



Associatie van Academische Werkplaatsen VB

The question below has been answered by the Academic Collaborative Centers affiliated with the Dutch Association of Academic Collaborative Centers Intellectual Disabilities. An overview of questions can be found on the [Association's website](#).

Question

Are blisters on the tongue described in COVID-19? What are all the up-to-date symptoms described with COVID-19?

Answer

A literature search did not provide any evidence that blisters on the tongue can be linked to COVID-19.

At the moment, no articles have been found that describe symptoms of COVID-19 specifically for people with an intellectual disability. It is therefore recommended to screen clients with intellectual disabilities using the same criteria as people from the general population. The NHG website can be consulted for an overview of the most current symptoms described. The NHG publishes flow charts that provide a concise overview of the symptoms that clients should be screened for. These flow charts can be found via the following link: <https://www.nhg.org/coronavirus/hulpmiddelen-voor-uw-praktijk>.

Below a BMJ article about remote assessment of COVID-19 symptoms:

<https://www.bmj.com/content/bmj/368/bmj.m1182.full.pdf>. In the appendix, the summary of this article has been added as an infographic. It contains a block of "red flag" symptoms that certainly seems useful.

A lot of information can also be found via this link: <https://www.cebm.net/covid-19/>. Including a symptoms tracker.

Sterker op Eigen Benen en GOUD

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thebmj Visual summary

Covid-19: remote consultations

A quick guide to assessing patients by video or voice call

Version 1.3
25 Mar 2020

This graphic, intended for use in a primary care setting, is based on data available in March 2020, much of which is from hospital settings in China. It will be revised as more relevant data emerges.



1 Set up

Prepare yourself and decide how to connect

Have current 'stay at home' covid-19 guidance on hand

UK government advice: <http://bit.ly/ukgovisol>

Video is useful for:
Severe illness
Anxious patients
Comorbidities
Hard of hearing

Scan medical record for risk factors such as:
Diabetes
Pregnancy
Smoking
Chronic kidney or liver disease
COPD
Steroids or other immunosuppressants
Cardiovascular disease
Asthma

2 Connect

Make video link if possible, otherwise call on the phone

Check video and audio
Can you hear/see me?

Confirm the patient's identity
Name
Date of birth

Check where patient is
Where are you right now?

Note patient's phone number in case connection falls
If possible, ensure the patient has privacy

3 Get started

Quickly assess whether sick or less sick

Rapid assessment

If they sound or look very sick, such as too breathless to talk, go direct to key clinical questions

Establish what the patient wants out of the consultation, such as:

Clinical assessment
Referral
Certificate
Reassurance
Advice on self isolation

4 History

Adapt questions to patient's own medical history

Contacts

Close contact with known covid-19 case
Immediate family member unwell
Occupational risk group

History of current illness

Date of first symptoms

Most common presentation

Cough
Fatigue
Fever
Short of breath
Cough is usually dry but sputum is not uncommon
Up to 50% of patients do not have fever at presentation

5 Examination

Assess physical and mental function as best as you can

Over phone, ask carer or patient to describe:

State of breathing
Colour of face and lips

Over video, look for:

General demeanour
Skin colour

Check respiratory function - inability to talk in full sentences is common in severe illness

How is your breathing?
Is it worse today than yesterday?
What does your breathlessness prevent you doing?

Patient may be able to take their own measurements if they have instruments at home

Temperature
Pulse
Peak flow
Blood pressure
Oxygen saturation

Interpret self monitoring results with caution and in the context of your wider assessment

6 Decision and action

Advise and arrange follow-up, taking account of local capacity

Which pneumonia patients to send to hospital?

Clinical concern, such as:
• Temperature > 38°C
• Respiratory rate > 20*
• Heart rate > 100† with new confusion
• Oxygen saturation ≤ 94%‡

Likely covid-19 but well, with mild symptoms

Self management: fluids, paracetamol
Reduce spread of virus - follow current government 'stay at home' advice

Likely covid-19, unwell, deteriorating

Arrange follow up by video. Monitor closely if you suspect pneumonia
Safety netting
If living alone, someone to check on them

Relevant comorbidities

Proactive, whole patient care
Maintain fluid intake - 6 to 8 glasses per day

Unwell and needs admission

Ambulance protocol (999)
Seek immediate medical help for red flag symptoms

Red flags

Covid-19:

- Severe shortness of breath at rest
- Difficulty breathing
- Pain or pressure in the chest
- Cold, clammy, or pale and mottled skin
- New confusion
- Becoming difficult to rouse
- Blue lips or face
- Little or no urine output
- Coughing up blood
- Other conditions, such as:
- Neck stiffness
- Non-blanching rash

* Breaths per minute † Beats per minute ‡ If oximetry available for self monitoring

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