

# Multidisciplinary collaborative guidance on the assessment and treatment of patients with Long COVID: A compendium statement

**TABLE 10:** Symptom-specific assessment and management considerations for autonomic dysfunction in patients with Long COVID

Assessment Element	Assessment Details
<b>History</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Current diet, fluid, and salt intake</li><li>• Medication use that may impact symptoms, HR, or BP (e.g., antihypertensives, anticholinergics, stimulants)</li><li>• Previous/current substance use</li><li>• History of multifocal joint pain, subluxations, and/or dislocations (suggestive of joint hypermobility syndrome)</li></ul>
<b>Physical exam</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sensory exam (especially pinprick and temperature), to evaluate for small fiber neuropathy</li><li>• Beighton Hypermobility Scale</li></ul>
Treatment Element	Treatment Details
<b>Non-pharmacologic management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increase oral intake to 2.5-3.5L of fluid and 2.8-4g of sodium (i.e., 7-10g of salt) daily</li><li>• Compression garments (waist-high stockings and/or abdominal binder)</li><li>• Physical counterpressure maneuvers to mitigate orthostatic intolerance (e.g., stand with legs crossed, sit in knee-chest position)<sup>91</sup></li><li>• Personalized autonomic rehabilitation program<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ May start with supine core strengthening or recumbent activities (e.g., recumbent biking, swimming)</li><li>◦ Dysautonomia International: Exercises for Dysautonomia Patients: <a href="https://dysautonomiainternational.org/page.php?ID=43">https://dysautonomiainternational.org/page.php?ID=43</a></li></ul></li></ul>
<b>Pharmacologic management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Consider weaning/de-prescribing medications or substances that can worsen orthostatic intolerance, tachycardia, and hypotension</li><li>• See Table 5 for commonly used medications for Long COVID<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ See the autonomic dysfunction consensus guidance statement for additional medication options</li></ul></li><li>• Medication management should be strongly and promptly considered if symptoms are severe or persistent after a trial of non-pharmacologic measures</li><li>• Consider IV fluids during symptom flare, sparingly and as needed</li></ul>
<b>Referral, as needed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To autonomic specialist, if:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Non-pharmacologic and first-line pharmacologic management does not ameliorate symptoms</li><li>◦ Frequent syncope</li><li>◦ Additional autonomic function assessment is warranted (e.g., Valsalva maneuver, deep breathing test, QSART, skin biopsy for evaluation of small fiber neuropathy)</li></ul></li><li>• Directories of autonomic specialists:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ <a href="https://americanautonomicsociety.org/physician-directory/">https://americanautonomicsociety.org/physician-directory/</a></li><li>◦ <a href="http://dysautonomiainternational.org/page.php?ID=14">http://dysautonomiainternational.org/page.php?ID=14</a></li></ul></li><li>• To general cardiologist, if autonomic specialist is unavailable and management is outside the scope of the treating clinician</li></ul>

Abbreviations: HR (heartrate), BP (blood pressure), IV (intravenous), QSART (quantitative sudomotor axon reflex test).

