


RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access



Persistent symptoms after Covid-19: qualitative study of 114 “long Covid” patients and draft quality principles for services

Emma Ladds^{1†}, Alex Rushforth^{1†}, Sietse Wieringa¹, Sharon Taylor^{2,3}, Clare Rayner⁴, Laiba Husain¹ and Trisha Greenhalgh^{1*} 

Abstract

Background: Approximately 10% of patients with Covid-19 experience symptoms beyond 3–4 weeks. Patients call this “long Covid”. We sought to document such patients’ lived experience, including accessing and receiving healthcare and ideas for improving services.

Methods: We held 55 individual interviews and 8 focus groups ($n = 59$) with people recruited from UK-based long Covid patient support groups, social media and snowballing. We restricted some focus groups to health professionals since they had already self-organised into online communities. Participants were invited to tell their stories and comment on others’ stories. Data were audiotaped, transcribed, anonymised and coded using NVIVO. Analysis incorporated sociological theories of illness, healing, peer support, clinical relationships, access, and service redesign.

Results: Of 114 participants aged 27–73 years, 80 were female. Eighty-four were White British, 13 Asian, 8 White Other, 5 Black, and 4 mixed ethnicity. Thirty-two were doctors and 19 other health professionals. Thirty-one had attended hospital, of whom 8 had been admitted. Analysis revealed a confusing illness with many, varied and often relapsing-remitting symptoms and uncertain prognosis; a heavy sense of loss and stigma; difficulty accessing and navigating services; difficulty being taken seriously and achieving a diagnosis; disjointed and siloed care (including inability to access specialist services); variation in standards (e.g. inconsistent criteria for seeing, investigating and referring patients); variable quality of the therapeutic relationship (some participants felt well supported while others felt “fobbed off”); and possible critical events (e.g. deterioration after being unable to access services). Emotionally significant aspects of participants’ experiences informed ideas for improving services.

Conclusion: Suggested quality principles for a long Covid service include ensuring access to care, reducing burden of illness, taking clinical responsibility and providing continuity of care, multi-disciplinary rehabilitation, evidence-based investigation and management, and further development of the knowledge base and clinical services.

(Continued on next page)

* Correspondence: trish.greenhalgh@phc.ox.ac.uk

†Emma Ladds and Alex Rushforth are equal first author.

¹Nuffield Department of Primary Care Health Sciences, University of Oxford, Oxford OX2 6GG, UK

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s). 2020 **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

(Continued from previous page)

Trial registration: NCT04435041.

Keywords: Post-acute Covid-19, Chronic Covid-19, Long Covid, Qualitative study, Quality standards

Background

“Long” Covid is the name used by patients to describe symptoms of Covid-19 that persist beyond the acute illness [1]. Working definitions of ‘post-acute’ (symptoms beyond 3–4 weeks) and ‘chronic’ (symptoms beyond 12 weeks) Covid-19 are yet to be formally confirmed [2, 3]. A positive test for Covid-19 is not a prerequisite for diagnosis of post-acute or chronic disease, since many people were never tested [4].

The prevalence and patterning of persistent symptoms after Covid-19 is contested [5]. Mainstream medical opinion considers them commoner in people with conditions such as asthma, diabetes and autoimmune disorders (though they are also known to occur in those with no pre-existing conditions) [4, 6–8], and in those who were admitted to hospital [8–10]. However, there has been little or no systematic research on people who were not hospitalised and it is even conceivable that a protracted illness may be *more* common in those whose acute illness was less severe. Whilst academic publications have estimated that 10–20% of people are still unwell after 3 weeks and 1–3% are still significantly unwell after 12 weeks [3, 8], self-surveys of patients recruited from long Covid peer support groups suggest a much high incidence of persistent symptoms even taking account of sampling bias (for example, several thousand people from the UK in such groups report symptoms 6 months after their acute illness, which suggests that the figure of 1% cannot be correct) [11, 12]. The high proportion of women in long Covid support groups [4, 12] may or may not reflect a true gender difference in incidence.

People with long Covid experience a confusing array of persistent and fluctuating symptoms including cough, breathlessness, fever, sore throat, chest pain, palpitations, cognitive deficits, myalgia, neurological symptoms, skin rashes, and diarrhoea [2, 4, 9–12]; some also have persistent or intermittent low oxygen saturations [13]. The cause of persisting symptoms is unknown, but probably involves several different disease mechanisms including an inflammatory reaction with a vasculitic component [14–16]. Documented post-acute sequelae include myocarditis, heart failure, arrhythmias, and thromboembolic complications including myocardial infarction, stroke and venous thrombosis [17, 18].

People with persisting symptoms seem to fall into three broad groups: people who were initially hospitalised with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and now have long-term respiratory symptoms

dominated by breathlessness; people who may not have been hospitalised initially but who now have a multisystem disease with evidence of cardiac, respiratory, or neurological end-organ damage manifesting in a variety of ways; and people who have persisting symptoms, often but not always dominated by fatigue, with no evidence of organ damage. The second two groups have been little studied.

Despite preliminary guidance from multiple sources [2, 19–23], there is not yet a consistent approach to the diagnosis, management and follow-up of patients with long Covid. In the UK, the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence, Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network, and Royal College of General Practitioners are collaborating on a more definitive guideline and NHS England has allocated funding for a new Long Covid service [24]. To be effective, these and similar initiatives need to be informed not only by objective research evidence of the accuracy of tests and efficacy of treatments, but also by research on the *subjective* evidence of the patient experience [25].

In this study, we sought to answer three key questions. First, how do people with long Covid (including those who were never hospitalised) experience the development, course and perhaps resolution of the illness over time? Second, what services have they accessed (or tried to access), and what was their experience of those services? Third, what are their ideas for improving the management of their condition and the design and delivery of services?

Methods

Management and governance

The study was funded from two sources: the UK Research and Innovation Covid-19 Emergency Fund, and a Senior Investigator Award from the Wellcome Trust (which was extended to support pandemic-related work). The work was overseen by an independent advisory group with patient representation and a lay chair which met 3-monthly via video link. People with lived experience of Covid-19 helped interpret and analyse the data and gave feedback on drafts of the paper.

Study design and setting

Qualitative design in which participants were invited to choose between an individual narrative interview or participation in an online focus group. The study was

conducted in UK between May and September 2020 (towards the end of the first wave of the pandemic).

Sampling and recruitment

We originally sought to interview people who had had telephone or video consultations for acute Covid-19, as part of a wider study of remote services. We identified those individuals first via Twitter, and the link was shared on a then nascent Facebook support group (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/longcovid>). This brought a large response from interviewees reporting symptoms many weeks after their acute illness. We decided to undertake a focused study of such people with the following inclusion criteria: symptoms developed between February and July 2020 following an acute illness consistent with Covid-19; symptoms continued beyond 3 weeks. We contacted Covid-19 online patient support groups (LongCovidSOS, Long Covid Support, [Longcovid.org](https://www.longcovid.org), Patient Safety Learning, Positive Path of Wellness, Patient Voices) from which we identified a third online group of UK doctors with long Covid), and also advertised on social media (Twitter) using the #longcovid hashtag. We used snowballing from our initial sample to identify further participants who were not in online groups or users of social media. Potential participants were screened for eligibility and baseline demographic information collected. To improve diversity, we offered one 'men only' focus group and included additional rounds of invitations for participants from racial groups other than White British.

Consent

All potential participants were sent brief details of the study and offered a more detailed standard information sheet. In accordance with ethics committee recommendations and infection control measures at the time (which discouraged exchange of paper documents), consent was collected either by email or verbally at the beginning of the audio or videotape. Participants were assured that all data would be de-identified and stored and handled anonymously, and that if they changed their mind about anything they said, they could contact a named researcher and withdraw that section of the data.

Theoretical framework

The study was informed by emerging clinical understandings of long Covid [2] and theories from the social sciences of the narrative nature of human experience [26], lived experience of illness and its links to identity [27–29], stigma [30], burden of illness [31], good professional practice [32–34], access to healthcare [35–37], peer support among patient communities [38, 39] and experience-based co-design of services [40]. These are all covered in more detail in the discussion. These informed the design of question prompts for the

interviews and focus groups, which are reproduced in [Appendix](#).

Interviews

Interviewees were invited to tell their story uninterrupted and in their own words, with the interviewer using conversational prompts (such as “what happened next?” or “how did you feel when that happened?”) to maintain the narrative [41]. Narrative interviews may be particularly useful for raising sensitive issues and identifying emotional touchpoints in an illness journey. All but one interviews were conducted by phone or by video by EL, AR, SW, TG or LH using the business version of Zoom; one (of a participant who was not comfortable using video) was done by email at their preference. Phone and video interviews, which lasted 30–40 min, were audiotaped with consent and contemporaneous notes were also made.

Focus groups

Focus groups have the added advantage that group members may respond to the stories related by others, and group dynamics (e.g. humour, conflict) can be used as data, though lack of privacy may be a concern for some [42]. Groups contained between 3 and 12 participants; they lasted 90 min (though participants were told they could leave any time if they were feeling tired). Each group had two trained facilitators (from EL, AR, SW, LH and TG) including at least one clinically qualified researcher, plus a research assistant. Four groups were mixed; two were restricted to doctors, two to nurses and allied health professionals, and one to men (with male facilitators). One facilitator led the group; the other made contemporaneous notes and also captured real-time comments in the chat window, inviting comments on these as appropriate. In each group, all participants were asked to introduce themselves and outline briefly how Covid-19 had affected them before inviting positive stories about encounters with health services and then less positive experience.

Data management and analysis

The first 10 individual interviews and all the focus groups were transcribed in full. For resource and speed reasons, and since many themes raised had already been covered, only selected portions of the other 45 interviews were transcribed (in addition to contemporaneous notes made by the interviewer). Transcripts and notes were de-identified by removing reference to real names and entered onto NVIVO software version 12. In an initial familiarisation phase, texts were grouped into overarching categories (e.g. the illness experience, accessing services) and sub-categories were broadly coded within these. An interim synthesis was produced from early

transcripts and progressively refined using the constant comparative method (data from each new transcript were used to add nuance to a hermeneutic understanding of the patient experience of illness and services) [43]. Our analysis was informed by the clinical insights and sociological theories described above.

We used a number of established techniques to strengthen the rigour of our qualitative analysis [44]. These included close and repeated reading of transcripts, regular discussion of emerging findings among team members (achieved through informal ‘research huddles’ by video call), using disagreements between researchers to prompt a search for confirming or disconfirming data, triangulation of findings from individual interviews with those from focus groups, individual and team reflexivity (achieved through the ‘huddles’, and also via a team debrief held by staying online for 20 min after each focus group), and member checking (feeding back initial interpretations to participants – see next section).

Patient involvement statement

The idea for the study was suggested by people with long Covid (as noted above, the original focus of our research was acute Covid but participants asked us to also study their ongoing symptoms). They helped us recruit additional participants – mainly via their long Covid support groups but also through other personal contacts. Two people with long Covid (ST and CR), both clinically qualified, assisted with the data interpretation and analysis and are listed as co-authors. We gave a webinar presentation via Zoom to which all 114 patient participants were invited (28 attended), and presented the key findings including the quotes used in this paper. Copies of the presentation was shared with all participants and all were invited to correct any errors or misinterpretations. Our interpretation was modified in response to their feedback.

Results

Description of dataset

Demographic and selected occupational details of participants are shown in Table 1. The final sample was 70% female and 75% White. By comparison, long Covid support groups are up to 86% female and the UK population is 80–85% White British (depending on how defined) [45]. A high proportion were health professionals, many of whom pointed out that their professional expertise and experience had shaped their understanding of their illness and ideas for changes to services.

The 55 interviews and 8 focus groups produced over 1000 pages of transcripts and notes. Our analysis surfaced themes in five inter-related categories which we discuss in more detail below: the illness experience,

accessing care, relationships (or lack of) with clinicians, emotional touch points in encounters with health services, and ideas for improving services.

In the sections below, we use pseudonyms when quoting participants who were interviewed individually; when quoting focus group participants, we indicate the type of focus group (e.g. allied health professions, lay participants).

Before considering the experience of long Covid, it is worth observing that only a small proportion of the participants (8 of 114) had been hospitalised, and 96 of 114 had not even been assessed in the Accident and Emergency (A&E) department. Indeed, it was evident that many of our participants had either sought to avoid attending hospital (because they knew it would be unpleasant or because they did not think they were very sick) or had been reassured by call handlers or clinicians that they were not sick enough to be admitted.

Although I work in a hospital environment and wouldn't say I was frightened of it or anything, you kind of knew as well that it wasn't, it wasn't the environment you wanted to put yourself in unless it was absolutely necessary as well because when like my symptoms were just exhaustion well I felt quite comfortable in my own bed and safe.

[Participant in Nurses/Allied Health Professions FG2]

This study was not designed to determine the causes of long Covid, but the findings that so many had *not* had emergency assessment or treatment are consistent with emerging hypotheses that one key cause may be prolonged untreated hypoxia [46].

A serious, uncertain and confusing illness

Participants with long Covid described symptoms in every part of the body which were sometimes severe or fluctuating, made worse by the uncertain prognosis and stalled recovery, all of which combined to make this a frightening, confusing and debilitating illness. Many were unable to make sense of their suffering – an experience intensified by absence of medical knowledge or guidance. They described being trapped in a cycle of small improvements followed by setbacks which were physically and emotionally stressful, with no clear prospect of full recovery.

I've been absolutely floored and I don't know... I mean I'm just at the beginning of... I've got all sorts of... I've got... I see in [Town A] tomorrow, a rheumatologist, to find out what I've got because I've got vasculitis, which I think is a common thing [...]. So, I don't know how long that'll unfortunately go on for. And I've been left with nerve issues, like really horrible nerve... stabbing pains in

Table 1 Participant characteristics

	Individual interviews	Focus group participants	Total
Total participants	55	59	114
Gender			
• Female	40	40	80
• Male	15	19	34
• TOTAL	55	59	114
Age			
• Median	48	43	46
• Range	31–68	27–73	27–73
Ethnicity			
• White British	39	45	84
• White other	4	4	8
• Black	3	2	5
• Asian	7	6	13
• Mixed	2	2	4
Health professionals			
• Doctor	3	29	32
• Nurse	6	2	8
• Midwife	0	1	1
• Physio	0	4	4
• Occupational therapist	1	1	2
• Paramedic	1	0	1
• Clinical psychologist	1	0	1
• Pharmacist	1	0	1
• Dental hygienist	1	0	1
TOTAL	14	37	51
Recruited from			
• Online patient group	31	48	79
• Social media	17	11	27
• Other	7	0	7
Hospital experience			
• Admitted to hospital	3 [1 ITU]	5 [1 ITU]	8 [2 ITU]
• Seen in A&E but not admitted	7	16	23
• Did not go to hospital	45	51	96

A&E Accident and Emergency department, ITU intensive therapy unit

my hands and feet and I can't move my toes any more either, so I don't know what the long term effects; I'm only at that point of just beginning to discover what the long term effects are, which are the ones that are kind of you expect to only affect people that were seriously ill in hospital, not the sort of the everyday people that managed at home with it really, so. So, I think my... unfortunately, my journey is far from over.

(Individual interview, Jennifer)

Many participants described themselves as previously fit and active. They described having to come to terms with a dramatic decline in their ability to perform basic everyday activities.

And the fatigue is literally like hitting a wall. I can't stay awake any more. It's just like, wow, I have to go to bed.

(Individual interview, Adam).

Participants had discovered the need to establish new routines and explicit self-disciplinary measures. These included counting steps and planning out visits to the shops to avoid inevitable exhaustion if they over-exerted themselves:

My energy levels returning, that took me weeks and weeks. I mean ... this morning I went for a two hour walk and actually when I got back, I slept for two and a half hours.

(Individual interview, Siobhan)

Symptoms such as fatigue and cognitive blunting (“brain fog”) severely limited the prospect of returning to work or finding new employment, as this office worker describes:

I'm not working, I haven't... I wasn't able to go back to work and then I got made redundant. I'm... I can't even imagine how I'm going to find a new job yet. In the last week, I'm wondering because my brain fog seems to have lifted and it's feeling possible finally, after nearly six months, that I might one day find a new job. But my life is just nothing like it was and it's not really the life I want, you know; I need to improve.

(Individual interview, Anil)

A few participants in our sample (both clinicians and non-clinicians) made comparisons with post viral fatigue states like myalgic encephalomyelitis (ME) and chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS). They expressed empathy and newfound solidarity with people suffering with these conditions. More commonly, our respondents felt the fatigue they were experiencing was distinct, and a consequence of their organ damage.

The level and duration of debility experienced by participants in our sample often drew a negative response from friends, family or employer (as early expert advice suggested that non-hospitalized patients with mild disease would recover in 2 weeks [47]), especially when they had not had the disease confirmed by a test.

The only reason I wanted the test is, however lovely friends are, it didn't fit the two-week image they had of what this illness looks like. They said are you sure this isn't anxiety? High pollen? It [wanting a positive test result] is more for validation.

(Individual interview, Bruce)

Doctors and other clinicians in our sample described how their symptoms and the accompanying prognostic uncertainty, in addition to having all the effects listed above, had also stripped them of confidence in their

professional abilities. They were especially afraid of the impact of cognitive deficits that might make them unsafe as clinicians. Some were keen to quantify their deficits by formal cognitive testing.

[T]he medicolegal aspect is huge and I think possibly certainly feels that way as a GP and it's scary to not be able to recognise potentially where you have deficits because if you can't recognise them then that's an unknown unknown in what can you do with that. And just the sort of fast-paced nature of GP and as [another participant] mentioned earlier you've got all these things having to kind of keep windows open at once. [...] It seems terrifying to think how we're going to get back to it

(Participant from Doctors FG1)

In some cases, these professional concerns were compounded by the perception that clinical colleagues disbelieved or dismissed their symptoms as “just anxiety”.

Difficulty accessing and navigating services

Participants found accessing care complex, difficult and exhausting. Many had contacted the national telephone advice service, NHS111, as directed by public messaging. They reported what they felt were delayed, absent or inappropriate responses due to pressure on the service itself, a perception among providers that their symptoms were less serious than they actually were, or lack of clearly defined care pathways for patients with long-term persisting symptoms.

One day I had blue finger nails and I wasn't cold and my husband was working at home at the time and I said to him and he looked, I mean I'd real proper cyanosis on all my finger nails and I phoned the GP and the GP answer phone said if you've got any of the signs of, of Covid please ring 111 and so I rang 111 and, I live in [city with high incidence of Covid-19] I don't know if that makes any difference but I was put on hold and after over an hour, an hour and twenty minutes nobody answered so I just put the phone down because I was listening to music and a looped tape of what the symptoms were and I was getting, going crazy

(Participant from Allied Health Professionals FG2)

Remote by default primary care services accessed through ‘total triage’ (which required every patient to complete an online consultation form or have a triage phone call) had been introduced as part of infection control policy in England and Wales in the acute phase of the pandemic [48]. This system had generated additional queues and obstacles to getting seen by a general

practitioner. These were particularly burdensome for participants whose disease was draining their energy or who did not own mobile phones.

I've been able to get a lot of, book a lot of services online on the internet, they've now switched to Dr iQ which is only for mobile phones at the moment, I can't afford my mobile phone, I have to phone in my deepest coma sleep at 8:00 am to talk to any GP now.

(Participant in Lay FG1)

Some participants who had been discharged from hospital or contacted the national helpline NHS111 had been directed towards their general practitioner for managing long Covid symptoms (since the NHS111 route had been designed for acute Covid-19), but then directed back to NHS111. There was perceived to be a missing tier of support between patients self-managing their own symptoms and presenting acutely to hospital or being seen in a specialist clinic.

The focus when you do get a new GP speaking to you seems to be that they go back to the beginning and I've had a few consultations where I know I don't need to go to hospital but your assessment is really all around 'do I stay at home and wait this out or do I go to hospital?' and there's nothing in between that. And I think if there was the same GP who we are able to consult regularly they would build a picture of your baseline and I think that's what's lost with digital ways of working.

(Participant in Doctors FG2)

Some though not all general practitioners were reported to be unaware of rehabilitation services locally. Clinicians in our sample described finding out about rehabilitation clinics themselves and then asking for a referral. Few participants had been referred to a specialist. Some who had received a specialist assessment described the experience as fragmented (they felt that "one bit of me" had been assessed by organ-specific tests and imaging, but there had no overall assessment of how long Covid had affected them generally and how they were functioning on a day to day basis). More often, they found local hospital outpatient services effectively closed for business, leaving them with no clear options.

I've had to do a lot of this myself, to be honest. It was in the early on stages, I actually rang around the hospitals to see if there was anything, so, but there wasn't anything. I just rang the switch board and said, 'What's the deal with people who've had Covid?' But they said nothing. Gosh, yeah, I was

desperate. I'm sorry, I'm one of these people who want answers and I wasn't getting any answers' (Individual interview, Annette)

As the above quote illustrates, many participants did much work to self-advocate by emailing, telephoning or otherwise cajoling providers to make referrals or circumvent bottlenecks. These efforts occasionally included attempts – perhaps out of desperation – to 'play' an algorithm-driven system by omitting information (for example, deliberately conveying the impression to a receptionist or call handler that they had *not* had Covid-19). Others called on contacts or friends of friends to secure 'back door' appointments. Clinicians who used such tactics expressed guilt but also anger that most fellow sufferers lacked the kind of system knowledge that would allow them to do the same. Some non-clinicians, however, showed remarkable resourcefulness in this regard. The participant below describes her efforts to work around an NHS111 online form in order to be seen by her GP for a blood test:

I did the e-consult – I had to do it a couple of times – I kind of learned to answer the questions to get it to send a message to my GP surgery ... If you say you've got heart palpitations or breathlessness it's telling you to call 111 which I didn't want to do. And so I had to downplay symptoms [laughs] to get through. I cancelled it and did it again.

(Individual interview, Sarah)

Another tactic employed, especially by clinicians who suspected they had end-organ damage, was to seek a private consultation. We heard several accounts of privately-ordered specialised tests (such as cardiac magnetic resonance imaging) which confirmed such damage; positive test results helped to validate their illness and (sometimes) gained them a specialist NHS referral.

Concerns about quality and safety of care

Some of our participants described strong therapeutic relationships with particular clinicians. They described how these clinicians listened to their stories, believed them, validated their suffering, acknowledged uncertainties, arranged appropriate tests and follow-up, and offered continuity of care.

I was amazed at my experience because she was kind, empathetic she was compassionate [um] on the phone and she was listening to everything I was saying no matter how random or crazy the symptoms sounded but not only that she, I think for the first five days after I called her she had a daily check in call with me to monitor how I'm doing so it was

like a ten minute phone call every day for the first five days (Participant in Lay FG1)

Unfortunately, such experiences were greatly outweighed in our dataset by the many who expressed concern that their clinician did not recognise their condition, did not believe that it existed, did not know how to diagnose it, did not empathise or acknowledge their suffering, did not know how to manage it (including ignorance of local rehabilitation services and referral pathways described above), and refused to test or refer. Some participants felt a responsibility, on behalf of fellow sufferers, to persuade clinicians that their symptoms were real, undertake their own research (individually or collectively) on this novel disease, and construct their own care pathway in the absence of an established local one. The following is from a patient who was getting troubling palpitations which they were aware could have a cardiac cause.

They said ok we'll get someone to phone you. My GP called back and just said 'oh well it's probably anxiety'. He didn't seem to have any idea what it could be. I felt fobbed off. I said I'm worried – there are articles and news outlets that I've been reading and I want to know what's happening to me – people are having strokes, blood clots. I haven't been to hospital but I'm concerned I'm still getting these effects. He said 'oh you'll be fine you've only had it mildly'.

(Individual interview, Clayton)

Whilst many participants liked the convenience of remote consulting (usually by telephone), others expressed concern about a lack of face-to-face examination, particularly for worrying symptoms. In some but by no means all cases, a request for a consultation was picked up by whoever was on duty, leading to loss of continuity of care – which mattered because the person's story was often long, unusual and complex. Others described negative impacts on their clinical management. One patient with diabetes, for example, had developed pain and tingling in the hands and feet and reduced ability to walk, and was surprised not to have been invited in to be examined.

Several participants related what may have been significant events which raised safety concerns. Some of these seemed to have been compounded by remote assessments and over-adherence to protocols.

About five weeks in I think it was for me I was still desperately short of breath, a little bit better than right at the start, but it was still coming back in massive waves. And I remembered ringing my GP

from the floor on my lounge, laying on my front and kind of saying 'I'm really short of breath, you know, do you think I should try an inhaler? Do I need to go back to A&E?' and I was kind of told 'Well you don't really sound too out of breath over the phone'. And I got given diazepam and I was just kind of just heartbroken at that point I was just absolutely like 'Right I'm, I'll take it so that I can tell you tomorrow maybe that that hasn't helped or whatever'. But I just, I really felt at that point right if you could see me you would see that I am really like broken.

(Participant in Doctors FG2)

One interviewee described making a total of 16 phone calls to obtain a repeat prescription for an asthma inhaler. They had told a triage administrator that the long Covid had exacerbated their asthma, been told to contact NHS111 because this was what the protocol demanded for Covid-19 symptoms, but then been told by the NHS111 doctor to request the repeat prescription from their own doctor. The duty doctor eventually phoned them and told them they did not sound breathless enough to be given an inhaler. Further phone calls were needed to track down the regular general practitioner and secure the inhaler.

Given the many and evident gaps in services, many participants – both men and women – found that online peer support groups offered the greatest source of support through shared experiences, knowledge and validation. These groups contained considerable experiential expertise, and many participants heard about them from professionals who recognised the limitations of their own knowledge and understanding.

At least I know I'm not alone. And I think people who actually have had the disease tend to know a little bit more about it. So, you know, sixth sense, I actually think that the support group has given more knowledge than the doctors have.

(Individual interview, Lottie).

Discovery of such groups were described as “epiphany” moments and as “salvation” by participants, giving them hope that they might begin to move on from the chaos of long Covid illness and onto a story of restitution [27].

Emotional touch points

The experiences described above were associated with what Bate and Robert have called emotional touch points [49]: powerful feelings such as anger, frustration, fear and hopelessness. Our participants described feeling physically and emotionally exhausted from the burden of trying to access services, be believed, navigate

incomplete and inadequate care pathways, gain knowledge, organise their own recovery plan, and integrate their own care across a disjointed and siloed service. Some talked of a profound breakdown of trust in a previously valued family doctor service.

When asked what changes would be needed in services to avoid or repair these emotional touch points, participants made many suggestions, from which we distilled what our participants felt were key quality principles for a long Covid service (see [Panel](#)).

Panel

Patient-generated quality principles for long Covid services

1 Access

Everyone with long Covid should have access to appropriate care, whether or not they have had a positive laboratory test for Covid-19 or a hospital admission.

2 Burden of illness

The burden on the patient for accessing, navigating and coordinating their own care should be minimised. Care pathways should be clear and referral criteria explicit.

3 Clinical responsibility and continuity of care

Clinical responsibility for the patient should be clear. Whilst specialist investigation and management of particular complications is important, one clinician should take care of the whole patient and provide continuity of care.

4 Multi-Disciplinary rehabilitation services

Patients requiring a formal rehabilitation package should be assessed by a multi-disciplinary team including (e.g.) rehabilitation, respiratory and cardiac consultant, physiotherapist, occupational therapist, psychologist and (if needed) neurologist.

5 Evidence-based standards

Standards and protocols should be developed, published and used so that investigation and management is consistent wherever care is received.

6 Further development of the knowledge base and clinical services

Clinical teams should proactively collect and analyse data on this new disease so as to improve services and build the knowledge base. Patients should be partners in this endeavour. As a first step, patients need to be counted and prevalence rates and prognosis established.

Discussion

Summary of key findings

This qualitative study of 114 people with long Covid in UK, including high representation from health

professionals, has revealed a number of important findings. People experience long Covid as a confusing illness with many, varied and often relapsing-remitting symptoms, uncertain prognosis and a heavy sense of loss and stigma. They find it difficult to access and navigate services which they experience as fragmented and siloed; some described not being taken seriously. There appears to be wide variation in clinical practice (e.g. inconsistent criteria for seeing, investigating and referring patients), and in the quality of the therapeutic relationship. We identified a number of possible critical events which may have been partly due to overstretched, disjointed services designed to discourage face-to-face encounters. These findings informed draft quality principles.

Comparison with other empirical studies

Our study had similar findings to an interview study recently published of 24 UK people with long Covid [50]. Kingstone et al. summarised the key themes in their data as relating to “the ‘hard and heavy work’ of enduring and managing symptoms and accessing care; living with uncertainty, helplessness and fear, particularly over whether recovery is possible; the importance of finding the ‘right’ GP (understanding, empathy, and support needed); and recovery and rehabilitation: what would help?”

Comparison with theoretical literature

Unlike disease, which can be defined in terms of a typical constellation of symptoms, signs and test results, illness is a personal, lived experience that is both emotionally laden and socially meaningful [26]. Participants’ experiences of Covid-19 and its sequelae fitted Frank’s depiction of the “chaos narrative”, in which an illness experience is uncertain, confusing and with no clear direction or purpose [27]. Many of the narratives conveyed a sense of shame and blame consistent with stigma [30]. Our findings illustrate that serious illness does not merely disrupt people’s activities and routines; it can threaten their very identity as healthy, independent and successful selves [28, 29]. “Spoiled identity” seemed a particular concern in our sample, especially since symptoms were largely non-specific and not biomedically validated.

The heavy burden of treatment described by our participants, where the patient is expected to self-manage some or all aspects of their care, accords with contemporary theories of illness burden [31]. Accounts of positive care experiences are explained by theories of good professional practice [32]. The good clinician engages reflexively with the patient’s lived experience and acts not merely as diagnostician or technical expert but also as active listener and professional witness [33, 34]. Continuity of the clinical relationship is particularly important in chronic illness [34]. These qualities are enshrined

within the professional standards outlined in the General Medical Council's 'Duties of a Doctor' [51].

Our data are consistent with previous theorisations of access to healthcare in relation to objectively defined dimensions of the service (e.g. approachability, acceptability, availability, affordability, appropriateness [37]). Patients' struggles to be seen as legitimate and gain access to services also resonate with the sociological notion of *candidacy* – that is, how the patient's eligibility for care is negotiated between them and their healthcare providers (a construct which is structurally, culturally, organisationally and professionally shaped) [35, 36].

Making sense of, and managing, chronic illness may become easier in peer support communities (often though not always online), where new members learn practical approaches from more experienced ones and that was certainly the case amongst our cohort, who frequently felt this was their only option [38, 39].

The identification of emotional touch-points in our participants' narratives draws on experience-based [co-]design (EBCD), an approach developed to ensure that health services are designed around the patient experience [40]. Key features include a grounding in the perceptions and reactions of individual patients, pragmatic application in front-line health services, and the use of collective sense-making to produce new understandings [40].

Strengths and limitations of the study

To our knowledge, this is the largest and most in-depth qualitative study of long Covid published in the academic literature to date. The research team included both clinicians and social scientists. Our participants spanned a wide range of ages, ethnic and social backgrounds, and illness experiences – including, importantly, the under-researched majority who were never hospitalised. We oversampled men and people from non-White ethnic groups to increase the range of perspectives in our sample. Offering the choice of interviews or focus groups allowed those with sensitive stories to tell to do so in private, and for all participants to select a method with which they were comfortable. The use of multiple linked sociological theories allowed to produce a rich theorisation of the lived experience of the illness and draw on that theorisation to produce principles and practical proposals for improving services. We included experts by experience (people with long Covid) as steering group members, co-interpreters of the data, co-authors on the paper and peer reviewers. The inclusion of a high proportion of healthcare workers both reflects the occupational risk in these groups [52, 53] and allowed participants to draw on their system knowledge as well as their personal illness experience when suggesting improvements to services.

The study does, however, have some limitations. The sample was drawn entirely from the UK, though we hope to go on to produce cross-national comparisons by collaborating with researchers in other countries. We did not fully correct for skews in the sample, and in particular the perspectives of some minority ethnic groups have not been fully captured. It is likely that despite our efforts to do democratic collaborative research *with* patients, we may not have fully grasped the lived experience or represented all voices.

Comparison with previous empirical studies

Perhaps the most important contribution our findings make to previously published data is to affirm the experience of patients with long Covid previously published in auto-ethnographies [54], patient-led surveys [4], narrative reviews [55], commentaries [1, 56], and the views of 'doctors as patients' [57]. Our findings also resonate to a large extent with surveys on patients discharged from hospital [7, 9, 58]. These sources, like our own dataset, emphasise the varied manifestations, uncertain course and sometimes protracted recovery from this disorienting and new illness; the stigma of not being believed; the frustration of scientific and medical uncertainty and ignorance; and problems accessing health services. We have captured the voices of patients who were excluded from other formal research studies because they were not admitted to hospital. We have taken forward suggestions for new services and improvements in healthcare, based on the emotional touch points of the patient experience.

Implications for services

The findings of this study illustrate what we have called 'Covid's paradox' – that the changes introduced to the healthcare system to respond to the pandemic (strict triage, remote care, prioritising people who were acutely ill with perhaps life-threatening respiratory symptoms, and a focus on episodic care) paradoxically made the service less fit for purpose for managing the chronic sequelae of this disease, which depend on things like careful history-taking, monitoring the patient's progress over time, and continuity of the therapeutic relationship for emotional as well as clinical support.

A wholesale redesign of clinical services for long Covid is beyond the scope of this paper. Moreover, the details of such services will be determined by local and contextual factors. However, based on our data, we believe that the quality principles listed in Box 1 should inform and underpin both generalist and specialist services for long Covid.

Many of these principles accord strongly with a recently published manifesto written by a group of doctors with long Covid which calls for: greater emphasis

on research and surveillance; appropriate development of, and access to, clinical services; and significant patient involvement in both research and service development [57].

Whilst policymakers in UK have recently announced a new service for Covid-19 rehabilitation in specialist clinics [24], primary care services are not mentioned. Based on our findings, general practitioners and other primary care clinicians appear to need better knowledge, better guidance, and more time and resources to deliver the generalist care and support which many patients with long Covid need, though this would have resource implications.

Conclusion

This study has illustrated the uniquely varied, burdensome and uncertain nature of the lived experience of long Covid and provided some preliminary principles for developing services to address their needs.

Perhaps the most important contribution of this study is to have identified a mismatch between what the peer-reviewed scientific literature is saying about persistent symptoms and what patients are actually experiencing. Our findings suggest that the various online patient support groups for long Covid have earned a place at the table when designing services and planning new research. Whilst such groups are not new [59], and may sometimes grow to a membership of thousands and provide a source of patient-generated data for researchers [60], the long Covid peer support groups on Facebook and Slack have taken the lead in generating the evidence base on long Covid [4], sharing practical advice, filling gaps in the formal support system, and campaigning for better and more consistent services.

While health social movements studied by sociologists have traditionally been founded and driven by non-clinically trained patients [39], long Covid is perhaps novel in including relatively large numbers of clinicians and scientists among its ranks (many of whom contracted the virus in the course of their work and now have multisystem complications). The combination of clinical *and* experiential knowledge offered by such communities is an important resource for both service planning and research [57]. It is time to collaborate with these groups to take forward a genuinely patient-centred research agenda.

Appendix

Prompt questions for interviews and focus groups

For individual interviews

- Please tell the story of your illness, starting from when it began.

- What were the symptoms and how did they evolve over time?
- What contacts did you have with the healthcare system and how did these go?
- Did you have positive experiences? Negative experiences?
- Can you suggest improvements to the service?
- [in all the above, use narrative and conversational prompts such as “how did you feel when that happened?”, “what happened next?” and “I’m really interested in that story, can you expand on it?”]

Additional prompts for focus groups

- What do others think of this story?
- Does anyone have a similar or contrasting experience they’d like to share?

Abbreviations

A&E: Accident and emergency; ARDS : Acute respiratory distress syndrome; CFS: Chronic fatigue syndrome; EBCD: Experience-based co-design; FG: Focus group; GP: General practitioner; ME: Myalgic encephalomyelitis; NHS: National Health Service; UK: United Kingdom

Acknowledgements

We thank the 114 participants for their interest and contributions and the peer reviewers for their helpful comments on a previous draft of this paper.

Authors’ contributions

EL, AR and TG conceptualised and designed the study. EL, AR, SW, LH and TG conducted interviews and focus groups. EL and AR led data analysis, with input from SW and TG, and produced a first draft of the results section. TG wrote the first draft of the paper which was refined by all authors. LH provided research assistant support and conducted some interviews. ST and CR provided expertise by experience and knowledge of patient-led research. TG presented findings to long Covid patient participants with assistance from EL, AR, SW and LH. All authors contributed to refinement of the paper provided additional references. TG is corresponding author and guarantor. TG affirms that the manuscript is an honest, accurate, and transparent account of the study being reported. The author(s) read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding

This research is funded from the following sources: UK Research and Innovation Covid-19 emergency fund via ESRC and NIHR (ES/V010069/1), and Wellcome Trust (WT104830MA). TG’s salary is also part funded by the National Institute for Health Research Oxford Biomedical Research Centre (BRC-1215-20008). Funders had no say in the planning, execution or writing up of the paper.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The work received ethical approval from the East Midlands – Leicester Central Research Ethics Committee (IRAS Project ID: 283196; REC ref 20/EM0128) on 4th May 2020 and subsequent amendments. All potential participants were sent brief details of the study and offered a more detailed standard information sheet. In accordance with ethics committee recommendations and infection control measures at the time (which discouraged exchange of paper documents), consent was collected either by email or verbally at the beginning of the audio or videotape.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

TG is currently sitting on the oversight group for the long Covid guideline at the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence. TG and EL provided evidence to the House of Lords Select Committee on long Covid. CR and ST are members of a long Covid patient support group. Other authors have no relevant interests to declare.

Author details

¹Nuffield Department of Primary Care Health Sciences, University of Oxford, Oxford OX2 6GG, UK. ²Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK. ³Imperial College School of Medicine, London, UK. ⁴Independent Occupational Physician, Manchester, UK.

Received: 3 November 2020 Accepted: 8 December 2020

Published online: 20 December 2020

References

- Perego E, Callard F, Stras L, Melville-JÜhannesson B, Pope R, Alwan N. Why the Patient-Made Term 'Long Covid' is needed [version 1; peer review: awaiting peer review]. *Wellcome Open Res.* 2020;5(224).
- Greenhalgh T, Knight M, Buxton M, Husain L. Management of post-acute covid-19 in primary care. *Bmj.* 2020;370:m3026.
- COVID Symptom Study. How long does COVID-19 last? (blog). London: Kings College London. <https://covid.joinzoe.com/post/covid-long-term> 2020. Accessed 1 Oct 2020.
- Assaf G, Davis H, McCorkell L, Wel H, O'Neil B, A'krami A, Low R, Mercier J, Adetutu A, (on behalf of the COVID-19 Body Politic Slack Group). An Analysis of the Prolonged COVID-19 Symptoms Survey by Patient-Led Research Team. *Patient Led Res.* 2020. <https://patientresearchcovid19.com/>.
- Alwan NA. Surveillance is underestimating the burden of the COVID-19 pandemic. *Lancet.* 2020;396(10252):e24.
- Carfi A, Bernabei R, Landi F, Gemelli Against C-P-ACSG. Persistent symptoms in patients after acute COVID-19. *JAMA.* 2020;324(6):603–5.
- Halpin SJ, McIvor C, Whyatt G, Adams A, Harvey O, McLean L, Walshaw C, Kemp S, Corrado J, Singh R. Postdischarge symptoms and rehabilitation needs in survivors of COVID-19 infection: a cross-sectional evaluation. *J Med Virol.* 2020;30.
- Tenforde M, Kim S, Lindsell C, et al. Symptom Duration and Risk Factors for Delayed Return to Usual Health Among Outpatients with COVID-19 in a Multistate Health Care Systems Network — United States, March–June 2020. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2020, ePub: 24 July 2020. <https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6930e1external>.
- Carfi A, Bernabei R, Landi F. Persistent symptoms in patients after acute COVID-19. *JAMA.* 2020;324:603–5.
- Arnold DT, Hamilton FW, Milne A, Morley A, Viner J, Attwood M, Noel A, Gunning S, Hatrick J, Hamilton S. Patient outcomes after hospitalisation with COVID-19 and implications for follow-up; results from a prospective UK cohort. *medRxiv.* 2020.
- Goërtz YM, Van Herck M, Delbressine JM, Vaes AW, Meys R, Machado FV, Houben-Wilke S, Burtin C, Posthuma R, Franssen FM. Persistent symptoms 3 months after a SARS-CoV-2 infection: the post-COVID-19 syndrome? *ERJ Open Res.* 2020;6:00542–2020.
- Vaes AW, Machado FV, Meys R, Delbressine JM, Goertz YM, Van Herck M, Houben-Wilke S, Franssen FM, Vijlbrief H, Spies Y. Care dependency in non-hospitalized patients with COVID-19. *J Clin Med.* 2020;9(9):2946.
- Dhont S, Derom E, Van Braeckel E, Depuydt P, Lambrecht BN. The pathophysiology of 'happy' hypoxemia in COVID-19. *Respir Res.* 2020;21(1):198.
- Tay MZ, Poh CM, Rénia L, MacAry PA, Ng LF. The trinity of COVID-19: immunity, inflammation and intervention. *Nat Rev Immunol.* 2020;20:363–74.
- Libby P, Lüscher T. COVID-19 is, in the end, an endothelial disease. *Eur Heart J.* 2020;41(32):3038–44.
- British Society for Immunology. Long-term immunological health consequences of COVID-19. London: BSI; 2020. https://www.immunology.org/sites/default/files/BSI_Briefing_Note_August_2020_FINAL.pdf; Accessed 12 Oct 2020.
- Puntmann VO, Carejir ML, Wieters I, Fahim M, Arendt C, Hoffmann J, Shchendrygina A, Escher F, Vasa-Nicotera M, Zeiher AM, et al. Outcomes of cardiovascular magnetic resonance imaging in patients recently recovered from coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). *JAMA Cardiol.* 2020;26:e203557.
- Mitrani RD, Dabas N, Goldberger JJ. COVID-19 cardiac injury: implications for long-term surveillance and outcomes in survivors. *Heart Rhythm.* 2020; 17(11):1984–90.
- NHS England. After-care needs of inpatients recovering from COVID-19 (CO388). London: NHS England; 2020. <https://www.england.nhs.uk/coronavirus/wp-content/uploads/sites/52/2020/06/CO388-after-care-needs-of-inpatients-recovering-from-covid-19-5-june-2020-1.pdf>. Accessed 22 June 2020.
- Royal College of Occupational Therapists. How to conserve your energy: Practical advice for people during and after having COVID-19. London: RCOP; 2020. <https://www.rcot.co.uk/conserving-energy>. Accessed 25 June 2020.
- Phillips M, Turner-Stokes L, Wade D, Walton K. Rehabilitation in the wake of Covid-19-A phoenix from the ashes: British Society of Rehabilitation Medicine; 2020. <https://www.bsrm.org.uk/downloads/covid-19bsrmissue1-published-27-4-2020.pdf>; Accessed 24 Jul 2020.
- British Thoracic Society. COVID-19: information for the respiratory community. London: BTS; 2020. (last updated 21st April). <https://www.brit-thoracic.org.uk/document-library/quality-improvement/covid-19/resp-follow-up-guidance-post-covid-pneumonia/>. Accessed 22 June 2020.
- Barker-Davies RM, O'Sullivan O, Senaratne KPP, Baker P, Cranley M, Dharm-Datta S, Ellis H, Goodall D, Gough M, Lewis S. The Stanford hall consensus statement for post-COVID-19 rehabilitation. *Br J Sports Med.* 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bjsports-2020-102596>.
- NHS England. NHS to offer 'long covid' sufferers help at specialist centres. London: NHS England; 2020. <https://www.england.nhs.uk/2020/10/nhs-to-offer-long-covid-help/>; Accessed 10 Oct 2020.
- Greenhalgh T, Hurwitz B. Narrative based medicine: why study narrative? *BMJ.* 1999;318(7175):48–50.
- Bruner JS. *Acts of meaning*, vol. 3. Cambridge: Harvard university press; 1990.
- Frank AW. *The wounded storyteller: body, illness, and ethics*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press; 2013.
- Strauss AL. *Chronic illness and the quality of life*. St Louis: Mosby; 1975.
- Bury M. The sociology of chronic illness: a review of research and prospects. *Social Health Illn.* 1991;13:451–68.
- Scambler G. Health-related stigma. *Social Health Illn.* 2009;31(3):441–55.
- May CR, Eton DT, Boehmer K, Gallacher K, Hunt K, MacDonald S, Mair FS, May CM, Montori VM, Richardson A. Rethinking the patient: using burden of treatment theory to understand the changing dynamics of illness. *BMC Health Serv Res.* 2014;14(1):281.
- Schei E. Doctoring as leadership: the power to heal. *Perspect Biol Med.* 2006;49(3):393–406.
- Frank AW. Just listening: narrative and deep illness. *Fam Syst Health.* 1998; 16(3):197.
- Heath I. Following the story: continuity of care in general practice. In: *Narrative Based Medicine: dialogue and discourse in clinical practice*. London: BMJ Books; 1998. p. 83–92.
- Dixon-Woods M, Cavers D, Agarwal S, Annandale E, Arthur A, Harvey J, Hsu R, Katbamna S, Olsen R, Smith L. Conducting a critical interpretive synthesis of the literature on access to healthcare by vulnerable groups. *BMC Med Res Methodol.* 2006;6(1):1–13.
- Mackenzie M, Conway E, Hastings A, Munro M, O'Donnell C. Is 'candidacy' a useful concept for understanding journeys through public services? A critical interpretive literature synthesis. *Soc Policy Admin.* 2013;47(7):806–25.
- Levesque J-F, Harris MF, Russell G. Patient-centred access to health care: conceptualising access at the interface of health systems and populations. *Int J Equity Health.* 2013;12(1):18.
- Anthony KE, Reif-Stice CE, Iverson JO, Venette SJ. Belonging in practice: using communities of practice theory to understand support groups. *Handbook Appl Commun Res.* 2020:765–79.
- Brown P, Zavestoski S, McCormick S, Mayer B, Morello-Frosch R, Gasior Altman R. Embodied health movements: new approaches to social movements in health. *Social Health Illn.* 2004;26(1):50–80.
- Bate P, Robert G. *Bringing user experience to healthcare improvement: the concepts, methods and practices of experience-based design*. Oxford: Radcliffe Publishing; 2007.
- Chase SE. Narrative inquiry: toward theoretical and methodological maturity. In: Denzin N, Lincoln Y, editors. *Sage handbook of qualitative research*. London: Sage; 2018.
- Kamberelis G, Dimitriadis G, Welker A. Focus group research and/in figured worlds. In: Denzin N, Lincoln Y, editors. *The SAGE handbook of qualitative research*. London: Sage; 2018. p. 692–716.

43. Glaser BG. The constant comparative method of qualitative analysis. *Soc Probl.* 1965;12:436–45.
44. Korstjens I, Moser A. Series: practical guidance to qualitative research. Part 4: trustworthiness and publishing. *Eur J Gen Pract.* 2018;24(1):120–4.
45. Office of National Statistics. Population Estimates by Ethnic Group and Religion 2019. London: ONS; 2020. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/articles/researchreportonpopulationestimatesbyethnicgroupandreligion/2019-12-04#population-estimates-by-ethnic-group>. Accessed 5 Oct 2020.
46. Wilkerson RG, Adler JD, Shah NG, Brown R. Silent hypoxia: a harbinger of clinical deterioration in patients with COVID-19. *Am J Emerg Med.* 2020; 38(10):2243.e5–2243.e6.
47. Anonymous: Report of the WHO-China Joint Mission on Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Geneva: World Health Organisation. <https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/who-china-joint-mission-on-covid-19-final-report.pdf#:~:text=Using%20available%20preliminary%20data%2C,severe%20or%20critical%20disease>. Accessed 10 Oct 2020.
48. NHS England. Advice on how to establish a remote 'total triage' model in general practice using online consultations. London: NHS England; 2020. <https://www.england.nhs.uk/coronavirus/wp-content/uploads/sites/52/2020/03/C0098-total-triage-blueprint-september-2020-v3.pdf>; Accessed 11 Nov 2020.
49. Bate P, Robert G. Experience-based design: from redesigning the system around the patient to co-designing services with the patient. *BMJ Qual Saf.* 2006;15(5):307–10.
50. Kingstone T, Taylor AK, O'Donnell CA, Atherton H, Blane DN, Chew-Graham CA. Finding the 'right' GP: a qualitative study of the experiences of people with long-COVID. *BJGP Open.* 2020;bjgpopen20X101143.
51. General Medical Council. Duties of a Doctor. London: GMC; 2020. <https://www.gmc-uk.org/ethical-guidance/ethical-guidance-for-doctors/good-medical-practice>. Accessed 5 Oct 2020.
52. Nguyen LH, Drew DA, Graham MS, Joshi AD, Guo C-G, Ma W, Mehta RS, Warner ET, Sikavi DR, Lo C-H. Risk of COVID-19 among front-line health-care workers and the general community: a prospective cohort study. *Lancet Public Health.* 2020;5(9):e475–83.
53. Pallett SJ, Rayment M, Patel A, Fitzgerald-Smith SA, Denny SJ, Charani E, Mai AL, Gilmour KC, Hatcher J, Scott C. Point-of-care serological assays for delayed SARS-CoV-2 case identification among health-care workers in the UK: a prospective multicentre cohort study. *Lancet Respir Med.* 2020;8(9): 885–94.
54. Callard F. Very, very mild: Covid-19 symptoms and illness classification. *Somatosphere.* 2020; <http://somatosphere.net/2020/mild-covid.html/>. Accessed 14 May 2020.
55. Alwan NA: What exactly is mild covid-19? . *BMJ (Opinion)* 2020: <https://blogs.bmj.com/bmj/2020/2007/2028/nisreen-a-alwan-what-exactly-is-mild-covid-2019/>. Accessed 5 Oct 2020.
56. Garner P: Covid-19 at 14 weeks—phantom speed cameras, unknown limits, and harsh penalties. *BMJ (blog)* 2020, Covid-19 at <https://blogs.bmj.com/bmj/2020/06/23/paul-garner-covid-19-at-14-weeks-phantom-speed-cameras-unknown-limits-and-harsh-penalties/>. Accessed 26 June 2020.
57. Alwan NA, Attree E, Blair JM, Bogaert D, Bowen M-A, Boyle J, Bradman M, Briggs TA, Burns S, Campion D, et al. From doctors as patients: a manifesto for tackling persisting symptoms of covid-19. *BMJ.* 2020;370:m3565.
58. Garrigues E, Janvier P, Kherabi Y, Le Bot A, Hamon A, Gouze H, Doucet L, Berkani S, Oliosi E, Mallart E. Post-discharge persistent symptoms and health-related quality of life after hospitalization for COVID-19. *J Infect.* 2020; 81(6): e4–e6.
59. Kingod N, Cleal B, Wahlberg A, Husted GR. Online peer-to-peer communities in the daily lives of people with chronic illness: a qualitative systematic review. *Qual Health Res.* 2017;27(1):89–99.
60. Jones J, Pradhan M, Hosseini M, Kulanthaivel A, Hosseini M. Novel approach to cluster patient-generated data into actionable topics: case study of a web-based breast cancer forum. *JMIR Med Inform.* 2018;6(4):e45.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Ready to submit your research? Choose BMC and benefit from:

- fast, convenient online submission
- thorough peer review by experienced researchers in your field
- rapid publication on acceptance
- support for research data, including large and complex data types
- gold Open Access which fosters wider collaboration and increased citations
- maximum visibility for your research: over 100M website views per year

At BMC, research is always in progress.

Learn more biomedcentral.com/submissions

