



Maternal COVID-19 infection, clinical characteristics, maternal, and perinatal outcomes: A retrospective cohort study in Sri Lanka.

Gihan M.C.¹, Pathiraja P.A.C.P.¹

¹ Faculty of Medicine, University of Peradeniya

Background:

- The novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), becomes the major concern of global health today.
- Pregnant women deserve meticulous attention during pandemics since viral respiratory illnesses during pregnancy tend to be severe and increase the risk of adverse maternal, perinatal, and neonatal outcomes.
- However, clinical features and perinatal outcomes of pregnant women infected with COVID-19 remain unclear in Sri Lanka.
- We aimed to assess clinical features and perinatal outcomes of pregnant women infected with COVID-19 infection in Sri Lanka.

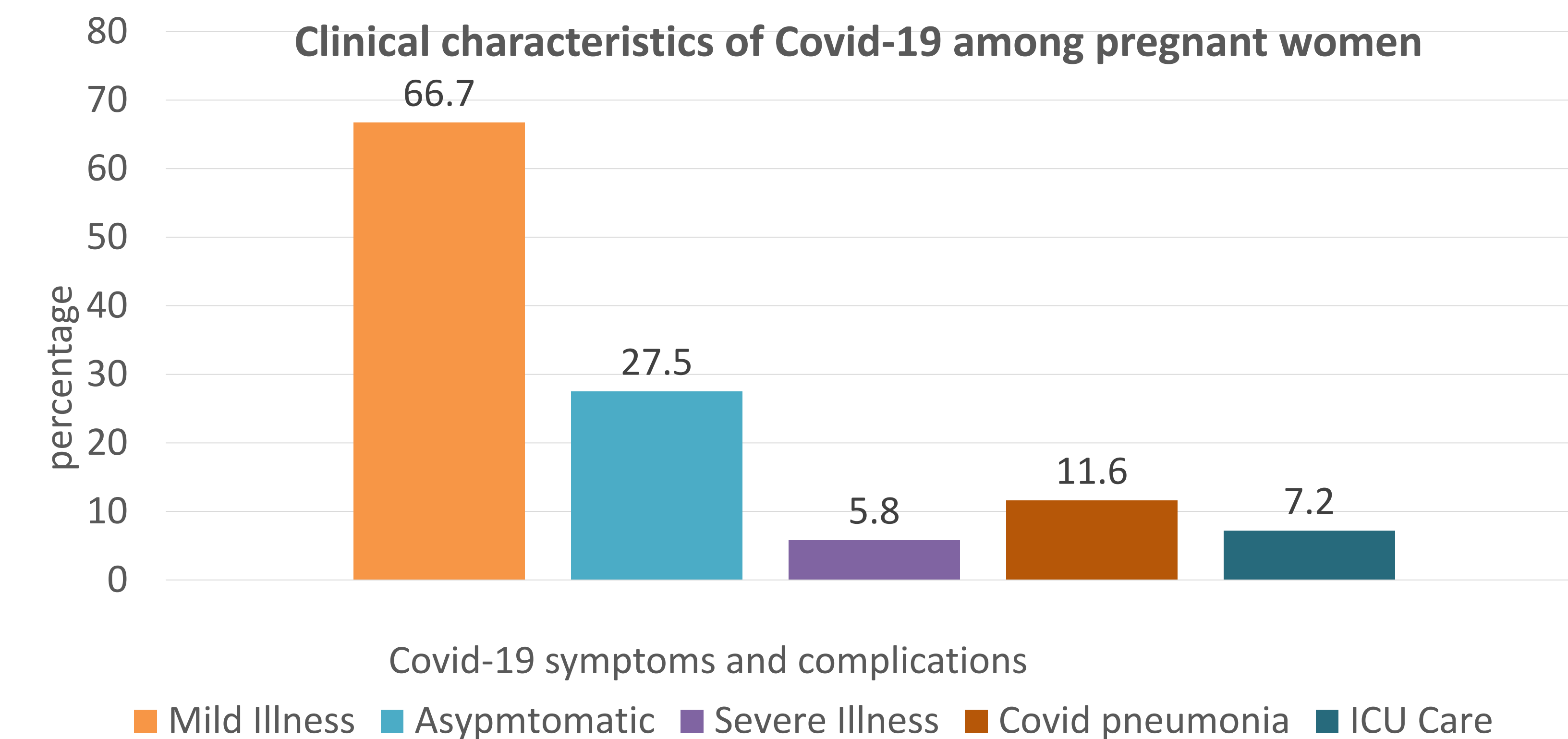
Method:

- This was a single-center retrospective cohort study conducted in a maternity professorial unit within a prime tertiary care hospital, Peradeniya, Sri Lanka.
- We included all pregnant women infected with COVID-19 infection who were admitted between May to September 2021 during the 3rd wave of the pandemic.
- Socio-demographic characteristics, clinical features, perinatal outcomes, and neonatal outcomes were assessed by retrospective review from hospital records.
- Collected data were statistically analyzed by using the latest version of SPSS.

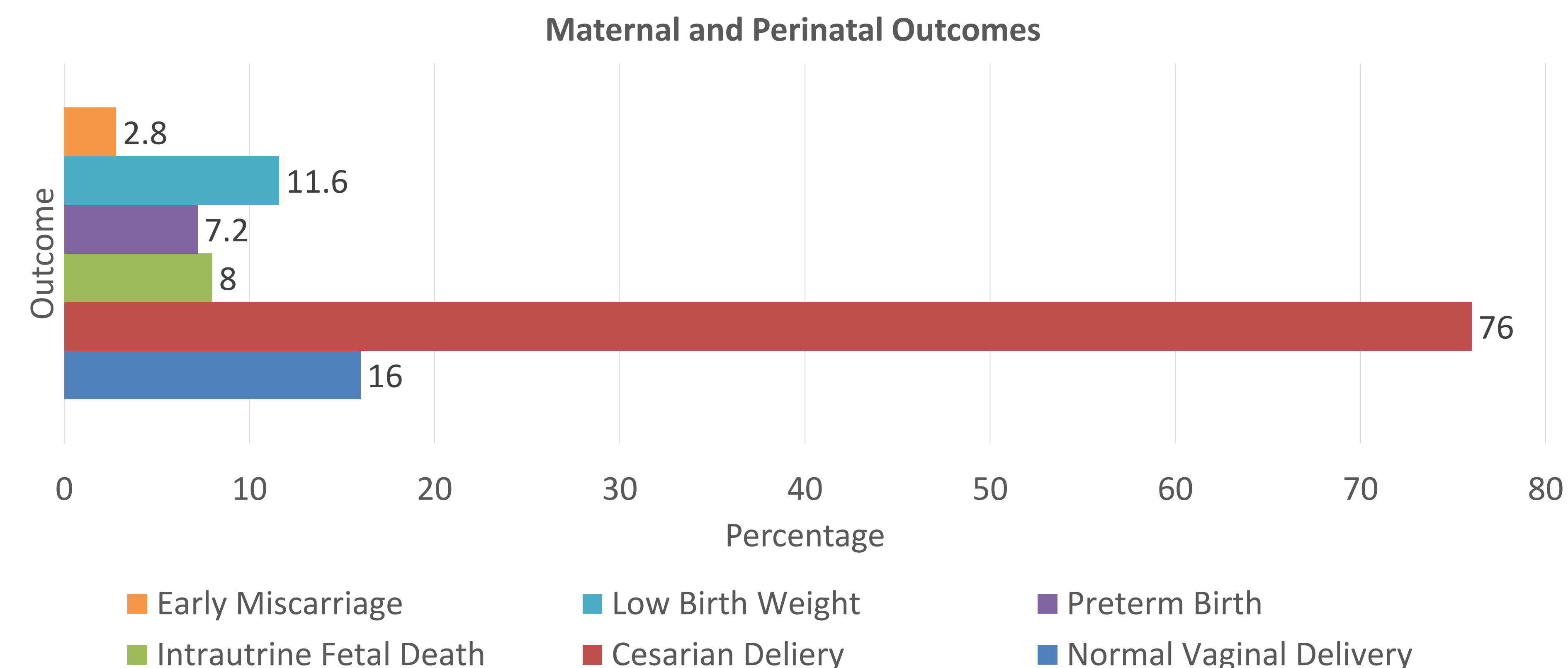
Results

- A total of 69 pregnant women infected with COVID-19 were enrolled.
- The mean age of 29.8 ± 4.9 (Mean $\pm$ SD) and the mean gestational age at the admission was 29 weeks.

Maternal Character	Frequency
Parity	
Nulli parity	7.2%
Low multi parity	84.1%
Grand multi parity	8.7%
Pregnancy related co-morbidities	
Gestational Diabetes	5.8%
Pregnancy Induced Hypertension	4.3%
Anemia	5.8%



- Of pregnant women, 33.3% (23/69) completed the pregnancy and 2.8% (2/69) had an early miscarriage.
- None of the newborns were positive for PCR within 24 hours of birth



Conclusion:

- According to the present study, most of the pregnant women infected with COVID-19 presented mild symptoms and did not lead to unfavorable maternal and neonatal outcomes. But the rate of cesarean deliver and preterm births are relatively high. However, more comparative research studies are needed to be done with Covid-19 non-infected mothers to confirm the results.