

# Journal Pre-proof

SARS-CoV-2 infection in very preterm pregnancy: experiences from two cases

William R. Cooke, Anne Billett

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*Title:* SARS-CoV-2 infection in very preterm pregnancy: experiences from two cases

*Authors:* William R Cooke<sup>1</sup>, Anne Billett<sup>1</sup>, Suzie Gleeson<sup>3</sup>, Andrew Jacques<sup>2</sup>, Kelly Place<sup>3</sup>,  
Jane Siddall<sup>1</sup>, Andrew Walden<sup>2</sup>, Kim Soulsby<sup>3</sup>

*Affiliations:*

1. Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, RG1 5AN, UK
2. Intensive Care Unit, Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, RG1 5AN, UK
3. Department of Anaesthesia, Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, RG1 5AN, UK

*\*Corresponding author:*

William R Cooke

ST4 Registrar in Obstetrics and Gynaecology

[william.cooke@wrh.ox.ac.uk](mailto:william.cooke@wrh.ox.ac.uk)

Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Royal Berkshire Hospital Craven Road Reading  
RG1 5AN UK *Category:* Letter to the Editor – Brief Communication

Dear Editor,

We present our experience of managing two cases of SARS-CoV-2 infection in very preterm pregnancy.

A 39 year-old primigravida presented with 5 days of dyspnoea, cough and pyrexia at 28+4 weeks of gestation. She was Afro-Caribbean, had BMI 42 and type 2 diabetes mellitus. Her respiratory rate was 20 breaths/minute, oxygen saturations (SpO<sub>2</sub>) 92% and arterial partial pressure of oxygen (PaO<sub>2</sub>) was 8.1 mmHg in air. Chest X-ray showed bilateral infiltrates. SARS-CoV-2 infection causing type 1 respiratory failure was presumed. She received corticosteroids for fetal maturation. After 24 hours she deteriorated and was admitted to ICU for high-flow nasal oxygen and then non-invasive ventilation 3 hours later. A multi-disciplinary (obstetric, anaesthetic and intensivist) decision was made for delivery by caesarean section, to facilitate invasive ventilation of the woman. This followed magnesium sulphate for fetal neuroprotection. Maternal airway pressures and oxygen requirements were high throughout surgery. After surgery she was positioned flat for central venous cannulation and deteriorated acutely post-procedure, with high airway pressures and SpO<sub>2</sub> of 35% despite fractional inspired oxygen (FiO<sub>2</sub>) of 1.0. Needle chest decompression was performed to exclude iatrogenic tension pneumothorax, although no gas escape was heard, and subsequent ultrasound excluded pneumothorax. Endotracheal tube position was confirmed, air entry was bilateral. Bedside echocardiogram did not suggest right heart strain due to embolism. The acute post-partum hypoxaemia was managed by positioning the patient prone in theatre prior to transfer to ICU, with immediate improvement. Chest X-ray after proning showed endobronchial tube migration causing left upper lobe collapse, which was corrected. She improved rapidly and was de-proned later that day, extubated on day three and discharged on day six. SARS-CoV-2 RNA swab from the patient was positive, and from the baby was negative. Her baby's Apgar scores were 6 at 1 minute and 8 at 5 minutes. The baby weighed 1.53 kg. The baby was intubated shortly after birth, diagnosed with a

spontaneous bowel perforation on day 6 and transferred to a tertiary unit. Following a bowel resection the baby is recovering well.

A 28 year-old primigravida presented at 28+6 weeks of gestation with five days of fever, cough, diarrhoea and vomiting. She was Asian and had gestational diabetes. She was tachypnoeic, and bibasal pulmonary infiltrates supported a presumed SARS-CoV-2 diagnosis. Corticosteroids for fetal maturation were administered. After 38 hours, deteriorating respiratory failure prompted multidisciplinary (obstetric, anaesthetic and intensivist) discussions. Non-invasive ventilation was ruled out as it risked unscheduled delivery for maternal respiratory deterioration. Instead she was intubated for caesarean section 42 hours after admission (and following magnesium sulphate administration). She was extubated 7 hours post-operatively and discharged home on day six. SARS-CoV-2 RNA swab from the mother was positive, and from the baby was negative. Her baby's Apgar scores were 1 at 1 minute and 3 at 5 minutes. The baby weighed 1.4 kg. The baby continues to make a good recovery (appropriate for gestational age).

To date 3 cases of severe SARS-CoV-2 infection in very preterm pregnancy (<32 weeks) have been published; all underwent caesarean section for maternal resuscitation; one woman died[1–3]. We offer six reflections from our practice:

1. Both women deteriorated within 24 hours of presentation: we recommend early administration of corticosteroids for fetal maturation.
2. Regular multi-disciplinary assessments enabled prompt decision-making.
3. Operative delivery improved maternal respiratory mechanics and gas exchange.
4. Both women recovered rapidly following operative delivery: this is different from the clinical course of influenza in pregnancy and the recovery of non-pregnant patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection following intubation.
5. Prone positioning immediately post-operatively improved acute post-partum hypoxaemia.

- Both women experienced psychiatric sequelae post-operatively: close monitoring is recommended.

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### **Consent**

Both women provided written informed consent for publication of this article and the accompanying images.

**Declarations of interest:** none

### **Declaration of interests**

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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**Figure**

Chest X-rays on admission from first case (left) and second case (right).

