4.06 A community pulmonary rehabilitation programme for patients with high oxygen demands

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Introduction: Patients with severe respiratory disease require supplemental oxygen during exercise to improve peripheral muscle oxygen delivery and exertional dyspnoea. The purpose of this study was to investigate the feasibility and effects of providing a community Pulmonary Rehabilitation programme (PRP) to patients with high oxygen demands. **Methods**: Two patients were identified as having high oxygen needs (>4 l per minute (LPM)) at assessment. Risk assessments was conducted and two high-flow oxygen concentrators were sourced to provide one patient with 15LPM on exertion. The other utilised liquid oxygen at 9-12LPM. Data collection along with class and education schedules were agreed. Descriptive statistics analysed results. **Results**: Attendance rate was high (92%). Positive clinical outcomes were achieved. Patients reported overall health benefits and high satisfaction levels. **Conclusion**: Results showed a clear benefit in providing PRP for this cohort. Attendance was higher than reported for standard PR programmes. There was an increase in functional capacity which has also been shown to be a predictor of mortality. Confidence in disease management and anxiety improved. While the ratio of staffing is higher than standard PRPs, this novel class for those with high health utilisation costs is worthwhile. **Conflict of Interest:** Authors declare no conflict of interest.4