


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

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

