

Determine laboratory and clinical findings in pregnant women with covid hospitalized in Imam Khomeini Hospital (RA) during the outbreak of Omicron variant (winter 2021).

Abstract

Background: Pregnant women and their fetuses represent a population at high risk during the outbreak of infectious diseases. Physiological and mechanical changes in pregnancy increase the susceptibility to infections in general, especially when the cardiorespiratory system is affected, causing the rapid development of respiratory failure in pregnancy.

Aim: To determine laboratory and clinical findings in pregnant women with covid 19 hospitalized in Imam Khomeini Hospital (RA) during the outbreak of Omicron variant (winter 2022).

Materials and Methods: The required data, including personal characteristics and past medical history, indicators related to pregnancy and laboratory findings, clinical findings and cause of death for each pregnant woman were collected in the form of a relevant checklist

Results: In the present study, a total of 94 pregnant women with covid-19 were examined at the time of Omicron variant. 82 patients, equivalent to 86.3%, had a history of covid 19 vaccination. There was no statistically significant difference between patients with and without history of vaccination in terms of the average duration of hospitalization, percentage of oxygen saturation and severity of the disease. In 92.6% of patients, pregnancy was completed without complications. 6.4% of pregnant mothers had preterm labor and 1.1% had PROM. None of the pregnant mothers with Omicron had died.

Conclusion: The most common clinical symptoms of the patients were cough (0.60%) , shortness of breath (49.5%) and muscle pain (35.4%). There was no statistically significant difference between patients with and without vaccination history in terms of clinical symptoms.

Keywords: pregnant mother, covid 19, omicron, clinical symptom