

Respiratory, physical, psych sequelae ID'd after COVID-19 discharge

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For patients hospitalized with COVID-19, respiratory, physical, and

psychological sequelae are common at four months after discharge, according to a study published online Jan. 27 in *JAMA Network Open*.

Mattia Bellan, M.D., Ph.D., from the Università del Piemonte Orientale in Novara, Italy, and colleagues examined the prevalence of lung function anomalies, exercise function impairment, and psychological sequelae at four months after discharge among patients aged 18 years and older with confirmed severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 infection serious enough to require hospital admission. Data were included for 238 patients.

The researchers found that diffusing [lung capacity](#) for [carbon monoxide](#) was reduced to less than 80 percent and less than 60 percent of the estimated value in 51.6 and 15.5 percent of patients, respectively. In 53 patients (22.3 percent), the Short Physical Performance Battery (SPPB) score suggested [limited mobility](#) (score

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