More than 87% of patients report at least one persistent symptom while recovering from Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), with dyspnea being one of the most common following severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS CoV-2) infection. Although investigation into post-infectious pulmonary phenomena remains ongoing, interstitial lung disease has been described, which has included findings of organizing pneumonia and fibrotic-like changes such as reticulations, honeycombing, and traction bronchiectasis. In addition, small airways disease has been observed on chest imaging, namely air-trapping and mosaic attenuation. However, a large proportion of patients have normal respiratory and cardiac evaluations despite ongoing exertional limitations and exercise intolerance. As the pandemic continues there is a need to understand the multiple respiratory manifestations of post-acute sequelae of COVID-19.