Multidisciplinary Assessment, **Rehabilitation**, and **Intervention Services** for Children with Long COVID



Amy Hahn, PhD Pediatric Psychologist April 22, 2023



Objectives

| Provide | Provide an overview of the current state of pediatric mental health within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic |
|---------|--|
| Discuss | Discuss the impact of long COVID symptoms on pediatric mental health and outline a multidisciplinary rehabilitation approach |
| Provide | Provide practical recommendations for pediatric mental health and long COVID symptoms |

Pandemic Impact on Children

Increase in childhood mortality from non-COVID causes (widespread disruption in healthcare)

Increased poverty rates

Limited access to remote learning

80 million children under 1 without routine vaccinations

Almost 2 billion children at increased risk of violence, abuse, exploitation due to disruption in protective services

Overall negative impact more significant for marginalized groups

Pandemic and Pediatric Mental Health



Theberath et al., 2022

Pandemic and Pediatric Mental Health







Declaration of National Emergency in Child and Adolescent Mental Health

American Academy of Pediatrics





DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

"We are facing a national mental health crisis that could yield serious health and social consequences for years to come." (APA, 2020)

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF CHILD & ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY

ACAP.

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CHILDREN'S

HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION



Did You Know?



50% of all lifetime mental illnesses start by age 14*

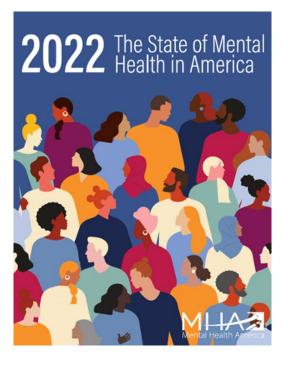
ON OUR SLEEVES

Suicide is the

ON OUR SLEEVES







PEDIATRIC MENTAL HEALTH

15% of youth ages 12-17 have experienced at least 1 depressive episode in the last year

60% of youth with major depression do not receive any mental health treatment





Mental Illness Does Not Discriminate





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LONG COVID IN KIDS

COMMON SYMPTOMS

•Headache

•Fatigue

•Sleep disturbance

Abdominal pain

•Myalgia

Congested/runny nose

Cough

Chest pain/tightness

Disturbed smell



Long COVID in Kids – Management

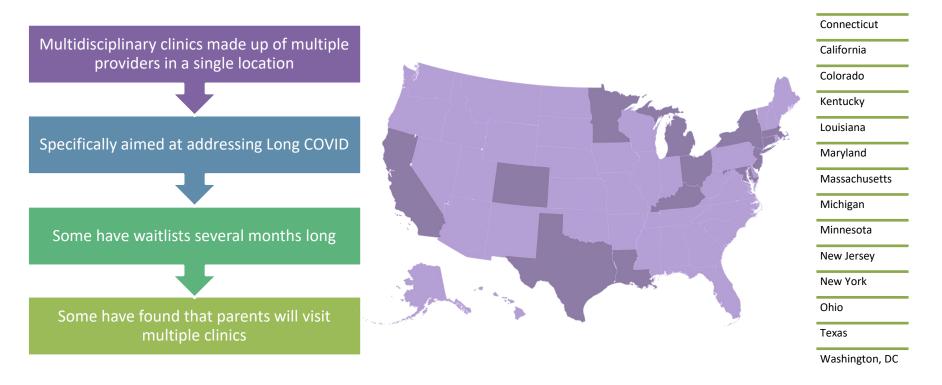
Multiple symptoms impacting several body systems

Many providers can be involved (in isolation or together)

- Specific Long COVID multidisciplinary clinics
- Existing specialty clinics that will see children with Long COVID
- Individual providers who see children with Long COVID

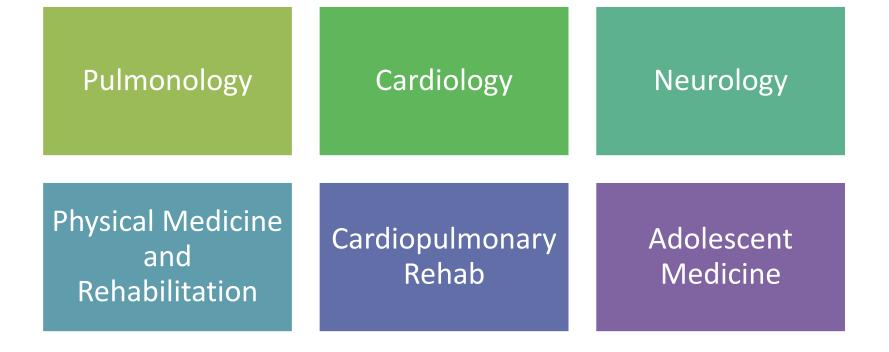


14 Pediatric Long COVID Clinics in US





Specialty Clinics – Examples





Long COVID in Kids – Individual Providers

Infectious Disease

Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

Pulmonology

Cardiology

Neurology



Long COVID Management Key Components

VALIDATION, VALIDATION, VALIDATION

- Acknowledge reality of symptoms
- Acknowledge the range of possible causes

Well-rounded approach to manage multiple symptoms

- Symptom management (e.g., pain, fatigue)
- Activity recommendations (e.g., pacing, breaks, build endurance)
- Coping and adjustment



Cardiopulmonary Rehab Clinic

Multidisciplinary team

- Physical therapy
- Occupational therapy
- Psychology
- Therapeutic Recreation
- Massage
- Nutrition

2-3 visits/week, 6 weeks of treatment

Goals: improve physical function (strength, stamina, shortness of breath), decrease pain, improve quality of life.



Cardiopulmonary Rehab Clinic

| COVID Referrals | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| 202120% referred for COVIDReferrals from Pulmonary | 2022 20% for COVID Referrals from Pulmonary, Cardiology, and Primary Care | 2023 (to date)22% for COVIDReferrals from Pulmonary | | |

*Referrals to clinic generally include the following diagnoses: asthma, cystic fibrosis, lung transplant, sickle cell disease, heart transplant, and other heart conditions.



Measures

PHQ-9

Peds QL (parent and child) Shortness of Breath Questionnaire

6 minute walk (6MWT) and shuttle walk test Canadian Occupational Performance Measure

Patient satisfaction scoring



15-year-old White male

9th grade

Rural midwestern small town

COVID-19 infection August 2021

History of anxiety

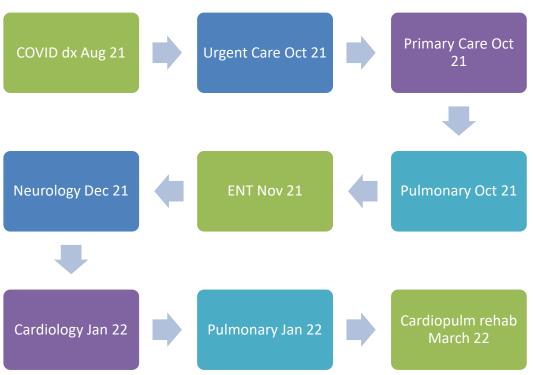
Football player





Chronic fatigue **Symptoms** Headaches (history of, worsened since COVID) Dizziness **Exercise** intolerance Abdominal pain Muscle pain/soreness Difficulty concentrating







Psychology interventions

Focus on return to function

Education on stress/stress response

Mind-body connection

Anxiety management

Identification and management of thoughts related to COVID/his health (CBT/ACT-based approaches)

Sleep hygiene



Objective outcomes (April 2022)

- Increased endurance, stamina, and physical conditioning (6MWT and shuttle walk test)
- Improved quality of life (self-report PedsQL)
- Reduced need for supplemental oxygen (SOB questionnaire)
- Improved performance of Activities of Daily Living and Strength development (COPM and IADL)

Linked with outpatient Psychology and Psychiatry

Self-reported exercise tolerance, improved energy, no cough, shortness of breath with rest, improved dizziness, improved mood and anxiety (May 2022).

Fewer headaches, obtained driver's license (June 2022).



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Recommendations for pediatric mental health and Long COVID symptoms



Considerations

Consider pre-morbid functioning (e.g., mental health history) in conceptualization and treatment.

Research

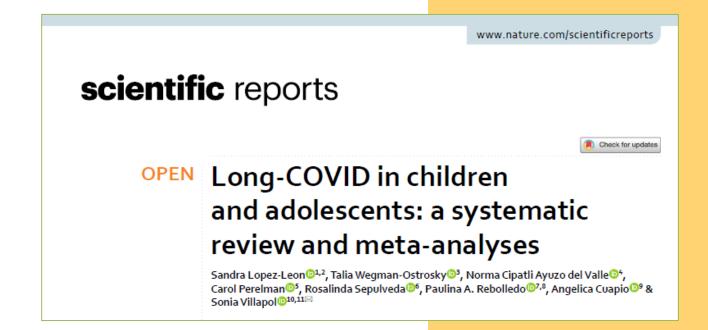
JAMA Psychiatry | Original Investigation

Associations of Depression, Anxiety, Worry, Perceived Stress, and Loneliness Prior to Infection With Risk of Post-COVID-19 Conditions

Siwen Wang, MD; Luwei Quan, BA; Jorge E. Chavarro, ScD; Natalie Slopen, ScD; Laura D. Kubzansky, PhD; Karestan C. Koenen, PhD; Jae Hee Kang, ScD; Marc G. Weisskopf, PhD; Westyn Branch-Elliman, MD; Andrea L. Roberts, PhD



- Mood symptoms 16%
- Fatigue 9%
- Sleep disorders 8%



Considerations

Families may receive mixed recommendations from providers (particularly if unfamiliar with long-COVID)

Focus on return to functioning versus "rest till you feel better"

Families may see many different providers over several months. Early, consistent messaging is key.

Validation of symptoms is essential, while also encouraging Psychology involvement (when needed). Psychology embedded into clinics can be especially helpful.

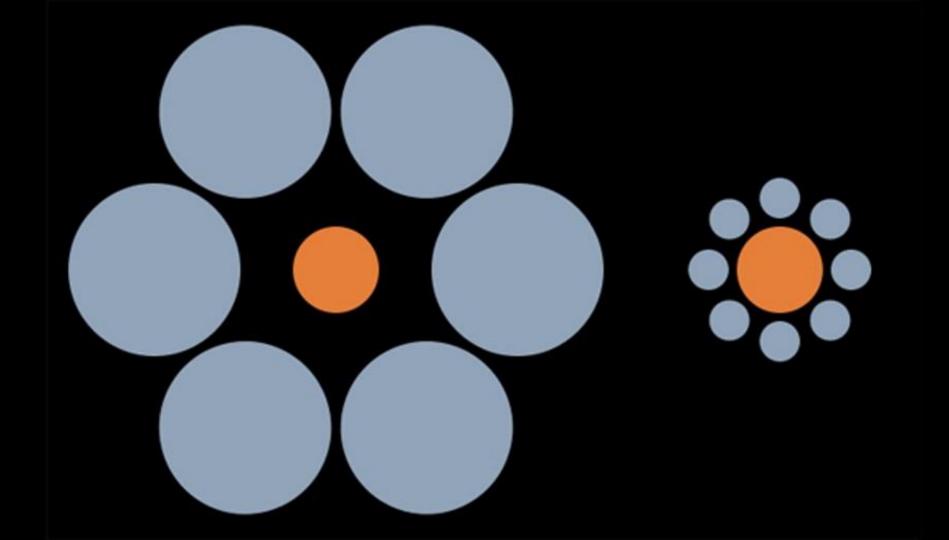




BUT WHY PSYCHOLOGY?

WILL I GET BETTER?





General Recommendations

Return to school

- Encourage regular attendance
- Consider gradual return (if prolonged absence)
- Consider modified schedule
- Understand there may be "good days and bad days"
- Have a place for breaks when symptoms flare
- Focus on attendance NOT academic success



General Recommendations

Physical symptoms

- Focus on successes (even small) to build confidence
- Do not conduct repeated symptom assessments
- Express understanding, support, and a shared belief that the child will get better
- Physical therapy
- Sometimes medication
- Eat healthy and stay hydrated
- Rescue plan for symptom flares



General Recommendations

Pacing

- Stand up, stretch, move around during the day
- Schedule breaks during the day
 - Modify schedule during the day
 - Stick to breaks to avoid "overdoing" it
- Modify assignments
 - Reduce workload volume
 - Provide oral reports versus written
 - Give copies of notes or use a scribe
 - Extended time
 - Help create a schedule if staying on top of work is hard



General Recommendations

Sleep (which can be disrupted after COVID-19)

- Stop using electronics 30-60 minutes before bed
- Shoot for 8 hours of sleep each night
- Keep a regular schedule
- Avoid naps (if possible)
- Don't stay in bed more than 10 minutes without falling asleep
- Only sleep in bed
- Avoid caffeine after noon
- Exercise regularly
- Have a quiet, dark, cool sleep space
- Try a relaxing bedtime routine



General Recommendations

Emotional health

- Focus on functioning
- Gradual return to activities
- Behavior activation
- Maintain a routine and schedule
- Acknowledge and address worries/thoughts
 - e.g., instead of "I'm never going to feel better", "This won't last forever, I am going to have a good day no matter what".
- Mindfulness-based strategies
- Recognize that pre-existing anxiety and/or mood concerns may be exacerbated by COVID and more formal interventions may be necessary (therapy, medication)



What to look for and

general recommendations for pediatric mental health



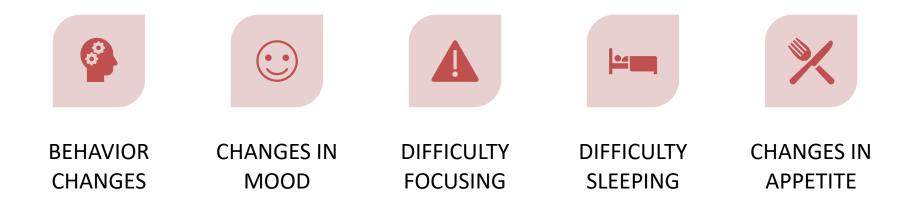


Support across settings





What to look for



Specific Signs & Symptoms

Grades decreasing

Not wanting to participate in activities they used to enjoy

Not spending time with friends or family

Getting in trouble, oppositional behaviors

Conflict with friends or family

Decline in their daily activities (taking care of their hygiene, cleanliness)



Assessment tools

Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory (PedsQL)

PROMIS

Pediatric Symptom Checklist (PSC-17)

Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7-item (GAD-7)

• GAD-2

Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9)*

• PHQ-2





WHAT DO PSYCHOLOGY SESSIONS INCLUDE?

- Information gathering
- Goal setting
- Education about the mind-body connection
- Cognitive behavioral therapy
- Sleep hygiene
- Focus on return to functioning

Referrals

Within your institution

Psychology Today (find a therapist)

Ask PCP/pediatrician for referral

What else can you do?



Encourage Free Medicine

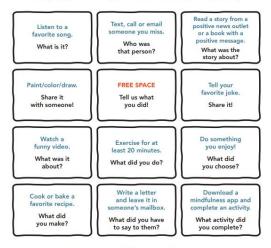




Behavioral Activation

Stress Buster Bingo

Create positivity by completing these small, yet simple things that will reinforce a healthy mindset. Share over a meal or quiet time what you did that day! Decide what small reward or treat you or your children will get when the card is completed, which equals a bingo.



Share how you worked on creating positivity by using #OnOurSleeves on your social media.

"Behavioral activation" is a protective factor for depression and stress

- Valued activities
- Fun activities
- Mastery activities



Practice Body Calming Tools







Apps

| Virtual HopeBox |
|-----------------|
| Smiling Mind |
| Insight Timer |
| Headspace |
| Breathe2Relax |
| Calm |

Breathe, Think, Do with Sesame Street

Free Educational Resources On Our Sleeves





On Our Sleeves Free Resources

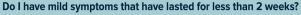


National Institute of Mental Health



First, determine how much your symptoms interfere with your daily life.





 Feeling a little down Feeling down, but still able to do job, schoolwork,
 Feeling down, but still able to take care of or housework

Getting adequate sleep on a regular schedule

· Some trouble sleeping

vourself or take care of others

- If so, here are some self-care activities that can help:
- Exercising (e.g., aerobics, yoga) • Engaging in social contact (virtual or in person)
- Eating healthy
 - Talking to a trusted friend or family member
 - Practicing meditation, relaxation, and mindfulness

If the symptoms above do not improve or seem to be worsening despite self-care efforts, talk to your health care provider.

Do I have severe symptoms that have lasted 2 weeks or more?

 Difficulty sleeping Appetite changes that result in unwanted weight changes Struggling to get out of bed in the morning because of mood

- Difficulty concentrating
- Loss of interest in things you usually find enjoyable
- Unable to perform usual daily functions and responsibilities
- . Thoughts of death or self-harm



Seek professional help:

 Psychotherapy (talk therapy)—virtual or in person;
 Medications individual, group, or family Brain stimulation therapies

For help finding treatment, visit nimh.nih.gov/findhelp.

If you are in crisis, call or text the 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline at 988 or chat at 988lifeline.org,



Where to find long-COVID clinics



https://www.sciencenews.org/article/longcovid-clinics-map-locations-prevalence



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