



# Troubles ventilatoires post-COVID

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# Déclaration de liens d'intérêt

- Liens d'intérêt :

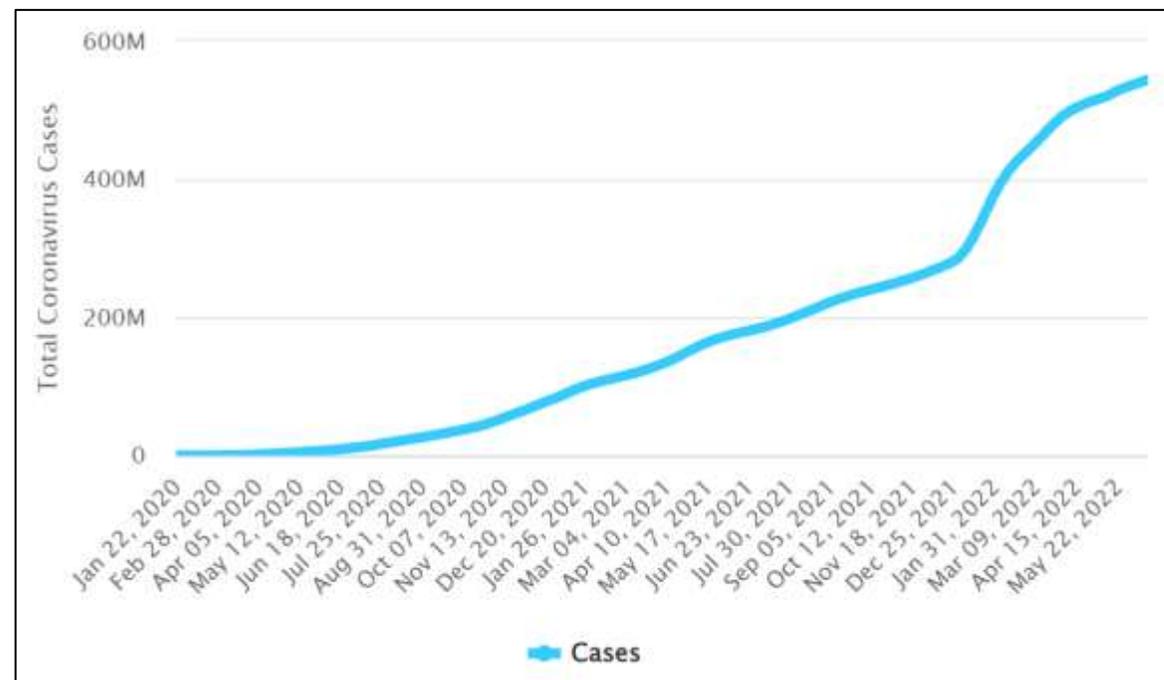
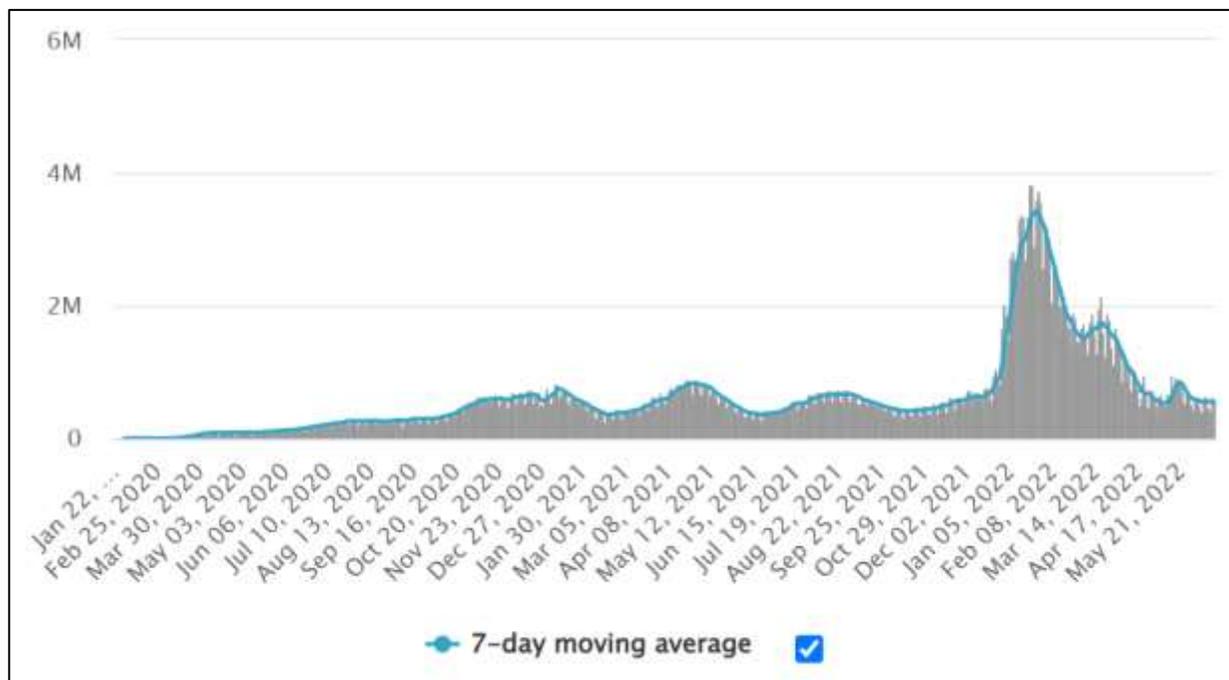
Honoraires de consultance et d'orateur: Boehringer Ingelheim, Roche, GlaxoSmithKline, AstraZeneca

Financement de recherches: Boehringer Ingelheim, Roche

Investigateur pour des essais cliniques: Roche, Galapagos, Respivant Sciences, Galecto Biotech, Pliant Therapeutics, Boehringer Ingelheim, BristolMyersSquibb

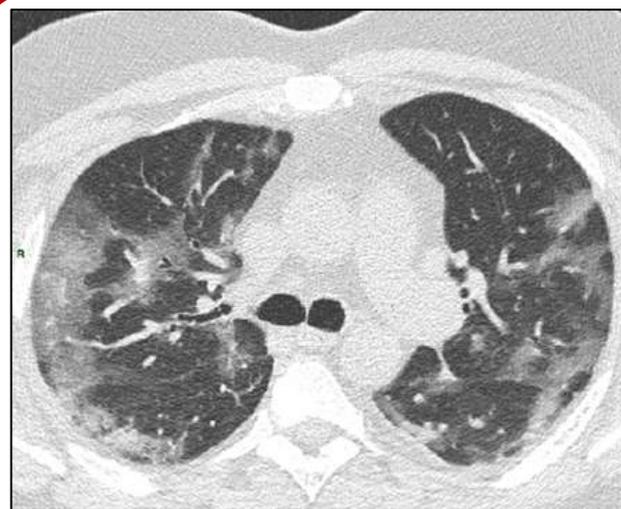
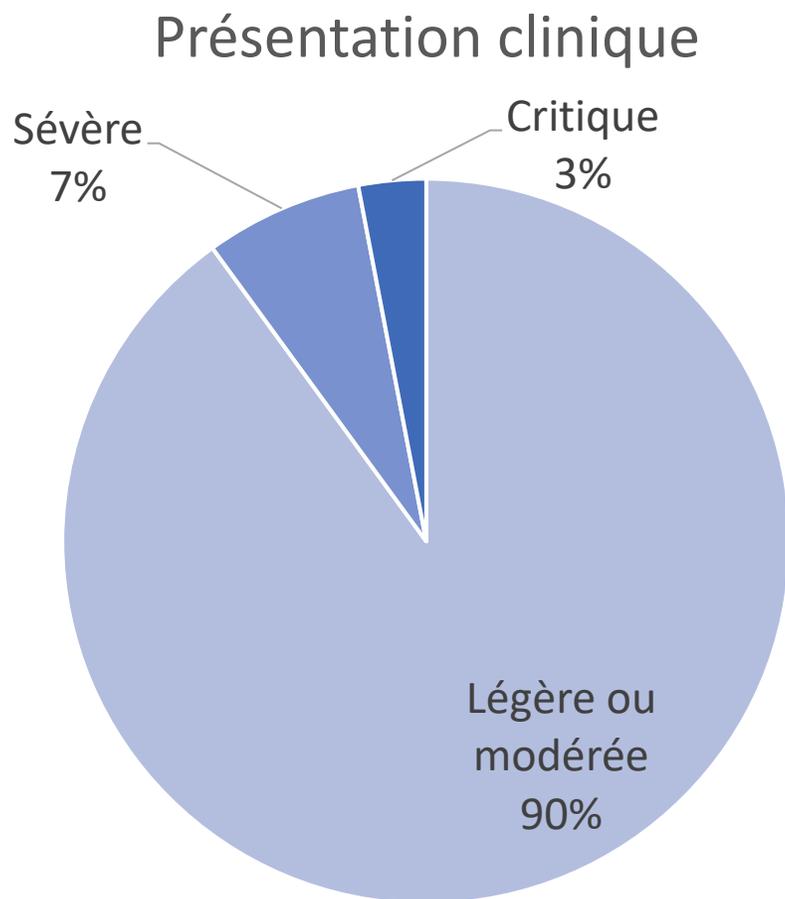
- Liens d'intérêt en relation avec la présentation : **aucun**

# L'étendue du problème

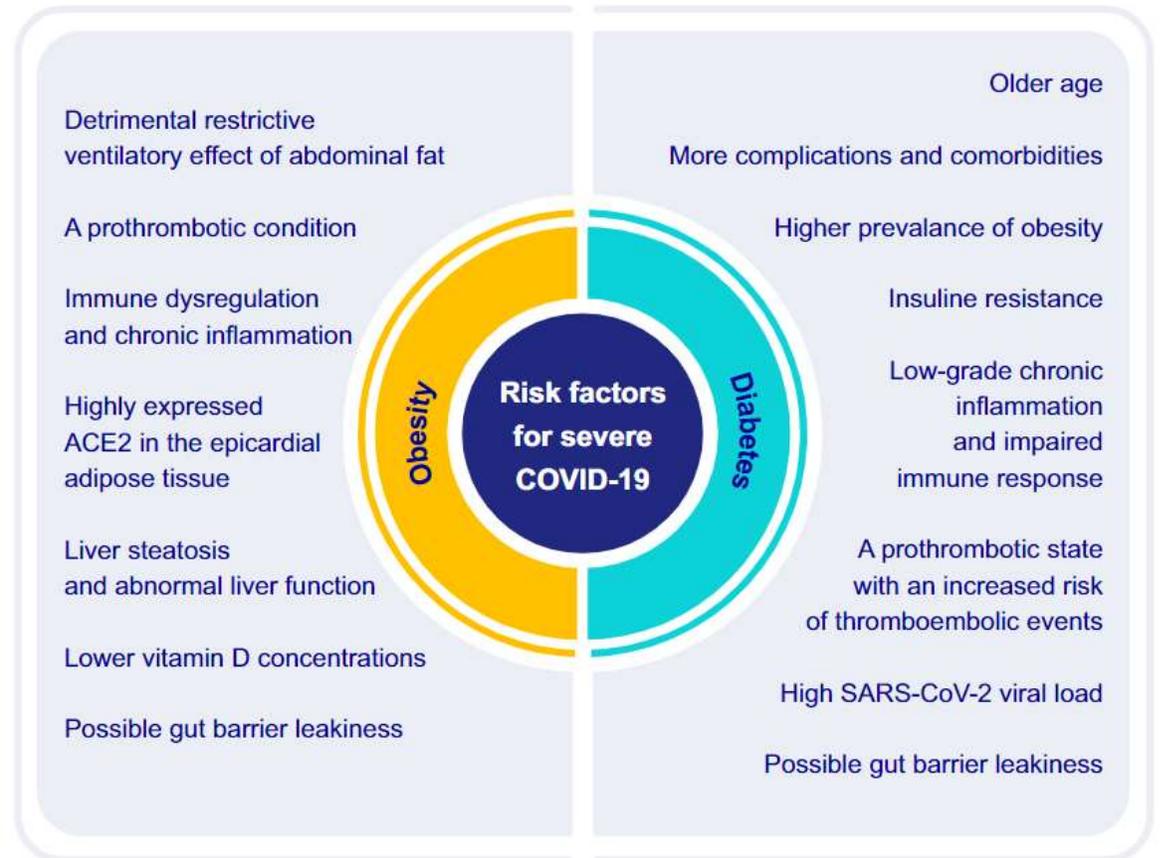
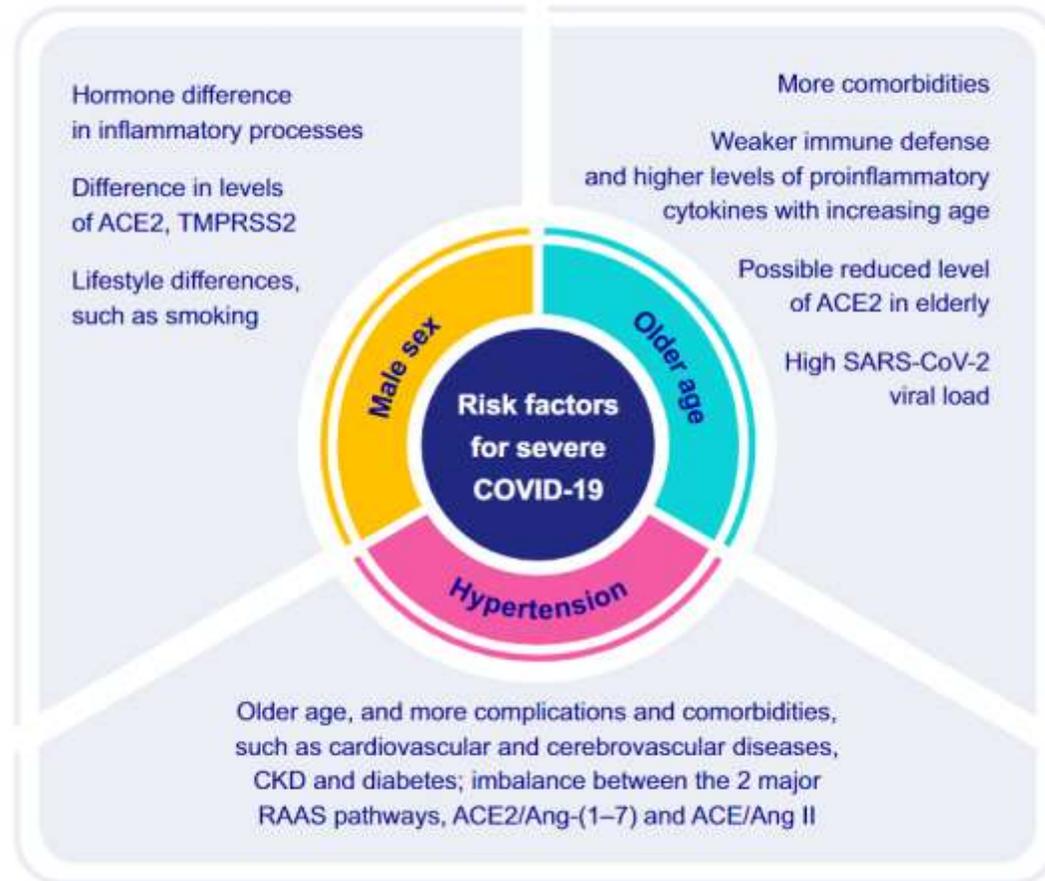


<https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/>

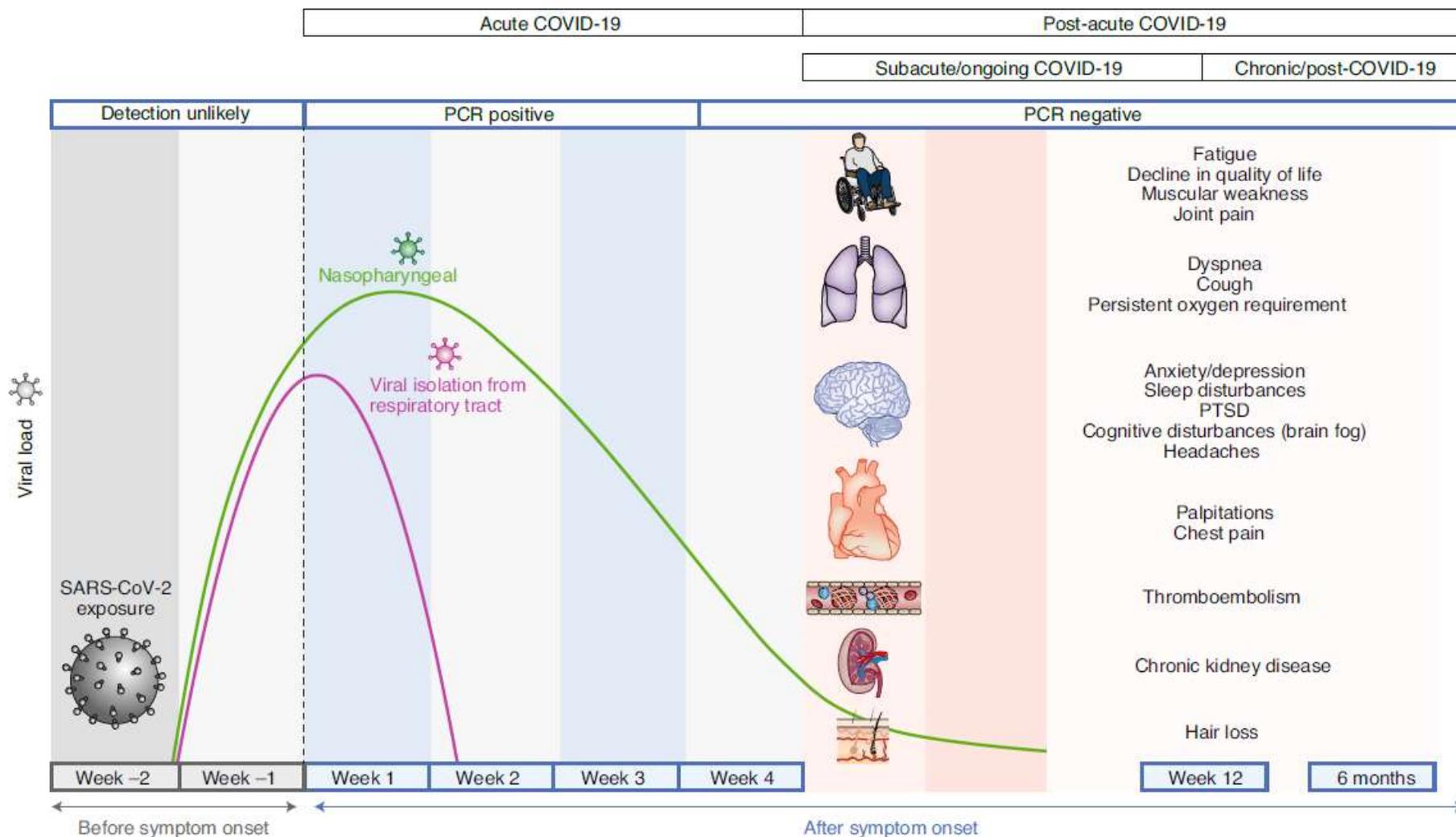
# L'étendue du problème



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# L'étendue du problème



# Syndrome chronique post-COVID: définition (OMS)

JAMA Internal Medicine | [Original Investigation](#)

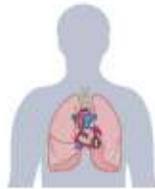
## Association of Self-reported COVID-19 Infection and SARS-CoV-2 Serology Test Results With Persistent Physical Symptoms Among French Adults During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Joane Matta, PhD; Emmanuel Wiernik, PhD; Olivier Robineau, MD, PhD; Fabrice Carrat, MD, PhD; Mathilde Touvier, PhD; Gianluca Severi, PhD; Xavier de Lamballerie, MD, PhD; H el ene Blanch e, PhD; Jean-Fran ois Deleuze, PhD; Cl ement Gouraud, MD, MSc; Nicolas Hoertel, MD, PhD; Brigitte Ranque, MD, PhD; Marcel Goldberg, MD, PhD; Marie Zins, MD, PhD; C edric Lemogne, MD, PhD; for the Sant e, Pratiques, Relations et In egalit es Sociales en Population G en erale Pendant la Crise COVID-19-S erologie (SAPRIS-SERO) Study Group

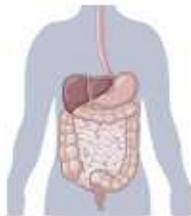
## Signs and symptoms



Fever  
Fatigue  
'Brain fog'  
Headache  
Neuropathy  
Sleep problems  
Loss of smell/taste  
Memory disturbances



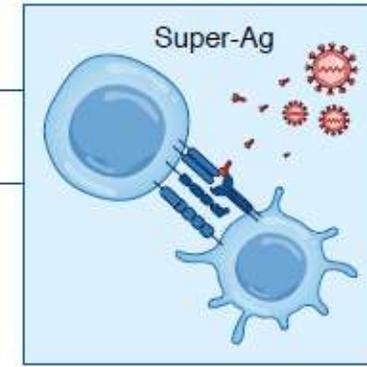
Chest pain  
Heart palpitations  
Shortness of breath



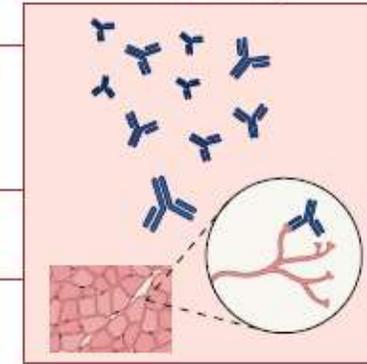
Dysmotility  
Loss of appetite  
Difficulty in swallowing

## Potential mechanisms

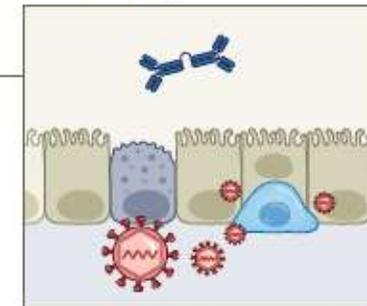
### Immune dysregulation



### Autoimmunity

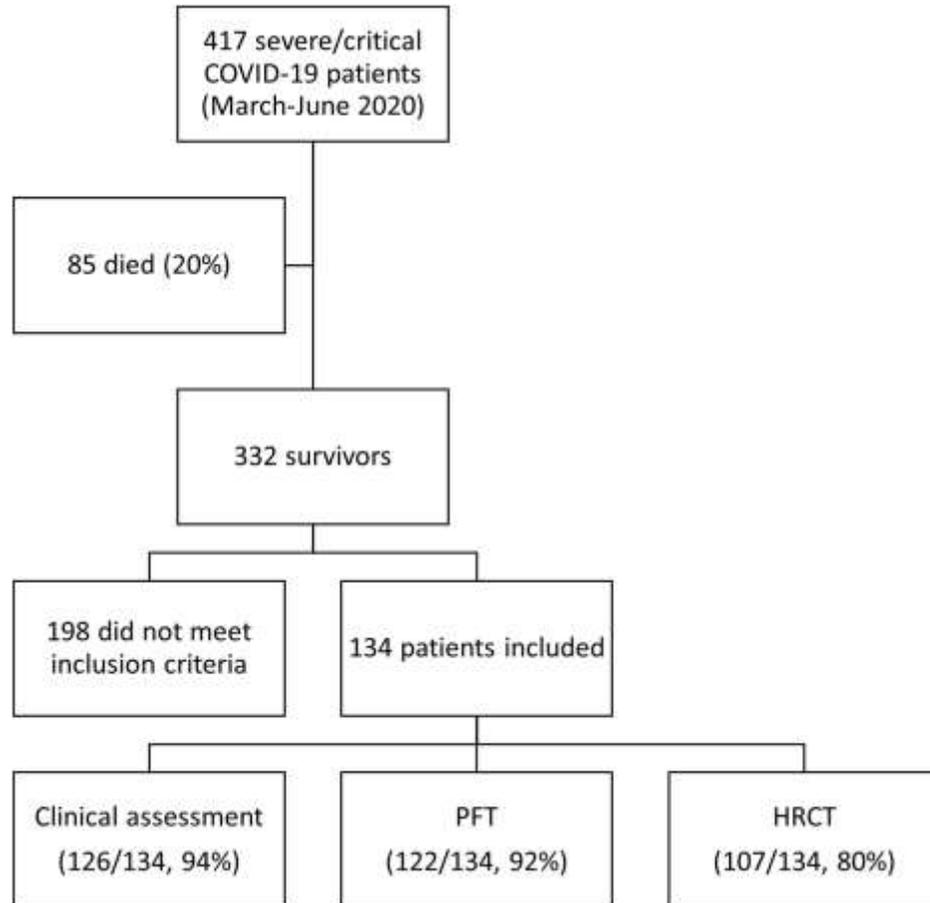


### Viral persistence



Autonomic dysregulation

# Séquelles respiratoires – 3 mois



## A 3 mois de l'infection

- ✓ 25% dyspnée
- ✓ 35% fatigue
- ✓ 3% oxygène à l'effort

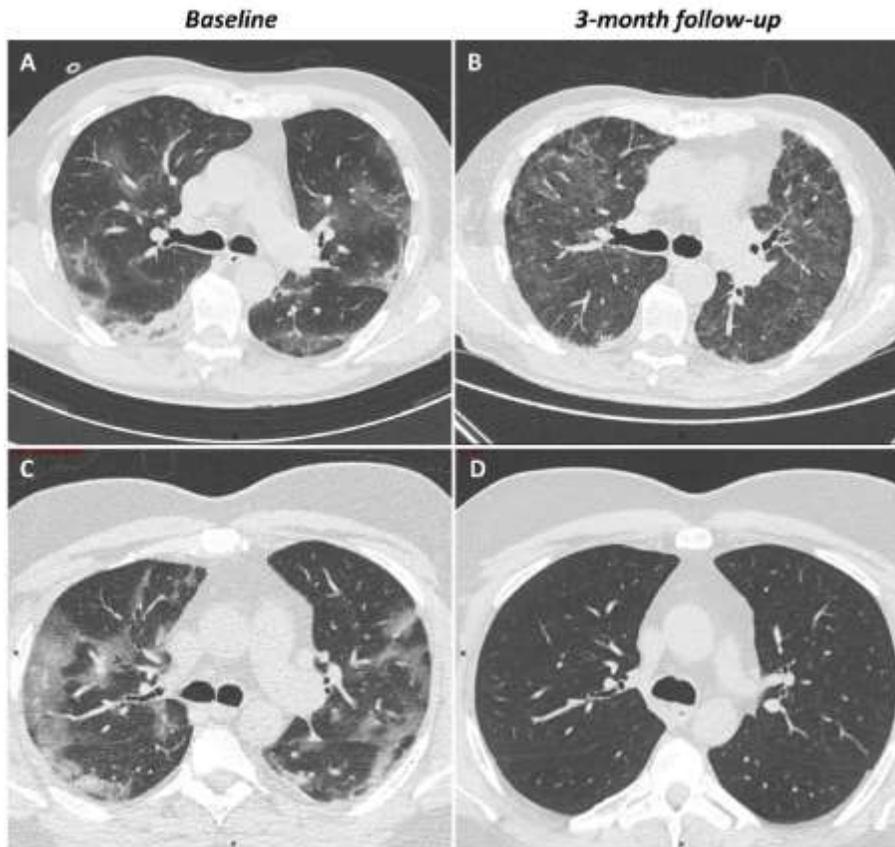
### Pulmonary function tests results at three-month follow-up.

N = 122

FEV1/FVC ratio (% , median, IQR)	96 (83–106)
FVC (% predicted values, median, IQR)	88 (78–98)
N patients with impaired FVC (Z-score $\leq -2$ ) (N, %)	24 (19)
FEV1 (% predicted values, median, IQR)	91 (81–102)
N patients with impaired FEV1 (Z-score $\leq -2$ ) (N, %)	19 (15)
N patients with impaired FEF25-75 (Z score $\leq -2$ ) (N, %)	5 (3.73)
DLCO (% predicted values, median, IQR)	74 (61–89)
N patients with impaired DLCO (Z-score $\leq -2$ ) (N, %)	58 (46)

FEV1: forced expired volume in 1 s; FVC: forced vital capacity; DLCO: lung diffusion capacity; FEF25-75: forced expiratory flow at 25–75% of forced vital capacity.

# Séquelles respiratoires – 3 mois



Residual fibrosis and GGO

Recovery

- 20% séquelles >5%
- 17% ont des signes de fibrose

## ***Facteurs de risque pour séquelles***

- ✓ Durée de séjour en USI
- ✓ Durée de ventilation mécanique

## ***Facteurs associés à la dyspnée/fatigue***

- ✓ Aucun statistiquement significatif!

# Séquelles respiratoires – 3 mois

	HRCT extent<5%	HRCT extent≥5%
Dyspnea	27%	10%
No dyspnea	56%	7%

N=100

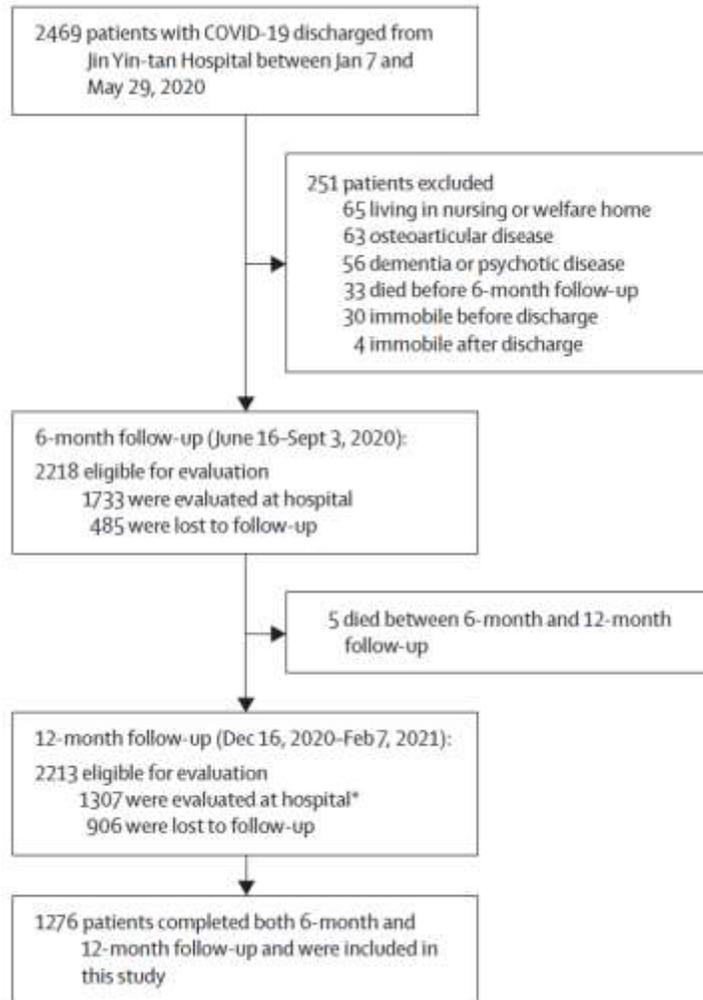
66% of consistency  
34% of discrepancy

	DLCO>60%	DLCO≤60%
Dyspnea	29%	11%
No dyspnea	43%	17%

N=119

54% of consistency  
46% of discrepancy

# Séquelles respiratoires – 12 mois



- Au moins un symptôme: 49% (620/1272)
- Dyspnée  $\geq$  grade 1 mMRC: 30%

## ***Facteurs de risque pour diffusion basse***

- ✓ Age (OR 1.30, p=0.04)
- ✓ Sexe féminin (OR 1.43, p=0.002)

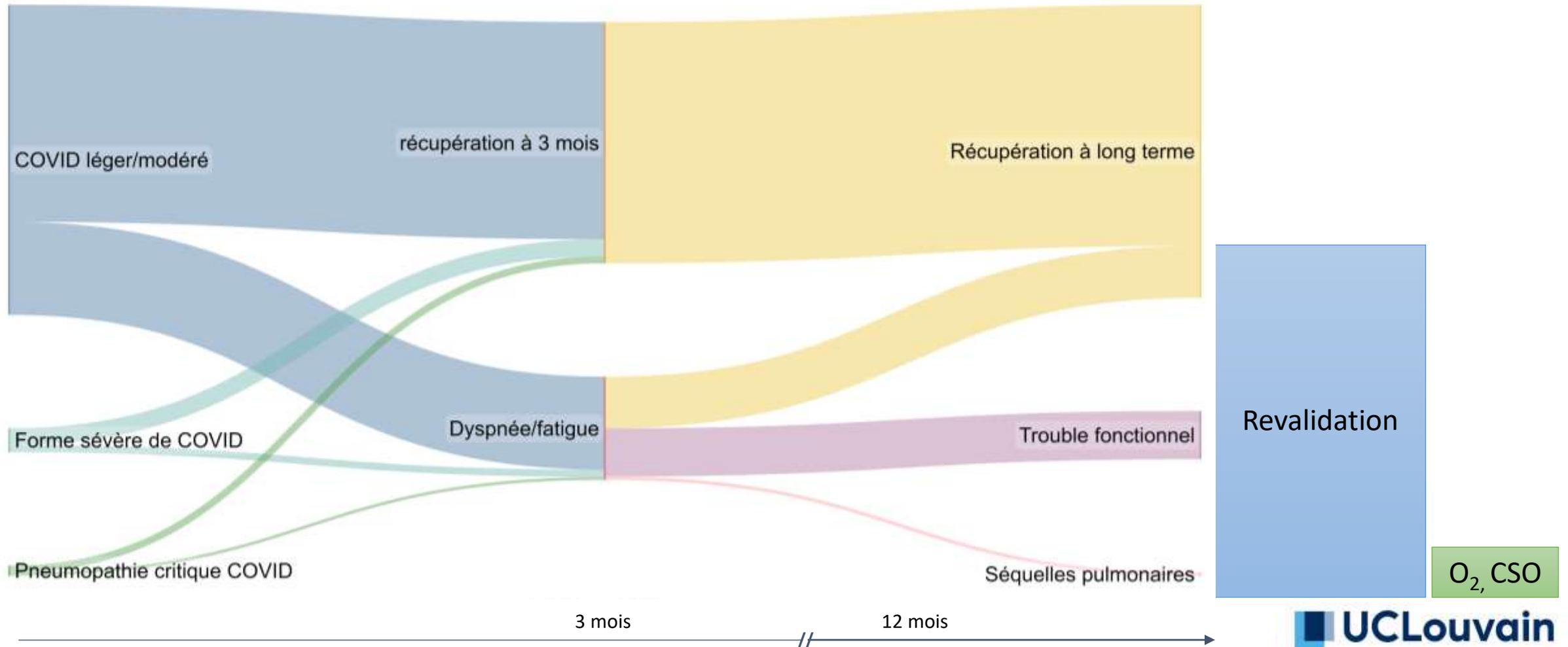
# Séquelles respiratoires – 12 mois

	Total (n=1276)			Scale 3: not requiring supplemental oxygen (n=318)			Scale 4: requiring supplemental oxygen (n=864)			Scale 5-6: requiring HFNC, NIV, or IMV (n=94)		
	6 month	12 month	p value	6 month	12 month	p value	6 month	12 month	p value	6 month	12 month	p value
Sequelae symptom												
Any one of the following symptoms	831/1227 (68%)	620/1272 (49%)	<0.0001	211/307 (69%)	151 (47%)	<0.0001	543/828 (66%)	420/860 (49%)	<0.0001	77/92 (84%)	49 (52%)	<0.0001
Fatigue or muscle weakness	636/1230 (52%)	255/1272 (20%)	<0.0001	158/307 (51%)	65 (20%)	<0.0001	410/831 (49%)	169/860 (20%)	<0.0001	68/92 (74%)	21 (22%)	<0.0001
mMRC score												
0	872/1185 (74%)	891/1271 (70%)	..	231/309 (75%)	238/317 (75%)	..	591/792 (75%)	596/860 (69%)	..	50/84 (60%)	57 (61%)	..
≥1	313/1185 (26%)	380/1271 (30%)	..	78/309 (25%)	79/317 (25%)	..	201/792 (25%)	264/860 (31%)	..	34/84 (40%)	37 (39%)	..

# Séquelles respiratoires – 24 mois

	Total (n=1276)			Scale 3: not requiring supplemental oxygen (n=318)			Scale 4: requiring supplemental oxygen (n=864)			Scale 5-6: requiring HFNC, NIV, or IMV (n=94)		
	6 month	12 month	p value	6 month	12 month	p value	6 month	12 month	p value	6 month	12 month	p value
<b>Sequelae symptom</b>												
Any one of the following symptoms	831/1227 (68%)	620/1272 (49%)	<0.0001	211/307 (69%)	151 (47%)	<0.0001	543/828 (66%)	420/860 (49%)	<0.0001	77/92 (84%)	49 (52%)	<0.0001
Fatigue or muscle weakness	636/1230 (52%)	255/1272 (20%)	<0.0001	158/307 (51%)	65 (20%)	<0.0001	410/831 (49%)	169/860 (20%)	<0.0001	68/92 (74%)	21 (22%)	<0.0001
<b>mMRC score</b>												
	..	..	0.014	..	..	0.68	..	..	0.0015			0.83
0	872/1185 (74%)	891/1271 (70%)	..	231/309 (75%)	238/317 (75%)	..	591/792 (75%)	596/860 (69%)	..	50/84 (60%)	57 (61%)	..
≥1	313/1185 (26%)	380/1271 (30%)	..	78/309 (25%)	79/317 (25%)	..	201/792 (25%)	264/860 (31%)	..	34/84 (40%)	37 (39%)	..

# Troubles ventilatoires post-COVID - synthèse



# Conclusion

- Séquelles chez 1/3 patients COVID
  - *Majorité*: trouble fonctionnel
  - *Minorité*: lésions pulmonaires
- La présence de lésions chroniques
  - est liée à la durée de séjour en USI.
  - est liée à la ventilation mécanique.
- La dyspnée persistante
  - est peu corrélée aux tests respiratoires.
  - ne dépend pas de la sévérité de l'atteinte aiguë.



Merci de votre attention!



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