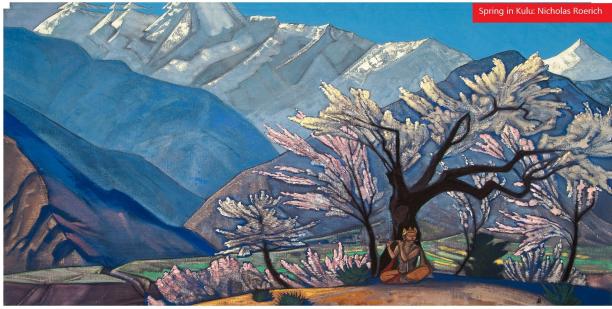
Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation शरीरिक चिकित्सा एवं पुनर्वास विभाग All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Raipur अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, रायपुर (छत्तीसगढ़)





ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK ON POST COVID-19 PULMONARY REHABILITATION



"Start by doing what's necessary; then do what's possible; and suddenly you are doing the impossible." -Francis of Assisi

ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK ON POST COVID-19 PULMONARY REHABILITATION

:DEPARTMENT OF PMR
AIIMS, RAIPUR (CHHATTISGARH)

PREFACE:

The year 2020 brought an pandemic of unprecedented proportion into our doorsteps and created many 'new normals'. The deadly virus wreaked havok on our economy and our health. We are even unsure about its longterm complications especially on our pulmonary system.

Managing post covid pulmonary fibrosis especially in those patients who managed to recover after mechanical or non invasive ventilation can be an arduous process.

This handbook deals with such patients and their management through a novel graphics comics approach.

Some topics that have been dealt here include:

- -Dyspnea and positions for relief.
- -Few helpful breathing retraining techniques.
- -A useful self airway secretion management strategy
- -Types and methods of Inspiratory muscle strengthening.
- -Home based reconditioning.



SBP INCREASE 20-30 MM HG ABOVE RESTING LEVEL OR DECREASE MORE THAN 10 MM HG SHOULD ALSO BE TREATED CAUTIOUSLY



OBSERVE CAUTION IF OXYGEN SATURATION DROPS BELOW PRESCRIBED LIMIT OR 90%



LIKEWISE, SHORTNESS OF BREATH AFTER DOING EXERCISE OR INTOLERABLY INCREASED RESPIRATORY RATE CAN BE FEATURES OF ABNORMAL RESPONSE TO



OTHER FEATURES INCLUDE CHEST PAIN, INCREASED PERSPIRATION, COLOUR CHANGE, AGITATION, NON VERBAL SIGNS OF PAIN



AS WELL AS ECG CHANGES (LIKE PAROXYSMAL ATRIAL TACHYCARDIA) SUGGESTS OVER EXERTION OR ABNORMAL BODILY RESPONSE TO EXERCISE



POSITIONING FOR DYSPNEA RELIEF:

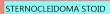
(1) THE ARM SHOULD BE SUPPORTED ON A WHEELCHAIR



OR RECLINE ON A BED KEEPING THE ARMS RELAXED



WITH THIS POSITIONING (OF ARMS SUPPORTED), THE ACCESSORY MUSCLES OF RESPIRATION CAN ACT MORE EFFICIENTLY OVER THE THORAX



LEVATOR SCAPULAE

SCALENE MUSCLES

PECTORALIS MAJOR

PMR AIIMS Raipur

(2) SIMULTANEOUSLY LEANING FORWARD WILL ALSO HELP



IT WILL PUSH THE DIAPHRAGM UP IN A LENGTHENED POSITION



SIMPLE SUPPORTED STANDING IN SLIGHTLY STOOPED POSTURE IS ABLE TO INCREASE STRENGTH OF





(1) <u>Pursed Lip Breathing (PLB)</u> Decrease Airway Collapse During Expiration and thus relieve Dyspnea Associated with Copd Etc.



(2)INSPIRATORY HOLD

SHIFTING TECHNIQUE:

INVOLVES PROLONGED

HOLDING OF THE BREATH AT MAXIMUM INSPIRATION

TECHNIQUE OR AIR

THEN, EXHALE SLOWLY OVER 4-6 SECONDS THROUGH LIPS HELD IN A WHISTLING POSITION



THE BREATH HOLDING SHOULD BE WITHOUT VALSALVA MANEUVER AND FOR ABOUT 3-5 SECONDS



YOU MAY BEND FORWARD SLIGHTLY AND USE ABDOMINAL MUSCLE CONTRACTION DURING PLB

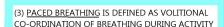


USUALLY
DONE @10
BREATHS AT A
TIME WITH 5
SECONDS REST
PERIOD AFTER
EACH BREATH

THIS SIMPLE METHOD OF IMPROVING AIR FLOW INTO POORLY VENTILATED LUNG ZONES CAN BE USED ALONG WITH CHEST WALL VIBRATION (VIA HAND OR VIBRATOR DEVICES)



PMR AIIMS Raipur



DURING RYTHMIC MOTION, BREATHING CAN
BE EASILY CO-ORDINATED WITH THE RYTHM
OF THE ACTIVITY



DURING NON RYTHMIC ACTIVITY, USUALLY YOU SHOULD 'BREATHE IN' AT THE BEGINNING OF THE ACTIVITY AND 'OUT' DURING THE ACTIVITY



PACED
BREATHING
TECHNIQUE CAN
BE COMBINED
WITH PURSED LIP
BREATHING OR
DIAPHRAGMATIC
BREATHING

MAD ATTAC Deleve

(4) GLOSSOPHARYNGEAL BREATHING (GPB) USES THE CHIEF TONGUE-THROAT MUSCLES TO SUCCESSIVELY INTRODUCE SMALL AMOUNTS OF AIR INTO THE LUNGS

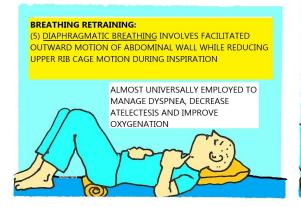


TAKE IN SMALL GULPS OF AIR (6-8 GULPS OF 60-100 ML EACH) WITHOUT EXPIRATION



AFTER ATTAINING MAXIMUM TOLERABLE VOLUME, THE STACKED AIR IS PROJECTED PAST GLOTTIS INTO THE LUNGS





FOR DIAPHRAGMATIC BREATHING (DB) YOU CAN START IN SUPINE POSITION, WITH A TOWEL ROLL AT ISCHIAL TUBEROSITIES TO IMPROVE PELVIC TILT



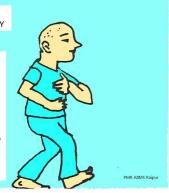
BREATHE DEEPLY THROUGH NOSE DISTENDING THE ABDOMEN, WHILE KEEPING THE CHEST WALL STATIONARY. SIMILARLY EXHALATION SHOULD FLATTEN THE BELLY AGAIN





AND FINALLY DURING ACTIVITY

DESPITE ITS
WIDESPREAD USE
IN COPD,
AMERICAN
THORACIC
SOCIETY
GUIDELINE 1999
HAVE CAUTIONED
AGAINST CHANCE
OF CHEST
ASYNCHRONY







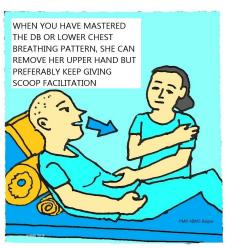




(7) MANUAL FACILITATION OF DB VIA UPPER CHEST

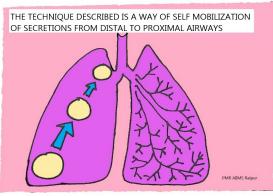


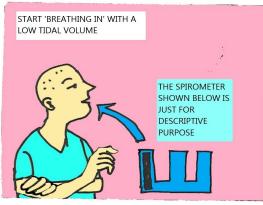
AFTER THAT, DURING 'BREATHING IN' SHE









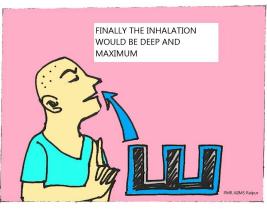












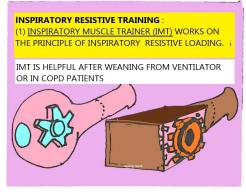
WHILE EXHALATION WILL BE FULL AS BEFORE, SO THAT SECRETIONS ARE FINALLY MOBILIZED TO THE PROXIMAL LARGE AIRWAYS







SIMULTANEOUS CONTRACTION OF ABDOMINAL













(2) THE POPULAR <u>INCENTIVE SPIROMETER</u> WORKS ON THE PRINCIPLE OF INSPIRATORY THRESHOLD LOADING



IT BUILDS UP VENTILATORY STRENGTH AND **ENDURANCE (NOT PULMONARY** CAPACITY) IN SAME PATIENT GROUPS AS ABOVE



TRY TO LIFT ALL THE THREE BALLS BY 'BREATHING IN' AND SUSTAIN THE POSITION FOR 3-5 SECONDS















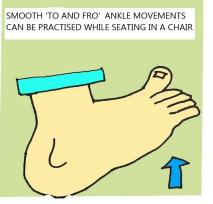








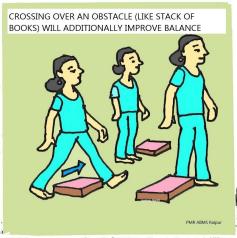












END OF BOOKLET Illustrator: Dr Jaydeep Nandi