Intensive Care Unit Admissions for Pregnant and Non-Pregnant Women with COVID-19

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8 9	<b>Keywords:</b> hospital birth; novel coronavirus; COVID-19; SARS-CoV-2; pneumonia; respiratory
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**Objective:** Early reports indicate that pregnant women are not at increased risk for COVID-19 infection or for a worse disease course if infection occurs.<sup>1-3</sup> The objective of this study was to review our experiences with intensive care unit (ICU) admissions for women of reproductive age infected with COVID-19, and to determine whether pregnant women are more likely to be admitted to the ICU than non-pregnant women.

Study Design: We evaluated data from a large hospital system in New York State between March 2 and April 9, 2020. SARS-CoV-2 testing was performed on acutely symptomatic patients presenting with characteristic respiratory signs and symptoms.<sup>4</sup> Nasopharyngeal specimens were obtained, and microbiologic diagnosis was made based on a positive result on SARS-CoV-2 real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) assay. We included only patients in the reproductive age groups (15-49 years of age) who were admitted to one of seven hospitals in our system and who were diagnosed with COVID-19 on RT-PCR on admission, during the hospital stay, or postpartum period. Data analyzed in this study included age (five age groups between 15 and 49 years), pregnancy status, and admission to an ICU. We excluded patients with incomplete data. The incidence of ICU admission was compared between pregnant and non-pregnant women with COVID-19 in each age group. Patients were admitted to the ICU at the discretion of the consulted critical care attending physician. Other clinical characteristics, including medical comorbidities, were not evaluated and not necessarily the same. The Institutional Review Board determined that this study did not meet the definition of human subjects research and was exempt from formal review.

 **Results:** Among all patients between the age of 15 to 49 admitted at 7 hospitals within our health system between March 4 and April 9, 2020, there were 1,168 symptomatic patients diagnosed with COVID-19. Of these, 754 (64.6%) were male, 332 (28.4%) were non-pregnant females, and 82 (7.0%) were pregnant females. During this time period, 2,971 pregnant patients were admitted, primarily for delivery. In some cases, symptomatic patients diagnosed with COVID-19 (2.8%) were admitted for obstetrical indications and only had mild respiratory disease. In total, 50 non-pregnant females (15.1%, 50/332) and 8 pregnant females (9.8%, 8/82)

48	were admitted to the ICU for worsening respiratory status, a difference that was not statistically
49	significant (p=0.22). ICU admissions by age group are shown in Table 1.
50	
51	Conclusion: Among hospitalized women who are infected with COVID-19, those who are
52	pregnant are not at increased risk for ICU admission compared to those who are not pregnant.
53	This finding is consistent with the overall lower hospital admission rate of pregnant women with
54	COVID-19 that we previously demonstrated. <sup>5</sup> Pregnant women are considered to be at greater
55	risk of severe morbidity and mortality from other respiratory infections such as influenza.6
56	Admission to the ICU signifies a more severe course of disease. Therefore, our findings are
57	reassuring, and indicate that pregnant women infected with COVID-19 may not experience more
58	severe disease progression than non-pregnant women.
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**Table 1.** Intensive Care Unit Admissions by Age Group in Pregnant and Non-Pregnant Women

with COVID-19

	Pregnant Women	Non-Pregnant Women	
Age Group	(n=82)	(n=332)	P value
<25 years	1/11 (9.1)	3/7 (42.9)	0.09
25-29 years	0/17 (0)	5/40 (12.5)	0.16
<b>30-34 years</b>	2/33 (6.1)	5/44 (11.4)	0.46
35-39 years	3/15 (20.0)	9/55 (16.4)	0.73
40-49 years	2/6 (33.3)	28/190 (14.7)	0.28
Totals	8/82 (9.8)	50/332 (15.1)	0.22