SC TID
L	Infractionated heparin 7500 U, SC BID (for BMI ≥40 kg/m²)
٨	ladroparin 2850 U, SC q24h (post-op general surgery)
N	ladroparin 5700 U, SC q24h (high-risk medical patients >70 kg)
٨	ładroparin 3800 U, SC q24h (high-risk medical patients ≤70 kg or post-op hip replacement surgery)
F	Rivaroxaban 10 mg, PO OD

- Thromboprophylaxis
- All individuals hospitalized for COVID-19 should receive thromboprophylaxis unless contraindicated (or unless they require therapeutic dosing for another condition such as VTE or atrial fibrillation).
- (**LMW**) heparin is preferred, but unfractionated heparin can be used if LMW heparin is unavailable or if kidney function is severely impaired.
- Aspirin is not indicated outside of standard indications.
- For thromboprophylaxis in hospitalized patients with COVID-19, we suggest prophylactic dosing rather than more intensive (intermediate or therapeutic) dosing.
- Randomized trials have not consistently demonstrated improved outcomes with more intensive dosing; thus, most institutions have adopted standard prophylactic dosing, such as:
- enoxaparin, 40 mg once daily
- weight >120 kg or BMI >35 kg/m2: 40 mg twice daily.
- treatment with higher-intensity anticoagulation (intermediate dose or therapeutic dose) may be appropriate.
- Examples include a high suspicion for (but inability to document) VTE, or another reason for therapeutic-dose anticoagulation such as atrial fibrillation.
- Individuals already receiving another anticoagulant may be switched to LMW heparin for greater ease of management.
- Therapeutic-dose (full-dose) anticoagulation is appropriate to treat deep vein thrombosis (DVT) or pulmonary embolism (PE), unless contraindicated. This is continued for at least three months.



ASH

- RECOMMENDATION 1A (UPDATED APRIL 7, 2021)
- The American Society of Hematology (ASH) guideline panel suggests using prophylactic-intensity over intermediate-intensity anticoagulation for patients with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)—related critical illness who do not have suspected or confirmed venous thromboembolism (VTE) (low certainty of evidence)
- Acutely III Patients Recommendation 2A and 2B
- DRAFT RECOMMENDATION 2B (UPDATED AS OF SEPTEMBER 15, 2021)
- The ASH guideline panel suggests using prophylactic-intensity over therapeutic-intensity anticoagulation in patients with COVID-19 related acute illness who do not have suspected or confirmed VTE (conditional recommendation based on very low certainty in the evidence about effects)
- Anticoagulation for Patients with COVID-19 Being Discharged From Hospital – Recommendation 3
- In patients with COVID-19 who are being discharged from the hospital and who do not have confirmed or suspected venous thromboembolism, should we prescribe post-discharge prophylactic-intensity anticoagulation or not?
- RECOMMENDATION (UPDATED NOVEMBER 2, 2021)
- The ASH guideline panel suggests not using anticoagulant outpatient thromboprophylaxis in patients with COVID-19 who are being discharged from the hospital and who do not have suspected or confirmed VTE or another indication for anticoagulation (conditional recommendation based on very low certainty in the evidence about effects)

NIH

- Laboratory Testing
- In nonhospitalized patients with COVID-19, there are currently no data to support the measurement of coagulation markers (e.g., D-dimers, prothrombin time, platelet count, fibrinogen) (AIII).
- In hospitalized patients with COVID-19, hematologic and coagulation parameters are commonly measured, although there is currently insufficient evidence to recommend either for or against using this data to guide management decisions.
- Chronic Anticoagulant and Antiplatelet Therapy
- Patients who are receiving anticoagulant or antiplatelet therapies for underlying conditions should continue these medications if they receive a diagnosis of COVID-19 (AIII).

NIH

- Venous Thromboembolism Prophylaxis and Screening
- For nonhospitalized patients with COVID-19, anticoagulants and antiplatelet therapy should not be initiated for the prevention of (VTE) or arterial thrombosis unless the patient has other indications for the therapy or is participating in a clinical trial (AIII)
- Hospitalized nonpregnant adults with COVID-19 should receive prophylactic dose anticoagulation (AIII)
- Anticoagulant or antiplatelet therapy should not be used to prevent arterial thrombosis outside of the usual standard of care for patients without COVID-19 (AIII).

NIH

- Hospitalized patients with COVID-19 should not routinely be discharged from the hospital while on VTE prophylaxis (AIII).
- Continuing anticoagulation with a Food and Drug Administration-approved regimen for extended VTE prophylaxis after hospital discharge can be considered for patients who are at low risk for bleeding and high risk for VTE, as per the protocols for patients without COVID-19 (BI)
- There is currently insufficient evidence to recommend either for or against routine deep vein thrombosis screening in COVID-19 patients without signs or symptoms of VTE, regardless of the status of their coagulation markers.

NIH

- Special Considerations During Pregnancy and Lactation
- If antithrombotic therapy is prescribed during pregnancy prior to a diagnosis of COVID-19, this therapy should be continued (AIII).
- For pregnant patients hospitalized for severe COVID-19, prophylactic dose anticoagulation is recommended unless contraindicated (see below) (BIII).
- Like for nonpregnant patients, VTE prophylaxis after hospital discharge is not recommended for pregnant patients (AIII).
- Decisions to continue VTE prophylaxis in the pregnant or postpartum patient after discharge should be individualized, considering concomitant VTE risk factors
- Unfractionated heparin, low molecular weight heparin, and warfarin do not accumulate in breast milk and do not induce an anticoagulant effect in the newborn; therefore, they can be used by breastfeeding individuals with or without COVID-19 who require VTE prophylaxis or treatment (AIII).
- In contrast, use of direct-acting oral anticoagulants during pregnancy is not routinely recommended due to lack of safety data (AIII)
- Selection of Anticoagulant or Antiplatelet Drugs for Patients with COVID-19
- In hospitalized, critically ill patients
- low molecular weight heparin or unfractionated heparin is preferred over oral anticoagulants because the two types of heparin have shorter halflives, can be administered intravenously or subcutaneously, and have fewer drug-drug interactions (AIII).
- Chronic Anticoagulant or Antiplatelet Therapy
- COVID-19 outpatients receiving warfarin who are in isolation and thus unable to have international normalized ratio monitoring may be candidates for switching to direct oral anticoagulant therapy.
- Patients receiving warfarin who have a mechanical heart valve, ventricular assist device, valvular atrial fibrillation, or antiphospholipid antibody syndrome or who are lactating should continue treatment with warfarin (AIII).
- Hospitalized patients with COVID-19 who are taking anticoagulant or antiplatelet therapy for underlying medical conditions should continue this treatment unless significant bleeding develops, or other contraindications are present (AIII)
- Patients with COVID-19 Who Are Discharged from the Hospital
- VTE prophylaxis after hospital discharge is not recommended for patients with COVID-19 (AIII).
- For certain high-VTE risk patients without COVID-19, post-discharge prophylaxis
 has been shown to be beneficial. The Food and Drug Administration approved the
 use of rivaroxaban 10 mg daily for 31 to 39 days in these patients.32,33 Inclusion
 criteria for the trials that studied post-discharge VTE prophylaxis included:
- Modified International Medical Prevention Registry on Venous Thromboembolism (IMPROVE) VTE risk score ≥4; or
- Modified IMPROVE VTE risk score ≥2 and D-dimer level >2 times the upper limit of normal.32

تجویز داروهای آنتی کواگولانت در بیماران مبتلا به عفونت کووید-19

در مبتلایان به بیماری کووید 19 نوعی از اختلال انعقادی دیده می شود که تحت عنوان کووید کواگولوپاتی شناخته میشود. در این نوع اختلال انعقادی افزایش سطح مارکرهای التهابی و فیبرینوژن و دی دایمر دیده میشود و در ابتدای تظاهر، اختلال در تست های PT، PTT و شمارش پلاکتی ناشایع است. این نوع اختلال انعقادی با بروز حوادث ترومبوآمبولی همراه است. وجود شواهد انعقاد منتشر داخل عروقی با پیش آگهی نامطلوب در این بیماران همراه می باشد. در مطالعات نشان داده شده است که استفاده از پروفیلاکسی با انوکساپارین یا هپارین در موارد شدید بیماری کووید-19 یا بیمارانی که سطح دی دایمر بیشتر از 6 برابر نمال دارند باعث کاهش مرگ و میر شده است.

در این زمینه رعایت موارد زیر حائز اهمیت است:

- در درمان بیماران سرپایی مبتلا به کوید 19 مصرف آسپیرین یا داروی آنتی کواگولانت توصیه نمی شود.
- در تمام بیمارانی که در بیمارستان بستری می شوند، پس از ارزیابی خطر خونریزی پروفیلاکسی دارویی به وسیله انوکساپارین یا هپارین توصیه می شود.
- در انتخاب دوز و نوع داروی ضدانعقاد پروفیلاکسی میزان خطر خونریزی، عملکرد کلیوی ، شمارش پلاکتی و وزن بیمار باید مورد توجه قرار گیرد.
- در کلیه بیماران کووید بستری (بدون سابقه مصرف ضد انعقاد) پس از ارزیابی عوامل خطرساز بروز ترمبوز و خونریزی، دوز استاندارد ضد انعقاد جهت پروفیلاکسی DVT توصیه می گردد. دوز متوسط یا
 - بالای داروهای ضد انعقاد با این هدف <mark>قوصیه نمی شود۲</mark>۲

Heparin 5000IU SC TDS .a

BMI≥40: Heparin 7500 IU SC TDS

یا

- Enoxaparin 40 mg SC once daily .b
- BMI ≥ 40: Enoxaparin 40 mg BID •
- 5. تغییر دوز داروی انتی کواگولانت پروفیلاکسی صرفا بر اساس عدد دی دایمر توصیه نمی شود

- در بیمارانی که تست های انعقادی مختل دارند در صورتی که خونریزی فعالی وجود نداشته باشد،آنتی کواگولانت پروفیلاکسی توصیه می شود و تنها در صورت بروز شمارش پلاکتی کمتر از 25 هزار در میکرولیتر و یا فیبرینوژن کمتر از 50 میلی گرم در دسی لیتر آنتی کواگولانت قطع می گردد.
- 7. در بیمارانی که منع مصرف داروهای آنتی کواگولانت دارند، استفاده از روش های پروفیلاکسی مکانیکال مانند compression stocking توصیه میشود.
- بیمارانی که به علل مدیکال دیگری تحت درمان با آسپیرین هستند ، پس از بستری به علت کو,ید
 ادامه آسپیرین توصیه می شود.
- و. بیمارانی که به عللی مانند ترومبوآمبولی یا فیبریلاسیون دهلیزی تحت درمان با دوز درمانی داروهای آنتی کواگولانت هستند در صورت پلاکت کمتر از 30 تا 50 هزار در میکرولیتر (شمارش پلاکتی کمتر از 50000 برای هپارین و کمتر از 30000 برای هپارین های با وزن ملکولی کم) یا فیبرینوژن کمتر از 100 میلی گرم در دسی لیتر ، قطع یا ادامه داروی ضد انعقاد با توجه به شرایط بیمار و تعیین ریسک ترومبوز و خونریزی در بیمار توسط تیم معالج تصمیم گیری می شود.

10.در صورت شواهدی به نفع ترومبوآمبولی طبق روش تشخیص و درمان استاندارد اقدام گردد.

11.مواردی که تجویز داروهای ضد انعقاد خون بدون انجام تستهای تشخیصی پیشنهاد می گردد عبارتند از:

- بیماران اینتوبه که به صورت ناگهانی دچار شواهد بالینی (مثلا کاهش اشباع اکسیژن) و آزمایشگاهی ترومبو آمبولی می شوند.
- وجود علایم بالینی منطبق بر ترومبوز مانند ترومبوفلبیت سطحی یا ایسکمی و سیانوز محیطی یا ترومبوز فیلتر و یا کاتتر دیالیز یا وجود پورپورای مشبک (retiform purpura) در اندامها
- در بیماران با نارسایی تنفسی به خصوص وقتی دی دایمر و یا فیبرینوژن بسیار بالا باشد
 علت دیگری مانند سندروم زجر تنفسی حاد یا اورلود توجیه کننده علایم بیمار نباشد و
 ترومبوآمبولی بسیار مورد ظن باشد.
 - بیمارانی که تحت درمان با CRRT ²⁹ یا CRRT ²⁹ قرار می گیرند.

• پس از ترخیص از بیماران مبتلا به کووید از بیمارستان ادامه داروهای ضد انعقاد با هدف پروفیلاکسی

DVT بطور روتین توصیه نمی شود. در بیمارانی که بالقوه در معرض خطر بوده و مستعد ابتلا به ترمبوز

وریدی باشند (نظیر افراد با زمینه بدخیمی، بیحرکتی مطلق، سابقه ترمبوزهای قبلی و ...)، ادامه دریافت

داروی ضد انعقاد در منزل بمدت یک ماه توصیه می شود.(رجوع به جدول ارزیابی خطر ترومبوز وریدی)

• در حال حاضر استفاده از داروهای ضد پلاکت جهت درمان کووید-19 توصیه نمی شود.

برای ارزیابی خطر احتمال بروز ترومبوز وریدی و تصمیم به ادامه درمان ضد انعقاد پس از ترخیص، میتوانید

از جدول زير استفاده نمائيد.

جدول شماره ...: ارزیابی خطر بروز ترومبو امبولی (ع**دد مساوی /بیشتر از 4 واجد شرایط است**)

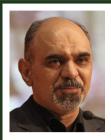
نمره	مشكلات زمينه اى
3	ابتلا به بدخیمی (در حال حاضر)
3	سابقه ابتلا قبلی به ترمبوز وریدی (منظور وریدهای عمقی است)
3	بیحرکتی (به هر دلیل بیمار باید در رختخواب بماند و نیاز به لگن برای دفع ادرار و مدفوع دارد)
3	بیمار زمینه شناخته شده ترمبوفیلیک دارد (نقص های انعقادی و)
2	سابقه اخیر (کمتر از یک ماه) تروما یا جرحی
1	سن مساوی/بیشتر از 70 سال
1	نارسایی قلبی و /یا ریوی
1	سکته قلبی یا مغزی
1	عفونت حاد و/یا بیماری های روماتولوژیک
1	چاقی BMI≥30
1	بیمار تحت درمان با داروهای هورمونی است

در صورتی که جمع نمره های ارزیابی بیمار، مساوی یا بیشتر از 4 باشد، بیمار واجد شرایط دریافت داروی ضد انعقاد پس از ترخیص از بیمارستان می تواند باشد

مواردی که براساس نمره بندی بعد از ترخیص نیاز به ترومبوپروفیلاکسی دارند، تا ۴ هفته یکی از روشهای درمانی زیر توصیه می شود:

- انو کساپارین 40mg روزانه زیرجلدی یا
 - قرص ریوارو کسابان 10mg روزانه

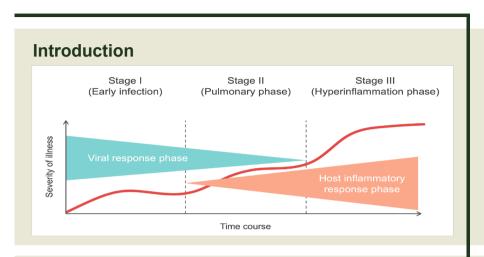
Risk factors	Poir
Moderate renal failure (CrCl 30 - 50 ml/min.)	1
Male Sex	1
Age 40 - 84 years	1.5
Active Cancer	2
Rheumatic disease	2
Central venous catheters	2
Admissions in Intensive Care	2.5
Severe Renal Failure (CrCl < 30 ml/min.)	2.5
Liver insufficiency (INR > 1.5)	2.5
Age ≥ 85	3.5
Thrombocytopenia (<50 × 10 ⁹ cell/L)	4
Recent (3 months) bleeding	4
Active gastro-intestinal ulcer	
High bleeding risk when total score ≥ 7	
The IMPROVE bleeding risk assessment tool [10].	

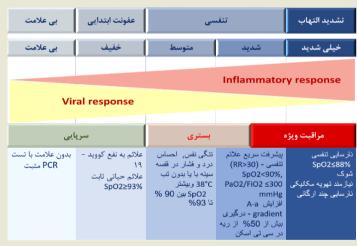


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Tehran University of Medical Sciences

COVID-19 SPECIFIC THERAPY







Antiviral Drugs Remdesivir

 Remdesivir is a novel nucleotide analog that has in vitro activity against severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)



Remdesivir

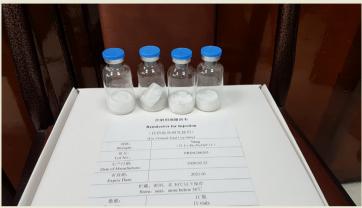
- Use for hospitalized patients with severe COVID-19 because some data suggest it may reduce time to recovery, which we regard as a clinical benefit.
- Among patients with severe disease, we prioritize remdesivir for those requiring low-flow supplemental oxygen because it may also reduce mortality in this population.





- However, the optimal role of remdesivir remains uncertain, and some guidelines panels (including the World Health Organization) suggest not using it in hospitalized patients because there is no clear evidence that it improves patient-important outcomes for hospitalized patients (eg, mortality, need for mechanical ventilation)
- Other guidelines panels, including the Infectious Diseases Society of America and the National Institutes of Health, suggest using remdesivir in hospitalized patients who require supplemental oxygen







Remdesivir

- The suggested adult dose is 200 mg intravenously on day 1 followed by 100 mg daily for 5 days total
- If a patient is otherwise ready for discharge prior to completion of the course, remdesivir can be discontinued.
- The pharmacokinetics of remdesivir in the setting of renal impairment are uncertain,
- remdesivir is not recommended in patients with an estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) <30 mL/min per 1.73 m2 unless the potential benefit outweighs the potential risk
- case series have reported safe use of remdesivir in patients with acute kidney injury and chronic kidney disease
- Liver enzymes should be checked before and during remdesivir administration; alanine aminotransferase elevations >10 times the upper limit of normal should prompt consideration of remdesivir discontinuation.

Adverse effects

- Nausea, vomiting
- Transaminase elevations
- Anemia
- Acute kidney injury
- fever
- hyperglycemia
- Cases of bradycardia

For patients who have no oxygen requirement and who have no risk factors for progression to severe disease, we suggest supportive care only

Outpatient Remdesivir

- Mild dyspnea in a patient with an oxygen saturation on room air between 91 to 94 percent
- Mild dyspnea in a patient with any risk factors for severe disease

Risk factors for adults (≥18 years):

- Older age (≥65 years)
- Body mass index (BMI) ≥25 kg/m²
- Pregnancy
- Chronic kidney disease
- Diabetes mellitus
- Immunosuppression (immunosuppressive disease or treatment)
- Cardiovascular disease (including congenital heart disease) or hypertension
- Chronic lung disease (eg, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [COPD], asthma [moderate to severe], interstitial lung disease, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension)
- Sickle cell disease
- Neurodevelopmental disorders (eg, cerebral palsy) or other medically complex conditions (eg, genetic or metabolic syndromes and severe congenital anomalies)
- Dependence on a medical-related technology (eg, tracheostomy, gastrostomy, or positive pressure ventilation [unrelated to COVID-19])

Remdesivir

- For most hospitalized patients who do not need oxygen supplementation we suggest remdesivir.
- For patients on low-flow supplemental oxygen, we suggest lowdose dexamethasone and remdesivir
- For patients on high-flow oxygen or noninvasive ventilation, we recommend low-dose dexamethasone also suggest adjunctive baricitinib or tocilizumab and remdesivir in these patients
- For Patients who require mechanical ventilation or extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) We suggest not routinely using remdesivir in this population



Hydroxychloroquine/chloroquine





Hydroxychloroquine/chloroquine

 Data from controlled trials suggest that they do not provide a clinical benefit for patients with COVID-19 hospitalized patients



Azithromycina with or without hydroxychloroquine

 have received attention as agents with possible antiviral activity, but trials have not suggested a clinical benefit for patients with COVID-19, including those managed in the outpatient setting)



Ivermectin









Favipiravir

RNA polymerase inhibitor that is available for treatment of influenza









Lopinavir-ritonavir



Lopinavir-ritonavir



Lopinavir-ritonavir



Sofosbuvir plus Daclatasvir





Novel antiviral agents (Molnupiravir)

 This is an oral antiviral agent, a nucleoside analogue that inhibits SARS-CoV-2 replication and is active against prevalent viral variants (including the Delta variant).



Novel antiviral agents (Molnupiravir)

- The drug has been authorized in the United Kingdom
- mild to moderate COVID-19 within five days and at least one risk factor for severe disease
- molnupiravir reduced the risk of hospitalization or death by approximately 30 percent compared with placebo





Novel antiviral agents (PF-07321332/ritonavir)

- This is a combination of oral protease inhibitors,
- PF-07321332 plus ritonavir blocks the activity of the SARS-CoV-2-3CL protease, an enzyme required for viral replication,
- and coadministration with ritonavir slows the metabolism of PF-07321332 so it remains active in the body for longer and at higher concentrations





Immune-Based Therapy

Dexamethasone and other Glucocorticoids

- For severely ill patients with COVID-19 who are on supplemental oxygen or ventilatory support
- Dexamethasone at a dose of 6 mg daily for 10 days or until discharge
- dexamethasone (or other glucocorticoids) not be used for either prevention or treatment of mild to moderate COVID-19 (patients not on oxygen).



Dexamethasone and other Glucocorticoids

- If dexamethasone is not available, it is reasonable to use other glucocorticoids at equivalent doses
- total daily doses of hydrocortisone 150 mg,
- methylprednisolone 32 mg, or
- prednisone 40 mg although data supporting use of these alternatives are more limited than those for dexamethasone.
- In contrast, we recommend that dexamethasone (or other glucocorticoids) not be used for either prevention or treatment of mild to moderate COVID-19 (patients not on oxygen).



Adverse effects

- Patients receiving glucocorticoids should be monitored for adverse effects. In severely ill patients, these include
- hyperglycemia
- increased risk of infections (including bacterial, fungal, and Strongyloides infections);
- the rates of these infections in patients with COVID-19 are uncertain.
 Nevertheless, pre-emptive treatment of Strongyloides prior to glucocorticoid administration is reasonable for patients from endemic areas

Inhaled glucocorticoids

• In trials evaluating inhaled glucocorticoids, there was some benefit in the treatment of mild, early, COVID-19, although no mortality reduction was demonstrated.

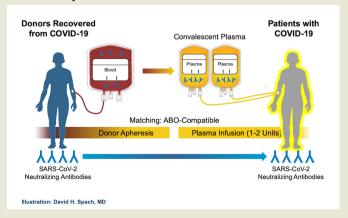


Inhaled glucocorticoids

• Inhaled budesonide 800 mcg twice daily (an average of seven days)



Convalescent plasma



Convalescent plasma

 However, the available evidence does not support a clear role for convalescent plasma in patients with severe disease, and because of the lack of evident benefit, we suggest not using convalescent plasma for mechanically ventilated patients





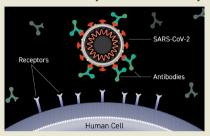
Convalescent plasma

- Observational data suggest that convalescent plasma may have a role for individuals with immunocompromising conditions or deficits in antibody production
- those receiving anti-CD20 therapies
- those with hematologic malignancies



Monoclonal antibody

 Trials of monoclonal antibodies that have been developed to neutralize SARS-CoV-2 by targeting the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein and preventing viral cell entry are also underway





Monoclonal antibody

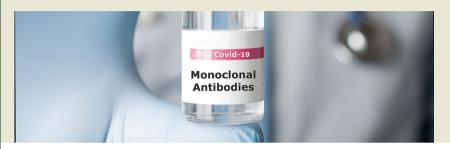
- For patients with early, symptomatic COVID-19 who have risk factors for progression to severe illness we suggest monoclonal antibody therapy
- monoclonal antibody treatment should be given as soon as possible after diagnosis and within 10 days of symptom onset;
- SARS-CoV-2 variants, particularly those with mutations affecting the spike protein, are likely to impact the clinical efficacy of available monoclonal antibody therapies





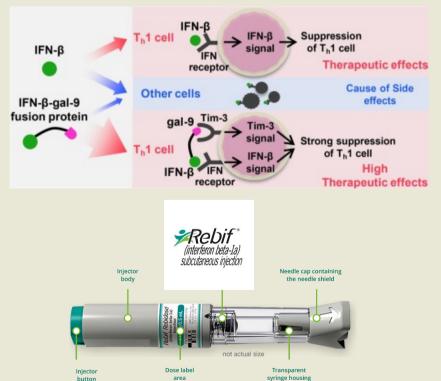
Monoclonal antibody

 Results from available trials thus far do not demonstrate a benefit of monoclonal antibodies in most hospitalized patients



Interferons

 Interferons are a family of cytokines with antiviral properties. They have been suggested as a potential treatment for COVID-19 because of their in vitro and in vivo antiviral properties.



Interferons





Inhaled interferon beta

 Clinical data do not indicate a clear benefit of systemic or inhaled interferon beta for severe COVID-19





Other Immunomudulators

- interleukin (IL)-1 inhibitors such as anakinra
- Interleukin (IL)-6 inhibitors
 - 1. anti-IL-6 receptor monoclonal antibodies (e.g., sarilumab, tocilizumab)
 - 2. anti-IL-6 monoclonal antibodies (siltuximab)
- Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitors, such as acalabrutinib, ibrutinib, and zanubrutinib
- Janus kinase (JAK) inhibitors, such as baricitinib, ruxolitinib, and tofacitinib

IL-6 pathway inhibitors (eg, tocilizumab)

- Markedly elevated inflammatory markers (eg, D-dimer, ferritin) and elevated proinflammatory cytokines (including interleukin [IL]-6) are associated with critical and fatal COVID-19,
- and blocking the inflammatory pathway may prevent disease progression

Tocilizumab

- Tocilizumab is a recombinant humanized anti-IL-6 receptor monoclonal antibody
- We suggest tocilizumab (8 mg/kg as a single intravenous dose) as an option for individuals who require high-flow oxygen or more intensive respiratory support

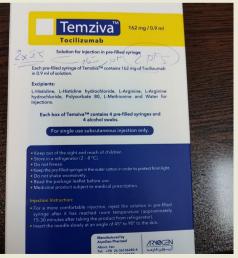


Tocilizumab

- consideration of tocilizumab as an adjunct to dexamethasone in patients with severe COVID-19
- These include patients who have hypoxemia (oxygen saturation repeatedly <92 percent on room air) or are on supplementary oxygen and have a CRP ≥75 mg/L as well as those who started on respiratory support (high-flow oxygen, noninvasive ventilation, or invasive mechanical ventilation) in the prior 24 hours
- We generally reserve tocilizumab for those who are within 96 hours of hospitalization or within 24 to 48 hours of initiation of ICU-level care, similar to the study population in the large trials







Tocilizumab

- We only use tocilizumab in patients who are also taking dexamethasone (or another glucocorticoid) and generally limit it to a single dose.
- We do not use tocilizumab in patients who are receiving baricitinib, as these agents have not been studied together and the safety of coadministration is uncertain

Tocilizumab

Tocilizumab should be avoided in individuals with

- hypersensitivity to tocilizumab
- uncontrolled serious infections other than COVID-19
- absolute neutrophil count (ANC) <1000 cells/microL
- platelet counts <50,000
- alanine aminotransferase (ALT) >10 times the upper limit of normal (ULN)
- and elevated risk for gastrointestinal perforation.

Baricitinib and JAK inhibitors Baricitinib

- Baricitinib is a Janus kinase inhibitor used for treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.
- In addition to immunomodulatory effects, it is thought to have potential antiviral effects through interference in viral entry.



We suggest baricitinib as an option for patients requiring

- high-flow oxygen or
- noninvasive ventilation and
- for select patients who are on low-flow oxygen but are progressing toward needing higher levels of respiratory support despite initiation of dexamethasone.
- We generally reserve baricitinib for those who are within 96 hours of hospitalization or within 24 to 48 hours of initiation of ICU-level care
- We do not use baricitinib in patients who have also received an IL-6 pathway inhibitor, as these agents have not been studied together and the safety of coadministration is uncertain.

Tocilizumab

- In the United States, the FDA issued an EUA for
- baricitinib (4 mg orally once daily for up to 14 days) to be used in combination
- with remdesivir in patients with COVID-19
- reduced time to recovery (defined as hospital discharge or continued hospitalization without need for oxygen or medical care)





 The dose is reduced in patients with renal insufficiency, and its use is not recommended if the estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) is <15 mL/ min per 1.73 m2



Tofacitinib

- if baricitinib is unavailable, tofacitinib may be a reasonable alternative.
- Tofacitinib may also have clinical benefit, although data are more limited





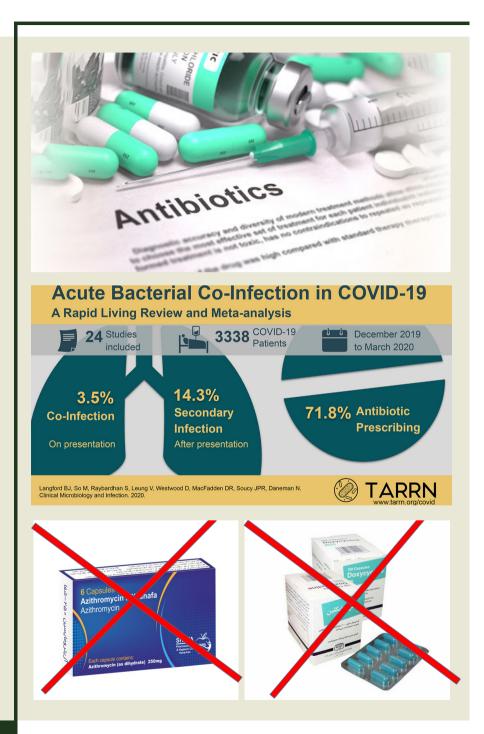
 Tofacitinib (10 mg twice daily for up to 14 days) reduced the combined outcome of death and respiratory failure at 28 days compared with placebo



IL-1 inhibitors (eg, anakinra)

- Interleukin-1 (IL-1) is a pro-inflammatory cytokine that has been associated with severe COVID-19, and some data suggest that treatment with IL-1 inhibitors (eg, anakinra) is associated with reduced COVID-19associated mortality,
- but the potential role of IL-1 inhibitors in management of COVID-19 is uncertain





Adjunctive Therapy

- In addition to the antiviral medications and the immune-based therapies for the treatment of COVID-19
- adjunctive therapies are frequently used in patients with COVID-19 to prevent and/ or treat the infection or its complications.

Fluvoxamine

- Data suggest that the antidepressant fluvoxamine may reduce progression to severe disease in early, mild COVID-19
- fluvoxamine (100 mg twice daily for 10 days)





Colchicine

- Although there are some data demonstrating a benefit from the use of colchicine in early, mild to moderate COVID-19, the benefit is modest without a reduction in mortality, and adverse effects are common
- Gastrointestinal side effects (eg, diarrhea)
- pulmonary embolism





Vitamin D





Vitamin C





Zinc









Payman Dadkhah M.D Associate Professor of Anesthesiology and Fellowship in Pain Management Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences Musculoskeletal Pain During Covid-19



General Background

- Novel coronovirus-2019 renamed as SARS-CoV-2
- Most people infected with the virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. (80%)
- However, some will become seriously ill and require medical attention. (20%)

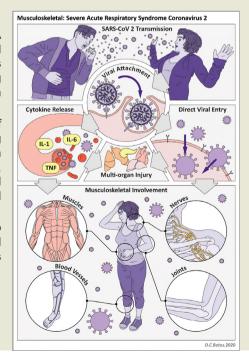
	Worldwide	Iran
Total cases	270M	6.15M
Death	5.31M	131K

General Background

- Older people and those with underlying medical conditions like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, or cancer are more likely to develop serious illness.
- 6.1% patients had severe infection (ICU admission, invasive mechanical ventilated, or death).
- Anyone can get sick with COVID-19 and become seriously ill or die at any age.

General Background

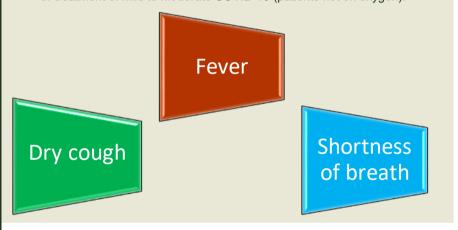
- SARS-CoV-2 is an RNA virus with a viral structural spike (S) protein that binds to the angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) receptor on human cells.
- There is high expression of the ACE2 receptor in lung epithelial cells as well as in the heart, kidney, pancreas, spleen, gastrointestinal system, bladder, cornea, and blood vessels.
- The ACE2 receptor is also found in the central and peripheral nervous systems and in skeletal muscle.



Symptoms

3 main symptoms

- For severely ill patients with COVID-19 who are on supplemental oxygen or ventilatory support
- Dexamethasone at a dose of 6 mg daily for 10 days or until discharge
- dexamethasone (or other glucocorticoids) not be used for either prevention or treatment of mild to moderate COVID-19 (patients not on oxygen).



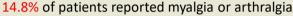
symptoms

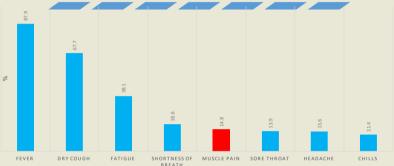
• The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recently added six new COVID-19 symptoms to its official list.



Prevalence

- According to the World Health Organization, muscle pain (aka, myalgia) was a little less common than other well-known coronavirus symptoms.
- · Myalgia, defined as muscle aches and pain





Common reasons for musculoskeletal pain

- "In general, coronavirus, like other viruses, can cause inflammation of the muscle tissue,"
- It was explained that muscle pain that results from a viral infection is caused by damage to the muscle fibers from the virus itself.
- The virus also triggers an inflammatory response within the body—through inflammatory cytokines that essentially signal the immune system to get to work—that can cause abnormal tissue breakdown.
- Muscle pain due to COVID-19 is believed to result from the effects of inflammatory molecules released by immune cells in response to the virus.
- It's also possible, but not yet confirmed, that the virus may directly infect muscle tissue.

Pain Characteristics

- The muscle pain associated with COVID-19 usually feels like "tenderness to the touch of the muscle or pain with movements of the muscle."
- While muscle pain from a workout can feel similar to muscle pain caused by a virus like SARS-CoV-2, virus pain tends to be more generalized, while exercise or injury related pain tends to be more localized in a specific muscle.

Diagnosis

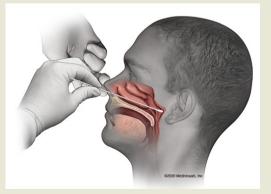
- Doctors often have to play detective to get to the root of the issue—questioning whether the patient has worked out recently or if they have other infectious symptoms, like:
 - 1. fever,
 - 2. chills,
 - 3. coughing, which can help with a diagnosis.
- Virus-related muscle pain and exercise induced muscle pain are also different in how long they take to resolve.
- "Viral myopathies tend to resolve in weeks to months after the infection clears, while muscle soreness from exercise tends to resolve within 48-72 hours.
- Musculoskeletal problems can arise as sequelae of drugs used in the treatment of COVID-19 like steroids and antivirals.
- Several patients who had Covid in the past are having a flare-up of existing rheumatic disease.

Even after recovery from COVID-19, patients continue to suffer from musculoskeletal problems like

- joint pain,
- · backache,
- · muscle pain and weakness,
- fatigue, and
- stiffness in joints.



- Take a COVID-19 test first
- This is the only way to be sure if your muscle pain is due to COVID-19.



Onset

- Another way to determine if your muscle pain is due to COVID-19 is to evaluate when and how it started.
- Symptoms of COVID-19 typically come on gradually, about 2 to 14 days after exposure to the novel coronavirus.
- When muscle pain starts during a COVID-19 infection can vary by person.
- A 2020 studyTrusted Source based on clinical data predicted that muscle pain may happen after fever and cough, but around the same time as a headache or a sore throat

Other causes of muscle pain

- Flu. Flu causes many of the same symptoms as COVID-19. But unlike COVID-19, flu symptoms often come on suddenly as opposed to gradually.
- Muscle overuse or injury. This may be the cause if your muscle pain came on following exercise or an activity that requires repetitive motions.
- Medications. Some medications, such as statins, can cause muscle pain as a side effect. This may be the cause if your symptoms coincide with the time you take a medication.
- Inflammatory myopathies. Inflammatory myopathies are a rare potential cause of muscle pain. Symptoms often come on gradually, but continue to get worse as time passes.

Muscle pain after COVID-19 vaccination

- Muscle pain is a common side effect that you may experience after receiving a COVID-19 vaccine. This is completely normal and is a sign that your body is working to build immunity.
- Side effects from vaccination should go away after a few days.
- If you received a vaccine that requires two doses (Pfizer or Moderna), side
 effects may be more intense after you get the second dose.
- If your symptoms last a week or so before going away, they may be due to COVID-19.
- Some symptoms, such as cough and loss of smell and taste, may take longer to resolve.
- Loss of smell and taste have sometimes been reported to linger for months.



What is Long-Haul covid-19?

- It's also important to note here that muscle pain is a potential symptom of long-haul COVID. These are symptoms that can last weeks or months after contracting COVID-19.
- Long-haul COVID symptoms may persist after you've recovered from a shorter, acute episode of COVID-19 or appear in the weeks after illness.
- It's currently unknown what exactly causes long-haul COVID.
- Research suggests that 50 to 80 percent of people who recover from COVID-19 experience at least some lingering after-effects 3 months after infection with the coronavirus.
- Prolonged symptom duration and disability are common in adults hospitalized with a severe form of COVID-19.
- Patient interviews show that while 65 percent of people who had been released from the hospital after being treated for a severe form of COVID-19 had returned to full health, 35 percent still had not fully recovered more than 2 weeks after being hospitalized.
- Fatigue, cough, and headache were the most commonly reported problems, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported.

Treatment

- Muscle soreness from exercise can be relieved by icing, rolling, light stretching, massage, and light aerobic activity before starting your workout routine.
- But when it comes to muscle pain that may be a result of COVID-19 or another viral infection, treatment looks a little different.
- It has been observed when viral load is reduced with virus treatment, muscle pain may decrease.
- Bed rest.
- Fluid hydration, and
- General symptom management with pain relievers like acetaminophen or NSAIDs (nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) like aspirin and ibuprofen.
- Seek medical care



Is it safe to exercise after COVID?

- It is safe to exercise after COVID unless you have been told not to by a health professional, such as a doctor or physiotherapist.
- Aim for a balance between exercise/activity and rest.
- At first you may have to rest more frequently.
- As you improve you should be able to stay more active and do more exercise.
- Physical activity is generally good for everyone and too much rest can make joint and muscle problems worse.
- You should gradually increase the amount of the following:
- General physical activity; this includes all the activities you usually do.
- For example, washing and dressing yourself, housework, gardening, hobbies and work.
- Aim to gradually return to your usual routine by starting with the easier activities and then slowly introducing the more physical ones.
- Exercise; Strengthening and flexibility exercises will help your joint and muscle problems.
- · Flexibility exercises are activities that
 - improve the amount of movement in a joint or muscle.
- Examples of flexibility activities include;
 - Stretching, by moving your joints as far as you can several times a day.
 - Yoqa
 - Tai chi
- Strength exercises are
 - any activities that make your muscles work harder than usual.
- You should try to aim to get back to doing 2 or more sessions of strengthening exercise each week.
- Examples of muscle-strengthening activities include;
 - Climbing stairs
 - Lifting weights
 - Working with resistance bands
 - · Gardening activities such as digging
 - Walking uphill
 - Cycling
- A major barrier to individuals with arthritis, low back pain and other MSDs is
 - a belief that particularly weight bearing exercises will exacerbate joint symptoms.
- These people need to be reassured by physicians in the sports medicine field that a suitable volume of exercise is not only safe but also generally reduces pain and inflammation in painful joints.

Is it safe to exercise after COVID?

- Long continuous bouts of aerobic exercise may initially be difficult for those
 who are deconditioned due to the COVID-19 pandemic and have jointrestricted mobility due to pain.
- It is appropriate to start with short bouts of 10–15 minutes or even less for two or three times a day rather than inactivity.
- Improving muscular strength and endurance may reduce pain in inflamed joints.
- It can be started from isometric exercises counting 10 seconds for 10 times per hour each day in muscles around painful joints.
- As pain and inflammation is subsided in joints, isometrics can be progressed to isokinetic dynamic strength training of large muscle groups for two-three days a week.
- Flexibility and neuromotor exercises should be incorporated into the exercise regimen of patients with MSDs.
- Mechanisms of muscular involvement in COVID-19 are not fully understood.
- Hematogenous spread and direct invasion of skeletal muscle by SARS-CoV-2 through the ACE2 receptor have been proposed.
- Immune-mediated mechanisms are an alternate and more widely accepted theory of muscle involvement of SARS-CoV-2, thought to be secondary to an inflammatory response with cytokine storming and activation of immune cells.
- One of the side-effects of the COVID-19 pandemic is a global change in work ergonomic patterns as millions of people replaced their usual work environment with home to limit the spread of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-COV-2) infection.
- Our findings clearly point to a need to inform home workers how to make more ergonomic use of non-ergonomic equipment, use breaks, and exercise and to inform employers how to better organize working hours to meet the needs of work from home.
- Patients have severe ischemic myalgia regardless of disease activity.
- Although there is a muscle weakness in all patients, the loss of muscle function is more of a problem among women in connection with disease severity.
- Muscular involvement in Coronavirus disease is a triangle of myalgia, physical fatigue, and muscle weakness.
- Back pain was the most frequent symptom on admission.
- The most common postacute COVID-19 musculoskeletal symptoms were fatigue, spine pain and myalgia.
- The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is to be well informed about the disease and how the virus spreads.
- Protect yourself and others from infection by
 - staying at least 1 meter apart from others,
 - · wearing a properly fitted mask,
 - washing your hands or using an alcohol-based rub frequently.
 - Get vaccinated when it's your turn and follow local guidance.



دكتر حسينى يكتا

وضعیت طب های سنتی و مکمل در جهان

The updated strategy for the period 2014–2023 devotes more attention than its predecessor to prioritizing health services and systems, including traditional and complementary medicine products, practices and practitioners.



طب سنتی (Traditional Medicine):

طب سنتی سابقه ای طولانی دارد. طب سنتی مجموعه ای از دانش، مهارت و شیوه های مبتنی بر نظریه ها، باورها و تجارب بومی در فرهنگ های مختلف است که چه قابل توضیح باشد و چه نباشد، به منور حفظ سلامتی و همچنین در پیشگیری، تشخیص، بهبود و یا درمان بیماری های جسمی و روانی بکار گرفته می شود.

طب مكمل (Complementary Medicine):

اصطلاحـات « طـب مکمـل» و یـا « طـب جایگزیـن» بـه مجموعـه گسـترده ای از شـیوه هـای مراقبـت هـای بهداشـتی اشـاره دارد کـه بخشـی از سـنت یـا طـب رایـچ یـک کشـور نیسـت و بـه طـور کامـل بـا سیسـتم بهداشـت و درمـان غالـب مطابـق نیسـت. ایـن اصطلاحـات بـه جـای طـب سـنتـی در برخـی کشـورهـا بـکار مـی رونـد.

تقسیم بندی (CAM/TM) از دیدگاه سازمان جهانی بهداشت

انواع روشها و سیستمهای سنتی و مکمل در این پنج دسته جای میگیرند:



دسته ی Whole Medical Systems در واقع مکاتب کامل و جامع طبی مانند طب سنتی ایرانی یا طب سنتی چینی میباشند که با تاریخچه ای غنی، دارای اصول و ارکان و روشهای تشخیصی و درمانی و ... جامع میباشند. با توجه به اهمیت این مکاتب، اخیرا سازمان جهانی بهداشت از اصطلاح T&CM استفاده میکند.

Complementary & Alternative Medicine / Traditional Medicine (CAM/TM)

گروهی از اعمال و محصولات که بخشی از طب رایج نیستند.

جملـه فـوق کـه تعریـف سـازمان جهانـی بهداشـت از طبهـای سـنتی و مکمـل میباشـد بسادگی بیانگـر ایـن حقیقت اسـت کـه روشـهایی بـرای سـلامتی و درمان در جامعـه وجـود دارد کـه مـا در دانشـکده هـای طـب رایـج بـه آنهـا نمیپردازیم، ولی ایـن روشـها در سـلامت مـردم (مثبـت یـا منفـی) موثرنـد، و اتفاقـا آمارهـا نشـان میدهـد کـه اسـتفاده از آنهـا بشـدت رو بـه رشـد و گسـترش اسـت.

بنابراین دولتها و سازمانهای جهانی طی دو دهه اخیر در صدد شناسـایی، آموزش، پژوهـش، اسـتاندارد سـازی و قانـون گـذاری در این حـوزه برآمده اند.

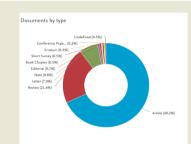
هدف از Integrative Medicine

- استفاده از تمامی پتانسیل ها و مداخلات درمانی موثر موجود توسط درمانگران با تجربه و آموزش دیده به شکل همکاری تیمی - لزوم ورود به چرخه درمان بر اساس پزشکی مبتنی بر شواهد (EBM)
 - رتبه پنجم ایران در دنیا از نظر تولید مقالات در حیطه داروشناسی بومی



کشورهای برتر از نظر تولید مقالات در زمینه داروشناسی بومی

1990 and before	1991-2000	2001–2010	2011-2018
United States (n = 353; 22.7%)	United States (n = 607; 17.1%)	India (n = 2347; 14.8%)	China (n = 6051; 15.7%)
India (n = 160; 10.3%)	Japan (n = 421; 11.9%)	China (n = 1621; 10.2%)	India (n = 5873; 15.2%)
Japan (n = 131; 8.4%)	India (n = 294; 8.3%)	United States (n = 1614; 10.2%)	Brazil (n = 3404; 8.8%)
Germany (n = 53; 3.4%)	Germany (n = 206; 5.8%)	Brazil (n = 1504; 9.5%)	United States (n = 2560; 6.6%)
England (n = 49; 3.2%)	Brazil (n = 183; 5.2%)	South Korea (n = 775; 4.9%)	Iran (n = 2439; 6.3%)

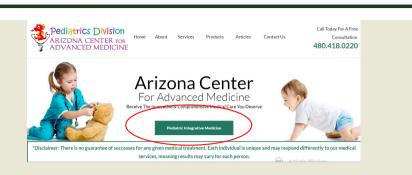


وضعيت انتشارات بر اساس نوع مقاله

- بر اساس نوع مقالات:
- 68.2 % مقالات يژوهشي اصيل
 - 21.6 % مقالات مروري
 - %7 نامه به سردبیر
 - 3.2 % انواع دیگر

مرکز تلفیقی طب های سنتی و مکمل و طب رایج در حوزه اطفال: به هدف آموزش سبک زندگی سالم از دوران کودکی در دانشگاه اریزونا





مرکز تلفیقی طب های سنتی و مکمل و طب رایج در حوزه اطفال: به هدف درمان بیماری های اطفال



Integrative Gynecology based on Complementary and Traditional medicine

مرکز تلفیقی طب های سنتی و مکمل و طب رایج در حوزه زنان: به هدف تامین سلامت زنان، درمان ناباروری، طب پیشگیری و.....



مرکز سرطان ام. دی. اندرسون دانشگاه تگزاس از معتبرترین مراکز تحقیقاتی سرطان و دانشگاههای علوم پزشکی آمریکا و جهان به حساب میآید.



مرکز سرطان مموریال اسلون کترینگ از معتبرترین مراکز تحقیقاتی سرطانجهان است.

این مرکز دانشگاهی در شهر نیویورک واقع است، و یک مرکز تحقیقاتی برجسته نیز میباشد. در سال ۲۰۰۷ این مرکز (پس از ام دی اندرسون) دومین برترین مرکز درمانی سرطان ایالات متحده در میان مراکز تحقیقاتی-درمانی آمریکا





رویکرد منطقی در استفاده از طب های سنتی و مکمل با رویکرد تلفیقی Integrative Medicine





طب ایرانی در مقابله با کرونا

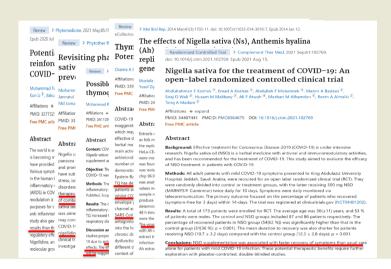
- تشکیل یک کمیته علمی در دفتر طب ایرانی
- بررسی دقیق علایم بیماری و بررسی متون معتبر طب ایرانی
 - بررسی مقالات منتشر شده
- استفاده از تجارب بین المللی: هفت نشست هم اندیشی، بصورت ویدیو کنفرانس با مسئولان طب چینی از کشور چین با موضوع تبادل تجربههای موفق و اثربخشی درمانی در مقابله با این بحران مشترک جهانی
- برگزاری همایش طب تلفیقی و کووید 19 از 5 قاره شرکت کننده که 1600 نفر شرکت کردند (رکورد برنامه های انلاین بین المللی کشور)
- نشست سازمان جهانی بهداشت برای بررسی وضعیت اقدامات کشورهای عضو در استفاده از طب های سنتی و مکمل



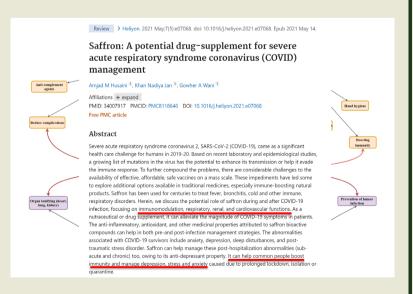
شيرين بيان

تازه های کووید

سياهدانه



زعفران



Safety, interactions

2b: Not to be used during pregnancy

- Traditional use contraindicates
 Traditional use as an abortifacient or uterine stimulant
 Relevant adverse event data in humans exist and have probability of causality Data in animals suggesting teratogenicity or other adverse effects on the fetus or mother, with
- reasonable application to humans

 For plants with common food uses, standard dose is in excess of typical food amounts

2c: Not to be used while nursing

- Traditional use contraindicates
 Relevant adverse event data in humans exists and has probability of causality
 Potential hepatotoxicity or neurotoxicity
 Bioavailability of constituents of concern in breast milk has been demonstrated

2d: Other specific use restrictions as noted

- · Information exists that use may be unsafe for specific populations

 Dosage level outside of a standard range known
- to cause adverse effects

Class 3. Herbs to be used only under the supervision of a qualified expert. The following labeling is recommended for Class 3 herbs: 70 be used only under the supervision of an expert qualified in the appropriate use of this sub-stance." Labeling must include propre use information: dosage, contraindications, potential adverse effects and drug interactions, and any other relevant information related to the sale use of the substance.

- Narrow therapeutic range
 Identified safety concerns in many populations Herbs placed in any of the subparts of Class 2 may also be placed in other of these subparts.

Interaction classes

Class A. Herbs for which no clinically relevant interactions are expected

- No case reports of suspected interactions with probability of causality
 No clinically relevant interactions in human
- pharmacological studies, if any

Class B. Herbs for which clinically relevant interactions are biologically plausible

- Human or animal pharmacological study data suggest potential for clinically relevant interaction.
 - · Multiple case reports have suggested a potential interaction concern.
 - Cell culture or biochemical assays establish a basis for biologically plausible mechanism of interaction.

Class C. Herbs for which clinically relevant interactions are known to occur

- Human pharmacological study has demonstrated
- interaction with a specific drug or supplement.

 Human pharmacological study has demonstrated clinically relevant effects on drug metab-
- olizing enzymes or drug transporter proteins.

 Case reports of suspected interactions have a probability of causality.

مقالات مروری و کارآزمایی بالینی

Review > Front Pharmacol, 2020 Nov 25:11:571434, doi: 10.3389/fohar.2020.571434

Efficacy of Persian medicine herbal formulations (capsules and decoction) compared to standard care in patients with COVID-19, a multicenter open-labeled, randomized, controlled clinical trial

hrdad Karimi 🔀 Azadeh Zarei, Samaneh Soleymani 🔀 Saeidreza Jamalimoghadamsiahkali, As idi, Mohsen Shati, Mohieddin Jafari 🕱 Hassan Rezadoost, ... See all authors 🔻

First published: 04 October 2021 | https://doi.org/10.1002/ptr.7277

SAFETY CLASSES Class 1. Herbs that can be safely consumed when used

No case reports of significant adverse events with high probability of causality
No significant adverse events in clinical trials
No identified concerns for use during pregnancy

Toxicity associated with excessive use is not a basis for exclusion from this class

Minor or self-limiting side effects are not bases for exclusion from this class

Class 2 . Herbs for which the following use restrictions

use 2. Herbs for which the following use restrictions oby, unless otherwise directed by an expert qualified in use of the described substance: 2a: For external use only

Toxicity demonstrated with crude preparation taken orally at traditional dose
 Adverse event data in humans with probability of causality of toxicity (e.g., hepatotoxicity, neurotoxicity), neurotoxicity) associated with oral use

Funding information: Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Grant/Award Number: IR.TUMS.VCR.REC.1399.024

TOOLS < SHARE rome (SARS-CoV-2) has emerged and with it,

Abstract

Persian medicine has recommended clinical experiences and proper herbal remedies for prevention and treatment of microbial infections and respiratory diseases. An open-label, randomized, controlled, multicenter trial was conducted at five hospitals in Tehran and Isfahan provinces of Iran on 358 hospitalized adult patients. A total of 174 patients received standard care and 184 received herbal remedies (polyherbal decoction every 8 hr and two herbal capsules every 12 hr) plus standard care for 7 days. The primary clinical endpoint was the duration of hospital stay, and secondary outcomes were clinical

improvement of symptoms based on self-assessment questionnairs. Results demonstrated that these natural decoction and capsules treatment plus routine care significantly decreased duration of hospital divanned 3.91 day vs. 6.468 days), accelerated clinical improvement, and decreased symptoms such as dry cough, dyspnea, n the treatment group compared with standard-care group. Significant effects of the sollyherbal formulations on improving the symptoms of COVID-19 could be incredibly

Persian Medicine for the

sportive care for organ failure due to this life-IPM) is one of the most ancient medical

a and Rhazes. In this paper, we first introduce reficial in treating SARS-CoV-2 infection

plants based on the pharmacological studies

ic kidney tonic and pulmonary tonic

e main vulnerable organs in SARS-CoV-2

ection" a situation described in TPM which

misynthetic antiviral agents. Future clinical

from pulmonary infections are necessary to

mentary and integrative interventions in

mostly through antiviral cytocrotec

phar.2020.571434

021 Felx35(2):864-876, doi: 10.1002/ptr.6873. Epub 2020 Sep 27.

; for COVID-19 prevention and ling to previous coronavirus ovel studies

ning coronavirus infection (COVID-19) was reported at the end of 2019 roughout the world in little time. The effective antiviral activities of wed in different studies. In this review, regarding the effective herbal s infections, promising natural products for COVID-19 treatment are in Google Scholar, Science Direct, PubMed, ISI, and Scopus was done navirus, COVID-19, SARS, MERS, natural product, herb, plant, and

une response. It seems that different types of terpenoids have ion inhibition and could be introduced for future studies.

ctures such as homoharringtonine, lycorine, and emetine have stron products can inhibit different coronavirus targets such as S protein ymes replication such as 3CL^{pro} (Iguesterin), PL^{pro} (Cryptotanshinone), Sotetsuflavone). Based on previous studies, natural products can be

rerapeutic agents in the fight against coronavirus.

تازه های کووید Covid 19

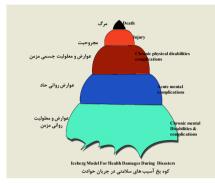


دكتر احمد على نوربالا

استاد روانپزشکی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تهران جهت ارائه برای وبینار نظام پزشکی کرونا، پساکرونا و ملاحظات روانپزشکی کادر درمانی



پاندمی کرونا، یک بلای جهانی است



جهان پس از کرونا ازدیدگاه هورکس

ماتیاس هورکس: آینده پژوه آلمانی اخیراً با همکارانش در «انستیتو تحقیقات آینده»، کتـاب «جهـان پـس از کرونا» را منتشـر کـرده انـد: او می گوید:

این روزها اغلب از من پرسیده می شود که «دوران کرونا کی به پایان می رسد و ما به شرایط عادی بر می گردیم؟» من می گویم: هرگز. برخی مقاطع تاریخی وجود دارند که مسیر آینده را تغییر می دهند. ما ازاین مقاطع به عنوان « بحران عمیق» نام می بریم. ما اکنون در این بزنگاه قرار گرفته ایم».

«در دوران کرونا، دنیایی که خیال می کردیم آن را می شناسیم، فروریخته است».

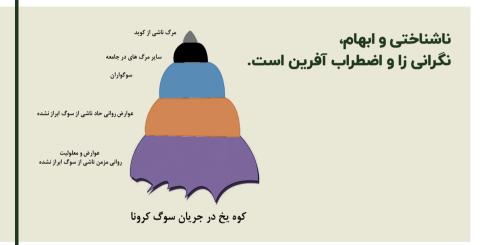
«پشت ریـزش جهانی کـه خیـال مـی کردیـم مـی شناسـیم. جهـان دیگـری درحـال جوش خـوردن اسـت».

هابرماس: سرشناس ترین فیلسوف زنده آلمان: «کرونا باعث شد ما بفهمیم چقدر نمی فهمیم»

آنتونیو گوترش، دبیر کل سازمان ملل متحد، در مجمع عمومی ، سیتامبر 2021

- همبستگی، زمانی که ما بیشترین نیاز به آن داریم وجود ندارد.
 - -به جای همبستگی به بن بست رسیده ایم.
- ازیک طرف، پیروزی در علم و نبوغ بشر، از طرف دیگر، شاهد خود خواهی، بی اعتمادی، و نبود اراده سیاسی هستیم.
- در آزمون علم(تولیـد سـریع واکسـن و انـواع آن)، قبـول شـدیم. امـا در اخـلاق نمـره صفـر میگیریم.

- این بی اخلاقی، وقاحت جهان ماست.
- بیماری دیگری، در جهان امروز در حال انتشار است، و آن بی اعتمادی است



عوارض روانی حاد ناشی ازکرونا

-نگرانیواضطرابمنتشرهمگانی

-ضعیفشدنسیستمایمنی

- تشدید آسیبپذیری افراد برای ابتــــا بــه بیماریهـــای ویروســـی از جملــه کرونــا

- تشدید آسیبپذیری افراد برای ابتلاء به بیماریهای روان تنی شامل: بیماریهای گوارشی، قلبی، ریوی، کلیوی، ناراحتی های تنفسی و غیره را بیشتر میکند.

- آسیبپذیری برای ابتلاء ویا عود و یا تشدید به: اختلال فوبیا، اختلال وسواسی جبری، اختلال اضطراب منتشر، اختلال حمله پانیک، اختلال افسردگی، اختلال استرس پس از سانحه، واکنش عزاداری مرضی، وسایراختلالات روانی



تغییر عمدہ سبک زندگی ناشی از کوید 19

(الکل، مواد، ابنترنت...) -استفاده مستمر از ماسک در انظار دیگران

منع دست دادن

- پرهپــز از جشــن تولــد نــوزاد و در آغــوش

-پرهیز از جشن مفصل عروسی

سایر آسیب های اجتماعی

-نامشخص بودن زمان کنترل بیماری

نامشخص بودن درمان قطعى بيمارى

- احتمال افزایش فقر و فحشاء و خشونت و

افت محسوس اشتغال و درآمد و نیـز

عوارض رواني مزمن ناشي ازكرونا

- منع بوسیدن و روبوسی در استقبال و گرفتن ...

-رعایت فاصله گذاری فیزیکی واجتماعی - پرهیـز ازمراسـم تشـییع، تدفیـن و ترحیم

-منع ارتباط نزدیک وصمیمی

- مجازی شدن دروس مدارس و دانشگاه

- کاهش ورزش و فعالیت های بدنی

-کم شدن گردش و تفریح دسته جمعی

-کم شدن دورهمی خانوادگی و گروهی

- دسترسی و غور بیشتر در فضای مجازی و نامشخص بودن وموثر بودن واکسن قطی

درگیری در آفت های آن

- آسیب پذیری برای رفتن به دام اعتیاد تولید ناخالص ملی

عوارض رواني مزمن ناشي ازكرونا

- تغییرات عمدہ سبک زندگی و احتمال بالارفتن اختیالات روانی، بیماری های روان تنی و آسیبهای اجتماعی
 - کاهش مراجعات به سبب ترس از ابتلای به کرونا
- ارایه خدمات روانیزشکی و روان شناختی کمتر و با کیفیت پایین تر به سبب تعطیلی مطب و.. ویا مجازی شدن
 - در دسترس نبودن و یا کم شدن برخی اقلام دارویی در درمان روانیزشکی
 - -تصمیمهای دیر هنگام وتردید آمیزمسئولین
 - -تمرکز بیشتر روی درمان تاییشگیری واولویت های مختلف
 - -پیام های متفاوت از دست اندرکاران
 - تحریم ها و عوارض روانی آن
 - -نقش دشمنان بر روی بزرگنمایی و مشکلات و ضعف مدیریت ها
- دستاویز قرار گرفتن نواقص و نارسایی ها برای اهداف سیاسی و جناحی در آستانه انتخابات

مقاله مروری که یافتههای 72 مقاله (3559 بیمار) در کشورهای چین، هنگکنگ، کرهجنوبی، کانادا، عربستان سعودی، فرانسه، ژاپن، سنگاپور، انگلستان و آمریکا، که مبتلایان را در طی 60 روز تا 12 سال پس از ابتلا به بیماری های SARS و MERS پیگیری کردهاند:

Rogers JP, Chesney E, Oliver D, et al. Psychiatric and neuropsychiatric presentations associated with severe coronavirus infections: a systematic review and meta-analysis with comparison to the COVID-19 pandemic. Lancet Psychiatry. .2020;7(7):611-627

- اضطراب%35.7 - اضطراب%35.7 - اضطراب%45.7 -

-خلق افسرده%32.6 -بي خوابي%12.1

-بى خوابى%34.1 - اضطراب%34.1

- سایکوز به دنبال مصرف استروئید %0.7 - تحریک پذیری %12.8

- مشكلات حافظه %18.9 - مشكلات حافظه

- خستگی%19.3

- اختلال استرس پس از سانحه 32.2%

بازماندگان ICU

است.

شیوع اضطراب، افسردگی و اختلال استرس پس از سانحه در یک چهارم تا یک سـوم بازماندگان دیده میشـود.

این علائم تا5 سال ادامه می یابد.

نیمی از بازماندگان حداقل یکی از این اختلالات را طولانی مدت تجربه کردهاند. مالهٔ میمانشناختی قبلی بر المجادی و ایمی وانسیسی از CLL برایشد در دیده ا

علائم روانشناختی قبلی با ایجاد بیماری روانی پس از CUا، یا تشدید بیماری مرتبط



ارتباط دوطرفه بین کوی د 19 و اختلالات روانپزشکی

Bidirectional associations between COVID-19 and psychiatric disorder.

Lancet Psychiatry 2020: Maxime Taquet, Sierra Luciano, John R Geddes. Paul J Harrison

هدف: بررسی بر روی 69 میلیون نفر دارای پرونده الکترونیک سلامت، که 62/354 نفر از آن ها دچار کوید شده بودند، آیا کسانی که سابقه اختلال روانپزشکی داشته اند و آیا مبتلایان به کوید دچار اختلال روانپزشکی بیشتری بادر قیاس با بیماران دیگر (آنفلوآنزا، عفونت دیگر تنفسی، عفونت پوستی، سنگ صفراوی، سنگ ادراری، شکستگی استخوان بزرگ) در مطالعه کوهورت 14 تا 90 روز، می شوند.

پیامد اولیـه ارزیابی: بروز اولیـن بـار اختـلال روانپزشـکی، دمانـس وبی خوابی دردوره 14 تـا 90 روز پـس از کرونـا

نتیجه گیری:

ما دریافتیـم کـه نجـات یافتـگان از کویـد 19، بـه صـورت معنـی داری، دارای اختـلالات روانپزشـکی، دمانـس و بـی خوابـی بالاتـری مـی باشـند.

ما مشاهده کردیم که سابقه اختلال روانپزشکی، مستقلا با افزایش خطر ابتلای به کوید 19، مرتبط است.

در دوره 14 تـا 90 روز بـرای نجـات یافتـگان از کویـد، 5/8 درصـد از افـراد، یـک تشخیص جدیـدی از اختـلال روانی دریافـت کردنـد کـه در قیـاس بـا گـروه هـای کوهـورت دیگر،بیشـتر بـود(2/5 تـا 3/4درصـد).

بنابرایـن، بالغیـن، تقریباً دوبرابـر، خطـر ابتـلای بـه یـک اختـلال روانپزشـکی را پـس از درگیـری بـه کویـد دارنـد.

داشتن سابقه تشخیص اختلال روانپزشکی، در یک سال قبل ازبروز کوید19، در قیاس با گروه همتاشده بدون سابقه روانپزشکی و سایر عوامل خطر فیزیکی و جسمی با افزایش65 درصدخطر ابتلای به کوید همراه بود. میزان خطر در بیماران مسن تر، بیشتر بود.

6-month consequences of COVID-19 in patients discharged from hospital: a cohort study.

Chaoline et.al, Lancet 2021; 397: 220-32

در این مطالعه، بر روی 1377 نفرمبتلا به کوید 19 از 2469 نفر ترخیص شده از بیمارستان Jin-tan Hospital(Wuhan, China)، از تاریخ 7 ژانویه تـا 29 مـی 2020 بـه مـدت شـش مـاه مـورد ارزیابی کوهـورت قـرار گرفتنـد. نتایـج زیـر بـه دسـت آمـد:

خستگی و ضعف عضلانی	63%	مشكلات خواب	26%
اضطراب یا افسردگی	23%	کم اشتهایی	8%
ریزش مو	22%	اختلالات بويايي	11%
تپش قلب	9%	درد مفاصل	9%

More than 50 long-term effects of COVID-19: a systematic review and meta-analysis..

Sandra Lopez-Leon 1, Talia Wegman-Ostrosky 2, Carol Perelman 3, Rosalinda Sepulveda 4, Paulina A. Rebolledo 5,6, Angelica Cuapio 7 & Sonia Villapol, Vol.:(0123456789)Scientific Reports | (2021) 11:16144, Nature Portfolio

Global prevalence and burden of depressive and anxiety disorders in 204 countries and territories in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic

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Lancet 2021; 398: 1700-12
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October 8, 2021
https://doi.org/10.1016/
50140-6736(21)02143-7



	Major depressive disorder, per 100 000 population			Anxiety disorders, per 100 000 population				
	Baseline (95% UI)	Additional (95% UI)	Final (95% UI)	Percentage change (95% UI)	Baseline (95% UI)	Additional (95% UI)	Final (95% UI)	Percentage change (95% UI)
Global	2470-5	682-4	3152-9	27-6	3824-9	977-5	4802-4	25.6
	(2143-5-28707)	(574-1-807-2)	(2722-5-3654-5)	(25-1-30-3)	(3283-3-4468-1)	(824-8-1161-6)	(4108-2-5588-6)	(23.2-28.0)
Central Europe, eastern	2519-7	741-6	3261-3	29-4	3274-3	981-0	4255-3	30-0
Europe, and central Asia	(2185-0-2911-5)	(579-1-941-3)	(2798-6-3804-8)	(23-9-35-8)	(2801-2-3821-9)	(774-1-1214-4)	(3593-1-4970-8)	(24-9-35-0)
High-income	3103-3	840·1	3943-3	27·1	5356-8	1349-0	6705-7	25-2
	(2735-6-3526-4)	(671·7-1030·4)	(3466-9-4516-1)	(22·6-31·5)	(4609-1-6233-3)	(1044-1-1678-8)	(5773-4-7829-4)	(20-3-307)
Latin America and	2626-8	914-2	3541-0	34-8	5705-9	1804-1	7510-0	31-7
Caribbean	(2291-4-3034-4)	(737-4-1127-5)	(3063-3-4097-7)	(29-5-40-7)	(4865-4-6732-9)	(1425-8-2225-1)	(6397-9-8786-6)	(25-8-37-7)
North Africa and Middle	3321-4	1235-2	4556-6	37-2	5148-9	1664-8	6813-6	32-4
East	(2752-3-4013-2)	(896-1-1642-5)	(3729-1-5578-3)	(29-5-46-0)	(4210-4-6289-4)	(1178-0-2251-6)	(5557-9-8391-8)	(24-9-41-1)
South Asia	2664-2	962-6	3626-8	36·1	3019-7	1058-3	4077-9	35·1
	(2313-9-3099-5)	(761-6-1187-1)	(3122-5-4232-7)	(29·7-42·8)	(2590-4-3531-6)	(813-0-1318-7)	(3459-3-4786-7)	(28·2-42·0)
Southeast Asia, east Asia,	1707-8	195-8	1903-6	11-5	3367-2	466-0	3833-2	13-8
and Oceania	(1492-4-1958-7)	(121-8-281-4)	(1656-1-2194-3)	(7-2-16-0)	(2903-3-3891-5)	(307-2-632-0)	(3281-8-4478-2)	(9-3-18-3)
Sub-Saharan Africa	2429-0	559-0	2988-0	23-0	3001-9	644-0	3645-9	21-5
	(2048-0-2910-2)	(423-3-722-8)	(2513-5-3583-4)	(18-3-27-9)	(2465-1-3671-3)	(479-0-829-9)	(2985-7-4475-5)	(17-1-25-7)
JI+uncertainty interval.								

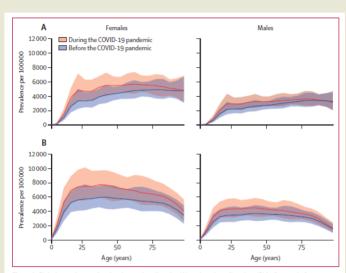
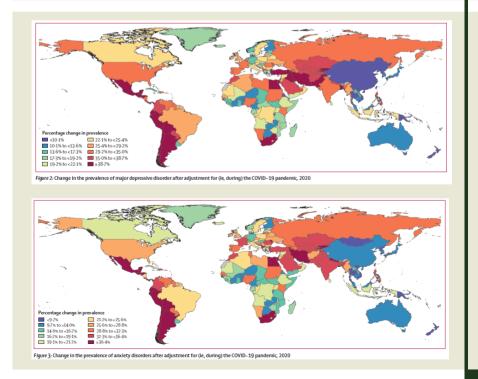


Figure 1: Global prevalence of major depressive disorder (A) and anxiety disorders (B) before and after adjustment for (ie, during) the COVID-19 pandemic, 2020, by age and sex



بارکلی اضافه شده اضطراب و افسردگی پس از کرونا به تغییرات اضافه شده در سنین 24 تا 34 سالگی و به ویژه در زنان توجه شود.

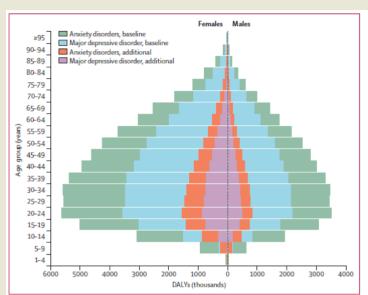


Figure 4: Global burden of major depressive disorder and anxiety disorders by age and sex, 2020
Baseline refers to pre-pandemic DALYs and additional refers to additional burden due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
DALYs-disability-adjusted life-years.

خلاصه نتایج مطالعات همه گیر شناسی اختلالات روانی در ایران

		-		
نام محققين	سال بررسی	جمعیت	تعداد نمونه	کل
باش	1848	روستایی شیراز	FAV	11.9
باش باش باش	١٣٤٨	روستایی خوزستان	FAY	14.4
باش	١٣٥٢	شهری شیراز	۶۲۲	18.5
داویدیان و همکاران	١٣٥٣	شهرستان رودسر	444	17
باقری یزدی	1771	روستایی میبد یزد	۴۰۰	17.0
حرازی و باقری یزدی	١٣٧٣	شهری یزد	900	18.5
خسروى	١٣٧٣	بروجن	FA+	14.5
پالاهنگ	1874	شهر کاشان	919	77.7
يعقوبى	١٣٧۴	صومعه سرا	۶۵۲	۲۳.۸
جوافشانى	١٣٧۴	شهرك صنعتى قزوين	917	٣٠.٢
قاسمی و همکاران	١٣٧۶	شهر اصفهان	٣٢۵۵	19.9
بخشانی و همکاران	14.11	شهر زاهدان	944	Y 4.F
نوربالا و همكاران	١٣٧٨	شهر تهران	۸۷۹	۲۱.۵
نوربالا و همكاران	۱۳۷۸	کل کشور	TA-1F	۲۱
صادقی و همکاران	١٣٧٩	شهر كرمانشاه	۵۰۱	TA.T
شمس عليزاده	14.4	ساوجبلاغ	94.	79.9
محمدی و همکاران	۱۳۸۰	کل کشور	7014-	1.71
امیدی و همکاران	177.1	نطنز	۶۵۰	۲۱.۳
پرورش و همکاران	١٣٨۶	كرمان	1077	TT.1
احمدوند و همکاران	١٣٨٧	كاشان	1194	79
نوربالا و همكاران	١٣٨٧	شهر تهران	1984	TF.T
رحیمی موقر و همکاران	184.	کل کشور	7446	YY.5
نوربالا و همكاران	1848	کل کشور	۳۵۸۱۳	77.5

نتایج مطالعات اییدمیولوژی اختلالات روانی انجام گرفته با GHQ-28 در ایران

	•	3 ,		2" "
درصد شيوع كل اختلالات	تعداد نمونه	مكان	سال بررسی	نام محقق و یا محققین
YT/V	۶۱۹	كاشان	1876	پالاهنگ و همکاران
YY/A	۶۵۲	صومعهسرا	1876	يعقوبى وهمكاران
۲۱/۵	۸۷۹	تهران	۱۳۷۸	نوربالا و همكاران
T \(\Delta \)	۵۰۱	كرمانشاه	1879	صادقی و همکاران
46/4	94.	ساوجبلاغ	۱۳۸۰	شمسعلیزاده و همکاران
۲۱/۳	۶۵۰	نطنز	١٣٨١	امیدی و همکاران
WY/1	1577	كرمان	١٣٨۶	پرورش و همکاران
79	14	كاشان	١٣٨٧	احمدوند و همکاران
74/7	1984	تهران	١٣٨٧	نوربالا و همكاران
Y1/+	TD-14	کل کشور	۱۳۷۸	نوربالا و همكاران
TT/V	۳۷۵۹	کل کشور	189.	رحيمي موقرو همكاران
T T/ F	۳۵۸۱۳	کل کشور	1898	نوربالا و همكاران

مقایسه وضعیت سلامت روان کشورایران از سال ۱۳۷۸تاسال ۱۳۹۹

شيوع اختلال روانى	حجم نمونه	ابزاز پژوهش	سال پژوهش
(۱۴/۹٪ ۱۲٪)۲۱٪	۳۵۰۱۴ نفر (۱۵ سال وبالاتر)	GHQ-28	۱۳۷۸(نوربالا وهمکاران
%1Y/1(%TT/Fg%1+/AF)	۲۵۱۸۰نفر(۱۸ سال وبالاتر)	SADS	۱۳۸۰(محمدی وهمکاران)
(۲۰۱۸) ۲۳/۶(٪ ۲۶/۵)	۷۸۸۶نفر(۱۵ تا ۶۴ سال)	CIDI	۱۳۹۰(رحیمی موقر وهمکاران)
%YT/FF(%YY/۵۵ ₅ %19/YA)	۳۵۸۲۰ نفر (۱۵ سال وبالاتر)	GHQ-28	۱۳۹۳(نوربالا وهمکاران)
% ۲۹/۷ (% ۳۲/۳ ₉ %۲۷/۱)	۲۴۵۸۴ نفر(۱۵ سال و بالاتر)	GHQ-28	۱۳۹۹(نوربالاو همکاران)

روش نمونه گیری سه پیمایش سلامت روان کشور

مطالعه ملی سلامت روان در سال ۱۳۷۸: دکتر احمد علی نوربالا، دکتر کاظم محمد، دکتر محمد نقی یاسمی، سید عباس باقری یرسشگری درب منازل در کلیه استانهای کشور

در کل کشور ۳۵۰۰۰ نفر جمعیت ۱۵ سال و بالاتر بررسی شدند.

نمونه گیری تصادفی خوشهای و بر حسب یک صدم جمعیت کشور انجام شد.

این مطالعه در قالب قسمت دوم طرح سلامت و بیماری در کشور با هدف گردآوری اطلاعات مرتبط با وضعیت سلامت، بهره مندی از خدمات

سلامت، بهره مندی از حدمات بهداشتی – درمانی، مواجهه با عوامل خطرزا (از جمله مصرف سیگار و بالا بودن کلسترول خون) در ایران طراحی شد.

در کل کشور ۳۵۸۱۳ نفر جمعیت ۱۵ سال و بالاتر، بررسی شدند.

در هر استان ۱۲۰۰ نفر شامل ۷۰ درصد شهری و ۳۰ درصد روستایی

پیمایش ملی سلامت روان وسرمایه اجتماعی در سال ۱۳۹۳: دکتر احمد علی نوربالا، دکتر سقراط فقیه زاده، دکتر کوروش کمالی، دکتر احمد حاجبی، دکتر میرطاهر موسوی، سید عباس باقری

پرسشگری درب منازل در کلیه استان های کشور

مطالعه در شهرستان مرکز استان و دو شهر دیگر استان بصورت تصادفی انجام گرفت

نمونهگیری در شهرستان بصورت تصادفی بر اساس کدپستی ده رقمی مسکونی انجام گرفت.

و بالاتر بررسی شدند. در هر استان ۸۰۰ نفر شامل ۷۰ درصد شهری و ۳۰ درصد روستایی سهری و ۱۰ درصد روستایی مطالعه در هر استان بصورت تصادفی انجام گرفت. با کمک دیتا بانک ایسیا بصورت تصادفی توسط پرسشگران آموزش دیده با افراد از طریق نلفن ثابت یا موبایل تماس گرفته و در دیتا بانک مطالعه تکمیل شد.

بررسی شیوع اختلالات روانپزشکی در سال ۱۳۹۹: دکتر احمد علی نوربالا، دکتر کوروش کمالی، دکتر الهام فقیه زاده، سید عباس باقری

قرار بود پرسشگری درب منازل در کلیه استانهای کشور انجام شود اما پاندمی

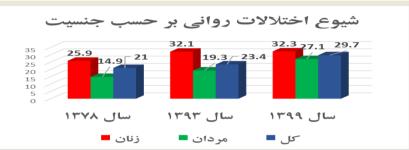
کرونا مانع شد. پرسشگری بصورت تلفنی و توسط واحد

ُ ایسپا جهاد دانشگاهی انجام گرفت. در کل کشور ۲۴۵۸۴نفرجمعیت ۱۵ سال

تازه های کووید Covid 19 The Comprehensive National Congress On Covid 19

روند شیوع اختلالات روانی در افراد ۱۵ سال و بالاتر ایران بر حسب جنسیت

سال ۱۳۹۹ (۲۴۵۸۴ نفر)	سال ۱۳۹۳ (۳۵۸۱۳ نفر)	سال ۱۳۷۸ (۳۵۰۱۴ نفر)	(نمونه مورد مطالعه)	جنسیت/ سال انجام پژوهش
YY/1	19/٣	14/9		مرد
٣ ٢/٣	44/1	۲۵/۹		زن
79/Y	T T/F	۲1/ •		کل



روند شیوع اختلالات روانی در افراد ۱۵ سال و بالاتر ایران در طی سال های ۱۳۷۸ تا ۱۳۹۹ براساس مولفه های پرسشنامه ۲۸ سوالی سلامت عمومی (GHQ-28)

درصد شیوع در سال ۱۳۹۹	درصد شیوع در سال ۱۳۹۳	درصد شیوع در سال ۱۳۷۸	مولفه های پرسشنامه GHQ-28
۲۸/۱	۲۹/1	17/9	جسمانی سازی
٣ ٣/ ٣	۲۹/۵	۲۰/۸	اضطراب
79/ 7	18/4	14/7	اختلال عملكرد اجتماعى
74/9	1./4	Y1/+	افسردگی
79/V	77/4	Y1/+	کل

وضعیت سلامت روان افراد مبتلا به کرونا در پیمایش ملی سال 1399

- 14/7 درصد افراد مورد مطالعه از ابتدای همه گیری کرونا (12 ماه گذشته)، به بیماری کرونا مبتلا شده بودند (40 درصد مشکوک به اختلال روانی).
- 32/3 درصـد اعضـای خانـواده و بسـتگان نزدیـک افـراد مـورد مطالعـه از ابتـدای همـه گیـری کرونـا (12 مـاه گذشـتـه) بـه بیمـاری کرونـا مبتـلا شـده بودنـد. (بـر اثـر اتـــــای افـراد فامــل، 35/9 درصـد آنهـا مشـکوک بـه اختـلال روانـی بـوده انــد)
- 13/2 درصد بیان داشته اند که عضوی از خانواده و یا بستگان نزدیک آنها بر اثر بیماری کرونا فوت کرده اند (بر اثر از دست دادن عزیزان، 39/6 درصد

آنها مشکوک به اختلال روانی بوده اند)

عوامل نگران کننده و آسیب زا

- کرونا، جزء عوامل زمینه ساز (Predisposing factors) و تـداوم بخـش (Predisposing factors)، اختلالات روانیزشکی است.
 - پوشش مداوم رسانه ها با تاکید بر نرخ بالای مرگ ومیر بیماری
 - -مقصر دانستن بازماندگان توسط جامعه با اعضای خانواده در انتقال بیماری به دیگران
 - ترس خود فرد مبتلا از آلوده کردن دیگران
 - مرگ اعضای نزدیک خانواده و احساس گناه بازماندگان
 - عدم برگزاری مراسم تشییع و تدفین و ختم فوت شدگاه حدودیک سال اخیر
 - عوامل استرس زای ناشی از تحریم
 - -خستگیوفرسودگیشغلیناشی از شرایط کرونا
 - -سیاه نمایی ویاس آفرینی دشمنان داخلی و خارجی
 - -شرایط خاص سیاسی و اجتماعی پس از انتخابات

نتیجه گیری برای افق آینده

- وجود و یا سابقه اختلال روانپزشکی، برای درگیری و ابتلای بـه کویـد 19، عامـل خطرقابـل توجهی اسـت.
- ابتـلای بـه کویـد 19، احتمال ابتـلا و درگیـری بـه اختـلالات روانپزشـکی را بـالا مـی برد.
- جهان پساکرونا، با احتمال بالاتری از اختلال رفتاری و روانی،آسیب های اجتماعی ازقبیل فقر، خشونت، اعتیاد، خودکشی و ... مواجه است.
- پیشگیری و درمان اختلال روانپزشکی، یکی از عوامل پیشگیری از کوید 19 است. مقابلـه بـا انـگ از اختـلال روانپزشـکی در زمـان کرونـا ونیـز پسـاکرونا، بیـش از سـابق مـورد نیازوتاکید اسـت.
- پرهیـز از اقدامـات تنـش آفریـن روانی اجتماعی، وتـلاش بـرای برقـراری فضـای بـا نشـاط و امیـدوار همـراه بـا بیـم از خطـرات در مسـیر، از ضروریـات عـزم ملـی در ایـن برهـه زمانی اسـت.
- نظام سلامت، بایـد خـودرا بـرای پیشـگیری و نیـز مقابلـه بـا اختـلالات رفتـاری و روانی ونیز آسـیب های اجتماعی، با تقویت بعد سلامت روان و سلامت اجتماعی از نظـر سـاختار و اعتبـارات، بیـش از پیـش تجهیـز و آمـاده نمایـد.

ملاحظات کلی سلامت روان کادر درمانی

کادر درمانی لازم است موارد روان شناختی قابل توجهی را در مورد :

- خود
- بيمار
- بستگان بیمار
 - خانواده خود
- عوامل همكار اعم از زير دست و بالادست را مراعات نمايند:

ملاحظات کلی سلامت روان کادر درمانی

مدیریت سازمانها و تیم های بهداشتی و درمانی در شرایط بحران، پیچیده و چالش برانگیز است و دو بخش مهم دارد؛

- 1) شناخت نبازها
- 2) رهبری و سروسامان دادن امور.
- در شرایط بحران نقش رهبری بسیار بیشتر مورد نیاز است.
- روانشناختی افراد، مدیریت استرس، ارتباط خوب، وحفظ انگیزه و روحیه تیم در بحرانها ضروری است.
 - نقش رهبری خود را فراموش نکنید.

ملاحظات روان شناختی دست اندرکاران کادر درمانی

حفظ آرامش، تسلط و خونسردی:

- باوجود شرایط بحرانی، رفتار حرفه ای همراه با تسلط و آرامش در برخورد با مشکلات، همکاران و بیماران داشته باشید.
- بخش مهمی از انگیزه و عملکرد تیم شما با مشاهده رفتار شما شکل میگیرد. به نیازهای اولیه افراد در تمام رده ها توجه کنید. مکان مناسبی برای استراحتشان و به در دسترس بودن نوشیدنی و غذا توجه کنید. پادآوری رسالت نوعدوستی
 - غلبه بر ترس و اضطراب
 - پرهیز از خستگی وفرسودگی:



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- بعضی افراد ساعات طولانی و بـدون اسـتراحت کار میکننـد و یـا تمایـل دارنـد داوطلبانـه در خـارج از سـاعت موظـف کار کننـد. ضمـن قدردانی از ایـن افـراد، انهـا را تشویق کنیـد کـه اسـتراحت کننـد و در صـورت لـزوم بـه انهـا اجـازه کار بیـش از حـد ندهــد.
- در زمانهایی که بحران برای چنـد هفتـه ادامـه دارد حفـظ انـرژی و تـوان افـراد و پیشـگیری از فرسـودگی شـغلی انهـا ضـروری اسـت.
- البتـه پرسـنل هـر مرکـز یـا سـازمانی ممکـن اسـت نیازهـای روانشـناختی متفاوتـی داشـته باشـد. حتـی پرسـنل یـک مرکـز خـاص هـم در رده هـای شـغلی یـا بخشـهای مختلـف ممکـن اسـت در ایـن زمینـه متفـاوت باشـند.

پرهیز از ایثارگری های نابخردانه ویا اقدام های مورد پسند حاکمیت ویارسانه ها اطمینان بخشی و انتشار اطلاعات پیشگیرانه و مدد جویانه:

- یکی از مهمترین دلایل اضطراب افراد، ابهام و غیرقابل پیش بینی بودن شرایط است.
- شواهد نشان میدهد اثرات مثبت اطلاع رسانی دقیق، از اثرات منفی آن بسیار بیشتر است.
- تـا آنجـا کـه امـکان پذیـر اسـت اطلاعـات دقیـق را بـه موقـع در اختیـار تیـم قـرار دهیـد و بـا آنهـا در مـورد شـرایط صـادق باشـید و از در اختیـار گذاشـتن اطلاعـات ضـروری بـه دلیـل برخـی ملاحظـات نـاروا امتنـاع نکنیـد.
- اطمینان بخشی زمانی مفید است که متناسب و بر اساس شواهد دقیق باشد تا افراد با شما همراهی کنند.
- از اطمینان بخشی نابجا که ممکن است موجب بی اعتمادی شود پرهیز کنیـد.

نگاه روان شناختی مثبت:

الف: نگاه خوشبینانه ب- نگاه امیدوارانه ج- نگاه تابآورانه د:-نگاه خود کار آمدی(خود مراقبتی)

توصیه های خود مراقبتی:

- پرهیز از کرونا پژوهی جامع و افراطی
- -بسنده کردن به جنبه های تخصصی مطالعاتی
- توجه به تغذیه خوب، خواب مناسب و استراحت کافی
 - انجام ورزش در حد مقدور و مناسب
- سرگرمی به اموری از قبیل طنز وشوخی و موضوعات خنده آور

- مراقبت از خستگی و فرسودگی و توجه به خانواده
 - یادآوری عظمت آفرینش و توکل و توسل الهی

ارتباط صمیمی و کارآمد با همکاران:

- ارتباط صمیمـی و کارآمـد بـا همـکاران بـه کاهـش تنـش و مدیریـت بحـران کمـک مـی کنـد.
 - شبکه ها وکانالهای فضای مجازی روش کارآمدی برای ارتباط با افراد نیست.
 - سعی کنید جلسات منظم و کوتاهی با افراد تیم خود برگزار کنید.
 - فرهنگ حمایت و کار تیمی را تقویت کنید.
- صحبت های خود را به موضوع بحران و کار محدود نکنید و در مورد موضوع های دیگری نیز صحبت کنید.

پذیرفتن تفاوت ها

- هـر يـک از افـراد تيـم شـما بـه شـکل متفاوتـی بـه اسـترس و بحـران واکنـش نشـان ميدهنـد و اکثـر واکنـش هـا طبيعـی اسـت.
 - به آنها برچسب ضعیف بودن، یا غیرطبیعی بودن نزنید.
- سعی کنیـد افرادی را کـه در خـط اول بحران هستند و دچـار اضطراب و نگرانیهای شـدیـدی شـده انـد شناسـایی کنیـد تـا بتوانید به آنهـا کمک کنیـد.
- در مواردیکه استرس افراد طولانی شده یا بر عملکرد آنها تاثیر جدی گذاشته، توصیه کنید در صورت تمایل از روانپزشک یا روانشناس کمک بگیرند و اقدامات لازم برای تسهیل این فرایند را انجام دهید. البته طبعا اصرار نکنید.
- افراد معمولا هنگام استرس، با خطاهای کوچک دیگران برخورد های بیش از اندازه می کنند،
- بـ ه افـراد تيـم خـود بازخـورد مثبـت و صادقانـه بدهيـد، از آنهـا تشـكر كنيــد و تلاششـان را تشـويق كنيــد.
- برخی هم سعی می کنند دیگران را در این شرایط به درست یا نادرست مقصر بدانند و این را بیان کنند. تلاش نکنید که در این موارد استدلال کنید و آنها را قانع کنید. مهم این است که نشان دهید دغدغه هایشان را می شناسید. نرنجیدن از انتقادها وتحمل ناملایمات
- اغلب مدیران در معرض انتقادهای فراوان، خشم یا پرخاشـگری دیگران، سـرزنش، یـا انتظار و توقع افراد مختلف هسـتند.
- به خودتان یادآوری کنید که کسب رضایت تمام افراد ممکن نیست و شما سعی خود را کرده اید تـا کا ر درسـت را انجـام دهیـد.کاری کـه شـما انجـام مـی

دهیـد بسیار ارزشـمند اسـت و قسـمتی از مدیریـت، تحمـل ناملایمـات از سـوی همـکاران اسـت.

از خودتـان مراقبـت کنیـد. سـعی کنیـد لحظاتـی هـر چنـد کوتـاه ذهنتـان را از کار دور کنیـد.

چک کردن مکرر شبکه های ، مجازی میتواند استرس شما را بیشتر کرده و زمان استراحت شما را که برای بازیابی توان و انرژی نیاز داریـد محدود کند.

در محـل کار از روشـهای سـاده و قابـل اجـرا ماننـد قـدم زدن در فضـای بـاز بـرای کاهـش و اسـترس اسـتفاده کنیـد.

تا حد امکان برنامه معمول و روزمره قبلی خود را حفظ کنید. تا جایی که امکان دارد خواب و استراحت کافی داشته باشید.. مصرف کافئین را محدود کنید و مایعات کافی بنوشید.

سعی کنید برنامه منظمی هرچند کوتاه برای تماس و صحبت با خانواده و دوستان داشته باشید. گرچه در حال حاضر اولویت و فوریت کار شما کنترل بحران بحران است ولی به خود یادآوری کنید همه کار و زندگی شما کنترل بحران نیست و همه ابعاد بحران هم در کنترل شما نیست.

به سلامت جسمی و آرامش روانی خود توجه داشته باشید. هـر دو بـرای رهبری و مدیریـت بحـران لازمند.

از هر فرصت کوچکی برای حفظ یا بازیابی نیروی جسمی و توان ذهنی خود استفاده کنید.

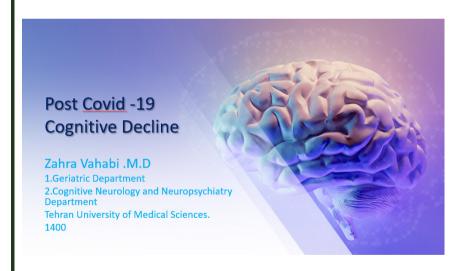
- ملحوظ نظر داشتن نشانه های روانیزشکی اولیه ویا ثانویه
- مورد نظر داشتن تداخل داروها و نیز عوارض روانیزشکی احتمالی
 - جویا شدن از سابقه اختلال روانیزشکی فردی ویا خانوادگی
 - جویا شدن مصرف داروی سایکوتروپ و یا مواد
 - تسهیل در برقراری ارتباط و تماس بیمار با خانواده و بعکس

مداخله دارویی درخواست مشاوره روانپزشکی

برای مداخلـه درمـان دارویـی و روان شـناختی در پاسـخ بـه درخواسـت مشـاوره روانپزشـکی، ضـروری اسـت بـه آخریـن گایـد لایـن سـلامت روان کرونـا مراجعـه شـود.



Zahra Vahabi .M.D 1.Geriatric Department 2.Cognitive Neurology and Neuropsychiatry Department Tehran University of Medical Sciences. 1400 Post Covid -19 Cognitive Decline









published: 28 July 2021 doi: 10.3389/fpsyt.2021.711658

Full-screen Snip

The Impact of the COVID-19
Pandemic and Lockdown on Mild
Cognitive Impairment, Alzheimer's
Disease and Dementia With Lewy
Bodies in China: A 1-Year Follow-Up
Study

Zhi-Chao Chen¹, Shuai Liu², Jinghuan Gan¹, Lingyun Ma¹, Xiaoshan Du³, Han Zhu³, Jiuyan Han¹, Junying Xu⁴, Hao Wu², Min Fei⁵, Yuchao Dou², Yaqi Yang², Peng Deng¢, Xiao-Dan Wang² and Yong Ji¹-²*

OPEN ACCESS

in Psychiatry

¹ Department of Neurology, China National Clinical Research Center for Neurological Diseases, Beijing Tiantan Hospital,

Social Distancing

- · Canceling Events and Gatherings
- Closing Public Places
- Working at home
- Avoiding physical contact
- Implementing travel restrictions

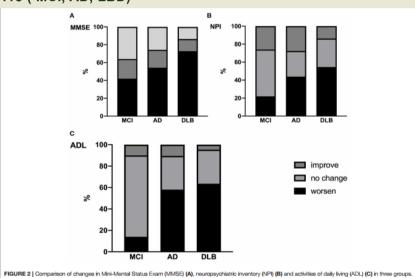
Post Covid -19 Cognitive Decline

- In consideration of the elevated risk of infection and death in the elderly, experts especially reminded them to reduce outdoor activities
- Using mask: hearing problem, facial recognition
- Fearing of hospitalization, Death, Dependency
- Patients with cognitive impairment are mostly aged over 60 years, and their physical and mental health were directly and indirectly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic
- Physical Activity Levels decreased among older adults by 26.5% during the pandemic
- The COVID-19 pandemic had a wide negative impact on the mental wellbeing of older adults with and without dementia.



- MCI
- Alzheimer Disease
- LBD
- The cognitive and neuropsychiatric symptoms decline faster in DLB and AD than in MCI
- Decline of cognition and neuropsychiatric symptoms in the dementia group may relate to the decrease of physical activity and social contact.

115 (MCI, AD, LBD)



Post Covid -19 Cognitive Decline

- the DLB group had the highest proportion of decline in cognitive and neuropsychiatric function
- Reduced Physical Activity and Social Contact during confinement had a long-term impact on cognition and NPS in dementia patients.
- During quarantine and stay-at-home mandates caregivers should help patients with cognitive impairment and dementia to maintain home exercise routines of a certain intensity and frequency and to maintain social contact with friends and relatives by phone and internet

- Acute cognitive complications are common
- Long-term effects of COVID-19 on cognition are not clear yet

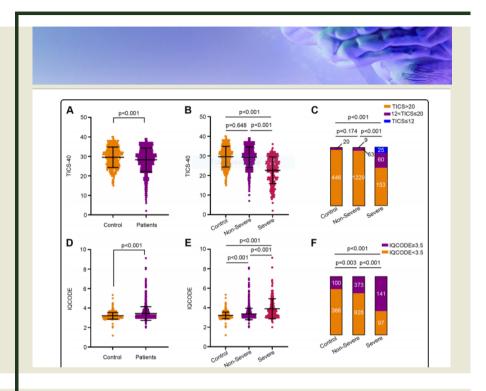
Post-infection cognitive impairments in a cohort of elderly patients with COVID-19 Yu-Hui Liu¹¹, Ye-Ran Wang¹¹, Qing-Hua Wang¹¹, Yang Chen¹, Xian Chen², Ying Li³, Yuan Cen⁴, Cheng Xu⁵, Tian Hu², Xu-Dong Liu², Ling-Li Yang³, Si-Jing Li⁴, Xue-Fei Liu³, Chun-Mei Liu³, Jie Zhu¹, Wei Li¹, Li-Li Zhang¹, Juan Liu¹¹ and Yan-Jiang Wang¹¹.

Post Covid -19 Cognitive Decline

- Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 infection causes damages to multiple systems, including the respiratory, digestive, cardiovascular, renal, immune and nervous systems.
- More than one-third of hospitalized patients with COVID-19 experience a variety of neurologic manifestations at the acute stage of the infection, including:
 - 1.Altered cognitive and mental status
 - 2.Cerebrovascular diseases
 - 3.Headache
 - 4.Vertigo
 - · 5.Anosmia and ageusia

Neurotoxic Mechanisms

- Neurotropism and direct ability to enter neurons and glial cells, leading to neuronal dysfunction and damage (neuroinvasion), and secondly to i.e., encephalitis. The virus may reach the CNS indirectly through the BBB and/or directly by axonal transmission across olfactory neurons.
- Affection of cerebral blood vessels and coagulopathies causing ischemic or hemorrhagic strokes.
- 3. Secondary negative consequences of excessive systemic inflammatory responses, "cytokine storm" and peripheral organ dysfunctions affecting the brain.
- 4. Global ischemia secondary to respiratory insufficiency, respirator treatment and so-called acute respiratory distress syndrome ARDS



- SARS-CoV-2 infection may affect long-term cognitive performance, particularly in severe patients:
- 35.71 % of patients had current cognitive impairment
- 59.24 % reported longitudinal cognitive decline.
- Several Risk Factors for post infection cognitive impairment in COVID-19 patients, including:
 - Older age
 - Lower education level
 - · Comorbidities
 - Severe COVID-19
 - ICU admission
 - Delirium
- Cognitive sequelae occurred in patients who survived ARDS, with a rate of 73 % at hospital discharge,
- 46 % at 1 year,
- 47 % at 2 years after discharge.

- High Flow Oxygen therapy during acute phase of COVID- 19, which may alleviate oxygen deficiency, could be protective against post-infection cognitive decline.
- The Inflammatory status after SARS-CoV-2 infection may promote Neuronal Damage and accelerate the pathogenesis of Neurodegenerative diseases
- Invasion of SARS-CoV-2 might prompt cytotoxic aggregation of proteins, including amyloid- β and α -synuclein , which may promote post-infection neurodegeneration.
- This hypothesis is reinforced by a recent finding that SARS-CoV-2 infection induces hypometabolism in brain areas that are generally affected by neurodegenerative diseases.
- Increased production of amyloid-β and α-synuclein might be attributed to a physical reaction for their anti-infection capacity.
- High education level was found to be a protective factor against cognitive decline in COVID-19 patients.
- More education did not protect individuals from developing neurodegenerative neuropathology but it appears to mitigate the impact of pathology on the clinical expression of dementia, which is coined as "functional protection"



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AAIC 2021 Press Office, aaicmedia@alz.org

FROM THE ALZHEIMER'S ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 2021

COVID-19 ASSOCIATED WITH LONG-TERM COGNITIVE DYSFUNCTION, ACCELERATION OF ALZHEIMER'S SYMPTOMS

Activate Windows

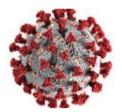
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- 310 patients who were admitted to New York University Langone Health with COVID-19.
- 158 were positive for SARS-CoV-2 with neurological symptoms and 152 were positive for SARS-CoV-2 without neurologic symptoms.
- The most common neurological symptom was confusion due to toxicmetabolic encephalopathy
- In patients who were initially cognitively normal with and without TME related to COVID-19 infection, the researchers found higher levels of t-tau, NfL, GFAP, pTau-181, and UCH-L1 in COVID-19 patients with TME compared to COVID-19 patients without TME.
- There were no significant differences with Aβ1-40, but the pTau/Aβ42 ratio showed significant differences in patients with TME.
- Additionally, total tau, NfL, UCH-L1 and GFAP significantly correlated with markers of inflammation such as CRP, which may suggest inflammationrelated blood-brain barrier disruption accompanying neuronal/glial injury
- These findings suggest that patients who had COVID-19 may have an acceleration of Alzheimer's related symptoms and pathology
- More longitudinal research is needed to study how these biomarkers impact cognition in individuals who had COVID-19 in the long term
- Neurodegeneration could possibly emerge many years after viral infections in the CNS, which some considers was the case in encephalitis lethargica, where extrapyramidal symptoms emerged long after recovery of Spanish influenza in 1918.
- Evidence shows that inflammation is a risk factor for persistent cognitive decline in survivors of ARDS or sepsis .
- High cytokine levels during (cytokine storm) predicts the occurrence of hippocampal atrophy.
- Patients in various degrees, suffer from short-term cognitive impairment.
- Higher percentage of patients had a global cognitive impairment.
- Principally attentional and executive functions seems to be prone to impairments.
- The data on memory, language and visuospatial functions are on the other hand less reliable
- The results from this review suggest that patients with recent SARS-CoV-2 infection may experience global cognitive impairment, and often a reduction in attention and executive functions.
- This indicates that several patients with COVID- 19 might benefit from early and tailored neuropsychological rehabilitation



Dr. Masoume ZoghAli, PhysiatristAssistant Professor of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences Dr. Masih Daneshvari Hospital

Rehabilitation in Patients with COVID-19





The challenge of COVID-19 requires a multidisciplinary approach. Rehabilitative intervention should be part of the treatment pathway from the early stages of the disease.

Global Pandemic:

- > 268 million cases
- > 5 million deaths

The purpose of rehabilitation in patients with COVID-19

- · Improve symptoms of dyspnea
- Relieve anxiety
- · Reduce complications
- Minimize disability
- · Preserve function
- Improve quality of life

Rehabilitation along the continuum of care in COVID-19

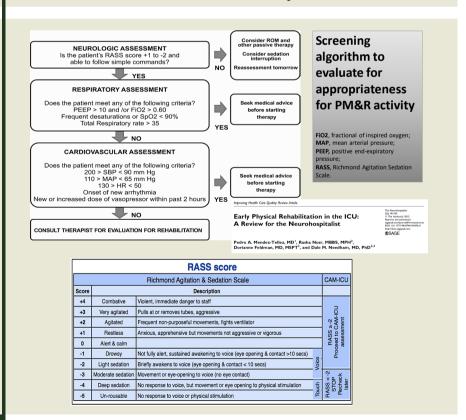
Acute Objectives Impairments on affected functioning domains Input: Specialist Respiratory Objectives Objectives Impairments on independence and quality of life Input: Multidisciplinary Setting: Rehabilitation Ward/unit, stepdown facility, home Setting: ICU/HDU

Rehabilitation in Hospitalized Patients with COVID-19

Acute inpatient management

- Moderate to severe disease is defined as symptomatic patients with or approaching respiratory distress with:
 - RR > 30/min
 - Spo2 at rest < 93%
 - PaO2/FiO2 < 300 mmHq
- These patients require hospitalization and monitoring. Pulmonary rehabilitation during acute management of COVID-19 should be considered when possible.

Pulmonary rehabilitation in acute illness seems to be safe with NO increased mortality.



Contraindications of Mobilization

- Significant dose of Vasoactive agents (e.g >0.2 mcg/kg/min noradrenaline or equivalent) for hemodynamic stability (Maintain MAP>60)
- Mechanically Ventilated with Fi02 >0.8 and/or PEEP >12 or acutely worsening respiratory failure
- Neuromuscular paralyzing agent
- Acute Neurological event (e.g CVA, SAH)
- Unstable spine or extremity fractures with contraindications to mobilize
- Active bleeding process

Exclusion criteria for rehabilitation procedures in COVID-19 patients

- Body temperature > 38.0°C
- Initial diagnosis time or symptom onset of 3 days or less
- Initial onset of dyspnea of 3 days or less
- Chest image progression within 24–48 hours of > 50%
- SpO2 of 90% or less
- BP < 90/60 mm Hg or >180/90 mm Hg
- RR > 40 times/min
- HR < 40 /min or >120 /min
- New onset of arrhythmia and myocardial ischemia
- Altered level of consciousness.

Start Rehabilitation

- Physical exercise is a core component of rehabilitation and may start with bed mobility in the very deconditioned patient, sitting on the bed and sitting on a chair to walking in the ambulatory patient
- Physical exercise is a cornerstone of pulmonary rehabilitation and has been shown to facilitate airway clearance





Sitting on the Edge of the Bed

- Trunk control
- Balance training
- · Lung expansion / Airway clearance
- Joint/muscle stretching
- · Aerobic exercise
- · GI motility
- · Orientation, mental status

The importance of being upright

- Upright posture encourages basal lung expansion and increases FRC
- Psychological ++ (progression)
- · Increased muscle strength
- Increased exercise tolerance
- · Improve trunk stability
- Prevents/ addresses postural hypotension
- Improved bowel function

Stop the REHABILITATION if:

Pulmonary rehabilitation or breathing exercises should be stopped if

- > SpO2 does not recover the patient
- ➢ Patient is unable to maintain a Borg Dyspnea Scale score of < 4, with rest and oxygen supplementation.</p>

Rehabilitation exercises should also stop for

- ➤ Chest pain
- ➤ Palpations
- Dizziness

The Borg Scale is a validated and easy-to-use tool for patients to self-monitor respiratory effort with a close correlation between the magnitude of respiratory effort and the intensity of dyspnea.



Screening guidelines for physiotherapy involvement with COVID-19 patients

Physiotherapy interventions are not indicated for airway clearance or sputum samples

- Respiratory mild symptoms without significant respiratory compromise (eg, fever, dry cough, no chest x-ray changes)
- Pneumonia presenting with features:
- Low-level oxygen requirement
- (eg, oxygen flow ≤ 5 L/min for SpO2 ≥ 90%)
- Non-productive cough
- Patient coughing and able to clear secretions independently

Physiotherapy referral for airway clearance

- Mild symptoms and/or pneumonia
- Co-existing respiratory or neuromuscular comorbidity (eg, cystic fibrosis, neuromuscular disease, spinal cord injury, bronchiectasis, COPD)
- Current or anticipated difficulties with secretion clearance

Note:

Staff use airborne precautions. The patient should wear a surgical mask during any physiotherapy

Physiotherapy referral for airway clearance

Mild symptoms and/or pneumonia

With evidence of exudative consolidation with difficulty clearing or inability to clear secretions independently

(eg, weak, ineffective and moist sounding cough, tactile fremitus on chest wall, wet sounding voice, audible transmitted sounds)

 Severe symptoms suggestive of pneumonia/lower respiratory tract infection (eg, increasing oxygen requirements; fever; difficulty breathing; frequent, severe or productive coughing episodes; chest x-ray, CT or lung ultrasound changes consistent with consolidation)

Aims of mobilization, exercise and rehabilitation

- Prevention of compression sore
- Prevention of DVT / PE
- Prevention of muscle atrophy
- Prevention and treat the limb edema
- Early mobilization >>> Ambulation
- Strengthening of muscles
- Improve the upper and lower extremities function

Physiotherapy referral for mobilization, exercise and rehabilitation

Any patient at significant risk of developing or with evidence of significant functional limitations

- eg, patients who are frail or have multiple comorbidities impacting their independence
- eg, mobilization in ICU patients with significant functional decline and/or (at risk of) ICU-acquired weakness

Recommendations for physiotherapy mobilization, exercise and rehabilitation interventions

Early mobilization

- Actively mobilize the patient early in the course of illness when safe to do so.
- Patients should be encouraged to maintain function as able within their rooms (Sit out of bed / Perform simple exercises and activities of daily living.)

Mobility and exercise equipment (next slide)









Equipment for mobilization, exercise and rehabilitation

- Stretcher chairs
- High-back sitting chairs
- wheeled walker
- Tilt table
- Cycle ergometers
- · Steps/blocks
- Bariatric equipment

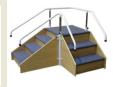














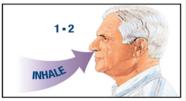
Respiratory Training

- Pursed lip breathing
- Diaphragmatic breathing
- · Deep breathing
- · Segmental breathing exercise
- 4-7-8 breathing technique
- · Air stacking / 3-sec breath hold

Pursed Lip Breathing

Decrease airway collapse, reduce respiratory rate and dynamic hyperinflation during exercise training with the aim of an overall increase endurance.

Oxygen supplementation has also been successfully used during exercise training to help unload the respiratory muscles.





Diaphragmatic Breathing



Each participant performed 30 maximal voluntary diaphragmatic contractions in the <u>supine position</u>, placing a medium weight (1–3 kg) on the anterior abdominal wall to resist diaphragmatic descent.

Segmental breathing exercise

Performed on a segment of lung or a section of chest wall that needs increased ventilation or movement.

For segmental breathing instruction, the therapist's hand is placed on the chest area to be expanded.

The patient is encouraged to breathe deeply and to preferentially "send air" to that area of the chest where tactile stimulation is being applied by the therapist.

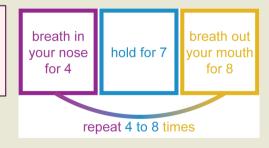
On full expiration, moderate compression is applied.



4-7-8 breathing technique

This breathing technique can aid relaxation and sleep.

Start by sitting or lying in a comfortable position.



Airway clearance technique

- Forced expiration maneuvers like the huff cough can be used to propel secretions
- Postural Drainage
- Manual techniques
- Active Cycle of Breathing Techniques
- · Autogenous Drainage
- Cough Assist
- External vibration: if available may be applied with oscillation frequencies less than 17 Hz to improve mucociliary clearance
- Targeted positioning: enhance ventilation, perfusion, oxygenation, and mobilization of secretions in specific lung regions of consolidations

Incentive spirometer



Inspiratory Muscle Training

- Inspiratory muscle training (IMT) is a course of therapy that consists of a series of breathing exercises.
- The aim of IMT is to strengthen your respiratory muscles, making it easier for you to breathe







SPECIAL SECTION ON COVID-19 AND PM&R ANALYSIS & PERSPECTIVE

Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation and Pulmonary Rehabilitation for COVID-19

Tina J. Wang, MD, Brian Chau, MD, Mickey Lui, DO, Giang-Tuyet Lam, MD, Nancy Lin, MD, and Sarah Humbert, MD

Proposed Acute Management

• Educate patient about individual statistics based on comorbidities and clinical course of the disease • Educate patient about the importance of posture and accessory muscle use • Education regarding nutrition and weight • Exercise intensity: Borg dyspnea score ≤ 3 • Exercise frequency: 2 times / day, daily • Exercise time 10-15 minutes first 3-4 sessions • Exercise type: bed mobility, sit to stand, ambulation, breathing rehabilitation exercises • Progression: Incrementally increase work load/effort to Borg score 4-6 and duration to 30-45 minutes every 2-3 session Airway clearance • Expectorant hygiene into closed container to prevent aerosolization of sputum • Airway clearance techniques as needed

Rehabilitation in Out-Patient setting in COVID-19 pandemic

The international task force suggests the followings in the first 6–8 weeks after hospital discharge

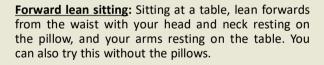
COVID-19: interim guidance on rehabilitation in the hospital and post-hospital phase from a European Respiratory Society- and American Thoracic Society-coordinated international task force

- > do regular daily activities
- do <u>low-/moderate-intensity physical exercise</u> at home (rather than high-intensity exercise)
- have a formal assessment of physical and emotional functioning
- need for rehabilitative interventions (e.g. multiple treatable traits) should receive a comprehensive rehabilitation program
- pre-existing/ongoing lung function impairment should receive a comprehensive pulmonary rehabilitation program
- loss of lower-limb muscle mass/ function should receive a muscle-strengthening program
- loss of lower-limb muscle mass should receive nutritional support
- > psychological distress (using questionnaires) should receive a psychological assessment

Patient Education	Educate patient about individual statistics and clinical course of the disease. Encourage good lifestyle habits like <u>adequate sleep</u> , <u>hydration</u> , <u>proper nutrition</u> .
Physical Activity Recommendations	 Exercise intensity: Borg dyspnea score ≤ 3 Exercise frequency: 1-2 times per day, 3-4 times a week Exercise duration: 10-15 minutes for first 3-4 sessions and incrementally increase. 15-45 min each session Exercise type: walking, biking Progression: Incrementally increase work load/effort every 2- 3 sessions to target Borg score 4-6 and target total duration to 30-45 minutes
Airway clearing	Expectorant hygiene into closed container to prevent aerosolization of sputum Huff Cough
Breathing Exercises	Techniques: Diaphragmatic breathing, Pursed lip breathing, Active abdominal contraction, Yoga, pranayama, Tai Chi, singing Frequency: 2-3 times / day, daily Duration: 10-15 minutes for first 3-4 sessions Progression: Incrementally increase duration every 2-3 sessions towards a total goal duration of 30-60 minutes

Positions to ease breathlessness

<u>High side lying</u>: Lying on your side propped up by pillows, supporting your head and neck, with your knees slightly bent.







Positions to ease breathlessness

<u>Forward lean sitting</u>: (no table in front) Sitting on a chair, lean forwards to rest your arms on your lap or the armrests of the chair.

<u>Forward lean standing</u>: While standing, lean forwards onto a windowsill or other stable surface.



Exercise is an important part of recovery after a severe COVID-19 illness.

Exercise can help to:

- Improve fitness
- Reduce breathlessness
- Increase muscle strength
- Improve balance and coordination
- Reduce stress and improve mood
- Increase confidence

Warm-up exercises







2. Shoulder circles



3. Side bends





4. Knee lifts



5. Ankle taps



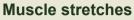
Fitness exercises

- Marching on the spot
- Step-ups
- Walking
- Jogging
- cycling



Cool down exercises

- Walking at a slower pace or gently marching on the spot, for approximately 2 minutes
- Repeat the warm-up exercises to move your joints; these can be done in sitting or standing
- Muscle stretches













If the patient feel any of the following symptoms:

Do not exercise, or stop exercising

- Nausea or feeling sick
- · Dizziness or light headedness
- · Severe shortness of breath
- severe sweating
- Chest tightness
- Increased pain

Muscle stretches

72 participants:

36 patients: Respiratory rehabilitation 36 patients: without any intervention.

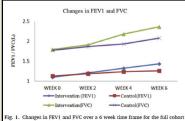
outcomes measures:

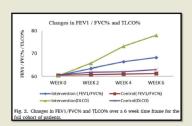
- PFT (plethysmography and DLCO)
- · functional tests (6MWT)
- · Quality of life (QoL) assessments (SF-36)
- ADL (Functional Independence Measure, FIM scores)
- Mental status tests (SAS anxiety and SDS depression scores)

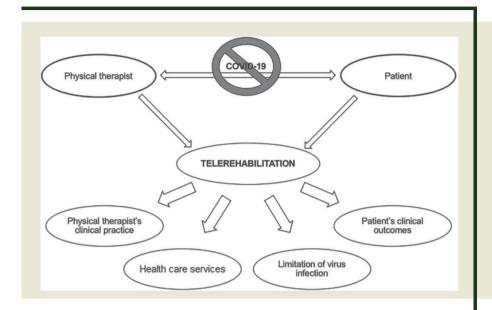
Conclusion:

6-week respiratory rehabilitation can improve respiratory function, QoL and anxiety of elderly patients with COVID-19, but it has little significant improvement on depression in the elderly.









Patients can gain benefits from tele rehabilitation

- · The reduction of hospitalization rates
- · The prevention of readmissions
- · An early discharge from rehabilitation units
- Immediate access to outpatient rehabilitation services
- Reducing costs
- Saving time
- · Improvements in health outcomes and quality of life
- An early return to work
- In the COVID-19 outbreak, where most of the hospitals are involved in providing health services to the patients, rehabilitation is neglected.
- Facing COVID-19 patients and doing rehabilitation procedures can increase
 the risk of spreading SARS-CoV2 and increasing the rate of incidence in
 health care workers.
- It seems that the time has come for tele rehabilitation as an advisable alternate to traditional face-to-face intervention.
- Tele rehabilitation would be beneficial for most the patients who discharge from the hospital and require pulmonary and musculoskeletal support. Therefore, joining in tele rehabilitation program assistance to avoid a gap in health service provision

Why is rehabilitation care important for patients affected by COVID-19?

 Without rehabilitation, many post-COVID-19 patients will continue to have weakness, physical & pulmonary deconditioning and/or cognitive impairment for a long time, and perhaps permanently. We know from other diseases that cause ICU-level hospitalizations and neurologic disorders that the more — and earlier — rehabilitation occurs, the better the outcome.

CONCLUSIONS

- Rehabilitation team may play a pivotal role in restoring function and limiting disability in this pandemic.
- Physical medicine and rehabilitation interventions and pulmonary rehabilitation give us additional tools in the fight against COVID-19 and may include nutrition, airway, posture, clearance technique, oxygen supplementation, breathing exercises, stretching, manual therapy, and physical activity.
- In the months to years after this pandemic, the burden of disease may be large and PM&R will play a crucial role in the rehabilitation of patients with disability in relation to COVID-19.



دکتر محمدرضا اسدی فیزیوتراپ Rehabilitation & COVID19



Common Paradigm in PWDs

- Traditional view on PWDs
- ▶ 1. Punishment (karma)
- 2. Vulnerable person
- ▶ 3. Person in need of help
- 4. Patient
- ▶ 5. Student
- ▶ 6. Beneficiary of welfare
- 7. Beneficiary of charity

CBR view on PWDs

- 1. Social resources
- 2. Empowered person
- 3. Member of the society
- 4. Citizen
- 5. Policy proposer
- 6. Social development promoter

Common Paradigm in PWDs

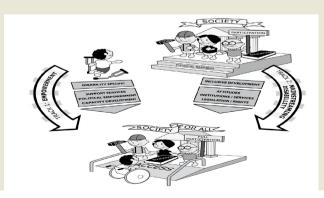
Governments

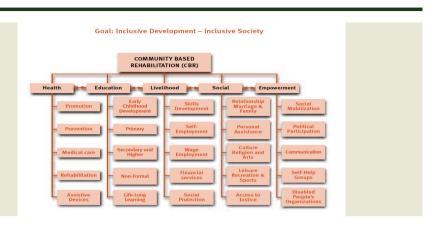
Self-help Group
Self-help Organization

Service providers,
specialists

Other NGOs

The Twin-Track approach





به کارگیری احتیاط های استاندارد

احتیاطهای استاندارد شامل موارد ذیل است:

ارزیابی پرسنل از نظر تب و سرفه در هنگام ورود به محل کار و منع ورود افراد دارای عالئم فوق.

استفاده از وسایل حفاظت فردی در مواردی که مراقب قصد ارائه خدمت به مورد مشکوک / محتمل / قطعـی را دارد بـر مبنـای ارزیابی خطر(، جهت پیشگیری از تماس بـا ترشـحات بیماران.

الزام است تمامی کارکنان، قبل و بعد از هر گونه تماس با هر مراجع دستهای خود را با آب و صابون طبق دستورالعمل بشویند و یا با استفاده از مواد ضدعفونی کنند.

رعایت آداب تنفسی: در صورتی که بیمار مشکوک میتواند ماسک را تحمل نماید، یک عدد ماسک طبی معمولی به بیمار داده شود. دهان و بینی در زمان عطسه و سرفه پوشانده شود توسط دستمال یا بخش باالیی آستین لباس تمیز نگه داشتن سطوح با آب و مواد شوینده و گندزدایی با مواد گندزدای حداقل یکبار در هر شیفت کاری

ارزیابی تمیز بودن و گندزدایی سطوح و محیط کار، از نظر صحت و همیشگی بودن فراینـد

> تمیز کردن و ضدعفونی ابزار طبی بهداشت پارچه ها و ملحفه.

مدیریت پسماندها، تمام پسماندهای آلوده طبق دستورالعمل وزارت بهداشت با نصب برچسب زباله عفونی بـه شـهرداری تحویل شـوند

تجهيزات حفاظت فردى

- تجهیزات حفاظت برای ارائه خدمات به بیماران مبتلا به کووید 19 بر اساس پروتکل های ابلاغی استفاده شود.
- بایستی پوشیدن و در آوردن صحیح تجهیزات حفاظت فردی از جمله گان، ماسک، بررسی فیت بودن ماسک N95 و ... را آموزش ببینند.
- اگر از تجهیـزات حفاظـت فـردی قابـل اسـتفاده مجـدد اسـتفاده مـی شـود؛ بایـد قبـل از اسـتفاده مجـدد، تمیـز و ضدعفونـی شـوند.
- آقایان دارای ریش یا سبیل بلند باید جهت اطمینان از فیت شدن مناسب ماسک، موهای صورت را کوتاه کنند.
- بـرای همـه مـوارد مشـکوک و تأییـد شـده بیمـاری، اقدامـات احتیاطـی انتقـال از طریـق قطـره بایسـتی اجـرا شـود
- طبق دستورالعمل های کشوری فرایند گام به گام پوشیدن و در آوردن تجهیزات حفاظت فردی رعایت گردد.
 - دستورالعمل های مربوط به شستشوی دست بایستی آموزش داده شود. فعالیتهای شخصی را در محیط کار به حداقل برسانید.
- وسائل شخصی قبل از ورود به قسمت های درمانی و پوشیدن تجهیزات حفاظت فردی باید در آورده شود.
- از اشـتراک گـذاری تجهیـزات خـودداری شـود. ترجیحـا فقـط از تجهیـزات یکبـار مصـرف اسـتفاده شـود .
- لباس های پوشیده دریک کیسه پلاستیکی گذاشته و برای شستن به خانه حمل کنید.

تجهيزات حفاظت فردى

تهویـه محیطی مناسب و مطلـوب ، درصـورت عـدم وجـود سیسـتم تهویـه الـزم اسـت پنجرههـا چنـد نوبـت در هـر شـیفت بـرای مـدت ده تـا پانـزده دقیقـه بـاز شـوند.

با توجه به آلوده شدن محیط اطراف بیماران و افراد مشکوک بوسیله ترشحات تنفسی، سطوح دارای تماس مداوم و مکرر با دستهای بیمار و افراد مشکوک مرتب ضد عفونی و گندزدایی شوند.

دفع پسماندها باید به شیوه بهداشتی صورت پذیرد و کلیه نیروهای خدماتی

درخصـوص جمعـآوری و دفـع پسـماند، رعایـت تمامـی مالحظـات بهداشـتی را در دسـتور کار قـرار دهنـد.

پسماند عادی در کیسه زباله بـدون درز وشکاف در داخـل سـطل زبالـه پدالـی دردار ریختـه وسـپس توسـط پرسـنل خدماتـی جمـع آوری و تحویـل شـهرداری گـردد.

- پسماند عفونی در داخل دوکیسه زباله بـدون درز وشـکاف قرارگرفتـه درسـطل زبالـه پدالـی در دار ریختـه پـس از تکمیـل ظرفیـت محکـم بستـه بنـدی شـده و بـر روی آن برچسـب "پسماند عفونـی" زده شـده وتحویـل شـهرداری شـود.
- ماسکها، دستمال کاغذی استفاده شده، وسایل طبی یک بار مصرف و کلیه وسایل نظافتی که برای افراد مشکوک / محتمل و بیمار استفاده میشوند، پسماند عفونی محسوب میشوند.
- هنگام گندزدایی و نظافت، سالنها باید خالی از افراد بوده و درها و پنجرهها باز گذاشته شوند و جهت تهویه بهتر، هواکش نیز روشن باشد.
- محلولهای گنـدزداً بایـد روزانـه تهیـه و اسـتفاده شـود کارایـی محلـول پـس از گذشـت 24 سـاعت کاهـش مـی یابـد.

سطوح ذیل در محل مورد نظرباید گندزدایی شوند

- میز، نیمکت و صندلیها)نشیمن صندلی، دستههای صندلی و پشتی صندلی، قسمت پالستیکی یا فلزی
 - تخت ، تشک وملزومات مورد استفاده در اتاقهای مدد جویان وکودکان
 - دیوارها، کف سقف ،پنجرهها
 - کامپیوتر، مانیتورها، موس
 - سرویسهای بهداشتی
- درها، دستگیره درها، شیرآالت، نرده پلهها، تخت، کمد، کابینت، گوشی تلفن، دستگاههای کارتخوان و خودپردازها، کف پوشها، کلید و پریزها، وسایل
 - عمومـی و نظایـر آن
- توصیه میگردد شیر آب روشویی، سرویسهای بهداشتی، ترجیحا از نوع پدالی یا چشمی باشد

توصیه های لازم برای آماده سازی نیروی کار

توصیه می شود در صورت امکان و با هماهنگی واحد کنترل عفونت مراکز، درمانگران در قالب دو تیم ارائه خدمات توانبخشی به بیماران کووید 19 و بیماران غیر عفونی تقسیم بندی شوند و با حداقل جابجایی بین تیمی ارائه خدمت نمانند.

کلیه تراپیست ها میبایست بر اساس دستورالعمل های کشوری مربوط به کنترل عفونت در مراکز درمانی آگاه بوده و براساس آن ارائه خدمت نمایند. ارائه خدمات تخصصی توسط تیم توانبخشی، نیازمند دانش، تجربه، مهارت و قدرت تصمیم گیری آنها در خدمات مربوطهمی باشد و شایستگی افراد برای انجام خدمات مورد نظر میبایست احراز شود.

بـه منظـور افزایـش دانـش و بهـره وری تراپیسـتها در شـرایط جدیـد، مـی تـوان از بسـترهای آموزشـی آنلایـن و آفلایـن و .اسـتفاده شـود.

توصیه های لازم برای آماده سازی نیروی کارتیم توانبخشی

- توصیه می شود به گونه ایی برنامه ریزی شود تا در صورت امکان اعضای تیم توانبخشی داری بیماری های زمینه اییمزمن، باردار، نقص سیستم ایمنی و ...(در معرض تماس با بیماران کووید 19 قرار نگیرند و در حد امکان در بخش هایی که بیماران مبتلا به کرونا ویروس بستری نمی باشند؛ ارائه خدمت نمایند.

- به جهت رعایت فاصله اجتماعی بیماران از یکدیگر در سالن انتظار واحدهای توانبخشی، میبایست به گونه ایی برنامه ریزیشود که نوبت دهی بیماران با هدف حداقل تعداد افراد و کمترین زمان حضور آنها در سالن انتظار صورت پذیرد. در همین راستا، میبایست مدت زمان مورد نیاز ناشی از پوشیدن و درآوردن لوازم حفاظت فردی و فرایندهای کنترل عفونت مبنی برضد عفونی سطوح و ... در نظر گرفته شود.

تجهيزات توانبخشي

- استفاده از تجهیزات باید با دقت انجام شود و قبل از استفاده بیماران مبتلا به کووید 19 برای اطمینان از ضدعفونی شدن تجهیزات با بخش کنترل و پیشگیری از عفونت صحبت کنید.
- از وسایل یکبار مصرف برای بیماران استفاده شود. برای مثال بجای دمبل از تراباند استفاده کنید.
- تجهیزات بزرگتر مانند وسایل تحرک،صندلی ها، تخت متحرک بطور مناسب و صحیح تمیز و ضد عفونی گردند؛
 - از حرکت وسایل بین بخش های عفونی و غیر عفونی جلوگیری گردد.
- اطمینان حاصل شود که کلیه تجهیزات قبل از ورود به اتاق در دسترس بوده و درست کار می کنند.
- اطمینان حاصل شود که کلیه تجهیزات بر اساس پروتکل های ابلاغی تمیز و ضد عفونی شده اند .
- در صورت نیـاز بـه اسـتفاده مشـترک از تجهیـزات بیـن بیمـاران، بعـد از هـر بـار اسـتفاده آنهـا را تمیـز و ضـد عفونـی کنیـد.
 - برای انجام ایمن فعالیت از حداقل پرسنل استفاده کنید.
 - از حرکت وسایل بین بخش های عفونی و غیر عفونی جلوگیری گردد.



Mohammad Hosein Pourgharib, M.D.Assistant Professor, Sports & Exercise Medicine

The Art of Exercise Prescription in COVID-19



Exercise is Medicine: A Global Health Initiative





If exercise could be packed in a pill, it would be the single most widely prescribed and beneficial medicine in the nation.

Director,

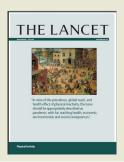
"In view of the prevalence, global reach and health effect of physical inactivity,

the issue should be appropriately described as pandemic,

with far-reaching health, economic, environmental and social consequences."

Robert N. Butler, M.D. Former

National Institute on Aging



Exercise is a Medicine

Physicians should prescribe it, Patients should take it!

 Instead of an allergy, exercise may be the long sought vaccine to prevent chronic disease and extend life



Effect of exercise

- The effect of increasing the aerobic capacity on improving the immune system functions
- The effects of increasing the aerobic capacity as a protective barrier against the occurrence of COVID-19
- The effects of increasing the aerobic capacity on improving respiratory system functions and preventing its illnesses in patients with COVID-19

آیا افراد دارای فعالیت ورزشی به نوع شدید کرونا کمتر مبتلا می شوند؟

Regular Sports Participation as a Potential Predictor of Better Clinical Outcome in Adult Patients With COVID-19: A Large Cross-Sectional Study in: Journal of Physical Activity and Health - Ahead of print

https://journals.humankinetics.com/view/journals/jpah/aop/article-10.1123-jpah.2020-0392/article-10.1123-jpah.2020-0392.xml

از کل 4694 بیمار مراجعه کننده به یکی از بیمارستان های تهران:

- 249 نفر سابقه فعاليت ورزشي منظم داشتند:
 - 219 نفر به صورت سرپایی درمان شدند،
- تنها 12 درصد بیماران به پیامدهای شدیدتر بستری در بخشهای عمومی (28



نفر) و بخش مراقبتهای ویژه (2 نفر) دچار شدند و هیچ موردی از مرگ گزارش نشد.

- 4445 نفر سابقه فعالبت ورزشي منظم نداشتند،
- 21/5 %موارد دچار پیامدهای شدیدتر نظیر بستری در بخشهای عمومی (820 نفر) محذد. نفر)، بخش مراقبتهای ویژه (58 نفر) و مرگ (79 نفر) شدند.
- به نظر میرسد پیامدهای شدید بیماری کووید در افراد داری سابقه فعالیت ورزشی سازمان بافته کمتر از سابر افراد حامعه باشد.
- احتمال بستری بیمارستانی در افراد دارای سابقه فعالیت ورزشی مبتلا به نحو معناداری و به میزان 33 %کمتر از سایر مبتلایان است.

Physical inactivity is associated with a higher risk forsevere COVID-19 outcomes

- Patients with COVID-19 who were consistently inactive had a greater risk of
 - hospitalisation
 - admission to the ICU
 - Death

due to COVID-19 than patients who were consistently meeting physical activity guidelines.

- Patients who were consistently inactive also had a greater risk of hospitalisation, admission to the ICU and death due to COVID-19 than patients who were doing some physical activity.
- Consistently meeting physical activity guidelines was strongly associated with a reduced risk for severe COVID-19 outcomes among infected adults.
- We recommend efforts to promote physical activity be prioritised by public health agencies and incorporated
- into routine medical care.

Type of Exercise

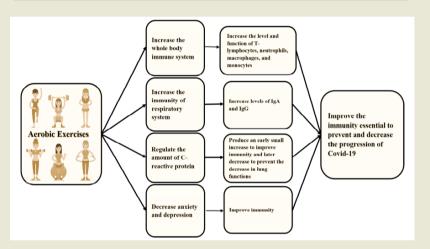
- Aerobic Exercise
- Resistance Exercise
- Flexibility Exercise
- Balance Exercise
- Respiratory Muscle Training



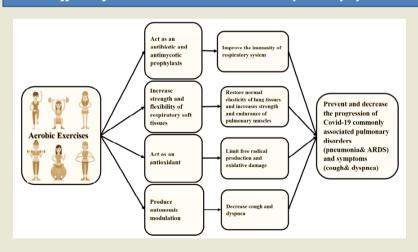
Basic Elements

- F: Frequency
- I : Intensity
- T: Time or duration
- · T: Type or mode

The effect of aerobic exercises on the immune system



The effect of aerobic exercises on the respiratory system

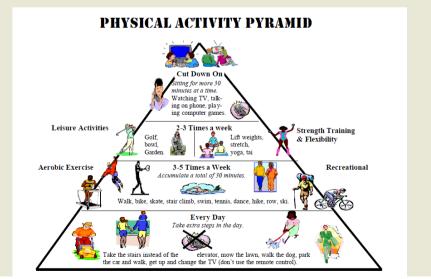


The effects of increasing the aerobic capacity as a protective barrier against the occurrence of COVID-19

- Increasing the aerobic capacity can significantly decrease COVID-19 risk factors in short periods, sometimes this effect occurs after one session only.
- The common risk factors of COVID-19 include:
 - Diabetes, Hypertension, Aging, Heart problems, Obesity.
- These risk factors can cause faster spreading and progression rates.















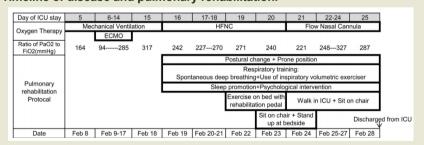






Exercise Prescription in pulmonary Rehabilitation in Covid-19 pandemic

Timeline of disease and pulmonary rehabilitation.



• HFNC=high-flow nasal cannula; ECMO=extracorporeal membrane oxygenation

Similarly to patients recovering from ARDS due to H1N1 infection, those with an acute COVID event may present

- Disability and functional damage (respiratory function, critical illness myopathy and neuropathy),
- Reduced participation and deterioration in quality of life, either in the short and long time following discharge

Recovery time is variable depending upon the

- Degree of normocapnic respiratory failure,
- Physical dysfunction (asthenia, peripheral muscle weakness)
- Emotional dysfunction (anxiety, depression, sense of abandonment, posttraumatic stress syndrome).
- Patients with comorbidities will take a longer period to return to their former conditiondischarge

phases of post-discharge intervention for patients with COVID-19

	Phase 1: start to move	Phase 2: build strength	Phase 3: address impairments	Phase 4: return to function
Goals	Activate muscles Develop flexibility Initiate movement	Challenge muscles Increase step count Increase stamina Develop flexibility	Develop muscle strength Develop flexibility Increase stamina Increase step count Increase walking distance	Develop muscle strength Develop flexibility Return to pre- COVID-19 function Increase step count
General recommendations and precautions	Track step count to monitor progress	Track step count to monitor progress	Track step count to monitor progress	Track step count to monitor progress
	Avoid fatigue with daily exercise	Avoid fatigue with daily exercise	Exercise daily	Exercise daily
	Avoid pain with exercise	Avoid pain with exercise	Feel invigorated after exercise	Feel invigorated after exercise
		Avoid one strenuous exercise	Avoid fatigue with exercise	Avoid fatigue with
		session: perform several short exercise sessions per day	Avoid pain with exercise	exercise
		·	Avoid one strenuous exercise session: perform several short exercise sessions per day	Avoid pain with exercise
Criteria for Advancement	Timed up and go		6-min walking test	

Outpatient Aerobic

Exercise Prescription
in COVID-19

Patients with COVID-19 often suffer from reduced cardiopulmonary endurance and impaired quality of life after recovery because of the possible sequelae of pulmonary fibrosis, as well as the inevitable consequences of long-term bedridden status during treatment.

Contraindications for Rehabilitation

- · Unstable angina
- Uncontrolled hypertension that is, resting systolic blood pressure >180 mm Hg and/or resting
- diastolic blood pressure >110 mm Hg
- Orthostatic blood pressure drop of >20 mm Hg with symptoms
- Significant aortic stenosis (aortic valve area <1.0 cm2)
- Uncontrolled atrial or ventricular arrhythmias
- Uncontrolled sinus tachycardia (>120 beats · min-1)
- Uncompensated heart failure
- Third-degree atrioventricular block without pacemaker

- Active pericarditis or myocarditis
- Recent embolism (pulmonary or systemic)
- Acute thrombophlebitis
- Aortic dissection
- Acute systemic illness or fever
- Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus
- Severe orthopedic conditions that would prohibit exercise
- Other metabolic conditions, such as acute thyroiditis, hypokalemia, hyperkalemia, or hypovolemia(until adequately treated)
- Severe psychological disorde

Without underlying diseases Acute high fever > 39 °C Tachypnea at rest > 30 breaths per minutes With hypertension Uncontrolled resting hypertension > 180/110 mmHg Orthostatic blood pressure drop of > 20 mmHg with symptoms With DM Blood sugar < 70 mg/dl Blood sugar > 300 mg/dl with urine ketones With CVD Unstable angina Uncontrolled sinus tachycardia > 120 beats per minute History of significant aortic stenosis (aortic valve area < 1.0 cm²) History of third-degree atrioventricular block without pacemaker Uncontrolled atrial or ventricular arrhythmias Uncompensated heart failure		COVID-19 patients group	Contraindications
With hypertension Uncontrolled resting hypertension > 180/110 mmHg Orthostatic blood pressure drop of > 20 mmHg with symptoms With DM Blood sugar < 70 mg/dl Blood sugar > 300 mg/dl with urine ketones With CVD Unstable angina Uncontrolled sinus tachycardia > 120 beats per minute History of significant aortic stenosis (aortic valve area < 1.0 cm²) History of third-degree atrioventricular block without pacemaker Uncontrolled atrial or ventricular arrhythmias		Without underlying diseases	Acute high fever > 39 °C
Orthostatic blood pressure drop of > 20 mmHg with symptoms Blood sugar < 70 mg/dl Blood sugar > 300 mg/dl with urine ketones With CVD Unstable angina Uncontrolled sinus tachycardia > 120 beats per minute History of significant aortic stenosis (aortic valve area < 1.0 cm²) History of third-degree atrioventricular block without pacemaker Uncontrolled atrial or ventricular arrhythmias			Tachypnea at rest > 30 breaths per minutes
With DM Blood sugar < 70 mg/dl Blood sugar > 300 mg/dl with urine ketones With CVD Unstable angina Uncontrolled sinus tachycardia > 120 beats per minute History of significant aortic stenosis (aortic valve area < 1.0 cm²) History of third-degree atrioventricular block without pacemaker Uncontrolled atrial or ventricular arrhythmias		With hypertension	Uncontrolled resting hypertension > 180/110 mmHg
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With CVD Unstable angina Uncontrolled sinus tachycardia > 120 beats per minute History of significant aortic stenosis (aortic valve area < 1.0 cm²) History of third-degree atrioventricular block without pacemaker Uncontrolled atrial or ventricular arrhythmias		With DM	Blood sugar < 70 mg/dl
Uncontrolled sinus tachycardia > 120 beats per minute History of significant aortic stenosis (aortic valve area < 1.0 cm²) History of third-degree atrioventricular block without pacemaker Uncontrolled atrial or ventricular arrhythmias			Blood sugar > 300 mg/dl with urine ketones
History of significant aortic stenosis (aortic valve area $< 1.0~{\rm cm}^2$) History of third-degree atrioventricular block without pacemaker Uncontrolled atrial or ventricular arrhythmias		With CVD	Unstable angina
History of third-degree atrioventricular block without pacemaker Uncontrolled atrial or ventricular arrhythmias			Uncontrolled sinus tachycardia > 120 beats per minute
Uncontrolled atrial or ventricular arrhythmias			History of significant aortic stenosis (aortic valve area < 1.0 ${\rm cm}^2$)
-7			History of third-degree atrioventricular block without pacemaker
Uncompensated heart failure			Uncontrolled atrial or ventricular arrhythmias
	NE		Uncompensated heart failure

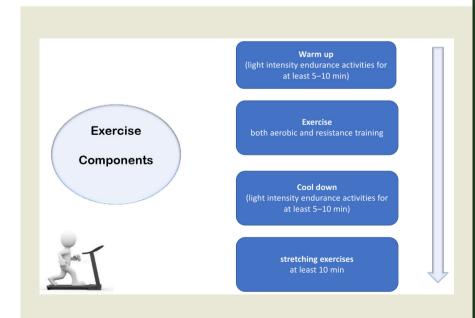
Suggestions for the rehabilitation of outpatients with no risk factors

Center-based rehabilitation after mild COVID-19

At least 10 days since symptom onset

At least 24 h since resolution of fever without taking antipyretic drugs

Without other COVID-19 related symptoms



Aerobic Training
Recommendations
for Mild Disease



IZ

Considerations for Postacute Rehabilitation for Survivors of COVID-19 http://dx.doi.org/10.2198/19462
Rehabilitation programs for patients with COronaVirus Disease 2019: consensus statements of Taiwan Academy of Cardiovascula and Pulmonary Rehabilitation thery, Chiology 10.1016/j.lm. 2020.08.012

Patients should use their symptoms as a guide

If developing unstable vital signs or respiratory distress must discontinue the exercise.

	Aerobic training
Frequency	Minimally ≥ 3d/w
	Preferably ≥ 5d/w
Intensity	
	40-59% of HRR
	Or RPE 12-16 (6-20 scale)
Time	30-60min
Type	Arm ergometer, Stationary cycle,
	Treadmill, walking



Considerations for Postacute Rehabilitation for Survivors of COVID-19 http://dx.doi.org/10.2196/19462
Rehabilitation programs for patients with CoronaVirus Disease 2019: consensus statements of Taiwan Academy of Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Rehabilitation thrust-//doi.org/10.1016/j.jfma.2020.080.015

Aerobic Training
Recommendations
after Admission

Walking

O Week 1: 5 minutes, 5 times per day

O Week 2: 10 minutes, 3 times per day

O Week 3: 15 minutes, 2 times per day



Recovering from COVID-19: A Patient Guide
Weill Cornell Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, New York,
https://weillomell.org/services/rehabilitation-medicine
Columbia Department of Rehabilitation and Regenerative MedicineNew York,
https://www.columbiadoctors.org/rehabilitation-medicine
Considerations for Postacute Rehabilitation for Survivors of COVID-19 http://dx.doi.org/10.2196/19462

If developing unstable vital signs or respiratory distress, O2sat<90%, chest pain,

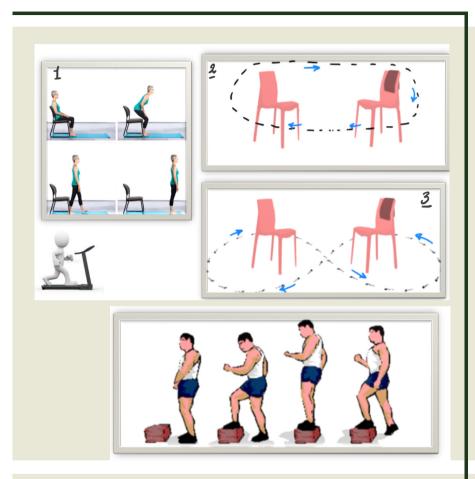
palpitation, exhaustion, or dizziness/lightheadness must discontinue the exercise.

Walking

O Week 1: 5 minutes, 5 times per day

O Week 2: 10 minutes, 3 times per day

O Week 3: 15 minutes, 2 times per day



ورزشهای هوازی و پیاده روی

راه رفتن آرام در اتاق به مدت دست کم ۵ دقیقه همراه با تکنیک تنفس با دهان غنچه را انجام دهید. به این شکل که دو قدم عمل دم را با بینی انجام داده و چهار قدم با دهان غنچه هوا را خارج کنید. در صورت بروز سرگیجه حرکت را متوقف کنید.

در پایان راه رفتن روی صندلی بنشینید و سه بار تنفس با تکنیک تنفس شکمی را انجام دهید. در صورت تحمل می توانید این کار را تکرار کنید. به تدریج پس از دو تا سه روز در صورت توان و با کنترل علایم، راه رفتن را با شدت متوسط در دو جلسهی ۱۰ دقیقهای صبح و عصر انجام دهید. همچنین توصیه می شود افراد هر ۳۰ دقیقه از جای خود بلند شوند و ۳۰ دقیقه در منزل قدم بزنند.

Resistance training in COVID-19 patients



Resistance training

- · Muscle atrophy is common
- Peripheral muscle dysfunction contributes to the Exercise intolerance

Patients should be encouraged to maintain function as able within their rooms

- Sit out of bed
- · Perform simple exercises and activities of daily living
- Mobilisation and exercise prescription should involve careful consideration of the patients' state (e.g. stable clinical presentation with stable respiratory and haemodynamic function).
- Mobility and exercise equipment: The use of equipment should be carefully considered and discussed with local infection monitoring and prevention service
- staff before used with patients with COVID-19 to ensure it can be properly decontaminated.
- When mobilisation, exercise or rehabilitation interventions are indicated:
 - Plan well
- identifying / use the minimum number of staff required to safely perform the activity
 - Ensure all equipment is cleaned appropriately / decontaminated.
- If equipment needs to be shared among patients, clean and disinfect between each patient use
- Use equipment that can be single patient use. For example, use Theraband rather than distributing hand weights.

Two to 3 nonconsecutive days per week

Two to 3 nonconsecutive days per week

Intensity

- 60%-70% I-RM or a
- workload that allows the individual to perform 10-15 repetitions
- Begine with lower weights and higher repetitions to work on muscle endurance.
- · Higher weights and fewer repetitions to promote strength

Time

- Total training session time :40 and 90 min
- RT:20-40 min , assuming one set of 8-12 repetitions performed for 8-10 exercises interspersed with 2-3 min rest between sets



















FLEXIBILITY EXERCISE (STRETCHING)

- Joint ROM or flexibility can be improved across all age groups by engaging in flexibility exercises.
- The ROM around a joint is improved immediately after performing flexibility exercise and shows chronic improvement after about 3- 4 wk of regular stretching at a frequency of at least 2-3 times/wk.
- Postural stability and balance can also be improved by engaging in flexibility exercises, especially when combined with resistance exercise.
- It is possible that regular flexibility exercise may result in a reduction of musculotendinous injuries, prevention of low back pain, or delayed onset of muscle soreness
- The goal of a flexibility program is to develop ROM in the major muscle tendon groups in accordance with individualized goals.
- It is most effective to perform flexibility exercise when the muscle temperature is increased through:
 - Warm-up exercises
 - · Passively through methods such as moist heat packs or hot baths,

Respiratory Muscle Training



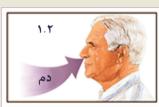
تنفس با لبهای غنچه pursed lip breathing

روی صندلی بنشینید و تنفس کنترل شده و آرام را با دهان غنچه انجام دهید.

به این صورت که با ۲ شماره از طریق بینی عمل دم را انجام داده و پس از یک مکث یک یا دو ثانیهای طی ۴ شماره هوا را از طریق دهان غنچه شده خاه حکنید.

این حرکت را ۵ بـار در روز و هر بار ۵ تکرار انجام دهید (زمان بـازدم دو برابر زمان دم باشد).

در صورت بروز سرگیجه حرکت را متوقف کنید.



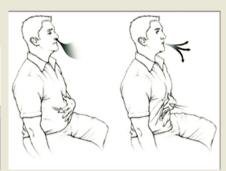


تنفس دیافراکمی Diaphragmatic Breathing

روی صندلی بنشینید به گونهای که بدن مختصری به عقب خم شده یا در حالیکه به حالت نیمه خوابیده روی تخت هستید این تکنیک تنفسی دست را روی شکم قرار دهید (قرار دادن دست بر روی شکم تنها برای

اطمینان از انجام تکنیک صحیح بالا و پایین رفتن شکم است) و به جای اینکه با دم و بازدم قفسه سینه را پر و خالی کنید دم و بـازدم را با پر و خالي كردن شكم انجام دهيد به شكلي كه قفسه سينه شما حركت نكند (دم را از طریق بینی و بازدم را با دهان غنچه از طریق دهان انجام دهید). زمان بازدم دو برابر زمان دم باشد.

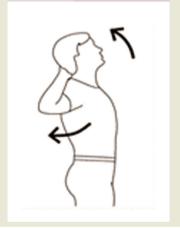
در صورت بروز سرگیجه حرکت را متوقف کنید.



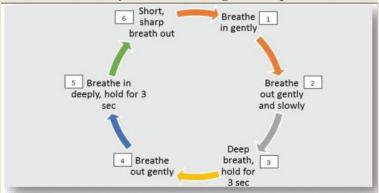
کشش تنه و اندام فوقانی

مطابق شكل دستها را در پشت سر به هم قلاب كنيد. با هر بار عمل دم سعی کنید تا حد امكان تنه و ستون فقرات سينهاي رابه حالت جلو و آرنجها رابه عقب ببريد. هنگام بازدم به موقعيت اوليه

تنفس کنترل شده و آرام را با دهان غنچه در این وضعیت انجام دهید. (زمان بازدم دو برابر زمان دم باشد.)



Active Cycle of Breathing Technique



Phase 1: Steps 1 and 2. Repeated for 4-6 breaths, Phase2: Steps 3 and 4. Repeated for 4-6 breaths, Phase 3: Steps 5 and 6. Repeated for 4-6 breaths

Incentive Spirometry







FREQUENCY:

- Ten breaths every one to two hours while awake
- Ten breaths, 5 times a day
- Fifteen breaths every 4 hours

Pressure Threshold Loading

- Training protocols typically use resistive loads ranging between 30% and 80% of maximal inspiratory pressure.
- One of the unique advantages of respiratory muscle training is that it can be implemented in shorter intervals (30 breaths, 2 times/d).



Balance Exercise





02?

- Supplemental oxygen is indicated for patients with an SaO2 ≤88% while breathing room air.
- In patients using ambulatory supplemental oxygen, flow rates will likely need to be increased during exercise to maintain SaO2 >88%.
- Although inconclusive, there is evidence to suggest theadministration of supplemental oxygen to those who do not experience exercise-induced hypoxemia

may lead to greater gains in exercise endurance particularly during high intensity exercise.







كلينيك تخصصى پزشكى ورزشى بيمارستان دكتر شريعتى

- پیشگیری، تشخیص و درمان آسیب های ورزشی و اختلالات عضلانی اسکلتی
 - 🔃 بازتوانی و ورزش درمانی آسیب های ورزشی و اختلالات عضلانی اسکلتی
 - 🧧 مشاوره تغذیه سالم، مشاوره تغذیه ورزشی
- بازتوانی قلبی و ورزش درمانی در بیماریهای قلبی (جراحی قلب باز، پیوند قلب، بعد از PCI، نارسایی قلبی و ...)
 - 🗾 بازتوانی ریوی و ورزش درمانی در بیماریهای ریوی (کووید ۱۹، COPD، ILD ،۱۹ آسم و ...)
 - بازتوانی و ورزش درمانی در بیماریهای مزمن (دیابت، سرطان، چاقی، مشکلات روماتولوژیک، کلیوی و...)



آدرس: تهران، خیابان کارگر شمالی، خیابان جلال آل احمد، بیمارستان دکتر شریعتی، ساختمان امید، بخش پزشکی ورزشی نوبت دهــی تلفنــی: ۸٤۹-۲۱۲



دکتر غلامرضا نوروزی رئیس فدراسیون پزشکی ورزشی و دبیر کل ستاد ملی مبارزه بـا دوپینگ

COVID19



مقدمه

کووید۱۹- یک بیماری عفونی خود محدود شونده است که میزان ایمنی بدن مهم ترین نقش را در مقابله با این ویروس دارد.

مطالعات مختلف نشان داده است که بهبود ظرفیت هوازی افراد با استفاده از ورزش های مختلف در قالب برنامه توانبخشی می تواند عملکرد سیستم ایمنی بیماران را در مدت کوتاهی بهبود بخشد

مکانیسم ورزش در بهبود سیستم ایمن

بهبود عملکـرد لنفوسـیت هـای T ،نوتروفیـل هـا، ماکروفاژهـا و مونوسـیت هـا افزایـش سـطح ایمونوگلوبیـن A تنظیم میزان CRP

فواید ورزش

افزایش ایمنی بدن،

بهبود عملكرد ريه

کاهش عوامل خطر ابتلا به کووید ۱۹

کاهش سطح استرس و اضطراب

کاهش سطح هورمون های کورتیکوستروئیدی و کاتکول آمین ها

اهمیت فعالیت ورزشی در اییدمی بیماری کووید - 19

نقش فعالیت ورزشی با شدت متوسط در بالا بردن ایمنی و مقابله بدن ما با ویروس های تنفسی بسیار مهم می باشد.

در مطالعات بین 30-20 درصد کاهش میزان عفونت های تنفسی ویروسی در افرادی که فعالیت ورزشی متوسط دارند، مشاهده شده است.

همچنین فعالیت ورزشی از طریق تاثیر بر اضافه وزن و چاقی به عنوان یکی از عوامل وخامت کوویـد۱۹- و افزایـش تـوان قلبی تنفسـی بـر کنتـرل کوویـد۱۹- موثـر اسـت.

تعریف رفتار کم تحرک

رفتار کم تحرک شامل هر نوع رفتار در حین بیداری، با مصرف انرژی کمتر و مساوی یک و نیم مت MET می باشد. نشستن، تکیه دادن و دراز کشیدن از نمونه های رفتار کم تحرک می باشند. شواهد اخیر نشان داده اند که عادت به رفتار کم تحرک مانند نشستن برای مدت طولانی با سوخت و ساز غیرطبیعی گلوکز، ابتلا به بیماری های قلبی متابولیک و مرگ و میر بیشتر مرتبط می باشد.

میزان توصیه شده فعالیت ورزشی در گروه های سنی مختلف

فعالیت فیزیکی نوع، شدت، تناوب و مدت	رده سنی
روزانه چند بار فعالیت ورزشی بویژه از طریق بازی های فعال روی زمین	شیرخواران کمتر از یک سال
روزانه ۱۸۰ دقیقه فعالیت ورزشی با شدت های متفاوت به صورت پراکنده شامل فعالیت های مختلف در محیط های متفاوت و مهارت های حرکتی	کودکان یک تا چهار سال
روزانه ۶۰ دقیقه بازی فعال	كودكان پنج سال
روزانه حداقل ۶۰ دقیقه فعالیت ورزشی متوسط تا شدید فعالیت های ورزشی تقویت کننده عضلات و مفاصل حداقل سه بار در هفته	کودکان و جوانان ۵ تا ۱۷ ساله

میزان توصیه شده فعالیت ورزشی در گروه های سنی مختلف

فعالیت فیزیکی نوع، شدت، تناوب و مدت	رده سنی
فعالیت بدنی با شدت متوسط حداقل به مدت ۱۵۰ دقیقه در هفته (شرط تداوم فعالیت برای حداقل ۱۰ دقیقه باید رعایت شود) فعالیت های تقویت کننده عضلات با در گیری عضلات بزرگ دو روز در هفته یا بیشتر	بزرگسالان (جوانان و میانسالان) ۱۸ تا ۶۴ سال
فعالیت بدنی با شدت متوسط حداقل به مدت ۱۵۰ دقیقه در هفته (شرط تداوم فعالیت برای حداقل ۱۰ دقیقه باید رعایت شود) فعالیت های تقویت کننده عضلات با درگیری عضلات بزرگ دو روز در هفته یا بیشتر تمرینات اتعطاف پذیری (کششی) و تمرینات تعادلی دو روز در هفته یا بیشتر	سالمندان ۶۵ ساله و بالاتر

توصیه هایی برای معاینه پزشکی و تست ورزش بالینی قبل از شروع ورزش

ورزش شدید با شدت < ۶۰٪ V.O2max	ورزش با شدت متوسط	بررسی عوامل خطر	دی افراد	طبقه بند
ے از ورزش ندارند	نیاز به ارزیابی قبل	یک و یا کمتر عامل خطر	بزرگسالان بدون علامت (مردان کمتر از ۴۵ سال ، زنان کمتر از ۵۵ سال)	افراد کم خطر
نیاز به ارزیابی بیشتر و معاینه پزشکی دارند	نیاز به ارزیابی قبل از ورزش ندارند	دو یا چند عامل خطر	افراد مسن تر (مردان ≤۴۵ سال ، زنان ≤۵۵ سال)	افراد با خطر متوسط
مل و تست ورزش	معاینه پزشکی کاه	کی از علایم	افرادی با بیمار و یا حداقل یا مربوط به جد	افراد پرخطر

قلبی عروقی (قلبی، عروقی محیطی یا عروق مغزی) (، ریوی) بیماری انسدادی مزمن ریوی، آسم، بیماری بینا بینی ریه یا فیبروز کیستیک(یا متابولیک)دیابت، اختلالات تیروئید(و بیماری های کلیوی یا کبدی)

عوامل خطر بيماري عروق كرونر

	تعریف علمی عامل خطر		
. 55 سالگی در پدر یا سایر اقواه	سکته قلبی، ریواسکولاریزاسیون عروق کرونر، یا مرگ ناگهانی قبل از	سابقه خانوادگی	عامل
ر مادر یا سایر بستگان درجه	درجه یک مرد (به عنوان مثال، برادر یا پسر)، یا قبل از 65 سالگی د		خطر
	یک زن (به عنوان مثال خواهر یا دختر)		
را ترک کردہ اند	مصرف کنندگان فعلی سیگاری یا کسانی که در 6 ماه گذشته سیگار	سيگار	
متر جيوه	فشار خون سیستولیک بیش از 140 یا دیاستولیک بیش از 90 میلی	فشار خون	
ی ضد فشار خون باشد)	(با اندازه گیری حداقل در دو نوبت جداگانه یا در حال مصرف داروها		
	LDL Cholesterol > 130 mg/dl	ديس ليپيدمي	
	HDL Cholesterol <40 mg/dl		
	یا در حال مصرف داروهای کاهنده چربی. المار مید 200 در اصطفاعات کامنده		
	Total Cholestrol > 200 mg/dl قند خون ناشتا ≥ 100 ميلي گرم	15 18 . No. 1	
	وید خون ناستا کے 100 میٹی درم (با اندازہ گیری حداقل در دو نوبت جداگانه تأیید می شود.)	احتلال در تلوتر	
le 12 d 99c	ربانداره نیری حداق در دو نوبت جدادند دیید می سود.) 20≤BMI یا دور کمر بیشتر از 102cm برای آقایان و بیشتر از m		
	یا نسبت دور کمر / باسن: بیشتر /مساوی 0/95 برای آقایان و 0/86 یا	چاقی	
		F 8.1. A	
وصیه های فعالیت بدنی را	افرادی که در یک برنامه تمرینی منظم شرکت نمی کنند یا حداقل ت	شیوه زندگی کم	
	برآورده نمى كنند	تحرک	
	HDL Cholesterol > 60 mg/dl	HDI	
	HDL Cholesterol > 60 Hg/di	Cholesterol	عامل
			حفاظتی

تعريف فعاليت ورزشى

فعالیت ورزشی شامل حرکات بدنی ایجاد شده توسط عضلات اسکلتی است که نیاز به مصرف انرژی دارد.

انجام فعالیت ورزشی با روشهای مختلف مانند پیاده روی، دوچرخه سواری، کارهای خانه، ورزش و تفریحات فعال مانند فوتبال و بازی های بومی محلی مقدور می باشد.

فعالیت بدنی در طی کار و شغل فعال مانند کار بدنی در کشاورزی و حمل وسایل در طی کار و همچنین در تردد روزانه از مسیر کار تا خانه مانند رفتن با دوچرخه و پیاده روی و نیز در فعالیت های اطراف خانه مانند پیاده روی و ورزش در باشگاه مقدور است





فعالیت ورزشی با شدت متوسط شامل فعالیت هایی باشد که حداقل 10 دقیقه به طور مداوم طول بکشد و موجب افزایش اندک تنفس و ضربان قلب شود (مانند حمل بارهای سبک، بالا رفتن مکرر از یله های کوتاه یا پیاده روی).

فعالیت بدنی با شدت بالا



فعالیت بدنی با شدت بالا شامل فعالیت های می باشد که حداقل 10 دقیقه به طور مداوم طول بکشد و موجب افزایش شدید تنفس و ضربان قلب شود (مانند حمل بارهای سنگین، دویدن و کارهای ساختمانی و حفاری).

در فعالیت شدید فرد نمی تواند بیش از یک یا دو کلمه بدون نیاز به نفس گیری صحبت کند دهد

یک تست ساده جهت تعیین شدت ورزش

یک تست ساده جهت تعیین شدت ورزش انجام تست صحبت کردن است. فرد در حین انجام فعالیت ورزشی با شدت متوسط، افزایش تعداد تنفس دارد و قادر به صحبت کردن است؛ اما قادر به آواز خواندن نمی باشد. درحین انجام فعالیت ورزشی شدید، هر دو کلمه صحبت کردن نیاز به نفس گیری دارد و فرد بریده بریده صحبت می کند.

شدت فعالیت ورزشی در اپیدمی کووید - 19



در اپیدمی کووید۱۹-، نکته مهم اجتناب از فعالیت های ورزشی با شدت بالا می باشد؛ چرا که فرد تا چند ساعت پس از انجام ورزش و فعالیت ورزشی با شدت بالا دچار افت ایمنی می

ورزش شـدید بویـژه در باشـگاه هـا و سـالن هـای ورزشـی شـلوغ و فضـای بسـته در شـرایط بیماری کوویـد۱۹- دارای مضراتـی بیشـتر از فوایـد آن اسـت و در شـرایط فعلـی بایـد یرهیــز شـود.

مکان و شرایط انجام فعالیت ورزشی در دوره اییدمی کووید - 19



با توجه به احتمال ابتلا به بیماری کووید۱۹- در مکان های عمومی و پر تردد انجام فعالیت ورزشی در محیط های عمومی مانند باشگاه ها و پارک ها مگر با رعایت ضوابط خاص توصیه نمی شود.

بهترین مکان جهت انجام فعالیت ورزشی در منزل (ترجیحا در یک اتاق با تهویه مناسب) می باشد.

فاصله ايمن

- فاصله ایمن در هنگام پیاده روی، دویدن یا دوچرخه سواری در شرایط شیوع بیماری کووید۱۹- ، یک تا دو متر بین افراد در وضعیت ثابت (بر اساس برخی شواهد رعایت فاصله حدود ۵ متری حین ورزش) توصیه میشود.
- مهم است که از مواجهه با ترشحات تنفسی همدیگر در زمان انجام فعالیت اجتناب شود.

نحوه استفاده از ماسک در تمرینات ورزشی در دوره اپیدمی کووید -19

در فعالیت ورزشی شدت پاییان تا متوسط استفاده از ماسک توصیه می شود؛ بویژه در مکان هایی که امکان حفظ فاصله اجتماعی کم است. در فعالیت ورزشی شدت متوسط تا شدید استفاده از ماسک توصیه نمی شود. اما حفظ فاصله اجتماعی الزامی است و ورزش در محیط های شلوغ ممنوع است. در صورتی که فعالیت ورزشی طولانی و منجر به مرطوب شدن ماسک شود، تعویض ماسک ضروری است

نکات مهم در استفاده از ماسک

اگـر در هنـگام فعالیـت ورزشـی تنگـی نفـس نـا متناسـب بـا فعالیـت ورزشـی، سـرگیجه و سـبکی سـر داشـتید، فعالیـت ورزشـی را متوقـف کنیـد، بنشـینید، ماسک خود را برداشته و چند نفس عمیق بکشید؛ در صورت تداوم علائم با پزشک مشاوره کنیـد.

در افراد با سابقه بیماری زمینه ای مانند بیماری قلبی عروقی و ریـوی پیشنهاد می شود که ورزش با شـدت پایین و استفاده از ماسک و حفظ فاصله اجتماعی در زمان کوتاه تـری انجام شـود. ایـن افـراد اگـر بخواهنـد ورزش با شـدت بالاتـر و طولانی تـر انجام دهنـد اسـتفاده از ماسک توصیـه نمـی شـود و بایـد در مکان خلـوت و با حفـظ فاصلـه اجتماعـی ورزش کننـد.

مراحل انجام فعاليت ورزشى

- مرحله گرم کردن پس از انجام فعالیت ورزشی و سرد کردن پس از انجام فعالیت ورزشی در نظر گرفته شود.
- مرحلـه گـرم کـردن شـامل حـرکات کششـی و فعالیـت هـوازی ملایم مثل پیـاده روی ملایـم مـی باشـد (حـدود ده دقیقه).
- جلسه اصلی فعالیت ورزشی بین بیست تا شصت دقیقه فعالیت هوازی شامل پیاده روی درجا، طناب زدن، استفاده از تردمیل، اسکی فضایی و دوچرخه ثابت و ورزش های قدرتی باشد. حرکات کششی را پانزده الی سی ثانیه نگاه دارید و سه تا چهار بار تکرار کنید.
- ورزش های قدرتی شامل ورزش با کش ورزشی و یا دمبل و... می باشد و به صورت دو الی چهار ست با هشت تا دوازده تکرار همراه با دو تا سه دقیقه استراحت بین ست ها انجام شود (دو تا سه روز در هفته)
- مرحله سرد کردن پس از اتمام جلسه فعالیت ورزشی انجام شود و شامل ورزش سبک و حرکات کششی باشد (حدود ده دقیقه).

نوع تمرینات و احتیاطات آن در دوره اپیدمی کووید - 19

برنامه ورزشی باید شامل ترکیب ورزش هوازی، قدرتی، کششی و تعادلی باشد. نکته: در گروه بزرگسالان و به ویژه سالمندان، تمرینات تنفسی به ویژه در افراد دارای بیماری زمینه ای مانند بیماریهای ریوی، بیماریهای قلبی، دیابت و ... توصیه میشود. سادهترین تمرین تنفسی، تمرینات تنفس لب غنچه ای و تنفس دیافراگمی یا شکمی است که پیشنهاد میشود فرد حداقل روزی ۲ نوبت و در هر نوبت ۱۰ تکرار از هر یک انجام دهد

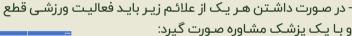
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مدت تمرین های هوازی را در هر جلسه به حداکثر یک ساعت محدود گردد. به جای ورزش طولانی، دو جلسه در روز با حداقل سه ساعت استراحت بین جلسات و مصرف مناسب مایعات انجام شود. شدت تمرین ورزشی را به حداکثر هشتاد درصد ضربان قلب محدود باشد.

تمریـن هـای قدرتی را بـه حداکثـر یـک سـاعت در جلسـه محـدود گـردد. بـا حداکثـر قـدرت تمرینـات انجام نشود.

قبل از رسیدن به خستگی تمرینات قطع شود. از تمرینات کراس فیت1 و قدرتی شدید اجتناب شود.

علائم خطر در حین انجام فعالیت ورزشی در دوره اپیدمی کووید - 19



- سرفه خشک، تب و درد بدن
- تغییرات ناگهانی ضربان قلب
- درد قفسه سینه و تنگی نفس نا متناسب با فعالیت
- احساس سبکی سر، سرگیجه و ناخوشی حین ورزش



خلاصه برگشت به ورزش بر اساس ژورنال پزشکی ورزشی انگلیس

قبـل از در نظـر گرفتـن بازگشـت تدریجـی ورزشـکار بـه ورزش ، وی بایـد بتوانـد فعالیـت هـای روزانـه خـود را انجـام دهـد و 500 متـر روی زمیـن صـاف راه بـرود بـدون اینکـه علائـم خسـتگی مفـرط یـا تنگـی نفـس وجـود داشـته باشـد.

ورزشکار باید حداقل 10 روز استراحت داشته باشند و قبل از شروع ورزش نیز 7 روز بدون علائم باشند.

تجربه نشان می دهـد کـه برخی از ورزشکاران بیـش از 3 هفتـه طـول مـی کشـد تـا بهبـود یابند

در طی این مدت ورزشکار به تدریج از راه رفتن و فعالیت های روزانه شروع می نماید و به تدریج طی شش مرحله به میزان نرمال فعالیت ها بر می گردد.

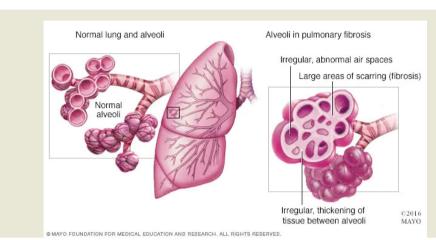
وجود علائم قلبی باید منجر به ارزیابی ورزشکار از نظر مشکلات قلبی شود

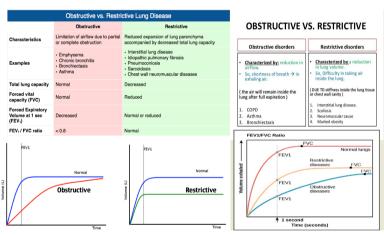


Majid Ravanbakhsh PhD,PTJundishapour Ahvaz University of Medical Sciences
December. 2021

Physiotherapy in POLMUNARY FIBROSISafter COVID-19





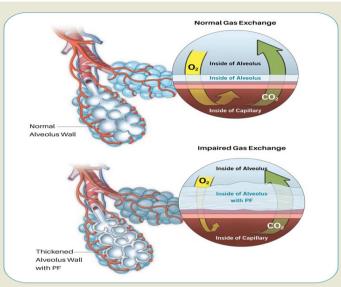


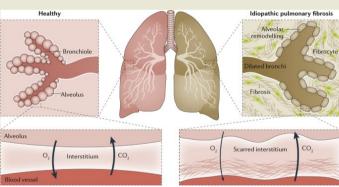
Pulmonary Fibrosis

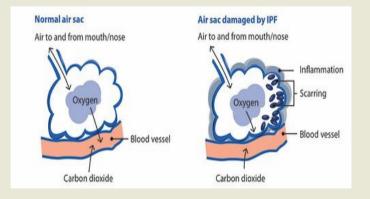
- Signs
 - Clubbing, central cyanosis and tachypnoea
 - Fine end inspiratory crackles
 - No sputum
- Investigations
 - CXR
 - Lung function tests: Restrictive pattern, Low TLC, Low KCO
 - High resolution CT
 - Lung biopsy

Treatment

- Immunosuppression, eg. Steroids and azathioprine
- Single lung transplant
- Beware:- Unilateral fine crackles and contralateral thoracotomy scar with normal breath sounds

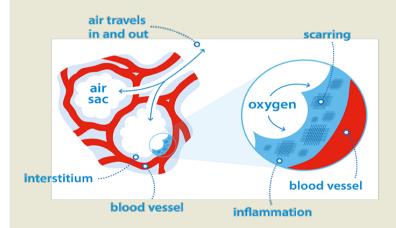


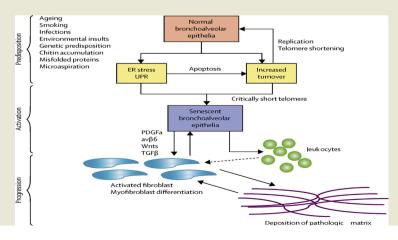


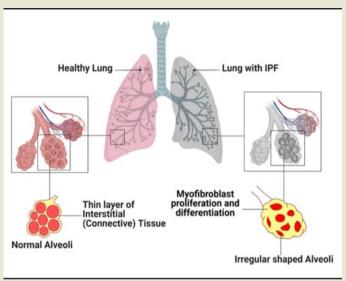


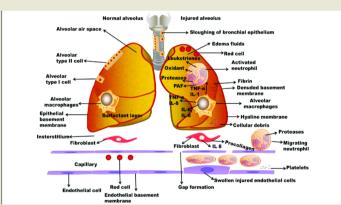
Pulmonary fibrosis

- Pulmonary fibrosis is a lung disease that occurs when lung tissue becomes damaged and scarred. This thickened, stiff tissue makes it more difficult for your lungs to work properly. As pulmonary fibrosis worsens, you become progressively more short of breath.
- The scarring associated with pulmonary fibrosis can be caused by a multitude of factors. But in most cases, doctors can't pinpoint what's causing the problem. When a cause can't be found, the condition is termed idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.
- The lung damage caused by pulmonary fibrosis can't be repaired, but medications and therapies can sometimes help ease symptoms and improve quality of life. For some people, a lung transplant might be appropriate.







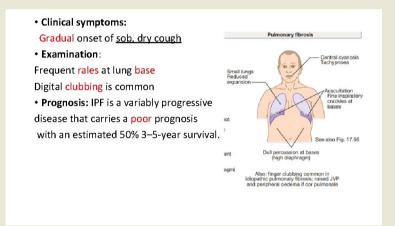


RESTRICTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES

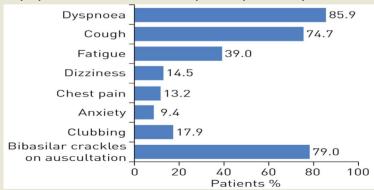
- Pathology
 - Involvement of the alveolar wall
 - Inflammaton → fibrosis
 - Diffuse
 - Thickening of the interstitium
- Pathogenesis
- Alveolitis
- Inflammatory and immune cells, chemical mediators
- Cell mediated immunity
- Pathophysiology
- "Stiff Lung" -- ↓ expansion Interstitial thickening -- ↓ diffusion

Symptoms

- Signs and symptoms of pulmonary fibrosis may include:
- Shortness of breath (dyspnea)
- A dry cough
- Fatigue
- · Unexplained weight loss
- Aching muscles and joints
- Widening and rounding of the tips of the fingers or toes (clubbing)

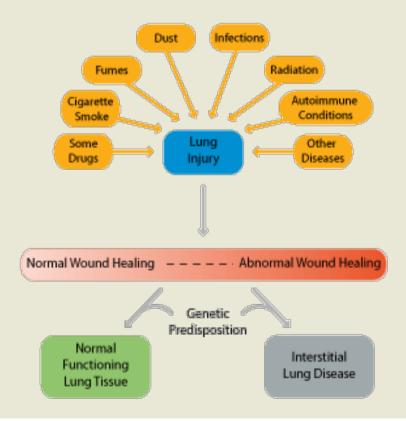


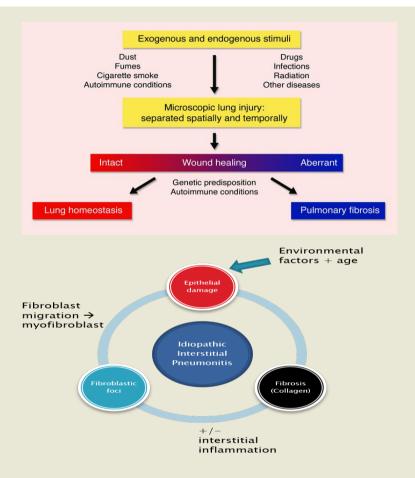
Symptoms indicative of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis



Risk factors

- Factors that make you more susceptible to pulmonary fibrosis include:
- Age. Although pulmonary fibrosis has been diagnosed in children and infants, the disorder is much more likely to affect middle-aged and older adults.
- **Sex**. Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis is more likely to affect men than women.
- **Smoking**. Far more smokers and former smokers develop pulmonary fibrosis than do people who have never smoked. Pulmonary fibrosis can occur in patients with emphysema.
- **Certain occupations**. You have an increased risk of developing pulmonary fibrosis if you work in mining, farming or construction or if you're exposed to pollutants known to damage your lungs.
- Cancer treatments. Having radiation treatments to your chest or using certain chemotherapy drugs can increase your risk of pulmonary fibrosis.
- **Genetic factors**. Some types of pulmonary fibrosis run in families, and genetic factors may be a component.





Complications

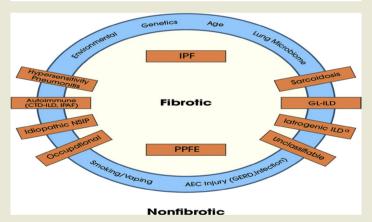
- · Complications of pulmonary fibrosis may include:
- High blood pressure in your lungs (pulmonary hypertension). Unlike systemic high blood
 pressure, this condition affects only the arteries in your lungs. It begins when the smallest arteries
 and capillaries are compressed by scar tissue, causing increased resistance to blood flow in your
 lungs.
- This in turn raises pressure within the pulmonary arteries and the lower right heart chamber (right ventricle). Some forms of pulmonary hypertension are serious illnesses that become progressively worse and are sometimes fatal.
- Right-sided heart failure (cor pulmonale). This serious condition occurs when your heart's lower right chamber (ventricle) has to pump harder than usual to move blood through partially blocked pulmonary arteries.
- Respiratory failure. This is often the last stage of chronic lung disease. It occurs when blood oxygen levels fall dangerously low.
- Lung cancer. Long-standing pulmonary fibrosis also increases your risk of developing lung cancer.
- Lung complications. As pulmonary fibrosis progresses, it may lead to complications such as blood clots in the lungs, a collapsed lung or lung infections.

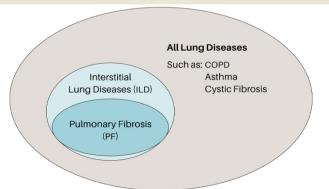
COMPLICATIONS AND MORTALITY

- ➤ IPF carries a poor prognosis e mean survival of 3.8 yers among adults of 65 years or older in age in USA.
- Each year 10 to 20% of patients have an acute exacerbation.
- Exacerbation may be triggered by a clinical event but mostly idiopathic.
- ➤ IPF patients are at increased risk of thromboembolism, lung cancer, and pulmonary HTN.
- ➤ PAH e IPF should solely be treated with supplemental oxygen without pulmonary vasodilator therapy.









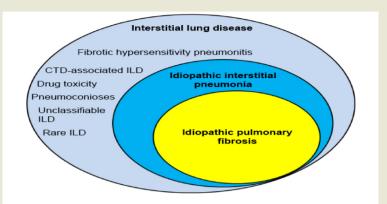
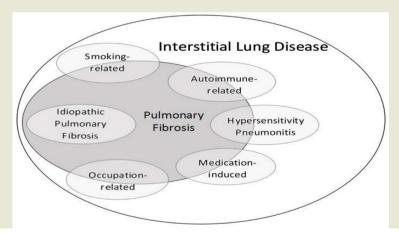
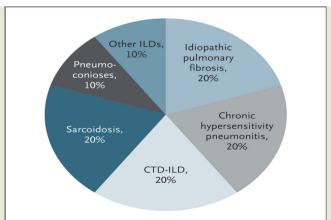
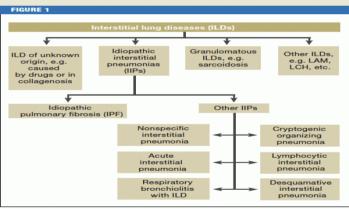


Figure 1 Spectrum of fibrotic ILD for which antifibrotic therapies may be beneficial. **Abbreviations:** ILD, interstitial lung disease; CTD, connective tissue disease.

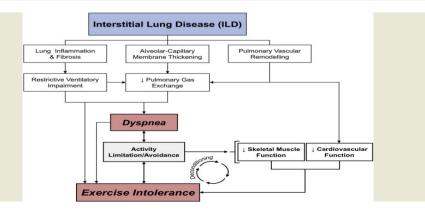




TYPE OF PULMONARY FIBROSIS	CLUES THAT DOCTORS USE
Drug-Induced	Prior or current use of amiodarone, nitrofurantoin, chemotherapy, methotrexate, or other drugs known to affect the lungs
Radiation-induced	Prior or current radiation treatment to the chest
Environmental (called hypersensitivity pneumonitis)	Exposure to mold, animals, or other triggers
Autoimmune (called connective tissue disease-related)	Joint inflammation, skin changes (particularly on the fingers and face), dry eyes or mouth, abnormal blood tests
Occupational (called pneumoconiosis)	Prior or current exposure to dusts, fibers, fumes, or vapors that can cause PF (such as asbestos, coal, silica, and others)
Idiopathic	When no cause can be identified



Classification of interstitial lung diseases (2)
LAM: lymphangioleiomyomatosis; LCH: Langerhans cell histiocytosis; ILD: Interstitial lung
disease; IIPs: Idiopathic interstitial pneumonias; IPF: Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis;

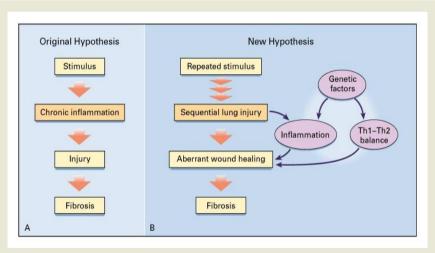


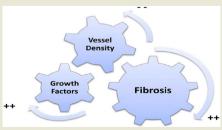
Causes

 Pulmonary fibrosis scars and thickens the tissue around and between the air sacs (alveoli) in your lungs. This makes it more difficult for oxygen to pass into your bloodstream. The damage can be caused by many different factors
 — including long-term exposure to certain toxins, certain medical conditions, radiation therapy and some medications.

Variety of pulmonary fibrosis

- The course of pulmonary fibrosis and the severity of symptoms can
 vary considerably from person to person. Some people become ill very
 quickly with severe disease. Others have moderate symptoms that worsen
 more slowly, over months or years.
- Some people may experience a rapid worsening of their symptoms (acute exacerbation), such as severe shortness of breath, that may last for several days to weeks. People who have acute exacerbations may be placed on a mechanical ventilator. Doctors may also prescribe antibiotics, corticosteroid medications or other medications to treat an acute exacerbation.





Occupational and environmental factors

- Long-term exposure to a number of toxins and pollutants can damage your lungs. These include:
- Silica dust
- Asbestos fibers
- Hard metal dusts
- Coal dust
- Grain dust
- Bird and animal droppings

Radiation treatments

- Some people who receive radiation therapy for lung or breast cancer show signs of lung damage months or sometimes years after the initial treatment. The severity of the damage may depend on:
- How much of the lung was exposed to radiation
- · The total amount of radiation administered
- Whether chemotherapy also was used
- The presence of underlying lung disease

Medications

- Many drugs can damage your lungs, especially medications such as:
- Chemotherapy drugs. Drugs designed to kill cancer cells, such as methotrexate (Trexall, Otrexup, others) and cyclophosphamide, can also damage lung tissue.
- **Heart medications**. Some drugs used to treat irregular heartbeats, such as amiodarone (Cordarone, Nexterone, Pacerone), may harm lung tissue.
- Some antibiotics. Antibiotics such as nitrofurantoin (Macrobid, Macrodantin, others) or ethambutol can cause lung damage.
- Anti-inflammatory drugs. Certain anti-inflammatory drugs such as rituximab (Rituxan) or sulfasalazine (Azulfidine) can cause lung damage.

Medical conditions

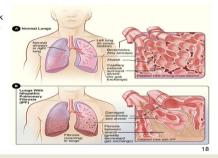
- Lung damage can also result from a number of conditions, including:
- Dermatomyositis
- Polymyositis
- · Mixed connective tissue disease
- Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Sarcoidosis
- Scleroderma
- Pneumonia

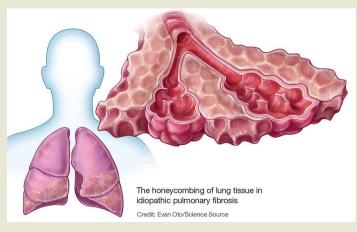
idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis

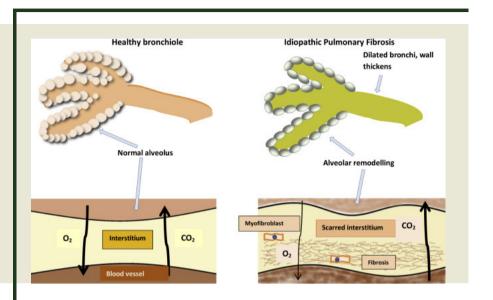
- Many substances and conditions can lead to pulmonary fibrosis. Even so, in most cases, the cause is never found. Pulmonary fibrosis with no known cause is called idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.
- Researchers have several theories about what might trigger idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, including viruses and exposure to tobacco smoke. Also, some forms of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis run in families, and heredity may play a role in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.
- Many people with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis may also have gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) — a condition that occurs when acid from your stomach flows back into your esophagus. Ongoing research is evaluating if GERD may be a risk factor for idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, or if GERD may lead to a more rapid progression of the condition. However, more research is needed to determine the association between idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis and GERD.

Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis

- lungs becomes thick and stiff, or scarred, over time
- · Causes;
- · Cigarette smoking
- Viral infections, influenza A virus, hepatitis C virus, HIV, and herpes virus.

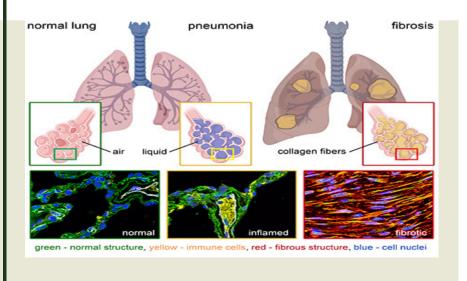


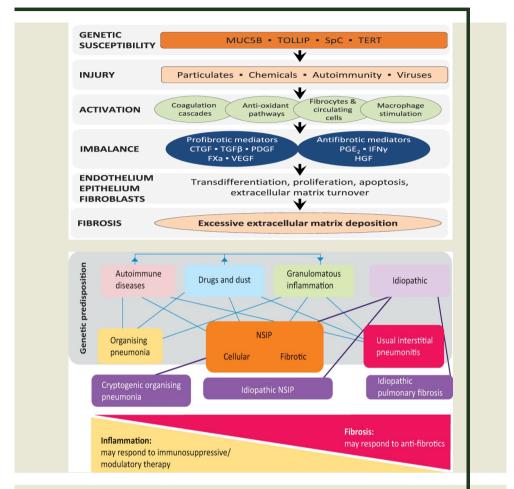




Diagnosis

 To diagnose your condition, your doctor may review your medical and family history, discuss your signs and symptoms, review any exposure you've had to dusts, gases and chemicals, and conduct a physical exam. During the physical exam, your doctor will use a stethoscope to listen carefully to your lungs while you breathe. He or she may also suggest one or more of the following tests.



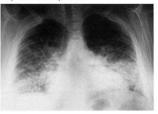


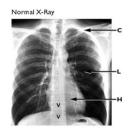
Imaging tests

- Chest X-ray. A chest X-ray shows images of your chest. This may show the
 scar tissue typical of pulmonary fibrosis, and it may be useful for monitoring the
 course of the illness and treatment. However, sometimes the chest X-ray may
 be normal, and further tests may be required to explain your shortness of breath.
- Computerized tomography (CT) scan. CT scanners use a computer to combine X-ray images taken from many different angles to produce crosssectional images of internal structures in the body. A high-resolution CT scan can be particularly helpful in determining the extent of lung damage caused by pulmonary fibrosis. Also, some kinds of fibrosis have characteristic patterns.
- **Echocardiogram**. An echocardiogram uses sound waves to visualize the heart. It can produce still images of your heart's structures, as well as videos that show how your heart is functioning. This test can evaluate the amount of pressure occurring in the right side of your heart.

Clinical Manifestation

Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis





 An abnormal chest x-ray shows scarring and cyst formation in both lungs, predominantly in the middle and lower areas. These findings are typical of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. A normal chest x-ray is shown on the right for comparison; the heart (H), lungs (L), vertebrae (v), and clavicle (C) can be seen.



Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis

- Chronic, progressive and fibrotic lung disease of unknown cause
- Most common and most lethal of idiopathic IIP's
- Mean survival of 3-5 years following diagnosis (<10% survive 10 years from onset of symptoms)



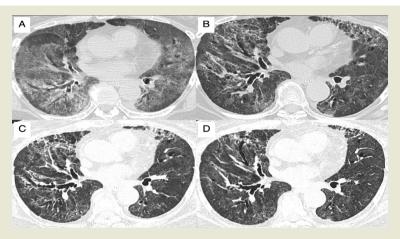




May 2005

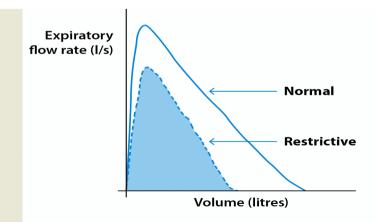
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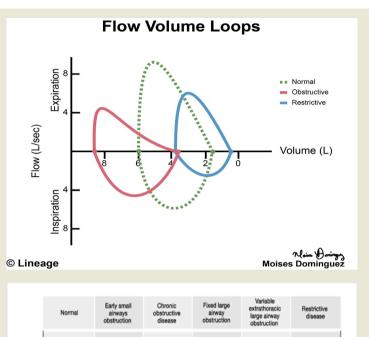
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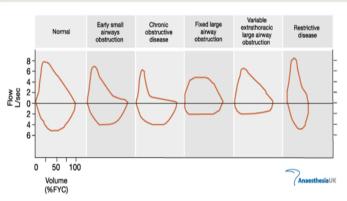


Lung function tests

- Pulmonary function testing. Several types of pulmonary function tests may be
 conducted. In a test called spirometry, you exhale quickly and forcefully through
 a tube connected to a machine. The machine measures how much air your
 lungs can hold and how quickly you can move air in and out of your lungs. Other
 tests may be conducted to measure your lung volumes and diffusing capacity.
- Pulse oximetry. This simple test uses a small device placed on one of your fingers to measure the oxygen saturation in your blood. Oximetry can serve as a way to monitor the course of the disease.
- Exercise stress test. An exercise test on a treadmill or stationary bike may be used to monitor your lung function when you're active.
- Arterial blood gas test. In this test, your doctor tests a sample of your blood, usually taken from an artery in your wrist. The oxygen and carbon dioxide levels in the sample are then measured.



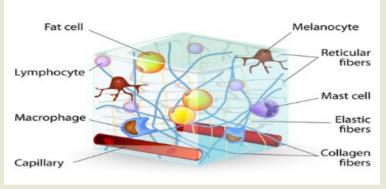


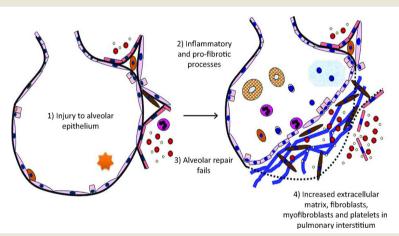


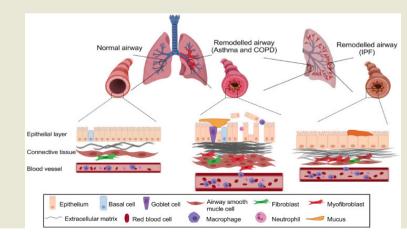
Tissue sample (biopsy)

- If other tests haven't diagnosed the condition, doctors may need to remove a small amount of lung tissue (biopsy). The biopsy is then examined in a laboratory to diagnose pulmonary fibrosis or rule out other conditions. The tissue sample may be obtained in one of these ways:
- · Bronchoscopy.
- Surgical biopsy.
- Blood tests
- Doctors may also order blood tests to evaluate your liver and kidney function, and to test for and rule out other conditions.

CONNECTIVE TISSUES





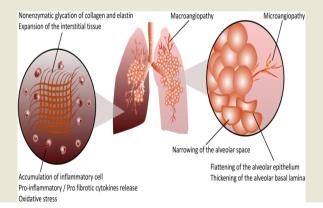


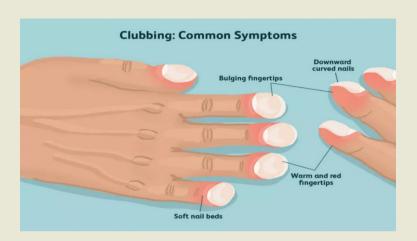
Bronchoscopy

- In this procedure, your doctor removes very small tissue samples generally
 no larger than the head of a pin using a small, flexible tube (bronchoscope)
 that's passed through your mouth or nose into your lungs. The tissue samples
 are sometimes too small for an accurate diagnosis. The biopsy may also be
 used to rule out other conditions.
- The risks of bronchoscopy are generally minor and might include a temporary sore throat or discomfort in your nose from the passage of the bronchoscope.
 However, serious complications can include bleeding or a deflated lung.
- During bronchoscopy, your doctor may conduct an additional procedure called bronchoalveolar lavage. In this procedure, your doctor injects salt water through a bronchoscope into a section of your lung, and then immediately suctions it out. The solution that's withdrawn contains cells from your air sacs.
- Although bronchoalveolar lavage samples a larger area of the lung than other procedures do, it may not provide enough information to diagnose pulmonary fibrosis. It might also be used to rule out other conditions.

Surgical biopsy

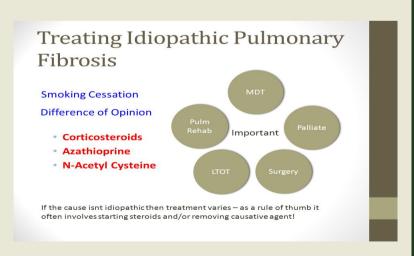
- Although a surgical biopsy is more invasive and has potential complications, it may be the only way to obtain a large enough tissue sample to make an accurate diagnosis. This procedure may be done as a minimally invasive surgery, called video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS), or as an open surgery (thoracotomy).
- During VATS, your surgeon inserts surgical instruments and a small camera through two or three small incisions between your ribs. The camera allows your surgeon to view your lungs on a video monitor while removing tissue samples from your lungs. This procedure is performed after you've been given a general anesthetic, so you'll be asleep during the procedure.
- During open surgery (thoracotomy), a surgeon removes a lung sample through an incision in the chest between your ribs. The procedure takes place after you've been given a general anesthetic.





Treatment

 The lung scarring that occurs in pulmonary fibrosis can't be reversed, and no current treatment has proved effective in stopping progression of the disease.
 Some treatments may improve symptoms temporarily or slow the disease's progression. Others may help improve quality of life. Doctors will evaluate the severity of your condition to determine the most appropriate treatment for your condition.



Treatment and prevention

Treatment options for idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis are very limited. Though research trials are ongoing, there is no evidence that any medications can significantly help this condition. Lung transplantation is the only therapeutic option available in severe cases.

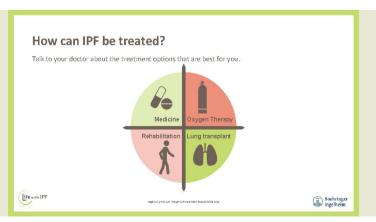


How Is Pulmonary Fibrosis Treated?

There is no cure for pulmonary fibrosis. Current treatments are aimed at slowing the course of the disease, relieving symptoms and helping you stay active and healthy.



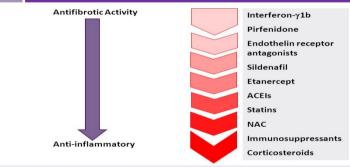
For more information, visit: Lung.org/pf



Medications

- Your doctor may recommend newer medications, including pirfenidone (Esbriet)
 and nintedanib (Ofev). These medications may help slow the progression of
 idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. Both medications have been approved by the Food
 and Drug Administration (FDA). Additional medications and new formulations of
 these medications are being developed but have not yet been FDA approved.
- Nintedanib can cause side effects such as diarrhea and nausea. Side effects of pirfenidone include rash, nausea and diarrhea.
- Researchers continue to study medications to treat pulmonary fibrosis.
- Doctors may recommend anti-acid medications to treat gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), a digestive condition that commonly occurs in people with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.

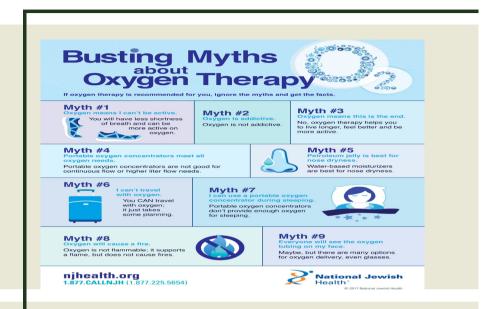
Treatments tried in IPF



Treatment options include **corticosteroids, immunosuppressive/cytotoxic agents** (e.g., azathioprine, cyclophosphamide) , **and antifibrotic agents** alone or in

Oxygen therapy

- Using oxygen can't stop lung damage, but it can:
- Make breathing and exercise easier
- Prevent or lessen complications from low blood oxygen levels
- Reduce blood pressure in the right side of your heart
- Improve your sleep and sense of well-being
- You may receive oxygen when you sleep or exercise, although some people may use it all the time. Some people carry a canister of oxygen, making them more mobile.



Lung transplant

Lung transplantation may be an option for people with pulmonary fibrosis. Having a lung transplant can improve your quality of life and allow you to live a longer life. However, a lung transplant can involve complications such as rejection and infection. Your doctor may discuss with you if a lung transplant may be appropriate for your condition.

CAUSES OR REASONS FOR TRANSPLANTATION The most common reasons for lung transplantation:

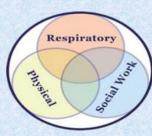
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), including emphysema;
- Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis;
- Cystic fibrosis:
- Idiopathic (formerly known as "primary") pulmonary hypertension;
- Replacing previously transplanted lungs that have since failed;
- other causes, including bronchiectasis

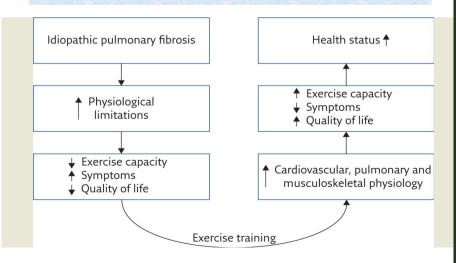
Pulmonary rehabilitation

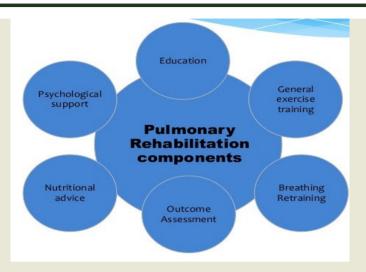
- Pulmonary rehabilitation can help you manage your symptoms and improve your daily functioning. Pulmonary rehabilitation programs focus on:
- Physical exercise to improve your endurance
- Breathing techniques that may improve lung efficiency
- · Nutritional counseling
- · Counseling and support
- · Education about your condition

Pulmonary Rehabilitation

- · Pulmonary rehabilitation program includes:
- Education
- · Exercise conditioning
- · Breathing techniques
- Respiratory therapy evaluation
- Nutritional counseling
- · Psychological support.







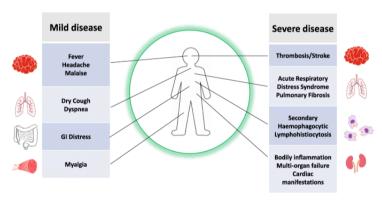
Lifestyle and home remedies

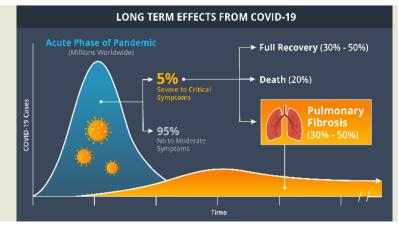
- Being actively involved in your own treatment and staying as healthy as possible are essential to living with pulmonary fibrosis. For that reason, it's important to:
- Stop smoking. If you have lung disease, it's very important to stop smoking.
 Talk to your doctor about options for quitting, including smoking cessation programs, which use a variety of proven techniques to help people quit.
 And because secondhand smoke can be harmful to your lungs, avoid being around people who are smoking.
- **Eat well**. People with lung disease may lose weight both because it's uncomfortable to eat and because of the extra energy it takes to breathe. Yet a nutritionally rich diet that contains adequate calories is essential. Try to eat smaller meals more often during the day.
- Aim to eat a variety of fruits and vegetables, whole grains, low-fat or fat-free dairy products, and lean meats. Avoid trans fat and saturated fat, too much salt, and added sugars. A dietitian can give you further guidelines for healthy eating.
- Get moving. Regular exercise can help you maintain your lung function and manage your stress. Aim to incorporate physical activity, such as walking or biking, into your daily routine. Talk to your doctor about which activities may be appropriate for you. If you require assistance with mobility over time, such as a wheelchair, look for activities or hobbies you can do that don't require walking.
- **Take time to rest**. Make sure to get enough rest. Taking time to rest can help you have more energy and cope with the stress of your condition.
- **Get vaccinated**. Respiratory infections can worsen symptoms of pulmonary fibrosis. Make sure you receive the pneumonia vaccine and an annual flu shot. It's important that your family members also be vaccinated. Aim to avoid crowds during flu season.
- Follow your treatment plan. You'll need to have ongoing treatment from your doctor. Follow your doctor's instructions, take your medications as prescribed, and adjust your diet and exercise as needed. Go to all of your doctor's appointments.

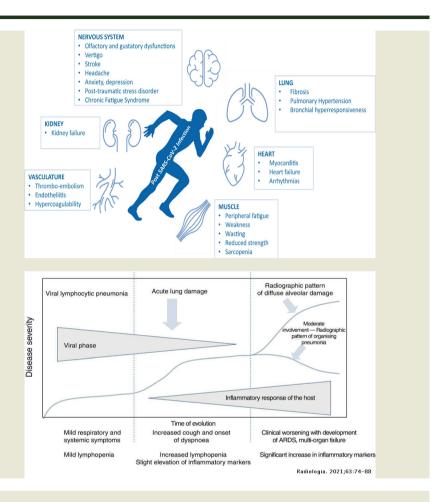
Coping and support

- Pulmonary fibrosis is a chronic, progressive disease, meaning it worsens over time. Learning more about the disease can help you and your family cope. Attending pulmonary rehabilitation can help you manage your symptoms and improve your daily functioning.
- Having pulmonary fibrosis can cause fear and stress. Spend time with family and friends and let them know how they can support and help you. Talk to your doctor about your condition and how you feel. If you're depressed, your doctor may recommend you see a mental health professional.
- Participating in a support group with people who have pulmonary fibrosis may be helpful. It can help to talk to other people who have had similar symptoms or treatments and discuss coping strategies.
- As your condition progresses, your doctor may advise you and your family to discuss end-of-life issues and plan advance directives.

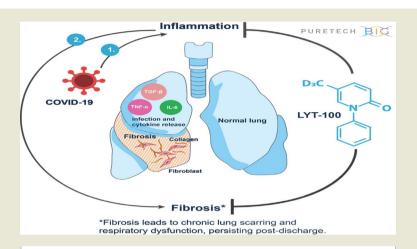
COVID-19 Symptoms



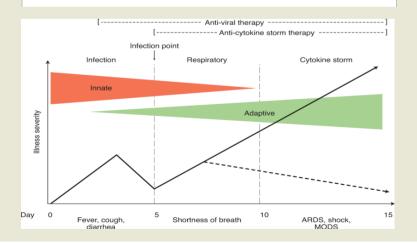






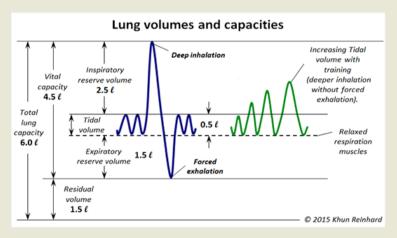


Feature	COVID-19	IPF
Decreased ACE2	✓	✓
Increased IL-6	✓	√
Increased TNF-α	✓	✓
Inflammatory cell infiltration	>	>
Protein exudation	✓	✓
Fibrosis	✓	✓



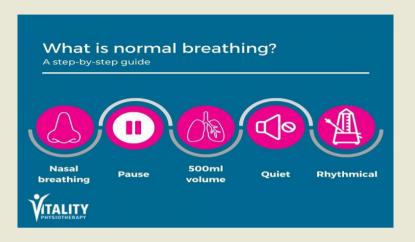
Breathing Pattern Rehabilitation





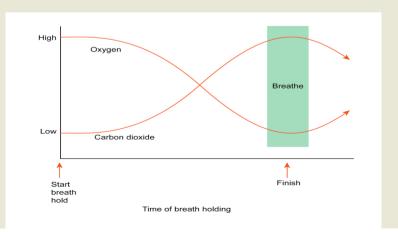
What is a normal breathing pattern?

- · Gentle breathing through the nose
- Breathing in for 1-1.5 sec
- Breathing out for 1.5-2 sec
- Pause between in and out breath
- Take 10-14 breaths per minute in adults
- Breathe about 500ml of air per breath
- Breathing is quiet



Sometimes it goes wrong and our breathing becomes dysfunctional. What is dysfunctional breathing (DB)?

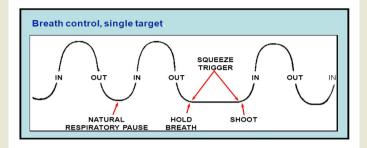
- This can occur with heavy exercise, strong smells, cold weather, stress or other triggers. People would breathe rapidly through the mouth, breathe using the upper chest. The accessory neck muscles work hard and you will effectively hyperventilate.
- The primary symptom is often breathlessness but is usually clarified as a feeling or need for more air or "air hunger". Additionally, DB may cause non-respiratory symptoms such as dizziness and palpitations. It has been identified across all ages. In the United Kingdom, its prevalence is approximately 9.5% among adults.





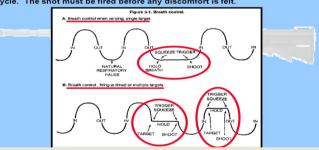
BREATH CONTROL

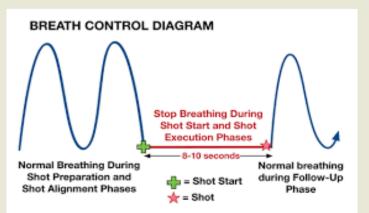




Breath Control

There is a moment of natural respiratory pause while breathing when most of the air has been exhaled from the lungs and before inhaling. Breathing should stop after most of the air has been exhaled during normal breathing cycle. The shot must be fired before any discomfort is felt.







Dr Mehrnaz Rasoulinezhad

COVID-19 Long-term effectsPost COVID-19 Syndrome



Introduction

- Most people who have coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) recover completely within a few weeks.
- But some people even those who had mild versions of the disease continue to experience symptoms after their initial recovery.
- These people sometimes describe themselves as "long haulers" and the conditions have been called post-COVID-19 syndrome or "long COVID-19." or post-COVID-19 conditions.
- They're generally considered to be effects of COVID-19 that persist for more than four weeks after you've been diagnosed with the COVID-19 virus.
- Older people and people with many serious medical conditions are the most likely to experience lingering COVID-19 symptoms.
- But even young, otherwise healthy people can feel unwell for weeks to months after infection.

Common signs & symptoms that linger over time include:

- Fatigue
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Cough
- Joint pain
- Chest pain
- Memory, concentration or sleep problems
- Muscle pain or headache
- Fast or pounding heartbeat
- Loss of smell or taste
- Depression or anxiety
- Fever
- Dizziness when you stand
- · Worsened symptoms after physical or mental activities

Organ damage caused by COVID-19

- Although COVID-19 is seen as a disease that primarily affects the lungs, it can also damage many other organs, including the heart, kidneys and the brain
- Organ damage may lead to health complications that linger after COVID-19 illness.

Organ damage caused by COVID-19

- In some people, lasting health effects may include:
 - · Long-term breathing problems
 - · Heart complications
 - Chronic kidney impairment
 - Stroke
 - Guillain-Barre syndrome
- Some adults and children experience multisystem inflammatory syndrome after they have had COVID-19.
- · In this condition, some organs and tissues become severely inflamed

Blood clots and blood vessel problems

- COVID-19 can make blood cells more likely to clump up and form clots.
- While large clots can cause heart attacks and strokes
- Heart damage caused by COVID-19 is believed to stem from very small clots that block capillaries in the heart muscle.
- Other parts of the body affected by blood clots include the lungs, legs, liver and kidneys.
- COVID-19 can also weaken blood vessels and cause them to leak, which contributes to potentially long-lasting problems with the liver and kidneys.

Problems with mood and fatigue

- People who have severe symptoms of COVID-19 often have to be treated in a hospital's intensive care unit, with mechanical assistance such as ventilators to breathe.
- Simply surviving this experience can make a person more likely to later develop post-traumatic stress syndrome, depression and anxiety.
- Because it's difficult to predict long-term outcomes from the new COVID-19 virus, scientists are looking at the long-term effects seen in related viruses, such as the virus that causes severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS).
- Many people who have recovered from COVID-19 have gone on to develop chronic fatigue syndrome, a complex disorder characterized by extreme fatigue that worsens with physical or mental activity, but doesn't improve with rest.

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Many long-term COVID-19 effects still unknown

- Much is still unknown about how COVID-19 will affect people over time, but research is ongoing.
- Researchers recommend that doctors closely monitor people who have had COVID-19 to see how their organs are functioning after recovery.
- Many large medical centers are opening specialized clinics to provide care for people who have persistent symptoms or related illnesses after they recover from COVID-19.
- Support groups are available as well.
- It's important to remember that most people who have COVID-19 recover quickly.
- But the potentially long-lasting problems from COVID-19 make it even more important to reduce the spread of COVID-19 by following precautions.
- Precautions include wearing masks, social distancing, avoiding crowds, getting a vaccine when available and keeping hands clean.

COVID-19 Post-Infectious Encephalitis

- A65-year-old man was presented to the emergency department complaining of shortness of breath, fever, cough, and myalgia for 1 week
- His history included a 5-year period of diabetes and sleep apnea syndrome and overweight (BMI = 34.2 kg/m2)
- HR=120 RR= 20
- SpO2 was 91% and increased to 95% on 2 L/min oxygen Supplementation
- RT-PCR +ve for SARS-CoV-2 infection.
- CT of the chest showed progressive bilateral patchy interstitial opacities
- He received remdesivir & dexamethasone & prophylactic doses of lowmolecular-weight heparin.
- Despite these treatments, hypoxemia deteriorated within several days from admission, and his SpO2 decreased to 90% regardless of an oxygen supplementation of 12 L/min.
- His chest CT revealed extensive bilateral airspace consolidations and ground-glass opacities
- Interleukin-6 inhibitor (tocilizumab) at 8 mg/kg (800 mg) was administered as a single infusion on day 7.
- After tocilizumab infusion, the patient's state significantly improved
- On day 26, he was discharged from hospital after confirming significant improvement in his CT scan

COVID-19 Post-Infectious Encephalitis

- 2 week after the discharge, he developed confusion and verbal communication difficulties, and presented to our department for further evaluation.
- At presentation, he had no fever, cough, or respiratory symptoms.
- Although he showed abnormal behavior and delirious state, his neurologic examination including meningeal irritation sign was normal.
- Brain MRI no abnormalities in the cerebral cortex/parenchyma, brainstem, and cerebellum.
- Nasopharyngeal PCR testing --ve SARS-CoV-2.
- SpO2 was 96%, & laboratory results normal
- CSF examination:
- WBC = 18/mm3
- Protein = of 115 mg/dL,
- SARS-CoV-2 RNA. HSV. Varicella = -ve
- Prednisolone & IVIG were administered
- · His symptoms demonstrated significant improvement

COVID-19 Post-Infectious Skin Rash

- A 38-year-old male, who had come to the primary health care clinic after acute CIVID-19
- His complaint of a rash after 15 days of his illness with fatigued, myalgia, & low-grade fever.
- He was stable, T= 36.5°C, RR=16, PR= 84, and O2 Sat = 96%.
- Maculopapular & urticaria & erythematous rashes in his trunk , inguinal & extrimities.
- He did not have any symptoms of upper or lower respiratory tract infection.
- Hematology & CRP tests were normal
- · Spiral lung CT scan was normal.

Post COVID-19 Myocarditis

- A 48-year-old male patient with a history of asthma was transferred to our department due to acute myocarditis of unknown origin.
- The patient described of high grade fever without prodromal symptoms beginning 4 weeks ago with cough and pulmonary GG opacities - COVID 19
- Within a few days, he developed dyspnea and haemoptysis requiring hospital admission.

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Parameter	Result
C-reactive protein (CRP)	13.0 mg/dL
Leucocytes	13.8/nL
Lymphocytes	18%
Eosinophils	19%
Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)	1249 U/L
Creatine phosphokinase (CPK)	428 U/L
Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCAs)	Negative
Antinuclear antibody (ANA) titre	1:160
ANA differentiation	Negative
Creatinine	2.1 mg/dL
NT-proBNP	12,232 pg/mL
Troponin T (highly sensitive)	3264 pg/ml
Soluble interleukin-2 receptor (sIL-2-R)	1500 U/mL
Ferritin	468 ng/mL

Post COVID-19 Myocarditis

- Chest Ct Scan small peripheral ground-glass opacities with a scattered crazy-paving pattern - resolving pneumonia.
- RT-PCR was negative from nasopharyngeal swab
- EKG and ECHO were compatible with myocarditis.
- · Medical management was confirmed with cardiologist

Post COVID-19 chronic fatigue synd

- A 62 years old man with diabetes was admitted for wasting and bedsore.
- He had COVID-19, 4 months ago
- He developed depression, fatigue, insomnia, loss of memory, muscle pain, headaches and significant weight loss after recovery of COVID-19.
- So he became bed ridden.
- Chronic Fatigue Syndrome was diagnosed.
- A team of healthcare providers doctors, therapists, and rehabilitation specialists managed him

Post COVID-19 Guillain-Barre Syndrome

- A 55-year-old male, with a past medical history of well controlled hypertension and diabetes mellitus presented to the neurology department with 3 weeks history of acute inability to walk due to lower limbs weakness.
- The course was progressive and ascended to involve both upper limbs within 3 days.
- He has been diagnosed earlier 4 months ago with COVID-19 after developing cough, fever, generalized body ache, and occasional dyspnea with positive nasopharyngeal swab RT-PCR for SARS-CoV-2.
- Chest CT Scan showed bilateral and peripheral ground glass opacities.
- He had no neurological involvement or anosmia at that time.
- Motor examination showed normal tone, muscle strength examination weakness in 4 limbs scale of grade 4/5 in proximal muscles, grade 4+/5 in distal muscles of the upper extremities, grade 3/5 in proximal muscles, and grade 4/5 in distal muscles of the both lower extremities.
- Deep tendon reflexes were absent all over, and planter response was downgoibilaterally.
- Sensory assessment showed glove and stocking hypoesthesia with reduction in the vibration and fine touch sensation till the level of the clavicle with affection of sense of position and movement in both lower limbs with sensory ataxia in both upper and lower limbs.
- He was not able to walk without support with a characteristic stamping gait, suggestive of deep sensory affection
- WBC = 8000, (P = 63.2%; L= 25.4%),
- Hb = 139 a/dL
- PLT= 320.000
- ESR = 11 mm/h & CRP= 4 mg/L.
- INR =1.34,
- FBS = 90mg
- BUN 4.6 mmol/L, Cr =0.84 umol/L
- ALT= 36 U/L, K= 4.8 mmol/L, Na = 135 mmol/L,
- HbA1c = 6.1%.

Post COVID-19 Guillain-Barre Syndrome

- · Cerebrospinal fluid:
 - Protein=543 mg/L
 - Normal glucose levels: 55mg/ml
 - NO WBCS
 - · negative culture and gram stain for bacterial infection.
 - Virology PCR screening for neurotropic viruses was negative in serum and CSF.
- Neurophysiological study was performed and showed decreased velocity, decreased and less prominent focal slowing, yet very delayed late responses and less prominent focal slowing, yet very delayed late responses.
- The findings are compatible with acute demyelinating motor and sensory polyneuropathy
- GBS is an acute, immune-mediated polyneuropathy
- that is usually preceded with infection
- Patient received 0.4 g/kg/day of IVIG for a duration of 5 days and he had marked improvement of his symptoms, and he could walk with unilateral support
- In the fifth day of infusion with no respiratory or autonomic manifestations on discharge.
- His follow-up assessment after 1 month showed muscle power of Medical Research Council grade 5/5 allover with marked improvement in deep sensation examination, and he could walk without support.

How to manage post-viral fatigue after COVID-19

- Initially
 - Self-isolate
 - Rest (very important) & Sleep
 - Nourishment
 - Move & Keep activity levels low
 - Allow time
 - Have fun
 - Stop work

How to manage post-viral fatigue after COVID-19

- Next steps
 - Try activities
 - Rest
 - Daily routine
 - Thinking activities
 - Slowly increase activity levels
 - Work



دکتر سعید بیرودیان پزشک و متخصص اخلاق پزشکی عضو هیات علمی گروه اخلاق پزشکی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی ایران مدیر دبیرخانه اخلاق پزشکی سازمان نظام پزشکی

برخی چالشهای اخلاقی در دوران پاندمی کووید - 19 و درسهای مهم اخلاقی که دنیا در این دوران آموخته است.





نگاهی به دوران گذشته از یاندمی

تجربیات قبلی نشان دهنده تخطی از تعهدات اخلاقی و بروز چالش های متعدد اخلاقی با تصور استفاده از دانش، شواهد و تجربیات موجود برای حفاظت و ارتقای سلامت عمومی است.

اما تجربه دوران گذشته این تصور را ناموفق و ناکارآمد نشان داده است.

برخی چالشهای اخلاقی جهانی در دوران یاندمی کووید - 19

- تجویز درمانهای ثابتنشده و غیر رسمی و آسیب دیدن بیماران؛
 - افشای ابتلاء و اطلاعات بیماری و انتشار مدارک پزشکی بیماران؛
 - کمبود امکانات و منابع درمانی و توزیع ناعادلانه آن ها؛
- قرنطینه بیمار، عدم تماس فیزیکی، عدم حمایت و مراقبت صحیح؛
- هزینه های سنگین تشخیص، درمان، بستری و عدم پوشش بیمه؛
- تـرک کار بخشـی از کادر درمانـی و فشـار مضاعـف بـر فعالیـن درمـان و کاهـش کیفیـت خدمـات؛
 - اجبار بر قرنطینه، تشدید مشکلات اشتغال و تنگناهای اقتصادی
 - اجبار به استفاده از لوازم بهداشتی و اعمال محدودیت ها؛
 - حفظ و ترجیح منافع شخصی از سوی برخی افراد یا کشورها؛



پنے درس اخلاقی مہم از دوران پاندمی کوویــ19- کـه دنیـا بایـد بیامــوزد

Top five ethical lessons of COVID-19 that the world must learn

ما باید یاد بگیریم که بر اساس تجربیات قبلی به اندازه کافی آماده شویم

- مـا مجموعـاً علیرغـم آگاهـی از خطـرات، نتوانسـتهایم آمادگـی لازم را بـرای همهگیریهـا انجـام دهیـم: آمـوزش، فرهنـگ سـازی صحیـح، فراهـم آوری امکانـات و ...

- ایجاد آمادگی کافی یک تعهد اخلاقی است، زیرا با وجود یکسان بودن همه چیزهای دیگر، بهتر است از بروز آسیبها جلوگیری شود تا اینکه فقط پس از ظهور آنها یاسخ داده شود.

2. ما باید یاد بگیریم که اهداف کلی را بهتر بیان و اولویت بندی کنیم

- ضرورت اخلاقی برای نیاز به اهداف کلی روشن و موجه این است که داشتن این اهداف برای تعیین اولویتهای اخلاقی و عادلانه جهت توزیع واکسنها، درمانها، تشخیصها و سایر منابع انسانی و اقتصادی کلیدی هستند.
- در جایی که منابع کمیاب هستند، باید در مورد نحوه تخصیص آنها گزینه های مناسب را انتخاب کرد.

(توزیع کالاها به صورت تصادفی یا حتی توزیع نابرابر)

3. ما باید یاد بگیریم که به طور مشترک کار کنیم

- یک مشکل جهانی نیازمند یاسخ جهانی است.
- حتی تمرکز بر دستیابی به آنچه که از نظر منافع ملی یک کشور بهترین است، مستلزم همبستگی بین ملتها و بین مردم جهان است تا بیشترین تأثیر را داشته باشد.
 - کمبود بودجه
 - فقدان همکاری بین المللی واقعی برای نظارت و واکنش موثر

آزاد گذاشتن کامل بـازار بـرای توزیـع کالاهـای ضـروری در طـول یـک وضعیـت اضطـراری بهداشـتی جهانـی منجـر بـه افزایـش بـی عدالتـی بـه دلیـل دسترسـی نابرابـر بـه تجهیـزات موجـود و منابـع انسـانی آمـوزش دیـده مـی شـود.

4. ما بایـد یـاد بگیریـم کـه از آسـیب پذیرتریـن افـراد و جمعیـت هـا محافظـت کنیـم

- در طول دوران پاندمی و همه گیری ها، معمولا آسیب های قبلی افراد در معرض آسیب، تشدید می شود.
- گاهی هر گونه حمایت، پشتیبانی و منابع باید به طور نابرابر توزیع شوند تا برابری بیشتری ایجاد شود.

5. مـا بایـد یـاد بگیریـم کـه ارتباطـات و همـکاری هـای علمـی را بهبـود ببخشـیم

- انجام تحقیقات دقیق و سریع بـدون غفلـت از معیارهـای علمی و اخلاقی و انتشار مناسـب نتایج تحقیقات.
- اولاً، به طور کلی، ارتباطات مبتنی بر شواهد، فرهنگ و دانش پژوهشی باعث ارتقای جوامع می شود.
- دوم، از آنجا کـه تصمیمگیـری خـوب مبتنـی بـر اطلاعـات دقیـق اسـت، توسـعه مهارتهـای پژوهشـی، سـرمایهگذاری بـرای رفـاه و توسـعه جامعـه جهانـی اسـت، نـه صـرف هزینـه.
- از ایـن رو، انجـام تحقیقـات در دوران همـه گیـری هـا در عیـن حـال یـک تعهـد اخلاقـی بـرای همه کشـورهـا اسـت.
- سیاستمداران نیز باید نسبت به اقدامات مربوط به خود مسوولیت پذیر باشند و در مسائل مرتبط به تخصص بالینی دخالت نادرست نداشته باشند.
- بخش کلیدی در پاسخ و واکنش به همهگیری این است که متخصصان مورد اعتماد را قادر میسازد تا ترجمه واضح و شفاف یافتههای علمی، از جمله محدودیتهای آن یافتهها، را برای عموم به صورت واضح و قابل درک و بدون ایجاد آسیب و نگرانی بی مورد، ارائه کنند.

به طور خلاصه:

- پنج درس اخلاقی ذکر شده در بالا به وضوح تمامی درسها یا چالشهای اخلاقی نیستند که در طول این بیماری همهگیر تجربه شدهاند.
- با این وجود، ما معتقدیم که یادگیری این درس ها از مهمترین تعهدات اخلاقی ما هستند زیرا این بیماری همه گیر نیز در حال تکامل است.

در نهایت:راهکارهای اخلاقی در مواجهه با چالشها در سه بخش عمده، قابل دستهبندی می باشند:

- در رفتار با بیمار: عدالت در توزیع خدمات و امکانات درمانی، مراقبت صحیح از بیمار، احترام به خویش فرمانروایی وی و رعایت اصول سودرسانی و عدم زیانباری؛ در رفتار با جامعه (جهانی): حفظ سلامت اجتماعی، وحدت و همدلی، توزیع عادلانه منابع محدود، همکاری بین المللی و ایجاد سودمندی حداکثری؛
 - در رفتار با خود: خود مراقبتی و حفظ سلامت فردی.

Prof. Mohammad. H. Taghdisi

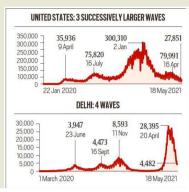
Health Promotion PhD

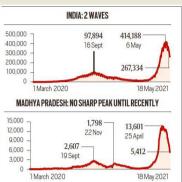
Chairman of Iranian Scientific Association of Health Education & Health Promotion

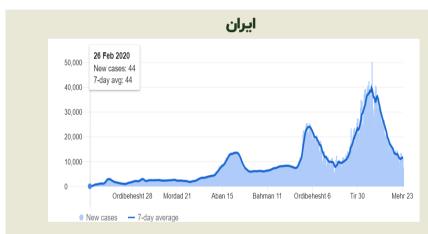
Healthy Patients a New Health Promotion Approach in Covid 19 Medical Services



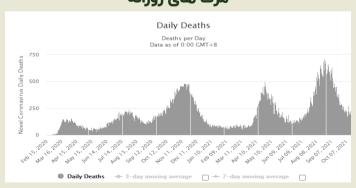
موج های بیماری کوید 19







مرگ های روزانه



پیش بینی

حتمی است یا قابل پیشگیری؟ به فرض وقوع چگونه میتوان ابعاد آن را کم کرد؟ آیا راهبردهای جدیدی ضروری هستند؟ نحوه کم کردن محدودیت ها چگونه باید باشند؟



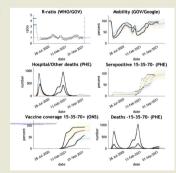
نقش واكسن

تلقی اشتباه از واکسیناسیون حتی کامل و تاثیر آن بر رفتارهای پیشگیرانه تاثیر و اکسین ها در حلوگیری از بیماری شدید با مرگ

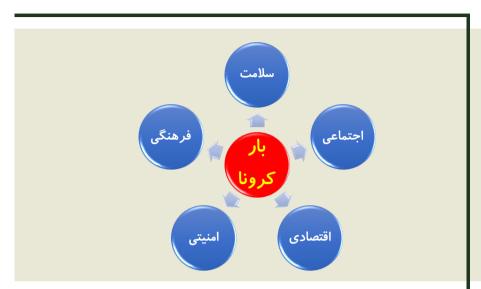
A twelve-month projection to September 2022 of the Covid-19 epidemic in the UK using a Dynamic Causal Model $med R\chi iv$

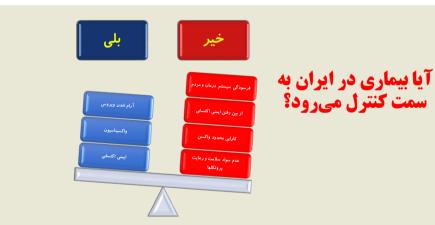
Dynamic causal modeling
Two dose vaccination given to 66% of
the UK population prevents transmission
following infection by 44%, serious
illness by 86% and death by 93%.
With no other public health measures
used, cases will increase from 37 million
to 61 million, hospital admission from
536,000 to 684,000 and deaths from
136,000 to 142,000 over twelve months.
Loss of immunity occurred in 284 days,
Vaccination alone will not control the
epidemic.

medRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.10.04.21262827; this version posted October 7, 2021



 Relaxation of mitigating public health measures carries several risks: overwhelming the health services, the creation of vaccine resistant variants and the economic cost of huge numbers of acute and chronic cases .No country should solely depend on vaccination to prevent the further spread of SARS-CoV-2.





وضعیت فعلی کرونا در کشور چگونه است؟

نقص در مدیریت و گزارشدهی منظم و شفاف

تکیـه بـر بسـتری و مـرگ بـه عنـوان مهمتریـن شـاخص باعـث تاخیـر در شناسـایی وضعیـت انتقـال

نقص در دادههای کلیدی مانند مطالعات نظاممند سرواپیدمیولوژی اصلاح شده و دقیق، جهشهای ژنتیکی و رصد گردش آنها و ...

گسست در ارتباط برقرار نمودن بین علم و عمل

وضعیت فعلی کرونا در کشور چگونه است؟

اما در مجموع

موج پنجم بسیار طولانی شد و روند کاهش مرگ و میر کند است

فرسودگی در مدیریت و مردم مشهود است

رونـد بازگشـاییها بـا سـرعت اجرایـی میشـود بـدون آنکـه کنتـرل کافـی بـرای رصـد اثـرات آنهـا انجـام و راههایـی بـرای مدیریـت معکـوس تبییـن گـردد

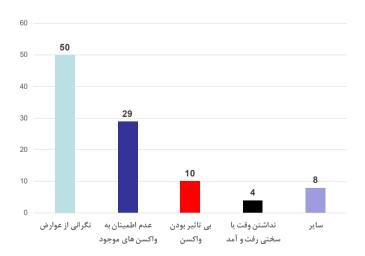
ارتباط اقنایی با مردم اندک است

تمام انرژی در جهت افزایش واکسیناسیون مردم صرف میشود که البته بسیار لازم است اما بر اساس مستندات علمی و تجربیات سایر کشورها کافی نیست.

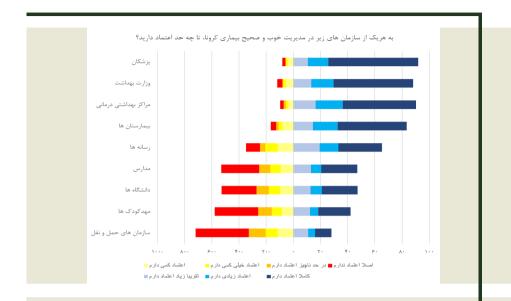
چرا واکسن به تنهایی کافی نیست؟

- اثربخشی محدود دارد
- اثربخشی آن در طول زمان کاهش می یابد
- در مقابل جهشهای ویروس اثربخشی تضمین شدهای ندارد
- میتواند با تغییر رفتار مردم به افزایش R منجر شود (اشکال بیعلامت یا کم علامتی که ناقل فعال در جامعه خواهندبود)
 - مشخص نیست در مقابل عوارض بلندمدت بیماری چه میزان اثرگذار باشد

دلایل عدم تزریق واکسن در ۲۱ شهریور ۱۴۰۰ (تعداد=۹۶ نفر)



777



اما درسهای آموخته شده برای کشور

نیاز به همکاری همه جانبه همکاران مخصوصا پزشکان در نظام سلامت کشور نیاز به برنامه بلندمدت داریم نه نسخههایی آنی

نیـاز بـه حرکـت همهجانبـه داریـم نـه مداخلاتـی تـک بعـدی (اهتمـام حداکثـری بـه واکسیناسـیون امـا نـه تکیـه بیـش از انـدازه بـه آن)

باید تمامی ابعاد پاندمی را ببنیم نه فقط حوزه خاصی مانند اقتصاد یا سلامت ضرورت ارتقایٔ سواد سلامت و فرهنگ سازی جامعه مخصوصا توسط پزشکان همه صداها شنیده، مشارکتی تصمیمگیری و با رویکرد اقنایی حرکت کنیم مبنای تصمیمگیری علمی، و شیوه مشارکتجویی با صداقت و شفافیت باشد

چالش ھا

- افزایش اقدام به خودکشی، خشونت خانگی و کاهش سلامت روان
 - کاهش مراقبت به هنگام از بیماری های دیگر
 - کاهش درآمد خانواده ها
 - کاهش سطح کیفیت آموزش در همه موسسات آموزشی
 - خطر گسترش بیماری با بازگشایی مدارس :رفت وآمد ، خوابگاهها
 - خستگی و فرسودگی کارکنان نظام سلامت
 - افت امکانات

پیشنهادات

- ارتقائ سواد سلامت و فرهنگ سازی
- پوشـش وسـیعتر و سـریعتر وکسیناسـیون به خصوص برای گروههای پر خطر: لکه گیـری، دوز سـوم
- تصمیم گیری ها غیر متمرکز برای شناسایی و پاسخ به هنگام به همه گیری های کوچک
- ترغیب به رعایت رفتارهای پیشگیرانه با خط مشی گذاری رفتاری و مراوده خطر مناسب توسط ذینفعان بخصوص پزشکان

کووید 19 و ارتقاء سواد کلینیکی وسلامت بیمار

بحران کنونی کرونا بر همگان ثابت کرد که ارتقاء سلامت نه تنها موضوعی همگانی و فرابخشی است، بلکه مسئولیت و پاسخگوئی تمامی تصمیم گیرندگان و سازمانهای دولتی حتی قضائی و مقننه است.

و صـد البتـه در ایـن میـان نقـش پزشـکان بعنـوان مراقبـان خـط مقـدم در ارتقـاء سـواد کلینیکی، سـلامت و حتـی رسـانه ای توجهـات را بخـود جلـب نمـوده اسـت.

امروز کارزار کرونا بیش از پیش ابعاد اجتماعی و سیاست های سلامت را در جهان چنان بارز نموده است که:

یک تصمیم درست جان ملیون ها انسان را نجات می دهد و یک تصمیم نادرست ملیون ها انسان را نابود می کند.

كنفرانسهاي جهاني ارتقاء سلامت:





Health Promotion

- Health Promotion is the process of enabling people to increase control over and to improve their health.
- To reach a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, an individual or group must be able to identify and to realize aspirations, to satisfy needs, and to change or cope with the environment.
- Health is, therefore, seen as a resource for everyday life, not the objective of living.
- Health is a positive concept emphasizing social and personal resources, as well as physical capacities.
- Therefore, Health promotion is not just the responsibility of Health sector, but goes beyond healthy lifestyles to well – being.

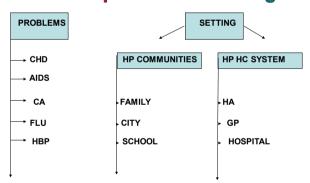
The five priority Action Areas of Health Promotion

- 1- Building Healthy public policy
- 2- Creating supportive environments
- 3- strengthening community action
- 4- Developing personal skills
- 5- Reorienting Health services to their users

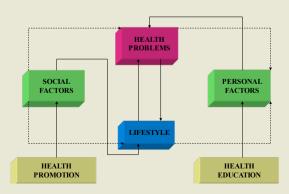
New Approach	Traditional approach	
Collectivist	Individualist	
Life style	Problem based	
setting	Sectional	
positive -based	Negative -based	
The process of behavior	Behavior	
Community, Family- oriented	Treatment-oriented	
power within management	power over management	
Self empowerment	Self care	
generative	pathological	

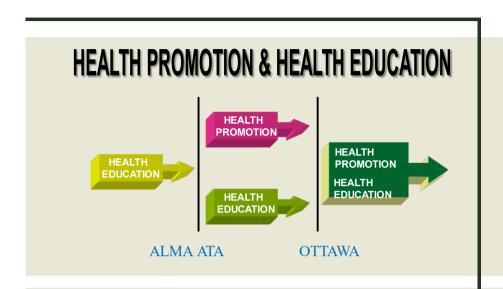
Health promotion approach	Health education	
	approach	
Social knowledge	Personal knowledge	
Social attitude	Personal attitude	
Social behavior	personal behavior	
Social understanding	Personal understanding	
Social capital	Personal capital	
Social empowerment	Personal empowerment	
Social enabling	Personal enabling	

Shift from problems to settings



HEALTH PROMOTION & EDUCATION





Healthy Patients & COVID 19 بیمار سالم و کووید ۱۹



