THE LANCET Respiratory Medicine

Supplementary appendix

This appendix formed part of the original submission. We post it as supplied by the authors.

Supplement to: D'Cruz R F, Perrin F, Birring S S,et al. Provision of holistic care after severe COVID-19 pneumonia: anticipating clinical need and managing resources. *Lancet Respir Med* 2020; published online November 13. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2213-2600(20)30529-4.

Challenges:

- Unknown sequelae: optimal outcome measures and follow-up timeframe undetermined
- Resource allocation: staff, clinic space, equipment
- Limitations on lung function testing, imaging, rehabilitation programmes

Opportunities:

- Strengthening of multidisciplinary team working (medical specialties, radiology, rehabilitation, psychology, physiology)
- Integration of clinical and academic working
- Development of a pragmatic and adaptive clinical service

Clinical review:

- Persistent symptoms (NRS)
- Health-care utilisation
- Physical examination



Functional assessment:

- Patient-reported (mMRC Breathlessness scale)
- Physiological measures (4MGS, 1-min STS)

Thoracic imaging:

- Chest x-ray
- CT, pulmonary angiography, VQ
 SPECT in select cases

Neuropsychiatric assessment:

- Depression (PHQ-9) and anxiety (GAD-7)
- Post-traumatic stress disorder (TSQ)
- Dysfunctional breathing (Nijmegen Questionnaire)
- Cognition (6CIT)

Figure: Multidisciplinary evaluation after severe COVID-19 pneumonia: challenges, opportunities, and our local response

NRS=Numerical Rating Scales for breathlessness, cough, fatigue, pain and sleep disturbance. mMRC=modified Medical Research Council. 4MGS=4-metre gait speed test. 1-min STS=1-minute sit-to-stand test. PHQ-9=Patient Health Questionnaire-9. GAD-7=Generalised Anxiety Disorder-7 assessment. TSQ=Trauma Screening Questionnaire. 6CIT=6-item Cognitive Impairment Test. VQ SPECT=ventilation—perfusion single-photon emission computed tomography.