

Maternal and neonatal outcomes in COVID-19 infected pregnancies: a prospective cohort study

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Abstract

Despite the large number of pregnant women with the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), there is not enough analytical study to compare maternal and fetal consequences of COVID-19 infected with non-infected pregnancies. We included pregnant women with and without COVID-19 who were admitted to Arash Hospital in Tehran, Iran from March 1 to Sep 1, 2020. One hundred and ninety-nine women enrolled, including 66 COVID-19 infected and 133 non-infected pregnant women prospectively. Caesarean Section was carried out in total 105 women (52.76%). A significant difference was found in term of delivery type between COVID-19 infected and non-infected pregnant women (aRR: 1.31, 95%CI: 1.04, 1.65, $p=0.024$). No significant association was found between COVID-19 infection and preterm birth (aRR: 1.16, 95%CI: 0.54, 2.48, $p=0.689$), low birth weight (aRR: 1.13, 95%CI: 0.55, 2.31, $p=0.723$), gestational diabetes (aRR: 1.67, 95%CI: 0.81, 3.42, $p=0.160$), preeclampsia (aRR: 2.02, 95%CI: 0.42, 6.78, $p=0.315$), intrauterine growth restriction (aRR: 0.16, 95%CI: 0.02, 1.86, $p=0.145$), preterm rupture of membrane (aRR: 0.19, 95%CI: 0.02, 2.20, $p=0.186$), stillbirth (aRR: 1.41, 95%CI: 0.08, 18.37, $p=0.614$), postpartum haemorrhage (aRR: 1.84, 95%CI: 0.39, 8.63, $p=0.185$), neonatal intensive care unit admission (aRR: 1.84, 95%CI: 0.77, 4.39, $p=0.168$), neonatal sepsis (aRR: 0.84, 95%CI: 0.48, 1.48, $p=0.568$). The percentage of patients (4/66, 6.06%) being admitted to the ICU was significantly higher than the control group (0%) ($p<0.001$). Basically, although pregnancy and neonatal outcomes were not significantly different, the need for ICU care for pregnant women with COVID-19 was significantly higher compared with those without COVID 19.



Biography:

Dr Sepidarkish is an epidemiologist with over 10 years of experience working on issues of reproductive epidemiology and women's health. He earned both my master and doctorate degree in Epidemiology from the Tehran University of Medical Sciences. He is an Assistant Professor of Epidemiology working at Babol University of Medical Sciences, Babol, Iran. He is closely involved in graduate education, designing and teaching courses on various aspects of epidemiology and providing mentorship and supervision for students' research theses. His research portfolio emphasizes interventional research as well as systematic review and meta-analysis, conducted within obstetrics, gynecology and nutrition.

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