

## 9<sup>th</sup> Yazd International Congress and Student Award on Reproductive Medicine with 4<sup>th</sup> Congress of Reproductive Genetics

### Oral Presentations

#### O-1

#### The relationship between coronavirus disease 2019 in pregnancy with maternal and fetal outcomes: An analytical cohort study

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**Background:** Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a type of pneumonia, which is rapidly increased reports of death and confirmed complications. Limited data were available about COVID-19 during pregnancy.

**Objective:** To assess the relationship between epidemiological and clinical features of coronavirus disease 2019 in pregnancy with maternal and fetal outcomes.

**Materials and Methods:** This analytical and

retrospective cohort study, conducted on all pregnant women who confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Nekouei-Hedayati-Forghani Hospital in Qom, from February 1, 2019, to September 15, 2020. All epidemiological and clinical features collected from pregnant women's medical records. A logistic regression model used to determine covid-19 in pregnancy associated with maternal and neonatal outcomes.

**Results:** The most common symptoms reported by pregnant women with COVID-19 were shortness of breath 60%, dry cough 59% and fever 42%. After adjusting adjusted by the potential confounding factors, COVID-19 in pregnancy was associated with a significantly higher risk of admission to the intensive care unit (OR = 6.16, 95% CI = 1.23-31), cesarean section (OR = 0.45, 95 CI = 0.25-1.03); preterm birth (OR = 3.01, 95% CI = 1.4-6.54), fetal distress (OR = 5.7, 95% CI = 2.13-15.59), and the neonatal intensive care unit admissions (OR = 3.04, 95% CI = 1.21-7.70).

**Conclusion:** The results show that COVID-19 associated with adverse maternal and fetal outcomes such as admission to the Intensive care unit, cesarean section, fetal distress, preterm birth and neonatal intensive care unit admissions.

**Key words:** Coronavirus pneumonia, Epidemiological characteristics, Maternal outcomes, Fetal outcomes, Retrospective study.