المركم Signa Vitae

31. Posttraumatic stress in Covid 19 patients after extubation in an intensive care unit (ICU)

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If you're patient in an ICU, this fact is in itself a traumatic unpleasant event.

Covid 19 patients who admitted to the intensive care unit urgently, are provided with a wide range of machines for safe monitoring.

Objective-purpose: The purpose is to record the physical and emotional unpleasant experience during their hospitalisation in ICU.

Material-methods: We conducted a study of 18 patients, (44 to 82 years old), ASA II-III, 12 men and 6 women. We filled out a questionnaire.

- 1. What was the difficulty in communication?
- 2. What was scary in the environment (ICU)?
- 3. Do you suffer from insomnia? (noises from ventilators or monitors).
- 4. Do you feel pain ?(VAS scale)
- 5. Do you feel muscle weakness?
- 6. Do you know where are you ?(disorientation)
- 7. Do you want to talk to your family?
- 8. Emotional changes (anger, aggression, arousal.)
- 9. Can you swallow?

Results: (8) Covid 19 patients difficulty in communication. (14) Covid 19 patients were scary. (12) Covid 19 patients suffered from insomnia. (16) Covid 19 patients felt pain VAS >8. (18) Covid 19 patients felt weakness. (11) Covid 19 patients with disorientation. (6) Covid 19 patients with emotional changes (anger, aggression, arousal). (12) Covid 19 patients: difficulty swallowing. Symptoms such as muscle weakness or insomnia persist 6 months after discharge from the hospital.

Conclusions: Memories of posttraumatic stress in Covid 19 patients in an ICU appear to be different, unprecedented and particularly stressful. These patients need a long term psychological support ie desensitisation. A plan is required : I start from the beginning to live.