Exercise stress testing is a procedure which may have a high risk of droplet spread. This document outlines the guiding principles for conducting stress testing during the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Guiding principles**

- Delay all non-urgent exercise stress testing
- Cardiopulmonary exercise testing should not be performed unless absolutely necessary. Gas analysis equipment should be cleaned between patients. One mask and tubing set should be used for each patient
- Only perform stress tests where the result will influence or change management, or aid diagnosis
- Screen all patients prior to stress testing for COVID-19 risk factors using questions on symptoms, travel and exposure
- Consider temperature measurement
- Formal laboratory testing is not recommended unless the patient is considered high risk for COVID-19 or has suspected COVID-19 infection
- Encourage patients to carry out hand hygiene, respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette
- Clinicians should use appropriate personal protective equipment if the patient has suspected or confirmed COVID-19
- Limit the number of people present in the room during any stress test and maintain distance as much as possible
- Cover the patient’s arm with plastic food wrap and place the blood pressure (BP) cuff over the film. Staff should record the BP at the side of the patient. Use a single use, disposable BP cuff if the BP cuffs are not able to be cleaned properly after use
- Level 2 surgical masks should be worn by staff
- Following each test, equipment should be cleaned using standard infection control processes
- Staff should practice frequent hand hygiene and if they are unwell with cold or flu-like symptoms, stay at home, be tested for COVID-19 and self-isolate until the result is known.
- If the patient’s condition deteriorates, stop the stress test, manage the symptoms and commence basic life support if necessary
- If stress testing is not available or inappropriate, CT coronary angiography should be considered, when available.
- Specific local area COVID-19 incidence and prevalence data will determine the risk of transmission.

**Methodology**

The document was developed by a cardiologist and was informed by the [evidence check on cardiac stress testing](https://www.health.nsw.gov.au). The Cardiac Advisory Group, which is a sub-group of the Cardiac Community of Practice, provided expert review of the guidance.

The information in this document is not meant to be a guideline nor should it supersede NSW Government, NSW Health or a local health district’s (LHD’s) policies. There is limited evidence to support formal guideline development.

This document should be read in conjunction with LHD, Clinical Excellence Commission and NSW Ministry of Health policies. As the COVID-19 pandemic situation is evolving, please check the Ministry of Health and Clinical Excellence Commission Infection Prevention and Control COVID-19 web pages for the most up-to-date information.
**Stress echocardiograms**

- Surgical face masks and partial screens should be used to protect sonographers performing stress echocardiograms
- For stress echocardiogram or nuclear perfusion studies, consider pharmacological stress testing.

**Resources**

- NSW Health - COVID-19 (Coronavirus)
- Clinical Excellence Commission - Resources for health and other workers in NSW
- Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand - COVID-19 Resources
- ACI Intensive Care NSW - Adult Basic Life Support (BLS) Guidance

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**Document information**

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