REHABCOVID - Organisation of respiratory rehabilitation in post-COVID-19 patients with sequelae. Evaluation and therapeutic indication for remote rehabilitation vs. conventional rehabilitation.

Head :Vallier Jean-Marc

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General

Identification

Detailed name	Organisation of respiratory rehabilitation in post-COVID-19 patients with sequelae. Evaluation and therapeutic indication for remote rehabilitation vs. conventional rehabilitation.
Sign or acronym	REHABCOVID

General Aspects

Medical area	Pneumology
Study in connection with Covid-19	Yes

Scientific investigator(s) (Contact)

Name of the director	Vallier
Surname	Jean-Marc

Collaborations

Funding

Governance of the database

Sponsor(s) or organisation(s) responsible	Toulon Intermunicipal Hospital - La Seyne sur Mer
Organisation status	Public

Additional contact

Email	ASMAA.JOBIC@ch-toulon.fr

Main features

Type of database

Type of database	Others
Database objective	
Main objective	Compare the efficacy of two respiratory rehabilitation methods on patient physical capacity: a 4-week remote respiratory rehabilitation (RRR) programme vs. a conventional respiratory rehabilitation (RR) programme, for reducing sequelae present in post-COVID-19 patients.
Inclusion criteria	1. Subjects aged over 18 years. 2. Subjects having contracted COVID-19 determined by a positive RT-PCR test and/or presence of antibodies. 3. Subjects having received a medical prescription for respiratory rehabilitation. 4. Subjects equipped with the necessary computer equipment and network coverage for videoconferencing. 5. Subjects with at least one of the following post-COVID-19 sequelae: - Dyspnoea at rest or on exertion measured using the mMRC (modified Medical Research Council) scale, with a score greater than or equal to 2. (Vestbo et al., 2013) - Hyperventilation measured using the Nijmegen questionnaire, with a score greater than or equal to 23/64 (Van Dixhoorn and Duivenvoorden, 1985; Sauty and Prosper, 2008) - Exercise intolerance measured using the 1 min-STS (1-minute sit-to-stand test) according to the standards based on age and gender, established by Strassmann et al. (2013). - Abnormal fatigue measured using the MFI-20 (Multidimensional Fatigue Inventory), French-language version validated by Gentile et al. (2003) according to the standards based on age and gender, established by Schwarz et al. (2003). - Anxiety and depression status measured using the HADS (Hospital Anxiety and Depression scale), French-language version validated by Roberge et al. (2013) according to the standards based on age and gender, established by Bocéréan and Ducret (2014) 6. Registered with or a beneficiary of a social security scheme.
Population type	
Age	Adulthood (19 to 24 years) Adulthood (25 to 44 years) Adulthood (45 to 64 years)

	Elderly (65 to 79 years) Great age (80 years and more)
Population covered	Sick population
Pathology	X - Diseases of the respiratory system
Gender	Male Woman
Geography area	Regional
French regions covered by the database	Provence - Alpes - Côte d'Azur
Data collection	
Dates	
Size of the database	
Size of the database (number of individuals)	< 500 individuals
Details of the number of individuals	118 subjects (59 patients in the RR group and 59 patients in the RRR group)
Data	
Type of data collected	Clinical data Declarative data Paraclinical data
Procedures	
Followed pathology	
Promotion and access	
Promotion	
Access	