CANADIAN SURVEILLANCE OF COVID-19 IN PREGNANCY: EPIDEMIOLOGY, MATERNAL AND INFANT OUTCOMES Report #4

Maternal and Infant Outcomes (March 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021) from Five Canadian Provinces: Summary

This report provides preliminary findings from CANCOVID-Preg in 5 provinces: British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba. CANCOVID-Preg is a national surveillance project that was initiated to monitor pregnancy outcomes during the pandemic and assess both maternal and infant outcomes related to COVID-19.

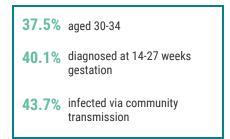
As of March 31, 2021:



Most common symptoms

3678
pregnant persons
diagnosed with COVID-19
between Mar 1, 2020 - Mar
31, 2021 were included in
the report





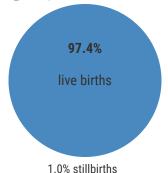
Cough — 38.5 Fever — 27.1 Headache — 25.6 Rhinitis — 25.5

Most common underlying conditions Obesity 12.9 Diabetes 11.2 Cardiovascular Disease 3.3

Hospital and ICU admission:

	Pregnant positive persons in BC, ON, MB, and QC (n=1334)	Non-pregnant positive persons in BC, ON, MB, and QC (n=235473)	RR	95% CI
Number and percent hospitalized	95 (7.12%)	3941 (1.53%)	4.26	3.45 to 5.10
Number and percent admitted to ICU	38 (2.50%)	589 (0.25%)	11.39	7.90 to 15.21
Percent admitted to ICU of those hospitalized	40.00%	14.95%	2.68	2.02 to 3.40

Pregnancy outcomes:







<6 positive infant NP swabs

Early data on SARS-CoV-2 infection during pregnancy was reassuring, however, more recent data emerging globally and nationally suggests an increased risk of hospitalization and ICU admission among pregnant persons, compared to their non-pregnant counterparts, although the absolute risk is low. Preterm birth rates also appear higher than background rates in the population. Importantly, in this sample, stillbirth rates were 10.6 per 1000 (95% CI: 6.6% - 16.8%) compared to 5.44 per 1000 (95% CI: 5.1% - 5.7%) in the general population (derived from CIHI-DAD 2020 data). Although the stillbirth estimate in our COVID-19 positive cases is slightly higher than the general population, the absolute numbers are still quite small.

This data, though still from a subset of the country, suggests the need for enhanced monitoring of pregnant persons should they contract COVID-19 and close monitoring of pregnancy outcomes. Further data will be reported on cumulative cases over time to better inform Canadian clinical and public health recommendations.



