

The Contribution of Psychological Distress to Resting Palpitations in Patients Who Recovered from Severe COVID-19

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Background: Increasing numbers of patients have recovered from severe coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Wuhan, China. This study aimed to evaluate the association of psychological distress with resting palpitations in recovered patients.

Methods: In this prospective cohort study, consecutive patients who recovered from severe COVID-19 and complained of resting palpitations were included. Dynamic electrocardiogram (ECG) was continuously monitored for 2 hours while patients were at rest. A survey using a palpitation frequency scale and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) was administered to all participants.

Results: Of the 289 consecutive patients who recovered from severe COVID-19, 24 patients (8.3%) suffered resting palpitation symptoms, and 22 patients were finally included. Two-hour Holter monitoring showed that 18 (81.8%) patients had tachyarrhythmias, of which the most common was sinus tachycardia (17/22, 77.3%). However, patients with sinus tachycardia showed a similar frequency of palpitation episodes compared to those without sinus tachycardia. Anxiety (68.2%) and depression (59.1%) were prevalent among these recovered patients. Patients with anxiety or depression symptoms had a higher frequency of palpitation episodes than those without anxiety or depression symptoms. In addition, both the HADS-anxiety score ($r = 0.609$, $P < 0.01$) and HADS-depression score ($r = 0.516$, $P = 0.01$) were positively related to the frequency of palpitation episodes.

Conclusion: Symptoms of resting palpitations, manifested mainly by sinus tachycardia, are not uncommon in patients who recovered from severe COVID-19. Psychological distress (anxiety and depression) may be responsible, at least in part, for resting palpitation symptoms.

Keywords: coronavirus disease 2019, palpitations, sinus tachycardia, anxiety, depression

Introduction

An increasing number of patients recover from COVID-19 and are discharged from hospitals. However, approximately half of recovered COVID-19 patients still suffer from various clinical symptoms,¹ and symptoms of resting palpitations are not rare. Cardiovascular complication, especially myocardial injury, is uncommon among patients with severe COVID-19.² However, current studies show that myocardial injury is not correlated with the symptoms of chest tightness and palpitations, not only during hospitalization but also after discharge.³ So far, the causes of palpitation symptoms complicated COVID-19 remain unclear.

COVID-19 pandemic has imposed significant level of psychological burden worldwide.⁴ Several studies have focused on mental health in COVID-19 patients.

The results found that a majority of the patients with COVID-19 experienced various psychological symptoms during hospitalization and even after discharge.⁵ Anxiety and depression are common mental health problems in COVID-19 patients, especially in severe cases associated with worse outcomes and longer hospital stays.⁶ It is well accepted that psychological distress is one of the most common causes of palpitation symptoms and is associated with symptom severity.^{7,8} Therefore, we speculate that psychological distress might also contribute to the resting palpitation symptoms in patients recovering from COVID-19.

Measures of psychological distress can complement medical assessment in the diagnosis of patients with palpitations.⁹ However, few studies have paid attention to psychological distress in recovered COVID-19 patients with resting palpitations. The aim of the present study was to investigate the prevalence of anxiety and depression and their association with the frequency of palpitation episodes in patients who recovered from severe COVID-19 and complained of resting palpitations.

Methods

Participants

This single-centre, prospective, cohort study was performed at Hankou Hospital in Wuhan City, China. Consecutive patients who recovered from severe COVID-19 and complained of resting palpitation symptoms from February 1 to April 1, 2020, were included.

COVID-19 was confirmed and diagnosed by Nucleic acid testing of SARS-CoV-2 RNA in nasal/oropharyngeal swab samples. Severe cases of COVID-19 were defined by the presence of any of the following:¹⁰ shortness of breath and respiratory rate > 30 breaths/min; oxygen saturation $\leq 93\%$; partial pressure of oxygen to fraction of inspired oxygen ratio ≤ 300 mmHg; lung infiltrates $> 50\%$ within 24 to 48 hours; respiratory failure; septic shock; and/or multiple organ dysfunction or failure. All recovered COVID-19 patients met the discharge criteria as follows:¹⁰ afebrile for at least three days, significantly improved respiratory symptoms, improvement in radiological abnormalities on chest radiograph or CT, and two consecutive negative SARS-CoV-2 tests that were more than 24 hours apart. Patients who refused to participate in this study were excluded.

The study protocol was approved by the ethics committees of Wuhan Hankou Hospital (WHHES-2020-0201).

Written informed consent was obtained from all the individuals who participated in this study.

Data Collection

Patient data, including demographics, medical history, clinical manifestations, laboratory examinations, comorbidities, complications, and hospital stay, were collected from the electronic medical records by a trained team of physicians. All the data were independently reviewed. Acute respiratory distress syndrome was defined according to the Berlin definition.¹¹ Acute myocardial injury was defined as an increase in the blood level of the cardiac biomarker cTnI above the 99th percentile upper reference limit.¹² Acute liver injury was defined as liver enzymes and/or bilirubin more than twice the upper reference limit.¹² Acute kidney injury was identified according to the Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes definition.¹³ Coagulopathy was defined as a 3-s extension of prothrombin time or a 5-s extension of activated partial thromboplastin time.¹²

Electrocardiogram (ECG) Monitoring

Twelve-lead ECG monitoring was continuously performed for 2 hours using a Holter monitor (CT-86, Baihui, Hangzhou City, China) in all enrolled participants before they were discharged. All patients lied on the bed quietly with no drink or food for 15 minutes before the monitoring until completion of the monitoring. Holter software was used to analyse the heart rate and arrhythmias. Sinus tachycardia was defined as an increase in sinus rhythm to >100 beats/min. Atrial tachycardia was defined as 3 or more consecutive atrial premature contractions. All ECG data were manually examined by two blinded observers and arbitrated by electrophysiologists for any suspicious event classification.

The Frequency of Palpitation Episodes Scale

All participants completed a 7-point rating scale of the frequency of their palpitation episodes as follows: 1=rarely (approximately once or twice a day), 2=sometimes (3–5 times a day), 3=more than 5 times a day but less than once an hour, 4=approximately once or twice an hour, 5= 3–5 times an hour, 6=more than 5 times an hour but not sustained, and 7=sustained. A higher palpitation score indicates a higher frequency of palpitation episodes.

The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS)

The HADS is a widely used scale for determining anxiety (HADS-A) and depression (HADS-D) in the clinical setting.¹⁴ It comprises 14 items with a score of 0 to 3 for each item. There was a total score of 21 for anxiety (7 items) and depression (7 items). The cut-off for clinical anxiety or depression was defined as HADS-A or HADS-D score ≥ 8 , respectively. A higher score indicates greater anxiety or depression levels.

Statistical Analysis

The continuous and categorical variables are represented as the median (interquartile range [IQR]) and as counts (percentage), respectively. The means for continuous variables were compared using independent-sample *t*-tests when the data were normally distributed; otherwise, the Mann–Whitney test was used. The associations of maximum heart rate, HADS-A score, and HADS-D score with palpitation score were analysed by Pearson's correlation. All data were analysed using SPSS Statistics for Windows, version 20 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). The differences were considered statistically significant at a *P* value of < 0.05 (two-sided).

Results

Patient Characteristics

A total of 289 consecutive patients who recovered from severe COVID-19 were screened initially from February 1 to April 1, 2020. Figure 1 shows a flowchart for patient recruitment. Of these patients, 24 patients (8.3%) suffered different degrees of palpitation symptoms. After excluding

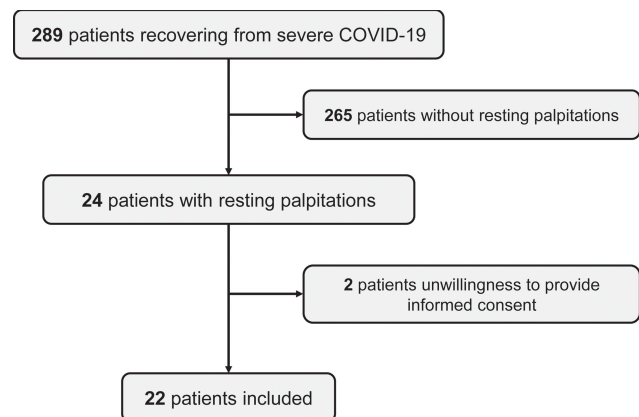


Figure 1 Flowchart of participant selection. COVID-19=coronavirus disease 2019.

2 patients who refused to provide informed consent, 22 patients were included in this prospective cohort study.

The details of all the characteristics are presented in Table 1. In total, the median age was 52 years (IQR, 44–62 years), 12/22 (54.5%) patients were female, and the median length of hospital stay was 24 days (IQR, 19–28 days). Half of these patients had chronic diseases, including 8/22 (36.3%) with hypertension, 3/22 (13.6%) with diabetes, 3/22 (13.6%) with chronic renal disease, 2/22 (9.1%) with coronary heart disease, 1/22 (4.5%) with chronic heart failure, 1/22 (4.5%) with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and 1/22 (4.5%) with cancer. Many patients presented with organ function

Table 1 Clinical Characteristics

Characteristics	All Patients (n=22)
Age (years), median (IQR)	52 (44–62)
Female, n (%)	12 (54.5)
Hospital stay (d), median (IQR)	24 (19–28)
Chronic medical illness, n (%)	11 (50)
Hypertension	8 (36.3)
Diabetes	3 (13.6)
Chronic renal disease	3 (13.6)
Coronary heart disease	2 (9.1)
Chronic heart failure	1 (4.5)
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	1 (4.5)
Cancer	1 (4.5)
Complications, n (%)	12 (54.5)
Acute respiratory distress syndrome	4 (18.2)
Acute myocardial injury	4 (18.2)
Acute liver injury	3 (13.6)
Acute kidney injury	2 (9.1)
Coagulopathy	2 (9.1)
Treatment, n (%)	
Antiviral treatment	19 (86.4)
Antibiotic treatment	17 (77.3)
Glucocorticoids	15 (68.2)
Immunoglobulin therapy	15 (68.2)
Noninvasive ventilation*	4 (18.2)
Continuous renal replacement therapy	1 (4.5)
Palpitation and HADS scores	
Palpitations score, median (IQR)	3 (2–4)
HADS-A score, median (IQR)	9.5 (6.75–14)
HADS-D score, median (IQR)	8 (5–10.25)
Anxiety (HADS-A ≥ 8), n (%)	16 (68.2)
Depression (HADS-D ≥ 8), n (%)	13 (59.1)

Notes: *There were no patients on invasive ventilation or extracorporeal membrane oxygenation.

Abbreviations: HADS, the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; HADS-A, HADS anxiety; HADS-D, HADS depression; IQR, interquartile range.

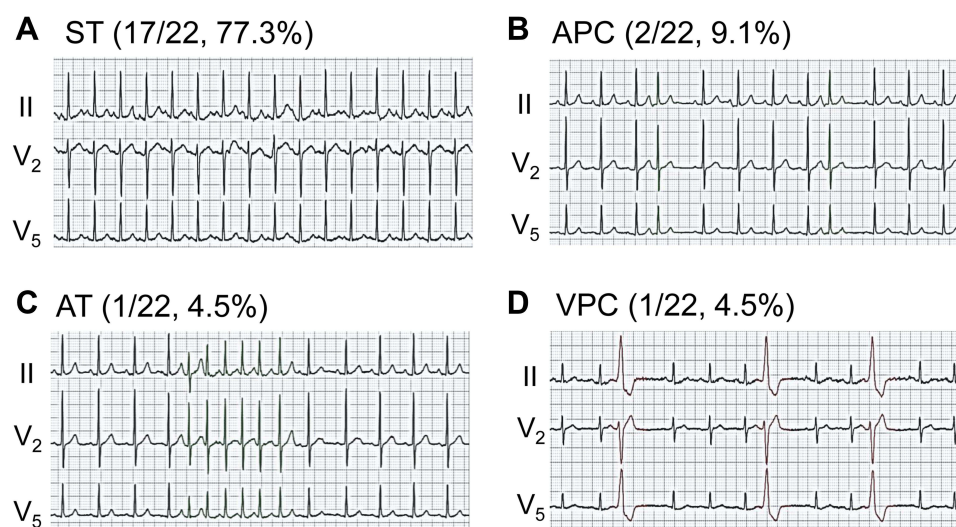


Figure 2 Representative ECG examples of cardiac arrhythmias, including sinus tachycardia (ST) (A), atrial premature contraction (APC) (B), atrial tachycardia (AT) (C), and ventricular premature contraction (VPC) (D).

damage during hospitalization, including 4/22 (18.2%) with acute respiratory distress syndrome, 4/22 (18.2%) with acute myocardial injury, 3/22 (13.6%) with acute liver injury, 2/22 (9.1%) with acute renal injury, and 2/22 (9.1%) with coagulopathy. For treatment, 19/22 (86.4%), 17/22 (77.3%), 15/22 (68.2%) and 15/22 (68.2%) patients received antiviral drugs, antibiotics, glucocorticoids, and immunoglobulin, respectively. 4/22 (18.2%) patients used noninvasive mechanical ventilation, and 1/22 (4.5%) patient received continuous renal replacement therapy. No patients underwent invasive mechanical ventilation or extracorporeal membrane oxygenation.

Analysis of 2-Hour Holter Monitoring

Two-hour Holter monitoring showed that 18/22 (81.8%) patients had cardiac arrhythmias. Figure 2A–D shows

representative ECG examples of cardiac arrhythmias. The most common arrhythmia was sinus tachycardia, which occurred in 17/22 (77.3%) patients. The median maximum heart rate during monitoring was 108.5 bpm (IQR, 101–114 bpm). However, patients with sinus tachycardia showed a similar palpitation score as those without sinus tachycardia (median [IQR], 3 [2.5–4] vs 2 [1.5–3.5], $P=0.23$) (Figure 3A). In addition, there was no significant relationship between maximum heart rate and palpitation score among the 22 patients ($r=0.323$; 95% CI, -0.11 – 0.66 ; $P=0.14$) (Figure 3B). Other arrhythmias included atrial premature contraction in 2/22 (9.1%) patients, atrial tachycardia in 1/22 (4.5%) patient, and ventricular premature contraction in 1/22 (4.5%) patient. No bradyarrhythmias were detected.

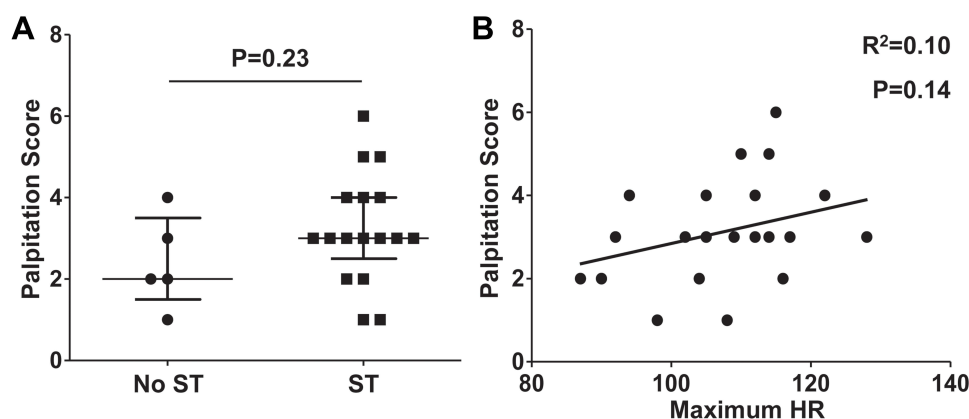


Figure 3 Frequency of palpitation episodes in patients with vs without sinus tachycardia (ST) (A) and correlation analysis of maximum heart rate and frequency of palpitation episodes (B).

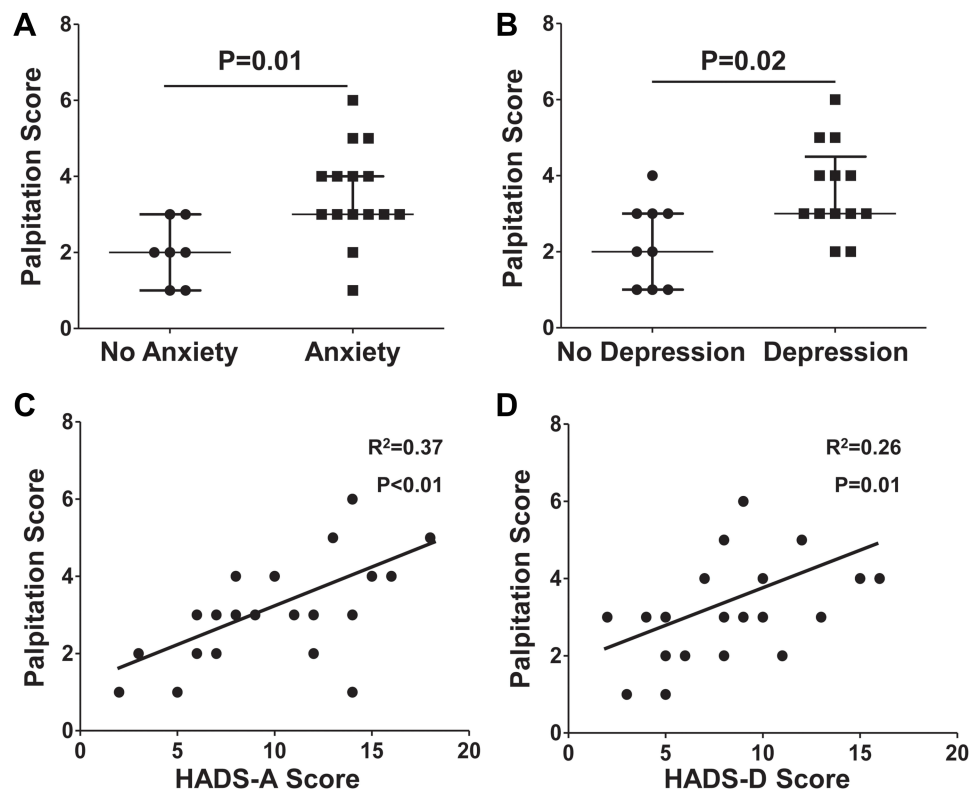


Figure 4 Frequency of palpitation episodes in patients with vs without anxiety (A) or depression (B), and correlation analysis of anxiety (C) or depression (D) levels and frequency of palpitation episodes.

Palpitation Score, HADS Score, and the Correlations Between Them

The medians of the participants' palpitation score, HADS-A score, and HADS-D score were 3 (IQR, 2–4), 9.5 (IQR, 6.75–14), and 8 (IQR, 5–10.25), respectively. Among the 22 patients, 15 (68.2%) had anxiety symptoms (HADS-A ≥ 8), and 13 (59.1%) had depression symptoms (HADS-D ≥ 8) (Table 1). Patients with anxiety symptoms (HADS-A ≥ 8) were associated with higher palpitation scores than patients without anxiety (median [IQR], 3 [3–4] vs 2 [1–3], $P=0.01$) (Figure 4A). Similarly, the palpitation score was also significantly higher in patients with depression (HADS-D ≥ 8) than in those without depression (median [IQR], 3 [3–4.5] vs 2 [1–3], $P=0.02$) (Figure 4B). In addition, both the HADS-A score ($r=0.609$; 95% CI, 0.25–0.82; $P<0.01$) and HADS-D score ($r=0.516$; 95% CI, 0.12–0.77; $P=0.01$) were positively related to the palpitation score (Figure 4C and D).

Discussion

To our knowledge, this is the first study to investigate the correlation between psychological distress and resting palpitations in patients who recovered from severe COVID-19. The

major findings of the present study are as follows: (1) symptoms of resting palpitations are not uncommon (8.3%) among patients who recovered from severe COVID-19; (2) sinus tachycardia is the most common (77.3%) arrhythmia in recovered patients with resting palpitations; and (3) anxiety (68.2%) and depression (59.1%) are also prevalent among these patients, and strong correlations were observed between the psychological burden and the frequency of palpitation episodes.

Infection with SARS-CoV-2 may lead to prolonged and persistent symptoms. Several studies have reported that palpitation is one of the common symptoms in survivors of COVID-19 after discharge.^{15,16} And the prevalence of palpitation symptoms are markedly higher in severe patients than non-severe patients.¹⁶ In the present study, we found that 24 (8.3%) of the 289 recovered patients had resting palpitation symptoms, consistent with previous studies. It should be noted that all the included patients in the present study denied having previous similar episodes of palpitations. Palpitation symptoms occurred during hospitalization and remained after recovery from severe COVID-19.

Palpitation is a common symptom and often poses clinical challenges due to its wide differential diagnosis.¹⁷ Cardiac

arrhythmias and psychological distress are the most common causes in patients presenting with palpitations.⁷ The results of two-hour resting ECG monitoring in this study showed that the large majority of the enrolled patients (81.8%) had cardiac arrhythmias. Among the arrhythmias, the most common was sinus tachycardia (77.3%). However, patients with sinus tachycardia had a similar frequency of palpitation episodes compared to those without sinus tachycardia, suggesting that there might be other factors, in addition to sinus tachycardia, affecting palpitation episodes. It has been found in some cases that thyroid dysfunction occurs after the resolution of COVID-19 and contributes palpitation symptoms.¹⁸ However, none of the recovered patients in this study had any active diseases that might cause palpitation symptoms, such as thyroid dysfunction, haematological disorders, or severe heart failure (left ventricular ejection fraction <30%).

As described above, in addition to arrhythmias, psychological distress is another common cause of palpitations. The prevalence of anxiety and depression was detected by using the HADS-A and HADS-D, respectively, in this study. The results showed that 68.2% of patients showed anxiety symptoms (HADS-A ≥ 8), while 59.1% showed depression symptoms (HADS-D ≥ 8). Given the relatively high mortality rate associated with this novel disease, it was not surprising that substantial panic and stress were caused in the early stages of the COVID-19 outbreak. Several studies in China have investigated mental problems in not only COVID-19 patients^{19,20} but also COVID-19-negative patients²¹ and health care workers.²² These studies also reported that people in Wuhan or Hubei Province were prone to higher levels of psychological distress than people in other regions of China.²¹ Female sex, disease duration, levels of inflammatory markers and self-perceived illness severity were proposed to be factors that could predict the severity of patients' mental symptoms.²⁰ In the present cohort study, all patients recovered from severe COVID-19 in Wuhan, China, with a high incidence of various complications (54.5%) and very long hospital stays (median [IQR] 24 days [19–28 days]), which might lead to both physical deconditioning and psychological distress.

Psychological distress, such as anxiety and depression-related symptomatology, was frequent among patients with complaints of palpitations. Alijaniha et al⁸ showed that 85.4% of patients with palpitations had psychological symptoms, and this frequency was twice that of the healthy group (43.6%). Another study investigating the aetiologies of palpitations suggested that up to one-third of the patients presenting with palpitations were finally identified to have palpitations caused by psychological symptoms.²³ On the other hand,

symptoms of resting palpitations were also one of the most common somatic symptoms associated with anxiety and depression.²⁴ A recent study by Yuan et al²⁵ found that somatic symptoms were related to the levels of anxiety during the early stages of the COVID-19 outbreak. Consistent with previous studies, we found that patients with anxiety/depression had a higher frequency of palpitation episodes than those without anxiety/depression. Moreover, a close positive correlation between the levels of anxiety/depression and the frequency of palpitation episodes was observed in the present study. These findings suggest that anxiety and depression might be responsible, at least in part, for resting palpitation symptoms in recovered COVID-19 patients. Importantly, a recent retrospective study from the Mayo Clinic showed that anxiety and depression are the most common comorbid conditions in patients with inappropriate sinus tachycardia,²⁶ proposing a possible link between psychological distress and sinus tachycardia.

Limitations

Our study has several limitations. First, accumulating evidence has shown that a minority of COVID-19 patients have cardiac complications, including acute myocardial injury, acute myocardial infarction, and myocarditis,^{27,28} which might result in cardiac structural and electrical changes, causing arrhythmia and palpitation symptoms. However, these effects were not investigated in this study, as only 4 of the enrolled patients had a mild elevation of high-sensitivity troponin I. Second, pulmonary function was not evaluated in the present study since this examination was not available to COVID-19 patients in our hospital, even to those who had just recovered. Indeed, impaired pulmonary function has been reported in recovered COVID-19 and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) patients and affects patients' exercise capacity.^{29,30} However, none of the enrolled participants complained of any shortness of breath or dyspnoea when they were at rest. Therefore, we speculated that the effects of impaired pulmonary function on resting palpitation symptoms were negligible. Third, since only a small number of patients received psychological guidance due to the relatively limited number of trained psychiatrists, the therapeutic effects of psychological counselling on palpitation symptoms were not evaluated in the present study. Finally, the sample size of the study was too small. Studies with larger populations and in multiple centres are warranted.

Conclusions

Symptoms of resting palpitations, manifested mainly by sinus tachycardia, are not uncommon in patients who

recovered from severe COVID-19. Anxiety and depression may contribute, at least in part, to resting palpitation symptoms. Since an accurate aetiology leads to an effective treatment, it is highly recommended that psychiatric assessments be performed in recovered COVID-19 patients with resting palpitations after a negative evaluation by a cardiologist. In addition, previous studies in recovered SARS patients have shown that palpitation symptoms may last for a long time after discharge.²⁸ Recent studies also show that some COVID-19 patients still suffer from palpitation symptoms even 3 months after discharge.³ Considering the causal relationship between psychological distress and palpitation symptoms, future studies are warranted to evaluate whether psychological guidance could shorten the course of palpitation symptoms in recovered COVID-19 patients.

Compliance with Ethical Guidelines

The study protocol was approved by the ethics committees of Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University and Wuhan Hankou Hospital. All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1975 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

Author Contributions

All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting or revising the article, gave final approval of the version to be published, agreed to the submitted journal, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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