
PRENATAL PATHOLOGY DUE TO CORONAVIRUS INFECTION

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The incidence of coronavirus infection remains a global problem throughout the world. The emergence of COVID-19 has posed challenges for healthcare professionals related to timely diagnosis and provision of medical care to patients [1].

Among the problems associated with coronavirus infection, an important role is played by the possibility of its progression in pregnant women and the development of prenatal pathology [2].

Prenatal pathology is a condition in which the development of the fetus is impaired and its normal function may be impaired. It may be caused by genetic, abnormal or infectious factors. Prenatal infectious pathology can manifest itself during pregnancy or at the time of birth of a child [1].

Keywords: SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19, newborns, pregnancy

Research has shown that pregnant women may be susceptible to severe forms of coronavirus infection. Infection can affect fetal development and lead to various complications in the postnatal period [2].

During the study, an analysis of the anamnestic data of 30 pregnant women was carried out based on the medical documentation of the archive. All those studied were divided into 2 groups:

Group I included 22 mothers who had COVID-19 during pregnancy;

Group II included 8 mothers who did not have COVID-19 recorded during pregnancy.

When studying the course of the early neonatal period of children in group I, it was found that 4 (18.2%) children were diagnosed with congenital pneumonia, and therefore they were transferred to mechanical ventilation. In 3 (13.6%) children, pathogenic streptococcus was isolated from the blood. Respiratory failure was diagnosed in 4 (18.2%) premature infants in the early neonatal period, and signs of transient tachypnea were noted in 4 (18.2%) newborns. 7 (31.8%) newborns had manifestations of respiratory distress syndrome.

The diagnosis of intrauterine infection was established in 10 (45.5%) children of group I. The basis for the diagnosis was:

- appearance of local foci of infection (conjunctivitis) in 5 (22.7%);
- periodically occurring respiratory disorders in the late neonatal period (tachypnea, apnea), as manifestations of intrauterine infection with predominant damage to the lungs, in 2 (9%) children;
- Intrauterine growth retardation (IUGR) – 5 (22.7%)

Newborns of group 2 (control) were born without signs of coronavirus infection and in satisfactory condition. The early neonatal period of newborns in this group proceeded without complications.

Thus, the aggravated course of postnatal adaptation in children whose mothers had Covid during pregnancy (group I) was due to the indirect effect of the virus on the fetus through the uteroplacental blood flow [2].

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