

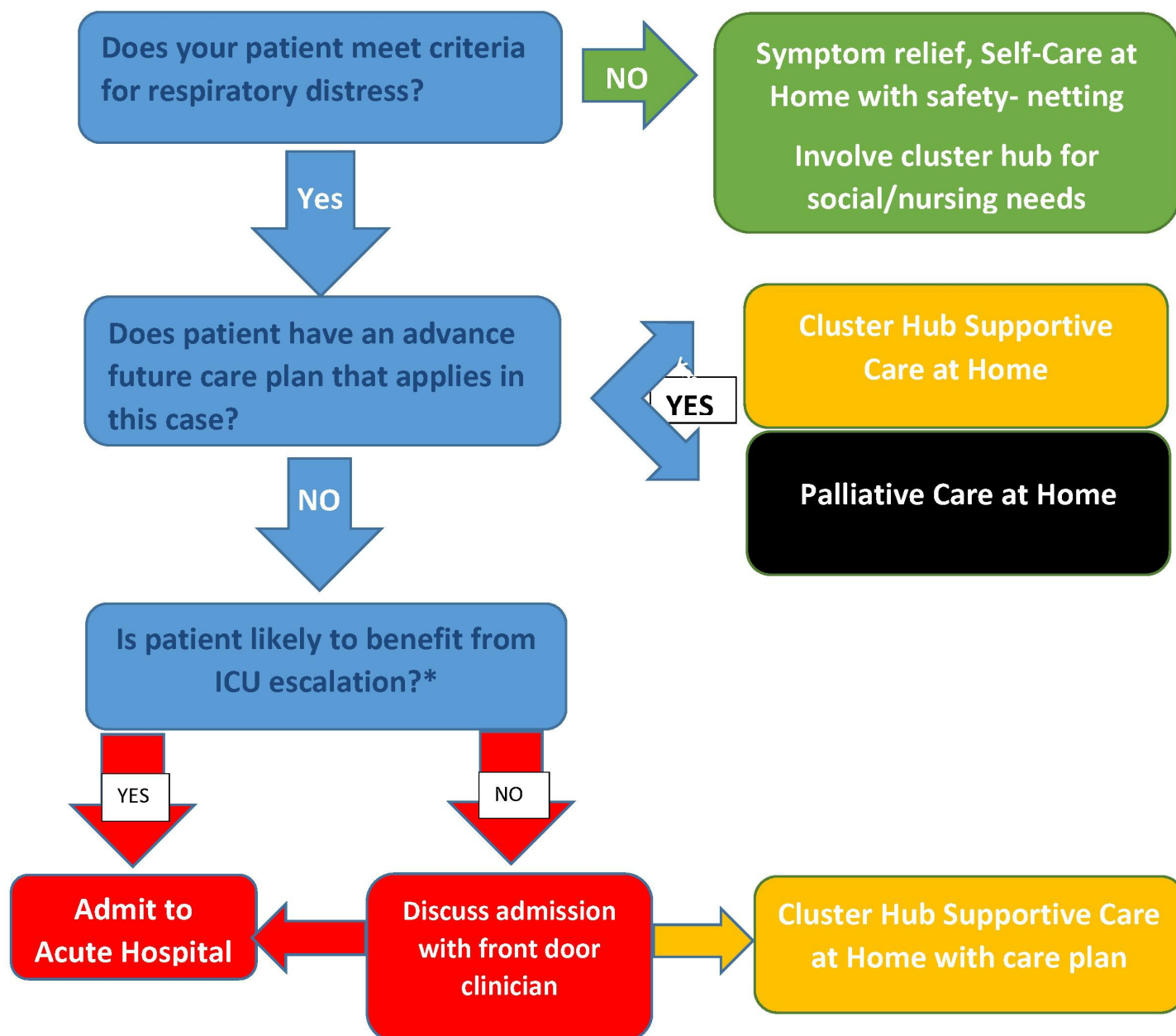


COVID-19

PRIMARY AND COMMUNITY CARE GUIDELINE

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

If you are unsure if your patient should stay at home, we encourage you to speak to a colleague or **contact the local specialist advice line**. Document all discussions.



*Evidence shows that the following groups do not respond well to ICU escalation:

Clinical Frailty Score of 5 or above (see link page 17)

Chronic severe cardiac or respiratory disease and other severe co-morbidities

On home oxygen or undergoing palliative chemotherapy

Referral to Acute Hospital










National Guidance Secondary Care – Covid-19



FINAL3 All Wales
COVID-19 Secondary

Clinical Frailty Scale

https://www.bgs.org.uk/sites/default/files/content/attachment/2018-07-05/rockwood_cfs.pdf

Clinical Frailty Scale	
	1 Very Fit – People who are robust, active, energetic and motivated. These people commonly exercise regularly. They are among the fittest for their age.
	7 Severely Frail – Completely dependent for personal care, from whatever cause (physical or cognitive). Even so, they seem stable and not at high risk of dying (within ~ 6 months).
	2 Well – People who have no active disease symptoms but are less fit than category 1. Often, they exercise or are very active occasionally, e.g. seasonally.
	8 Very Severely Frail – Completely dependent, approaching the end of life. Typically, they could not recover even from a minor illness.
	3 Managing Well – People whose medical problems are well controlled, but are not regularly active beyond routine walking.
	9 Terminally Ill – Approaching the end of life. This category applies to people with a life expectancy <6 months, who are not otherwise evidently frail.
	4 Vulnerable – While not dependent on others for daily help, often symptoms limit activities. A common complaint is being "slowed up", and/or being tired during the day.
	5 Mildly Frail – These people often have more evident slowing, and need help in high order IADLs (finances, transportation, heavy housework, medications). Typically, mild frailty progressively impairs shopping and walking outside alone, meal preparation and housework.
	6 Moderately Frail – People need help with all outside activities and with keeping house. Inside, they often have problems with stairs and need help with bathing and might need minimal assistance (cuing, standby) with dressing.

Scoring frailty in people with dementia

The degree of frailty corresponds to the degree of dementia. Common **symptoms in mild dementia** include forgetting the details of a recent event, though still remembering the event itself, repeating the same question/story and social withdrawal.

In **moderate dementia**, recent memory is very impaired, even though they seemingly can remember their past life events well. They can do personal care with prompting.

In **severe dementia**, they cannot do personal care without help.