

ORIGINAL RESEARCH**Effect of COVID 19 on pregnancy****¹Ravinder Kaur, ²Raksha, ³Puneet Gill, ⁴Gurpreeti**^{1,2}Lecturer, ³Assistant Professor, ⁴MSc Nursing Student**Correspondence:**Ravinder Kaur
Lecturer**Introduction**

The significance of ongoing global coronavirus pandemic, it is important to study the effect of coronavirus on pregnancy. The symptoms of pregnant women with COVID-19 pneumonia were mainly fever and cough and except one study, there is no evidence for vertical transmission in pregnancy. These may have positive or negative effects on COVID-19 disease progression. The effect of lockdowns during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on pregnancy outcomes remains uncertain. We aimed to evaluate the association between the COVID-19-related lockdown and pregnancy.

Key words- Global, Covid-19, Pregnancy, Pandemic, Disease,

Risk factor

- Being older than 30 years
- Living or working in a community with higher number of covid 19 cases
- Living or working in a community with low levels of covid 19 vaccination

Effect of COVID 19 on preterm

Some research suggests that pregnant women with COVID-19 are also more likely to have a premature birth and caesarean delivery, and their babies are more likely to be admitted to a neonatal unit.

Previous evidence has been conflicting regarding the effect of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic lockdowns on obstetric intervention and preterm birth rates. The literature to date suggests potentially differential underlying mechanisms based on country economic setting. We aimed to study these outcomes in an Icelandic population where uniform lockdown measures were implemented across the country.

A slight increase in rates of preterm birth in pregnant women with COVID-19 was observed when compared to those without the disease. These preterm births could be medically indicative, since rates of spontaneous preterm births in affected women were similar to those before the pandemic. A COVID-19 diagnosis was linked to a higher risk of “very preterm” birth, preterm birth, and early term birth -- all before 39 weeks of gestation. Those who contracted the coronavirus were also more likely to have a preterm birth if they had other conditions such as hypertension, diabetes, and obesity. The preterm birth rate was 11.8% among those who contracted the coronavirus, compared with 8.7% among those who weren't infected. A COVID-19 diagnosis was linked to a higher risk of “very preterm” birth, preterm birth, and early term birth -- all before 39 weeks of gestation.

Effect of COVID 19 on primigravida and multigravida

The presence of pandemic disease as COVID-19 may increase the risk of the disease among pregnant women which increased risk during pregnancy and can lead to several consequences such as increased fear and anxiety levels that more frequent in the third trimester. To evaluate the prevalence of fear and anxiety Impacts of the covid-19 among primigravida versus multigravida pregnant women.COVID-19 Scale and Corona Disease Anxiety Scale (CDAS). women' age ranged from 20 - 33 years, and that women were mostly between 20 < 30 years in primigravida (50.0%) and their mean age 20.10 ± 7.68 and (37.0%) in multigravida which their mean age 22.10 ± 9.88 , it was observed that (61.3 %) had severed fear levels in primigravida and (51.2%) in multigravida. it was displayed that a significant positive relationship was observed between the level of W-DEQ-A and BAI scores ($p = 0.000$)

Effect of COVID 19 On vaccinated and non – vaccinated women

Yes, COVID-19 vaccines currently authorized by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) are recommended for pregnant and lactating individuals as well as those trying or intending to become pregnant. We strongly recommend that women with remaining concerns, talk with their doctor to discuss all factors about the vaccine and their pregnancy. No, getting the COVID-19 vaccine will not affect your fertility. Women actively trying to conceive may be vaccinated with the current COVID-19 vaccines — there is no reason to delay pregnancy after completing the vaccine series.Confusion around this issue arose when a false report surfaced on social media, saying that the spike protein on this coronavirus was the same as another spike protein called syncytin-1 that is involved in the growth and attachment of the placenta during pregnancy. The false report said that getting the COVID-19 vaccine would cause a woman's body to fight this different spike protein and affect her fertility. The two spike proteins are completely different, and getting the COVID-19 vaccine will not affect the fertility of women who are seeking to become pregnant, including through in vitro fertilization methods. During the Pfizer vaccine tests, 23 women volunteers involved in the study became pregnant, and the only one in the trial who suffered a pregnancy loss had not received the actual vaccine.

Effect of COVID on pregnancy on healthy and unhealthy women

Studies from the UK show that pregnant women are no more likely to get COVID-19 than other healthy adults, but they are at slightly increased risk of becoming severely unwell if they do catch COVID-19, and are more likely to have pregnancy complications like preterm birth or stillbirth.

Roughly two-thirds of pregnant women with COVID-19 have no symptoms at all, and most pregnant women who do have symptoms only have mild cold or flu-like symptoms. However, a small number of pregnant women can become unwell with COVID-19. Pregnant women who catch COVID-19 are at slightly increased risk of becoming severely unwell compared to non-pregnant women, particularly in the third trimester. Pregnant women have been included in the list of people at moderate risk as precaution.

Current evidence from the UK suggests that pregnant women are no more likely to get COVID-19 than other healthy adults, but they are at slightly increased risk of becoming severely unwell if they do catch COVID-19, and are more likely to have pregnancy complications like preterm birth or stillbirth. Roughly two-thirds of pregnant women with COVID-19 have no symptoms at all (also known as being asymptomatic). Most pregnant women who do have symptoms only have mild cold or flu-like symptoms. However, a small number of pregnant women can become unwell with COVID-19. Pregnant women who catch COVID-19 are at slightly increased risk of becoming severely unwell compared to non-pregnant women, particularly in the third trimester.

Studies have shown that there are higher rates of admission to intensive care units for pregnant women with COVID-19 compared to non-pregnant women with COVID-19. It is important to note that this may be because clinicians are more likely to take a more cautious approach when deciding whether to admit someone to the intensive care unit when a woman is pregnant.

At present, it is unclear whether pregnancy will impact on the proportion of women who experience 'long COVID' or a post COVID-19 condition.

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