

# A Healthcare Study for Long COVID Persisting Symptoms (HELPS): Empowering Patients through Health Literacy



Julia Rybkina<sup>1</sup>, Nithin Jacob<sup>1</sup>, Brenda Colella<sup>1</sup>, David Gold<sup>2</sup>, Donne E. Stewart<sup>3</sup>, Lesley A. Ruttan<sup>1</sup>, Liesel-Ann C. Meusel<sup>1</sup>, Mary Pat McAndrews<sup>4</sup>, Susan Abbey<sup>5</sup>, Angela M. Cheung<sup>1,2</sup>, Jejociny Consalas<sup>1</sup>, Robin Green<sup>1,6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>KITE Toronto Rehab, UHN; <sup>2</sup>Toronto Western Hospital, UHN; <sup>3</sup>Centre of Mental Health, UHN; <sup>4</sup>Krembil Research Institute, UHN; <sup>5</sup>Medical Psychiatry & Psychosocial Oncology, UHN; <sup>6</sup>Division of Neurosciences and Clinical Translation, University of Toronto

### Introduction

- Approximately 1.4 million Canadians have had or currently have Long COVID (i.e., Post-COVID-19 condition).<sup>1</sup>
- Associated health care costs amount to approximately \$9000 per person annually.<sup>2</sup>
- The complex and diverse symptoms may necessitate comprehensive care, but resource constraints leave many without access, negatively impacting their recovery and quality of life.<sup>3,4</sup>
- *Early Education and Skills-based* approaches have conferred value in conditions with similar clinical presentation to Long COVID.<sup>5</sup>
- Therefore, we developed a novel *Education & Strategies* program and compared it to a *Mindfulness Skills* group in a randomized control trial (RCT)

### Aim

Determine feasibility & efficacy (confidence to self-manage symptoms) of a group-based, remotely delivered Long COVID *Education & Strategies* intervention as compared to a *Mindfulness Skills* control group.

## Interested in learning more or enrolling?

Check-out our webpage and sign-up here:

https://external.redcap.uhn.ca/surveys/?s=DFCN44YJ4ADHDM43



### Methods

### Design & Procedures

N=90 people randomized to an 8-week *Education & Strategies* group or an 8-week *Mindfulness Skills* group (1.5 hours/week for each group; ~10 participants/group); outcomes collected at baseline, post-intervention and 1-month follow-up

### Outcome measures

- 1. Recruitment, retention & adherence rates
- 2. Primary outcome: perceived ability to self manage symptoms (PMCSMS)<sup>7</sup>
- 3. Secondary outcome: quality of life (Q-LES-Q-SF)<sup>8</sup>, mood (DASS-21)<sup>9</sup>
- 4. Post-intervention qualitative interview (N=24 in Education and Strategies group only)

Vs.

### Protocols

Remotely delivered at home by facilitators.



# Mindfulness Skills Learn basic skills and practices with allied health professionals

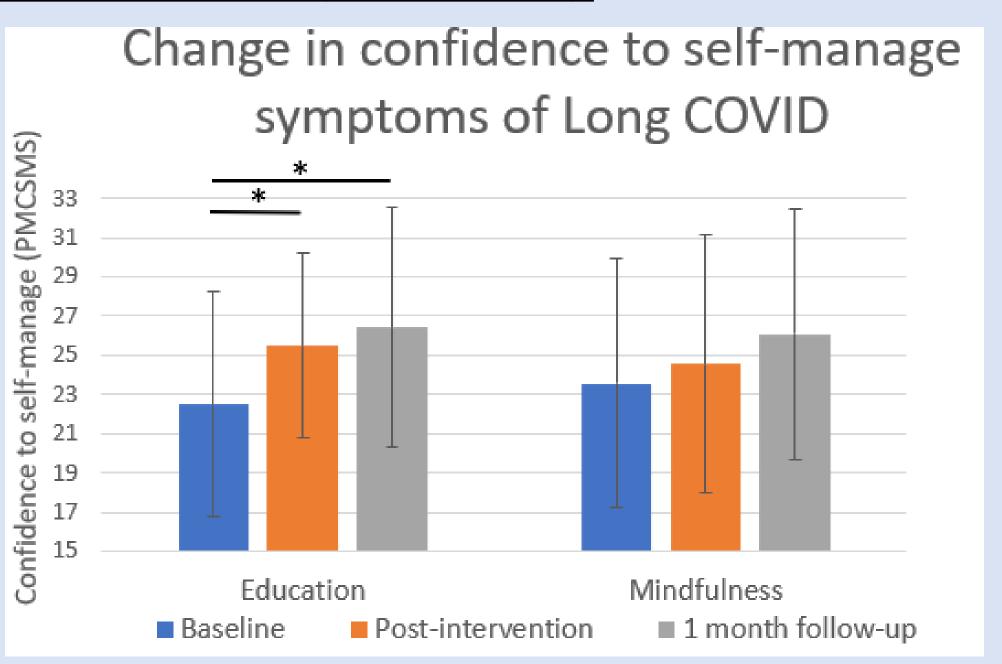
### Results

### Feasibility: Recruitment, Retention, Adherence

N=86 have completed the study to-date

- •Consented 58.3% of eligible participants
- Retention: Education = 85.7%; Mindfulness = 86.3%
- Adherence: Education & Strategies = 96.4%; Mindfulness = 88.6% of sessions attended

### **Preliminary Efficacy**



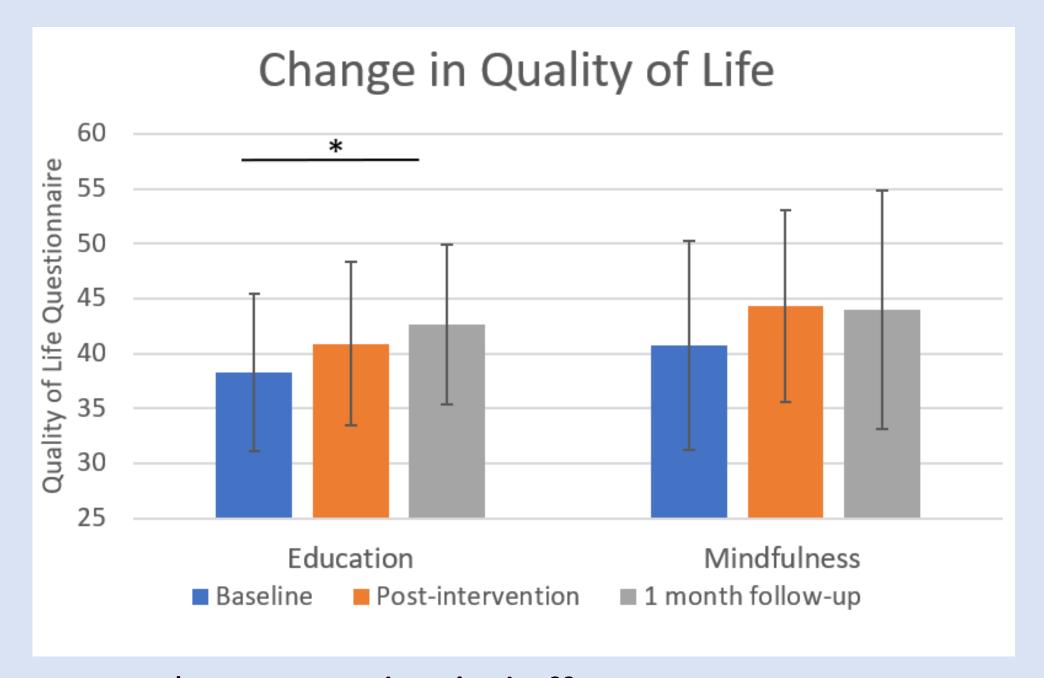


Fig 1. \*p<0.05, Cohen's d effect size >0.56

Fig 2. \**p*<0.05 *Cohen's d* effect size >0.6

### Key findings

- Significant PMCSMS differences pre to post and pre to follow-up for Education & Strategies but not Mindfulness; ANCOVA did not elicit significant findings
- Significant QoL pre to follow-up for Education & Strategies but not Mindfulness
- Mindfulness (but not Education & Strategies) significantly reduced symptoms of stress from pre to follow-up
- In qualitative interviews, participants reported the intervention was beneficial, accessible, and validating of their condition. Barriers included lack of novelty with content, symptom flare-up, competing life priorities & hindered access to healthcare.

### Conclusions

Our novel Education & Strategies protocol can empower patients to manage their symptoms at home and better navigate the healthcare system

This **feasible, cost-effective and scalable** intervention will be available to any licensed therapist and can help regardless of patient geographic location or mobility restrictions

**References:** 1.Ballering et al.(2022).The Lancet, 400, 452-461. 2.Cutler. (2022).JAMA **3**(5):e221809. 3.Macpherson et al.(2022).BMJ open, 12(1), e050979 4. All-Aly et al.(2023).Nat Rev Nephrol, 19(1):1-2. 5. Bernstein, et al.(2018) Support Care Cancer, **26**(8):2851-59. 6.Wild et al.,2018. 7.Endicott et al.,1993. 8. Henry & Crawford, 2005.