

Pregnancy in the era of COVID 19 pandemic

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Declaration

The authour reports no conflict of interest or financial gain



COVID-19

- severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)
- Coronaviruses are enveloped, non segmented, positive-sense ribonucleic acid (RNA) viruses belonging to the family Coronaviridae, order Nidovirales



my byline

 Pregnancy is an on going process with or without COVID19



Stages of care

- ambulatory antenatal care in the outpatient clinics;
- management in the setting of the obstetrical triage;
- intrapartum management; and (4) postpartum
- management and neonatal care

1.guidelines

 Identify elements of antenatal care to minimizing maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality 2

 Provide algorithms on intrapartum care of COVID-19 negative mothers Identify elements of postnatal care that support women to minimizing maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality 4

 Provide safe and highly effective care plans for women with acute emergency and urgent gynaecological conditions, that take into consideration the safety of the patients and healthcare workers

Pregnancy and COVID 19

 Physiological changes in the immune and cardiopulmonary systems make pregnant women to develop sever respiratory illness if infected with viral infections

Current evidence has not shown increased risks to COVID infections
Global interim guidance on coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) during pregnancy
and puerperium from FIGO and allied partners: Information for healthcare
Professionals (2020)

 Health workers are the first responders, providing frontline care, and are risking their lives in doing so.

 There is therefore need to equip them with the necessary information and protection to stay safe in the course of their clinical duties.

ANC

- Avoid cross transmission
- Reduce ANC visits
- Screen on arrival
- Procedures which are of necessity
- ?to be accompanied

Obstetric triage

- Screen for COVID19
- IF POSITIVE ,pt to wear a mask and the HCW to use PPE
- Isolate, test, evaluate for co morbidities in pregnancy

intrapartum

- No indication for delivery unless need of oxygenation improvement, Obstetric indications
- Individualize timing of delivery
- Induction
- SVD / Ve to shorten second stage

- Medically indicated preterm delivery should be considered by the multidisciplinary
- team on a case-by-case basis

meta-analysis infected patients

- Clinical symptom; fever; cough, fatigue and dyspnea.
- The most prevalent comorbidities; hypertension, diabetes cardiovascular diseases respiratory system disease

Yang J, Zheng Y, Gou X, et al. Prevalence of comorbidities in the novel Wuhan coronavirus (COVID-19) infection: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Int Infect Dis. 2020 Mar

 Ensure access to family planning and contraception services for women during the pandemic period, for both continuing users and those requiring initiation Ensure access to family planning and contraception services for women during the pandemic period, for both continuing users and those requiring initiation

Post partum / neonatal care

- Avoid antenatal corticosteroids
- Avoid tocolysis

complications

- Fever in early pregnancy –PL,FGR,PTB.
 Perinatal death
- AF, cord blood, and neonatal throat swab from six patients –neg for. SARS-CoV-2,
- No evidence of vertical transmission in women who developed COVID-19 pneumonia in late
- pregnancy

 there is no evidence of vertical transmission of SARS-CoV-2

- After delivery minimize maternal contact and hand the neonate to the neonatology team
- Use of PPE

In critical ill mother separation is advised

Pschological aspects

- Increased risks of anxiety and depression
- Separation regress early bonding