

VITAMIN D LEVELS AMONG VACCINATED & NON VACCINATED PREGNANT WOMEN WITH COVID-19

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OBJECTIVE

The aim of this study is to compare the vitamin D level among vaccinated and non-vaccinated pregnant women with COVID-19.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Total 120 pregnant women had coronavirus disease were presented. Informed written consent was taken for details, demographics age, gestational age, parity and body mass index.

Patients were categorized into 2-groups. Group I had 60 vaccinated patients and in group II 60 non-vaccinated pregnant women. Blood sample of all the patients were taken for the level of serum 25-hydroxy vitaminD3 [25 (OH) D3].

Vitamin D deficiency was calculated and compared among both groups. Sufficient serum vitamin D level was considered >30ng/ml.

SPSS 23.0version was used to analyze complete data.

RESULTS

In group I 51(85%) patients had vitamin D deficiency and in group II 54 (90%) had deficiency of vitamin D.

Among 51 deficient women of group I, number of severe deficiency (<10ng/ml) women were 8 (13.3%), deficiency (10-20ng/ml) were 13 (21.7%) and not-sufficient (20-30ng/ml) were 30 (50%).

In group II prevalence of severity (<10ng/ml) patients were 10 (16.7%), deficient cases (10-20ng/ml) were 15 (25%) and not-sufficient cases (20-30ng/ml) were 29 (48.3%).

Deficient vitamin D serum levels were 15.01±1.22 in group I and 14.34±4.12 in group II.

CONCLUSION

In this study we concluded that prevalence of vitamin D deficiency was highly among pregnant women and most probably in non-vaccinated pregnant patients but did not find any significantly difference among both groups.