

COVID-19 has a prolonged effect for many during pregnancy

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Symptoms for pregnant women with COVID-19 can be prolonged, lasting two months or longer for a quarter of the women who participated in a national study led by UC San Francisco and UCLA.

In the largest study to date of COVID-19 among non-hospitalized

[pregnant women](#), researchers analyzed the clinical course and outcomes of 594 women who tested positive for the SARS-CoV-2 virus during [pregnancy](#).

They found that the most common early symptoms for pregnant women were cough, [sore throat](#), body aches, and fever. Half of the participants still had symptoms after 3 weeks and 25 percent had symptoms after 8 weeks. Findings appear Oct. 7, 2020, in *Obstetrics & Gynecology*.

"We found that pregnant people with COVID-19 can expect a prolonged time with symptoms," said senior author Vanessa L. Jacoby, MD, MAS, vice chair of research in the Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Reproductive Sciences at UCSF, and co-principal investigator of the national pregnancy study. "COVID-19 symptoms during pregnancy can last a long time, and have a significant impact on health and wellbeing."

The PRIORITY study (Pregnancy CoRonavIrus Outcomes RegIsTrY) is an ongoing study in the United States for women who are pregnant or up to 6 weeks after pregnancy and have a confirmed or suspected case of COVID-19. It launched March 22, 2020.

While previous research on SARS-CoV-2 infection in pregnancy has primarily centered on hospitalized patients, the new analysis focused on ambulatory patients, who represent the overwhelming majority of adults with the virus.

Study participants tested positive between March 22 and July 10, and had a mean age of 31 years. Health care workers made up nearly a third of the cases, and participants were geographically diverse: 34 percent lived in the Northeast, 25 percent in the West, 21 percent in the South, and 18 percent in the Midwest.

Thirty-one percent of the participants were Latina, and 9 percent were

Black. The average gestational age at the time of enrollment in the study was approximately 24 weeks.

The researchers found several common symptoms of COVID-19, but also that symptoms related to the virus were complicated by overlapping symptoms of normal pregnancy, including nausea, fatigue and congestion. Their findings included the following:

- Primary first symptoms were cough (20 percent), sore throat (16 percent), body aches (12 percent), and fever (12 percent); by comparison, fever occurs in 43 percent of non-pregnant hospitalized patients;
- Loss of taste or smell was the first [symptom](#) in 6 percent of pregnant women;
- Other symptoms included shortness of breath, runny nose, sneezing, nausea, sore throat, vomiting diarrhea, or dizziness;
- 60 percent of [women](#) had no symptoms after 4 weeks of illness, but for 25 percent, symptoms persisted, lasting 8 or more weeks;
- The median time for symptoms to resolve was 37 days;
- Medical conditions for some participants included hypertension, pregestational diabetes, asthma, cardiac disease, thyroid disease, anxiety and depression.

The authors said that data on the clinical evolution of the virus are critical in order to assess risk and guide treatment during pregnancy.

"The majority of participants in our study population had mild disease and were not hospitalized," said first author Yalda Afshar, MD, Ph.D., assistant professor in the Division of Maternal Fetal Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, at the David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA. "Even so, it took a median of 37 days for symptoms to ease."

"Despite the potential risks of COVID-19 for pregnant people and their newborns, there are large gaps in our knowledge on the course of the disease and the overall prognosis," she said. "Our results can help pregnant people and their clinicians better understand what to expect with COVID-19 infection."

Provided by University of California, San Francisco

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