### A guide to managing the symptoms of COVID-19

#### **Torbay and South Devon Palliative Care Advice**

This information summarises the guidance Association for Palliative Medicine of Great Britain and Ireland.

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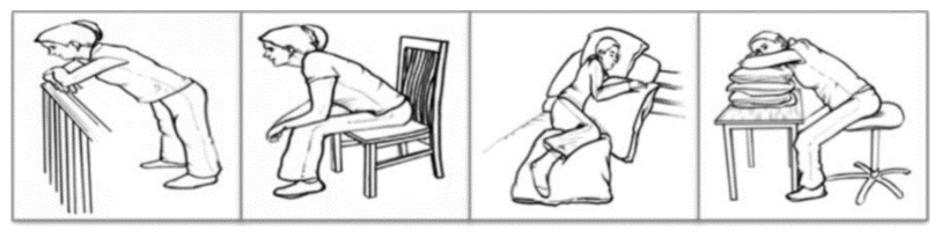


This information is to help you to manage symptoms the of COVID-19 illness for yourself or somebody you are looking after.

These techniques are the mainstay of treatment in mild and moderate disease and are beneficial alongside medication management in more severe disease. The same principals apply when a person is dying. Your doctor or clinician can help guide you on prescription medication use.

**Breathlessness** is the sensation of struggling with breathing. It occurs when the lungs are irritated or the body is struggling with not enough oxygen to its tissues and organs. If you are feeling severely breathless it is important to have medical advice on managing this. To improve breathlessness you can:

- positioning tilting the body forward can help reduce breathlessness
- relaxation techniques from guided meditation to deep breathing, more information can be found on the Rowcroft leaflet: <a href="https://rowcrofthospice.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Rowcroft-Hospice-Breathlessness.pdf">https://rowcrofthospice.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Rowcroft-Hospice-Breathlessness.pdf</a>
- reduce room temperature, open a window to allow a breeze
- cooling the face by using a cool flannel or cloth
- portable fans are not recommended for use during outbreaks of infection



Forward lean 1

Forward lean 2

Adapted forward lean for lying

Adapted forward lean for sitting

**Cough** occurs when the airway and lungs are irritated. To reduce coughing you can:

- humidify room air- put a bowl of water beneath radiators or run a shower
- sipping drinks regularly
- honey & lemon in warm water
- suck cough drops / hard sweets if able to swallow normally
- elevate the head when sleeping
- avoid smoking

## Confusion, anxiety and distress

People with high temperature or who are severely breathless may become disorientated or confused. Those with underlying memory problem are vulnerable to developing confusion when unwell. Occasionally people can become very agitated or aggressive and it is important to ask for help if this is the case.

- speak to your doctor or care professional if you are worried somebody has quickly become confused as this is usually a sign of worsening illness
- be reassuring to them, keep explaining who you are and that you are there to help
- try and keep them in the environment they recognise
- ensure adequate lighting, things can be more frightening and disorientating in the dark

## Fever: A fever is a temperature above 38C/100

#### To reduce a fever you can:

- reduce room temperature
- wear loose clothing
- cooling the face by using a cool flannel or cloth
- sip drinks regularly
- avoid alcohol
- portable fans are not recommended for use during outbreaks of infection

## A few additional resources for you

This is a4.5 min long local video below was developed especially for you:

It is accessed via this link- there are 3 videos but this one is the middle one <a href="https://www.devonprimarycare.com/co">https://www.devonprimarycare.com/co</a>
<a href="py-of-eol-formulary">py-of-eol-formulary</a>





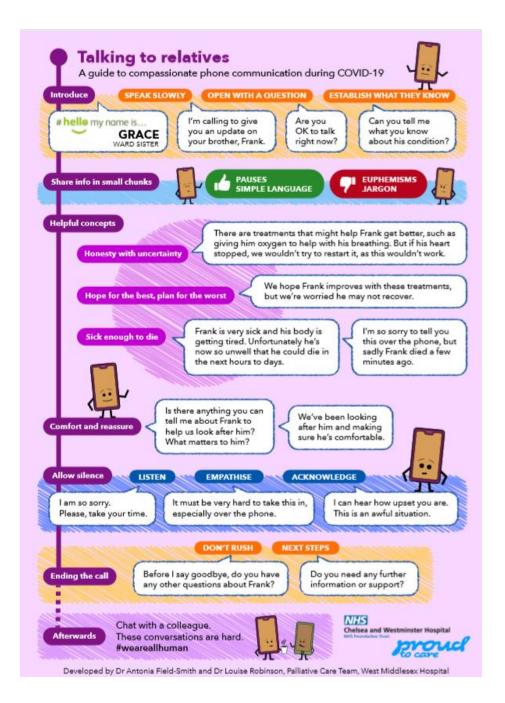
# Free access to end of life e learning- new Covid 19 module



http://www.e-lfh.org.uk/programmes/end-of-life-care/

There are over 160 modules available including 35 sessions about communication and 19 about ACP with a new Covid-19 and Palliative, End-of-life and Bereavement Care module.

Note: For those working in Torbay and South Devon locality this Covid 19 is also available via your Hive account.



Accessed by cut and paste of this website link:

https://www.bgs.org.uk/resources/covid-19-tools-and-templates#&gid=1&pid=1