



Changes in cardiopulmonary exercise capacity and limitations 3–12 months after COVID-19

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Exercise capacity improves in COVID-19 patients from 3 to 12 months after hospitalisation, and the majority have normal exercise capacity (77%). Circulatory limitations are more common than ventilatory limitation after COVID-19. Deconditioning is common. <https://bit.ly/3DIPxcG>

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Abstract

Rationale To describe cardiopulmonary function during exercise 12 months after hospital discharge for coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), assess the change from 3 to 12 months, and compare the results with matched controls without COVID-19.

Methods In this prospective, longitudinal, multicentre cohort study, hospitalised COVID-19 patients were examined using a cardiopulmonary exercise test (CPET) 3 and 12 months after discharge. At 3 months, 180 performed a successful CPET, and 177 did so at 12 months (mean age 59.3 years, 85 females). The COVID-19 patients were compared with controls without COVID-19 matched for age, sex, body mass index and comorbidity. Main outcome was peak oxygen uptake ($V_{O_2\text{peak}}$).

Results Exercise intolerance ($V_{O_2\text{peak}} < 80\%$ predicted) was observed in 23% of patients at 12 months, related to circulatory (28%), ventilatory (17%) and other limitations including deconditioning and dysfunctional breathing (55%). Estimated mean difference between 3 and 12 months showed significant increases in $V_{O_2\text{peak}} \%$ pred (5.0 percentage points (pp), 95% CI 3.1–6.9 pp; $p < 0.001$), $V_{O_2\text{peak}} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \%$ pred (3.4 pp, 95% CI 1.6–5.1 pp; $p < 0.001$) and oxygen pulse $\%$ pred (4.6 pp, 95% CI 2.5–6.8 pp; $p < 0.001$). $V_{O_2\text{peak}}$ was $2440 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ in COVID-19 patients compared to $2972 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ in matched controls.

Conclusions 1 year after hospital discharge for COVID-19, the majority (77%), had normal exercise capacity. Only every fourth had exercise intolerance and in these circulatory limiting factors were more common than ventilator factors. Deconditioning was common. $V_{O_2\text{peak}}$ and oxygen pulse improved significantly from 3 months.

Introduction

Severe coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) may be followed by organ dysfunction and persisting symptoms [1, 2]. In hospitalised patients, the lung has been the organ primarily affected by COVID-19 infection, and consequently, respiratory symptoms and exercise intolerance are prevalent [3, 4]. Dyspnoea



is the most frequently reported respiratory symptom after COVID-19, affecting approximately half of the patients 3 months after hospitalisation for COVID-19 [5].

The cardiopulmonary exercise test (CPET) provides an integrated assessment of the cardiorespiratory system and is considered the gold standard for evaluating exercise capacity and dyspnoea on exertion. Hence, in patients who continue to experience dyspnoea after COVID-19, CPET is a valuable tool. Deconditioning has been considered the main limiting factor of exercise capacity 3 months after COVID-19, followed by circulatory and ventilatory limitations [5–7]. However, most studies have a short time interval between COVID-19 diagnosis and follow-up, usually 3–6 months [6, 7], which may not be long enough for pulmonary structural changes and exercise abnormalities to resolve. Whether or not these limitations to exercise persist 1 year after COVID-19 infection is still unknown.

In a prospective study of patients hospitalised for COVID-19, we aimed to 1) determine cardiopulmonary exercise capacity at 12 months, including the impact of persisting dyspnoea and treatment in the intensive care unit (ICU); 2) assess the change in cardiopulmonary exercise capacity from 3 to 12 months; and 3) compare the results from the post-COVID-19 population with a matched control group without a history of COVID-19.

We hypothesised that exercise capacity would improve from 3 to 12 months after discharge.

Methods

Study design and variables

The present study was a substudy of all patients undergoing CPET at 3 and/or 12 months in a prospective observational study of patients hospitalised for COVID-19 in Norway, the Patient-Reported Outcomes and Lung Function after Hospitalization for COVID-19 (PROLUN) study. The main study included participants aged ≥ 18 years with a discharge diagnosis of COVID-19 before 1 June 2020 from six hospitals in different parts of Norway. The patients were invited to follow-up visits 3 and 12 months after discharge, with pulmonary function, dyspnoea and computed tomography findings as primary outcomes [5, 8]. The study was registered as ClinicalTrials.gov with identifier number NCT04535154.

Among the 264 PROLUN patients providing consent, 256 attended at least one of the visits.

In the present substudy, CPET was performed in 190 patients at 3 months, and in 187 at 12 months (figure 1). One of the centres performed CPET only at 12 months ($n=22$). All patients with valid CPET at either 3 or 12 months ($n=210$) were included in the analyses (figure 1).

Informed consent was obtained from all participants. The regional ethics committee, South-Eastern Norway (identifier 125384) and data protection officers at the participating hospitals provided ethical approval.

Comorbidity was based on both medical records and self-report, and included a previous diagnosis of COPD, myocardial infarction, heart failure, cerebral vascular accident or peripheral vascular disease.

Obesity was defined as body mass index (BMI) $>30 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$. The World Health Organization Ordinal Scale for Clinical Improvement was used to score the severity of COVID-19 infection [9].

Dyspnoea and pulmonary function tests

The modified Medical Research Council (mMRC) scale (grades 0–4) was used to classify self-reported dyspnoea [10]; mMRC 0 was defined as no dyspnoea.

Spirometry, body plethysmography and diffusing capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide (D_{LCO}) were performed (Jaeger Master Screen PFT; Vyair Medical, Germany) according to guidelines, using Global Lung Function Initiative reference values [11–13].

CPET

Stepwise incremental treadmill exercise according to a modified Bruce protocol was applied for CPET (Vyntus CPX; Vyair Medical), which included continuous measurement of ECG and pulse oximetry (S_{pO_2}). Mouthpiece and nose clip were used for breath-by-breath measurements of ventilation (V_E), oxygen consumption (V'_{O_2}) and expired carbon dioxide (V'_{CO_2}). The Borg CR-10 scale was used for the assessment of perceived exertion and dyspnoea [14]. $V'_{O_2}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$, oxygen pulse ($V'_{O_2\text{peak}}/\text{heart rate}$), respiratory exchange ratio (RER), V_E/V'_{CO_2} slope and ventilatory equivalents were calculated. Ventilatory

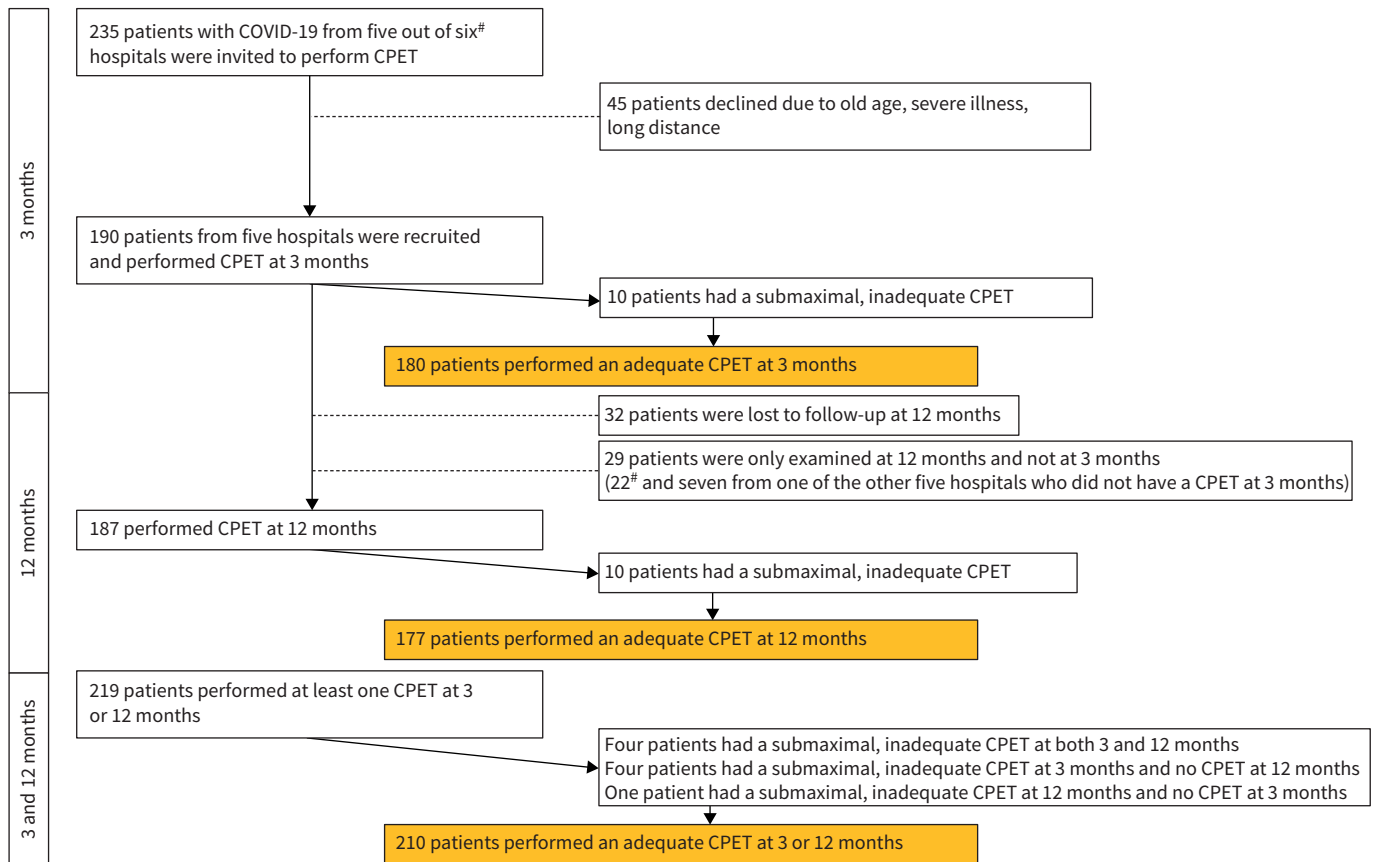


FIGURE 1 Flow chart of the study population. COVID-19: coronavirus disease 2019; CPET: cardiopulmonary exercise testing. #: 22 patients from one hospital were only examined at 12 months.

efficiency was assessed using the V'_E/V'_{CO_2} slope up to the ventilatory compensation point and by nadir ventilatory equivalent for carbon dioxide ($V'_E/V'_{CO_2,nadir}$). Breathing reserve was calculated as $(1 - V'_E/\text{maximal voluntary ventilation (MVV)}) \times 100\%$, using an estimate of forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV_1) $\times 40$ for MVV [15]. The anaerobic threshold was assessed using the V-slope method [16]. Post-exercise capillary blood samples were collected from the fingertip within 1 min and analysed for lactate, pH and carbon dioxide tension (ABL 800 Flex; Radiometer Medical, Denmark). Norwegian reference values, from a healthy population, were used to calculate CPET values relative to expected for age and sex (% predicted) [17], except for V'_E/V'_{CO_2} slope and $V'_E/V'_{CO_2,nadir}$ [18]. The prediction equation for $V'_{O_{2,peak}}$ ($\text{mL} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$) [17] was used for assessment of exercise intolerance and V'_{O_2} at the anaerobic threshold $V'_{O_{2,max}}$ % pred. Exercise intolerance was defined as $V'_{O_{2,peak}} < 80\%$ pred. Ventilatory limitation to exercise was defined when breathing reserve was $< 15\%$ [15]. The Wassermann flowchart was used to define circulatory limitation in participants when it led to a circulatory category [16], including ECG changes consistent with ischaemia or arrhythmia. Deconditioning was defined as $V'_{O_{2,peak}} < 80\%$ pred with normal breathing reserve and no evidence of cardiocirculatory pathology (assessed by ECG, V'_E/V'_{CO_2} slope, and oxygen-pulse curve) with normal or low $V'_{O_{2,peak}}$ at anaerobic threshold.

Ventilatory inefficiency was defined as V'_E/V'_{CO_2} and/or $V'_E/V'_{CO_2,nadir}$ z-score > 1.645 [18]. Dysfunctional breathing was determined by random swings in ventilation due to chaotic changes in tidal volume and respiratory frequency, accompanied by hypocapnia and respiratory alkalosis. CPET was considered submaximal, and thus inconclusive and invalid, when exercise was restricted by non-cardiopulmonary factors, including back or leg pain, in patients with $RER < 1.0$ and lactate $< 3.0 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$.

Matched controls (HUNT4 HOPE)

The matched controls were recruited from HUNT4 HOPE, part of the large population-based Norwegian study HUNT (the Trøndelag Health Study), where CPET and echocardiography were performed in 2461 participants between 2017 and 2019 [19]. After matching individually for comorbidity and sex, matching

at group level was done for age, BMI and blood pressure. The HUNT4 HOPE CPET treadmill protocol increased inclination and/or speed every minute until voluntary exhaustion. Continuous gas analysis was performed with the MetaLyzer II (Cortex Biophysik, Leipzig, Germany) mixing chamber system with patients wearing an oro-nasal mask.

In total 177 patients and 207 controls were included in the analysis.

Statistical methods

Data are presented as mean \pm SD, median (interquartile range (IQR)) or frequency (%), as appropriate. Normality of data and residuals were checked by inspection of histograms and QQ-plots and Shapiro–Wilk or Anderson–Darling tests.

The change in outcome variables from 3 to 12 months and potential interactions with ICU stay or dyspnoea were analysed using linear mixed models (LMMs). A subject-specific random intercept accounted for within-subject correlations. Models with and without interaction between ICU stay or dyspnoea and the categorical time variable (3 and 12 months) were fitted. Since the interaction effect was not statistically significant, results for the effect of time on ICU stay or dyspnoea from main effect models are presented. All models included sex, comorbidity (present or not present), BMI and age, all measured at 3 months, as additional covariates, and a fixed effect for the hospitals to adjust for a potential centre effect. To explore other potential predictors of change in the outcome variables, LMMs including interactions of time with obesity, comorbidity, age and sex, in addition to ICU stay and dyspnoea, were fitted similarly. The lmer function and the models in the lme4 package were fitted in R version 3.4.4 [20, 21].

A subset of CPET variables were compared between the patients with COVID-19 and the controls using multiple regression analysis, adjusting for age, sex, BMI, resting systolic blood pressure, COPD, diabetes, previous heart failure and previous myocardial infarction. After matching for comorbidity and sex, matching on group level was done for age, BMI and blood pressure. Because of the partly individual matching of controls (Methods section), LMMs were first fitted to account for potential within-pair correlations. Because these correlations were very small, we used ordinary regression models. For the compared CPET variables, the normality assumption for the residuals was considered reasonable. Other assumptions for regression analyses were checked by correlations between the variables, variance inflation factor and inspection of plots of residuals *versus* predicted and found to be satisfactory.

The main study, PROLUN, was an observational study with the prevalence of reduced lung function after hospitalisation and interstitial lung findings after 3 and 12 months as primary outcomes. There were no *a priori* sample size calculations for these outcomes, and the study included all eligible patients in the six hospitals until 1 June 2020.

$p < 0.01$ was considered statistically significant, to give some protection against false positive results.

Results

Study population characteristics

The 12-month visit was completed at a median (IQR) of 376 (309–472) days after discharge from the hospital. The mean \pm SD age was 58.1 \pm 13.8 years, 41% (n=85) were female and mean \pm SD BMI was 28.5 \pm 4.8 kg·m⁻². The patients were hospitalised for a median of 6 (3–11) days; 41 (20%) patients were treated in an ICU for a median of 10 (4–15) days, and 27 (13%) were intubated and mechanically ventilated for median 10 (7–15) days (supplementary table S1). Comorbidity at baseline was present in 26 (13%) patients and obesity in 59 (29%) patients. Figure 2 summarises the main findings of the study. Supplementary table S1 summarises the descriptive data of the study population.

At 12 months, 41 (22%) patients had supervised rehabilitation. The majority attended in-patient rehabilitation (n=27); fewer attended community-based (n=8) and outpatient (n=6) rehabilitation.

The patients lost to follow-up were slightly older, had a higher degree of obesity, were female, fewer were born in Norway, and they had lower $V_{O_2,peak}$. They had similar rates of ICU admission, comorbidity and dyspnoea.

Descriptive results

Dyspnoea

mMRC was ≥ 1 in 86 (47%) patients at 12 months compared with 89 (51%) patients at 3 months (supplementary table S1).

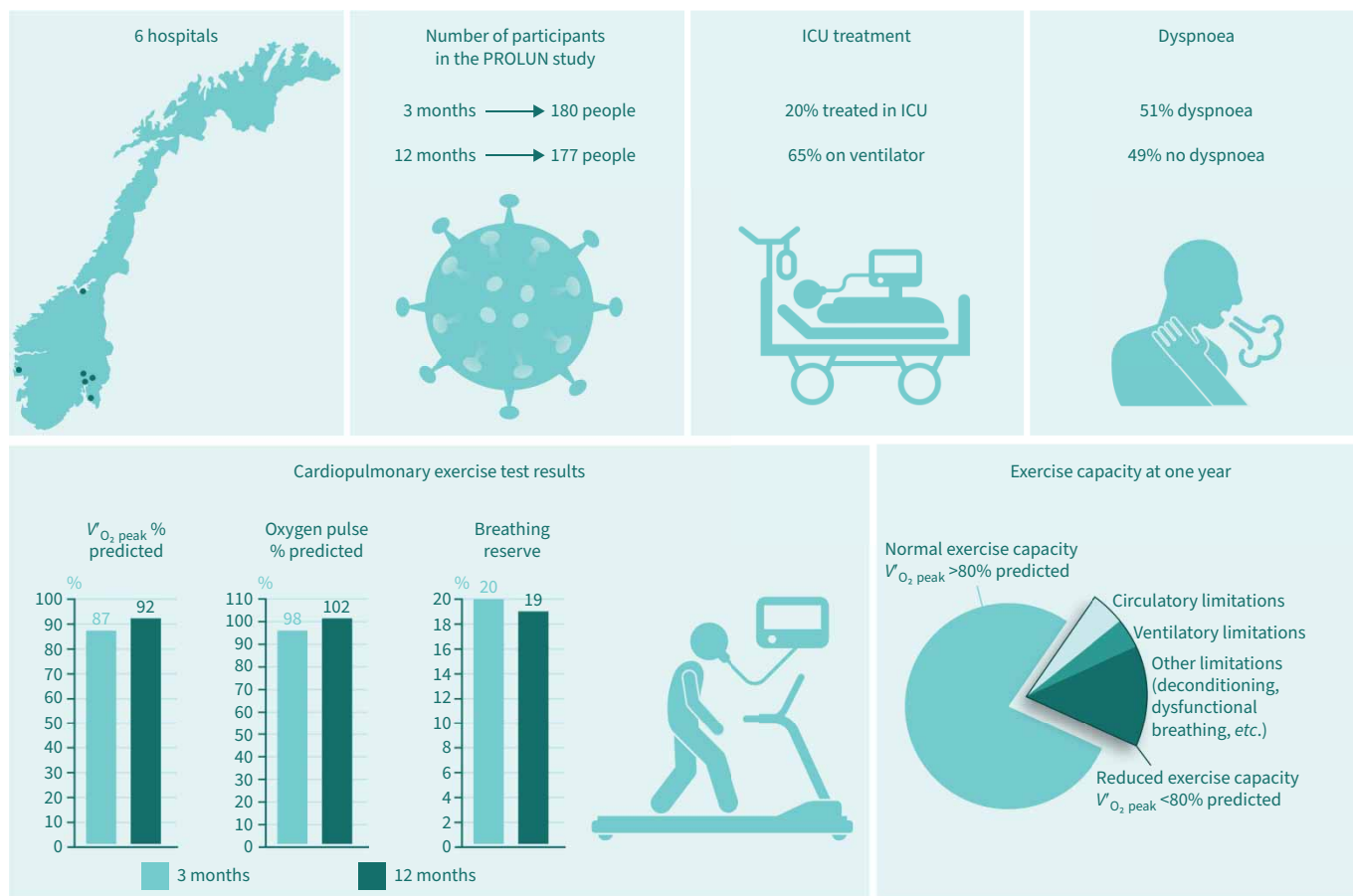


FIGURE 2 Cardiopulmonary exercise capacity and limitations 1 year after coronavirus disease 2019. PROLUN: Patient-Reported Outcomes and Lung Function after Hospitalization for COVID-19; ICU: intensive care unit; $V'_{O_2 \text{ peak}}$: peak oxygen uptake.

Pulmonary function tests at 12 months

Mean \pm SD FEV₁ was 94 \pm 15% pred, forced vital capacity (FVC) was 97 \pm 13% pred, total lung capacity (TLC) was 97 \pm 17% pred and D_{LCO} was 92 \pm 17% pred. Results below the lower limit of normal (z-score < -1.645) were observed in 12 (7%) patients for FEV₁, 14 (8%) for FVC and 25 (15%) for D_{LCO} . $V'_{O_2 \text{ peak}}$ % pred correlated with TLC % pred ($r=0.38$, $p<0.001$), but not with FEV₁ % pred ($r=0.01$, $p=0.94$) or D_{LCO} % pred ($r=0.01$, $p=0.95$).

Cardiopulmonary exercise test at 12 months

Observed CPET variables at 12 months are presented in table 1.

Exercise limiting factors

$V'_{O_2 \text{ peak}} < 80\%$ pred was observed in 40 (23%) patients. The exercise-limiting factors were circulatory limitations in 11 (28%), ventilatory limitations in seven (17%) and other factors in 22 (55%). Among the 22 patients with other limiting factors, three satisfied our definition of dysfunctional breathing, and 19 satisfied the definition of deconditioning.

Ventilatory inefficiency

Ventilatory inefficiency was observed in 30 (17%) patients and was related to ventilatory factors ($n=6$), circulatory factors ($n=10$) and dysfunctional breathing ($n=13$). The cause of ventilatory inefficiency could not be established in one participant. Patients with ventilatory inefficiency had lower mean \pm SD $V'_{O_2 \text{ peak}}$ % pred (74 \pm 19% versus 97 \pm 17%, $p<0.001$), end-tidal carbon dioxide pressure at maximal exercise (4.1 \pm 0.4 versus 4.7 \pm 0.5 kPa, $p<0.001$) and lactate (6.9 \pm 3.6 versus 9.7 \pm 3.7 mmol \cdot L⁻¹, $p<0.001$) compared to those with normal ventilatory efficiency. Among 27 patients with ventilatory inefficiency, 17 (63%) reported dyspnoea by mMRC. Among 85 patients reporting dyspnoea, 17 (20%) had ventilatory inefficiency.

TABLE 1 Estimated changes in cardiopulmonary exercise testing variables in coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) patients from 3 to 12 months in estimated values from linear mixed models and observed values at 3 and 12 months

	Patients	3 months	Patients	12 months	Change from 3 to 12 months, estimate (95% CI)	p-value
Performance						
$V'_{O_2,peak}$, mL·min ⁻¹	180	2306±797	177	2451±776	93 (40–144)	<0.001
$V'_{O_2,peak}$, % pred	180	87±19	177	92±20	5.0 (3.1–6.9)	<0.001
$V'_{O_2,peak}$ ·kg ⁻¹ , mL·kg ⁻¹ ·min ⁻¹	180	27±9	177	29±8	0.7 (0.1–1.3)	0.03
$V'_{O_2,peak}$ ·kg ⁻¹ , % pred	180	82±19	177	86±21	3.4 (1.6–5.1)	<0.001
Perceived dyspnoea Borg CR-10 at max. load	175	8±2	175	9±2	0.1 (–0.2–0.4)	0.39
Ventilation						
V'_E at max. load, L·min ⁻¹	180	82±30	177	88±29	2.8 (–0.3–6.2)	0.08
Breathing reserve, %	180	20±20	177	19±19	–0.4 (–3.3–2.5)	0.80
Circulation						
Heart rate at max. load, beats·min ⁻¹	180	153±22	177	155±22	0.0 (–2.5–2.3)	0.95
Heart rate at max. load, % pred	180	90±11	177	92±10	0.5 (–1.0–1.8)	0.49
Systolic BP at max. load, mmHg	170	191±35	164	190±32	–3.8 (–10.7–3.2)	0.31
Diastolic BP at max. load, mmHg	170	84±18	164	83±18	–0.5 (–3.7–2.8)	0.78
Oxygen pulse at max. load, mL·stroke ⁻¹	180	15±4	177	16±4	0.6 (0.3–0.9)	<0.001
Oxygen pulse at max. load, % pred	180	98±20	176	102±22	4.6 (2.5–6.8)	<0.001
Gas exchange						
V'_E/V'_{CO_2} slope	180	29±6	177	29±5	–0.1 (–0.8–0.7)	0.88
$V'_E/V'_{CO_2,nadir}$	180	29±4	177	29±4	–0.1 (–0.5–0.4)	0.77
RER at max. load	180	1.06±0.10	177	1.07±0.10	–0.01 (–0.03–0.01)	0.28
P_{ETCO_2} at AT, kPa	178	4.7±0.6	173	4.8±0.5	0.03 (–0.04–0.11)	0.39
P_{CO_2} at max. load, kPa	164	4.6±0.6	142	4.8±0.6	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	<0.001
Anaerobic threshold						
V'_{O_2} at AT, mL·min ⁻¹ (V-slope)	174	1339±423	170	1526±555	53 (8–97)	0.02
V'_{O_2} at AT, % pred $V'_{O_{2max}}$	174	52±12	170	58±18	2.9 (1.3–4.6)	<0.001
Lactate at max. load, mmol·L ⁻¹	160	8.2±3.7	162	9.2±3.8	0.7 (0.2–1.2)	0.003

Data are presented as n or mean±sd, unless otherwise stated. The results are adjusted for centre, intensive care unit stay, age, sex, body mass index and comorbidity at 3 months. 95% confidence intervals and p-values are found by bootstrapping. The results are given from models with main effects only, as the interaction effects were not significant. V'_{O_2} : oxygen uptake; max.: maximum; V'_E : expired ventilation; BP: blood pressure; V'_{CO_2} : carbon dioxide output; RER: respiratory exchange ratio; P_{ETCO_2} : end-tidal carbon dioxide pressure; AT: anaerobic threshold; P_{CO_2} : partial pressure of carbon dioxide.

Changes from 3 to 12 months and determinants of change

Exercise intolerance was observed in 23% at 12 months, compared to 34% at 3 months. $V'_{O_2\text{peak}}$, oxygen pulse, lactate and partial pressure of carbon dioxide, as well as V'_{O_2} at anaerobic threshold ($V'_{O_2\text{max}}$) % pred, were significantly higher at 12 months compared to 3 months after hospital discharge (table 1). Estimated mean increases in $V'_{O_2\text{peak}}$ % pred and $V'_{O_2}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ % pred were 5.0 percentage points (pp) (95% CI 3.1–6.9 pp) and 3.4 pp (95% CI 1.6–5.1 pp), respectively (table 1).

There was little or no evidence of any interactions between time and age, sex, obesity and comorbidity (figure 3c and d, supplementary tables S2 and S3).

S_{pO_2} was $98\pm 1\%$ at rest and $95\pm 4\%$ at maximal load at 12 months. Desaturation (defined as S_{pO_2} desaturation >5 pp) was not observed during CPET at 12 months compared to in 34 (23%) patients at 3 months.

Impact of dyspnoea or ICU treatment on cardiopulmonary function

Patients reporting dyspnoea at 3 months were more likely to be female, had a higher BMI and more comorbidity compared to patients without dyspnoea, but there were no differences in pulmonary function or number treated with noninvasive ventilation or mechanical ventilator (supplementary table S1). Patients reporting dyspnoea had lower $V'_{O_2\text{peak}}$ and higher V'_E/V'_{CO_2} slope at 12 months compared to those with dyspnoea (table 2, figure 3b). However, the changes in CPET variables from 3 to 12 months were the same for patients with and without dyspnoea (table 2, figure 3a).

Patients admitted to an ICU at the index hospitalisation had lower $V'_{O_2\text{peak}}$ and oxygen pulse compared to patients not treated in an ICU (table 2, figure 3b). However, the changes in CPET variables from 3 to 12 months were the same for patients with and without ICU treatment (table 2, figure 3b).

Comparison between COVID-19 patients and matched control group

At 12 months, the COVID-19 patients had lower $V'_{O_2\text{peak}}$ and $V'_{O_2\text{peak}}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ than matched controls (table 3). Maximal heart rate, breathing frequency and V'_E were lower in the COVID-19 patients compared to the matched controls (table 3).

Mean RER at maximal load was 1.10 for the controls and 1.07 for the patients, which was a significant difference in the adjusted analysis (supplementary table S4). However, there was only little evidence of differences in CPET variables between controls and patients, when RER in patients was dichotomised to ≥ 1.10 or < 1.10 (supplementary table S4).

Discussion

The main findings in this study were that the majority of COVID-19 patients had normal exercise capacity at 12 months; exercise intolerance was reduced; and $V'_{O_2\text{peak}}$ and oxygen pulse improved from 3 to 12 months after hospitalisation. The frequency of ventilatory limitation was low at 12 months. Patients with dyspnoea or ICU treatment had lower values of $V'_{O_2\text{peak}}$ at 12 months, but similar improvement from 3 to 12 months, compared to patients without dyspnoea or ICU treatment. The study patients had lower $V'_{O_2\text{peak}}$ at 12 months compared to matched controls.

Exercise capacity and limitations

Exercise capacity improved from 3 to 12 months after hospitalisation, and the increase in $V'_{O_2\text{peak}}$ was considered sufficient to have a positive impact on activities of daily living. At 12 months, the majority had regained normal exercise capacity and the prevalence of exercise intolerance was reduced to every fourth patient.

Circulatory limitations were more frequent than ventilatory limitations in patients with exercise intolerance. Mean values of pulmonary function tests were within normal limits at 12 months, few had abnormal values. Except for TLC, there were no correlations between $V'_{O_2\text{peak}}$ and pulmonary function tests, which support that exercise capacity for most patients is limited by factors other than the lungs.

The majority of patients with exercise intolerance were limited by other than circulatory and ventilatory factors. This group included patients with deconditioning and dysfunctional breathing, but other virus-induced limitations may also have been present. Our study was limited to noninvasive methods; thus, we cannot explain all aspects of the mechanisms interfering with exercise capacity. However, deconditioning due to inactivity seems to be the most prevalent exercise limitation. NAEIJE and CARAVITA [22]

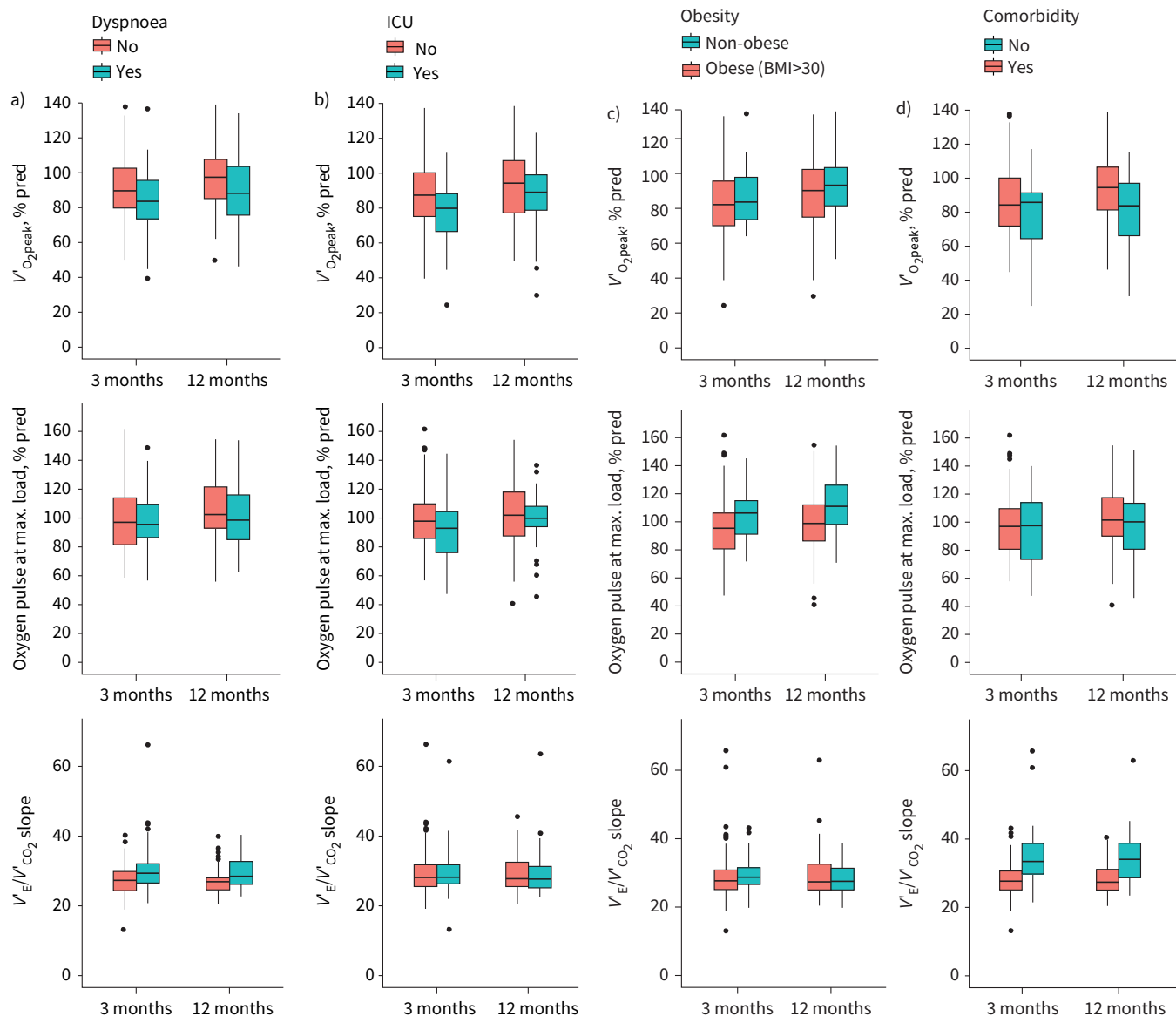


FIGURE 3 Peak oxygen uptake ($V'_{O_2,peak}$) % predicted and oxygen pulse % pred, and expired ventilation (V'_E)/carbon dioxide output (V'_{CO_2}) slope according to a) dyspnoea, b) intensive care unit (ICU) status, c) obesity and d) comorbidity status at 3 and 12 months.

grouped together 581 COVID-19 patients from 11 studies and found a CPET profile of deconditioning in the recovery phase of an acute inflammatory process.

As stated by the Fick equation ($V'_{O_2,peak} = \text{cardiac output} \times \text{arteriovenous oxygen difference}$), a low $V'_{O_2,peak}$ may be related to either reduced cardiac output or reduced peripheral oxygen extraction. Both these mechanisms may apply in patients with deconditioning [23, 24]. Furthermore, reduced peripheral oxygen extraction has been shown in COVID-19 patients with small-fibre neuropathy, complicating evaluation of exercise limitation even more [25, 26].

Dysfunctional breathing with large disharmonic variations in tidal volume and respiratory frequency, accompanied by hypocapnia and respiratory acidosis was limiting exercise capacity in a few patients. Similar dysfunctional breathing patterns have also been observed in other studies [27, 28].

Dyspnoea

Dyspnoea was reported by half of the patients, consistent with findings in other studies [29]. Among patients with dyspnoea, there were more females, more obesity and more comorbidity compared to patients

TABLE 2 Estimated effect of dyspnoea and intensive care unit (ICU) stay on cardiopulmonary exercise testing variables from linear mixed models (n=210)

	Dyspnoea versus no dyspnoea		ICU versus no ICU	
	Estimate (95% CI)	p-value	Estimate (95% CI)	p-value
Performance				
$V_{O_2,peak}$, mL·min ⁻¹	-172 (-322– -16)	0.031	-283 (-459– -105)	0.001
$V_{O_2,peak}$, % pred	-6.6 (-11.9– -1.0)	0.022	-10.1 (-15.9– -4.2)	<0.001
$V_{O_2,peak}$ ·kg ⁻¹ , mL·kg ⁻¹ ·min ⁻¹	-2.7 (-4.5– -0.9)	0.003	-3.0 (-5.0– -1.0)	0.004
$V_{O_2,peak}$ ·kg ⁻¹ , % pred	-8.6 (-13.5– -3.4)	0.001	-8.2 (-13.8– -2.8)	0.003
Perceived dyspnoea Borg CR-10 at max. load	0.4 (-0.1–0.9)	0.133	-0.1 (-0.6–0.5)	0.895
Ventilation				
V_E at max. load, L·min ⁻¹	-1.8 (-8.2–5.0)	0.620	-4.9 (-13.7–4.0)	0.280
Breathing reserve, %	1.4 (-4.3–7.4)	0.634	5.3 (-1.2–12.0)	0.109
Circulation				
Heart rate at max. load, beats·min ⁻¹	-5.5 (-10.1– -0.7)	0.020	-4.4 (-10.5–1.4)	0.134
Heart rate at max. load, % pred	-3.4 (-6.1– -0.5)	0.016	-2.8 (-6.3–0.6)	0.110
Systolic BP at max. load, mmHg	-12.3 (-21.5– -3.5)	0.008	-5.9 (-16.6–4.5)	0.258
Diastolic BP at max. load, mmHg	-6 (-11.0– -1.3)	0.014	2.4 (-2.5–7.3)	0.335
Oxygen pulse at max. load, mL·stroke ⁻¹	-0.7 (-1.5–0.2)	0.150	-1.4 (-2.4– -0.5)	0.006
Oxygen pulse at max. load, % of predicted	-4.4 (-9.6–1.2)	0.127	-7.6 (-13.1– -2.1)	0.009
Gas exchange				
V_E/V_{CO_2} slope	2.1 (0.9–3.3)	0.001	0.9 (-0.9–2.9)	0.340
$V_E/V_{CO_2,nadir}$	1.0 (0.1–1.9)	0.029	0.7 (-0.3–1.7)	0.190
RER at max. load	-0.02 (-0.05–0.01)	0.143	0.01 (-0.02–0.04)	0.484
P_{ETCO_2} at AT, kPa	-0.12 (-0.26–0.02)	0.095	0.08 (-0.06–0.22)	0.255
P_{CO_2} at max. load, kPa	-0.1 (-0.3–0.1)	0.392	0.0 (-0.2–0.2)	0.900
Anaerobic threshold				
V_{O_2} at AT, mL·min ⁻¹ (V-slope)	-40 (-136–66)	0.513	-34 (-134–68)	0.502
V_{O_2} at AT, % pred $V_{O_2,max}$	-1.8 (-5.0–1.9)	0.380	-1.4 (-4.7–1.9)	0.389
Lactate at max. load, mmol·L ⁻¹	-0.5 (-1.5–0.5)	0.286	-0.1 (-1.4–1.2)	0.842

The results are given from models with main effects only, as the interaction effects between dyspnoea or ICU stay and time were not significant (p-values ranged from 0.077 to 0.970 for dyspnoea and from 0.062 to 0.997 for ICU). The results are adjusted for centre and for age, sex, body mass index and comorbidity at 3 months. 95% confidence intervals and p-values are found by bootstrapping. V_{O_2} : oxygen uptake; max.: maximum; V_E : expired ventilation; BP: blood pressure; V_{CO_2} : carbon dioxide output; RER: respiratory exchange ratio; P_{ETCO_2} : end-tidal carbon dioxide pressure; AT: anaerobic threshold; P_{CO_2} : partial pressure of carbon dioxide.

TABLE 3 Cardiopulmonary exercise testing variables compared between controls and coronavirus disease 2019 patients at 12 months' follow-up

	Control	Patient	Patient versus control, estimate (95% CI)	p-value
Subjects	207 [¶]	177 [†]	380 [§]	
Performance				
$V_{O_2,peak}$, mL·min ⁻¹	2952±944	2451±776	-529 (-638– -421)	<0.001
$V_{O_2,peak}$ ·kg ⁻¹ , mL·kg ⁻¹ ·min ⁻¹	34.9±10.3	28.6±8.4	-6.4 (-7.6– -5.2)	<0.001
Perceived dyspnoea Borg CR-10 at max. load [#]	8.9±1.8	8.5±2.0	-0.4 (-0.8–0.0)	0.040
Ventilation				
V_E at max. load, L·min ⁻¹	102.7±31.0	87.5±29.3	-16.9 (-21.0– -12.8)	<0.001
Breathing frequency at max. load, breaths·min ⁻¹	43.5±7.5	39.0±7.8	-4.6 (-6.1– -3.1)	<0.001
Circulation				
Heart rate at max. load, beats·min ⁻¹	172.0±17.0	155.3±21.9	-16.7 (-19.8– -13.5)	<0.001
Gas exchange				
RER at max. load	1.10±0.06	1.07±0.10	-0.03 (-0.05– -0.02)	<0.001

Data are presented as n or mean±SD, unless otherwise stated. Results from multiple linear regression, adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, systolic blood pressure, COPD, diabetes, myocardial infarction, and congestive heart failure. $V_{O_2,peak}$: peak oxygen uptake; max.: maximum; V_E : expired ventilation; RER: respiratory exchange ratio. [#]: the Borg score from controls (HUNT4 HOPE) was a scale graded 6–20, which was converted to the Borg CR-10 scale used in the present study (<https://borgperception.se/>); [¶]: perceived dyspnoea Borg CR-10 at max. load n=203, heart rate at max. load n=205; [†]: perceived dyspnoea Borg CR-10 at max. load n=175; [§]: perceived dyspnoea Borg CR-10 at max. load n=374, heart rate at max. load n=378.

without dyspnoea. Patients with dyspnoea had lower $V'_{O_{2,peak}} \cdot kg^{-1} \% \text{ pred}$ compared to those without dyspnoea. However, in the patients reporting dyspnoea, few had circulatory or ventilatory limitations. This is similar to observations in a CPET study of COVID-19 patients with prominent dyspnoea, where only mild physiological abnormalities were found [30].

Patients with dyspnoea had reduced ventilatory efficiency, with dysfunctional breathing as the most frequent cause. Although ventilatory inefficiency and hyperventilation may account for some of the reported dyspnoea in our study, only one-fifth of the patients with dyspnoea showed ventilatory inefficiency. Perceived dyspnoea is often multifactorial [31], complicating the interpretation of this symptom. Given the magnitude of the COVID-19 pandemic, it will be essential to differentiate symptoms caused by COVID-19 from dyspnoea due to other aetiologies.

ICU treatment

Patients treated in an ICU had the same improvement in $V'_{O_{2,peak}}$ and oxygen pulse from 3 to 12 months compared to patients without ICU treatment. However, they still had lower $V'_{O_{2,peak}}$ despite more frequent rehabilitation.

Patients and matched controls

Even though the patients in our study improved their exercise capacity from 3 to 12 months, it was still not normalised compared to the matched controls. Maximal heart rate and ventilation were lower among the COVID-19 patients compared to matched controls, indicating slightly submaximal performance. This could have influenced the comparison between patients and matched controls, but subgroup analyses show that patients with $RER \geq 1.1$ or < 1.1 both have lower $V'_{O_{2,peak}}$ compared to the matched controls.

Limitations

As all study patients were hospitalised in the first phase of the pandemic, when vaccines were not available, our results may not apply to a vaccinated population. The study was performed in hospitalised patients during acute COVID-19 infection and the results may not apply to the subjects with long COVID who were not hospitalised.

Unlike the COVID-19 patients, the controls have not been hospitalised. However, the only purpose of the controls is to account for pre-existing comorbidity when evaluating if the patients have recovered their expected exercise capacity. Timely change in exercise capacity cannot be compared, as the controls only had one assessment.

CPET was performed using different equipment and protocol in the COVID-19 population and the matched HUNT control group. There have been reports of higher $V'_{O_{2,peak}}$ in the HUNT fitness population compared to other population cohorts and difference between patients and other controls might have been smaller [17, 19].

CPET was performed on a treadmill, which gives 5–10% higher $V'_{O_{2,peak}}$ compared to a cycle ergometer. Cardiac output was not measured during exercise, and muscle biopsies were not performed; thus, evaluation of deconditioning is hampered with some uncertainty.

The study's strength is the inclusion of most patients hospitalised for COVID-19 in the study's catchment areas in Norway at the beginning of the pandemic, representing an unselected, and thus representative, hospital population.

Conclusions

Exercise capacity was normal in 77% of the patients 1 year after hospital discharge for COVID-19. In patients with exercise intolerance, circulatory limitation to exercise was more common than ventilatory limitation. Deconditioning seemed to be the most prevalent exercise limitation, but other unknown mechanisms may have contributed to exercise intolerance. $V'_{O_{2,peak}}$ and oxygen pulse improved significantly from 3 to 12 months, but $V'_{O_{2,peak}}$ was lower compared to matched controls. Even though patients with dyspnoea or ICU treatment had lower $V'_{O_{2,peak}}$ at 1 year, they still had similar improvement from 3 months, compared to patients without dyspnoea or ICU treatment.

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