Original Research Paper

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Obstetrics & Gynaecology

AN OBSTETRIC OUTCOME IN SECOND WAVE OF COVID PANDEMIC INTERTIARY HEALTHCARE CENTER

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ABSTRACT **Background-** Cases of pneumonia was reported in Wuhan at the end of December 2019. Corona virus was the cause. Cough, fever, SOB are most common symptoms. O2 support, CPAP, antiviral therapy and antibiotic provided to infected women. **Aims And Objectives-** To Estimate the maternal and foetal outcome of pregnant women in second wave of covid pandemic in our tertiary hospital. **Methodology-** This is a descriptive study conducted during May, June 2021 in government general hospital, Anantapur in pregnant women infected with covid-19. Maternal and foetal outcome were measured in percentages. **Result-** More number of LSCS occurred than NVD. Maternal death rate was 4.5% which was due to late presentation of women to the hospital.

KEYWORDS : COVID Pneumonia, Oxygen support, maternal death.

INTRODUCTION

- A cluster of cases of pneumonia of unknown cause was reported in Wuhan at the end of December,2019. A novel corona virus was identified was etiologic agent .
- Pregnant women are special group of concern during this outbreak, physiologic changes in the immunologic, CVS and RS may increase severity of respiratory disease especially during third trimester.
- Anatomical changes include increase in transverse diameter of thorax and elevated level of diaphgram and decreased mater`nal tolerance to hypoxia . Lung volume changes and vasodilation can lead to mucosal edema and increased secretion of upper respiratory tract.
- Immaturity of innate and adaptive immune systems makesthem high susceptible to infections. Dysregulation factorssuch as cytokines and complement cascade can lead to various effects on CNS development .
- Cough, fever and sob are most common symptoms in pregnancy.
- O2 support ,CPAP, antiviral therapy and antibiotic therapy were provided to infected pregnant women.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- To Estimate the maternal and foetal outcome of pregnant women in second wave of covid pandemic in our tertiary hospital.

METHODOLOGY

- This is a descriptive study conducted during may June 2021 in government general hospital, Anantapur in pregnant women infected with covid-19. Maternal and foetal outcome were measured in percentages.

RESULTS

- A 200 Women positive for covid 19 confirmed by RT-PCR and CT scan.

DEMOGRAPHY

AGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
<25	121	61.5%
26-30	67	33.5%
>30	12	6%

SYMPTOMATIC	24%
ASYMPTOMATIC	76%

SYMPTOMS	PERCENTAGE
Fever	**14.5%**
Cough	**33%**
SOB	**52%**

SpO2	PERCENTAGE
<90%	5.5%
90-95%	7%
>95%	87.5%

PIH	2
DIABETES	1

INVESTIGATION (D- Dimer, S-Ferritin, CRP)	**PERCENTAGE**
Elevated	77%
Normal	23%

PREGNANCY OUTCOME	**PERCENTAGE**
DELIVERED	74.5%
UNDELIVERED	24%
ABORTIONS	1.5%

TREATMENT	**PERCENTAGE**
Remedesvir	8.5%
Lomarin	5.5%

MODE OF DELIVERY	**PERCENTAGE**
LSCS	49.5%
Vaginal	25

MATERNAL OUTCOME	**PERCENTAGE**
Alive	95.5%
Death	4.5%

FOETAL OUTCOME	**PERCENTAGE**
TERM	93%
PRETERM	7%
IUD	5.5%

DISCUSSION

- The world is now experiencing a exponential increase in the covid 19 infected people and the significant proportion of them are pregnant women.
- There was increased tendency of IUD, preterm birth among birth positive cases therefore IUD are due to placental vessel thrombosis.

Spectrum Of Triage

Mild – Moderate

- Cold/Flu
- Cough
- Sore thorat

Severe

- SOB marked hypoxia

Critically Ill

- Tachyponea >30/min

- Hypoxia spO2 <93%
- Imaging >50% lung involvement.

In the present study maxmium women age group 23.4+- 4 .In Hassan etal study age group 27.3+4.

- In our study 65% pregnant women were term and muzamill study 79% were term .
- In our study PIH cases are 2 and diabetes 1 which was similar to Hassan etal diabetes 2 and PIH 1 .
- In our study LSCS was 49.5% and normal vaginal delivery 25% .In study conducted by Hassan, lscs rate 60% and vaginal delivery rate 15%.In Hassan etal more caeserean rate than our study .
- In our study maternal death rate was 4.5%, which was due to late presentation of women to the hospital , Hassan etal study maternal deaths 0.
- In our study term babies was 93% which was better than the study where term 79% .
- In our study preterm was 7% when compared to Zhang d study which was 21%
- In our study 93% babies have apgar > 7 when compare to Hassan study with low apgar 26.3%.
- In our study IUD 5.5% when compared to Hassan, IUD were 1.

CONCLUSION:

- Although majority of mothers were discharged without any complications
- From this studt observe that covid 19 infection during pregnancy increased risk of several adverse outcome include high rate of c-section, IUD and maternal death.
- Prevention is better than cure, people should be vaccinated to prevent spread of disease.

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