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# Successful management of severe acute respiratory distress syndrome due to COVID-19 with extracorporeal membrane oxygenation during mid-trimester of pregnancy

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Accepted 20 January 2021

## SUMMARY

A 29-year-old pregnant woman presented at 26 weeks of gestation with fever and cough for 4 days. On admission, her nasopharyngeal swab confirmed COVID-19. As her respiratory distress worsened, she was shifted to the intensive care unit (ICU). Since the patient was unable to maintain saturation even on high settings of mechanical ventilation, she underwent venovenous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (VV-ECMO) and was monitored in surgical ICU by a multidisciplinary team. The obstetrical team was on standby to perform urgent delivery if needed. Her condition improved, and she was weaned off after 5 days on extracorporeal membrane oxygenation. She was observed in the antenatal ward for another week and discharged home with the mother and fetus in good condition. VV-ECMO can be considered as rescue therapy for pregnant women with refractory hypoxaemia of severe respiratory failure due to COVID-19. It can save two lives, the mother and fetus.

## BACKGROUND

Obstetrical critical care patients are very challenging to manage. Prior to COVID-19, obstetrical patients were rarely admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU), the overall rate being 2.21 per 1000 women.<sup>1</sup> COVID-19 has added to the morbidity and mortality of pregnant and recently delivered women. Almost 4%–6% of women in the childbearing age group, who are critically ill with COVID-19 and admitted to ICU, are pregnant.<sup>2</sup> When the other treatment modalities like antiretroviral, corticosteroids, antibiotics, anti-interleukin 6, anticoagulants or mechanical ventilation do not show significant clinical improvement, venovenous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (VV-ECMO) can be considered in a small percentage of such pregnant women.

During management of pregnancy with a viable fetus (more than 24 weeks) when the maternal condition deteriorates, there is the usual inclination towards immediate delivery, both to salvage the fetus and to decrease the cardiorespiratory load of the pregnant women. However, this may not be the best option, and in certain cases especially in centres where expertise is available, other options such as VV-ECMO should be preferred rather

than delivering an extremely preterm neonate. We present this case report of a patient who underwent VV-ECMO at 26 weeks of gestation and had a good recovery without significant effect on fetal growth. A small but definite portion of COVID-19 infections in pregnancy will progress to severe pneumonia and will require intensive care and extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO).

Until December 2020, our 625-bedded tertiary care multispecialty hospital has managed 120 pregnant women with COVID-19. Out of these, three women required ICU admission and ventilator support. The presented case report is of the only antenatal patient who required ECMO.

## CASE PRESENTATION

A 29-year-old pregnant woman presented at 26 weeks of gestation with fever and cough for 4 days to the emergency room at our tertiary care maternity hospital. This was her second pregnancy. In her previous pregnancy, 2 years ago, she had a full-term caesarean delivery. During the present pregnancy, she had regular antenatal visits. Her body mass index was 35 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. Her anomaly scan at 20 weeks and glucose tolerance test at 24 weeks were normal. Her last routine antenatal visit was 2 weeks prior to the emergency admission.

On admission, her X-ray showed patchy infiltrates suggestive of pneumonia, and nasopharyngeal swab confirmed COVID-19. She was initially admitted to the isolation ward and started on prophylactic medication as per National Guidelines for Clinical Management and Treatment of COVID-19 in the United Arab Emirates.<sup>3</sup>

As her condition worsened, she was shifted to the ICU by the third day of admission. The antibiotic was changed to intravenous piperacillin-tazobactam. A therapeutic dose of enoxaparin was given, and she was started on continuous positive airway pressure with noninvasive high settings. As her respiratory distress worsened further, she was intubated and given mechanical ventilation (table 1).

The patient was unable to maintain saturation even on high settings of mechanical ventilation. Her pre-ECMO settings were synchronised intermittent mandatory ventilation with pressure-regulated volume control with fraction of inspired oxygen (FiO<sub>2</sub>) 100%, respiratory rate 20, positive



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**To cite:** Tambawala ZY, Hakim ZT, Hamza LK, et al. *BMJ Case Rep* 2021;**14**:e240823. doi:10.1136/bcr-2020-240823

**Table 1** Arterial blood gas values and ventilator settings

ABG	On shift to ICU	On CPAP	On mechanical ventilator	Before ECMO initiation	After ECMO initiation	Day 1 ECMO	Just prior to ECMO wean off	Just prior to ventilator wean off
PH (7.35–7.45)	7.424	7.432	7.341	7.554	7.449	7.364	7.438	7.418
PCO <sub>2</sub> (35–45 mm Hg)	30.6	34.6	49.5	30.4	39.0	52.9	40.6	41.2
PO <sub>2</sub> (83–108 mm Hg)	68.3	57.1	62.1	71.1	69.2	82.0	97.4	97.1
HCO <sub>3</sub> (21–28 mmol/L)	19.7	22.7	26.0	26.8	26.6	29.4	27.0	26.1
BASE (+)(mmol/L)	0.8	1.4	0.9	4.2	2.9	4.4	3.1	2.0
Lactic acid (0.5–1.6 mmol/L)	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.9
Ventilator settings								
FiO <sub>2</sub> (%)	70	100	100	100	60	40	40	40
PaO <sub>2</sub> /FiO <sub>2</sub> ratio	97	57	62	71	173	205	243	245
SaO <sub>2</sub> (95%–99%)	93.1	86.6	86.8	85.0	92.4	94.0	97.4	96.2
PEEP (cm H <sub>2</sub> O)	5	6	15	15	18	9	9	5

ABG, arterial blood gas; BASE, base excess; CPAP, continuous positive airway pressure; ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; FiO<sub>2</sub>, fraction of inspired oxygen; HCO<sub>3</sub>, bicarbonate; ICU, intensive care unit; PaO<sub>2</sub>, partial pressure of oxygen; PCO<sub>2</sub>, partial pressure of carbon dioxide; PEEP, positive end-expiratory pressure; PH, potential of hydrogen; PO<sub>2</sub>, partial pressure of oxygen; SaO<sub>2</sub>, oxygen saturation.

end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) 15 cm H<sub>2</sub>O, mean airway pressure 22 and tidal volume 500 mL.

A multidisciplinary team consisting of senior intensivists, cardiothoracic surgeons, obstetricians and anaesthetists decided after a detailed discussion with the patient’s family to opt for ECMO insertion. This was a crucial decision of favouring ECMO over urgent delivery of the fetus, in a critically ill pregnant woman with a viable fetus.

Midazolam (5 mg/hour) and fentanyl (300 µg/hour) on continuous flow were administered for analgesia and sedation, and cisatracurium (8 mg/hour) on flow was used for the neuromuscular block. Effective anticoagulation by heparin infusion was achieved. This was confirmed with an activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) of 53.2 seconds.

Under ultrasound guidance, using the Seldinger technique, 23 French ECMO drainage cannula was inserted in the right femoral vein, and 21 French ECMO return cannula was inserted in the right internal jugular vein. VV-ECMO circuit was initiated with a flow rate of 4.8 L/min, pump speed of 3000 rpm and sweep rate of 4 L/min. The ECMO run was similar to that used in the non-pregnant patients. A senior obstetrician monitored the fetal heart during the process. After inserting the ECMO circuit, the patient was transferred to Dubai Hospital where ECMO facilities are better established for further management.

The patient was monitored in the surgical ICU by a multidisciplinary team of cardiothoracic surgeons, obstetricians, perfusionists, anaesthetists and intensivists. As she was about 27 weeks of gestation, daily fetal cardiotocography was done to monitor her fetus. Her repeat COVID-19 swab after 7 days was negative. The patient’s condition improved, and she was weaned off ECMO after 5 days. Postdecannulation of ECMO patient maintained haemodynamic stability without inotropic support (table 2).

The patient was monitored in the general antenatal ward for 1 week. She has regular chest physiotherapy sessions in the ward. The fetal growth parameters and Doppler Studies of the umbilical artery were found to be normal and corresponding to the period of gestation.

### INVESTIGATIONS

The patient was monitored on a daily basis for white blood cell count, platelet count, arterial blood gas analysis, coagulation markers, D-dimer and septic markers. Her white blood cell

count on day 1 was 8.2 (reference range: 4.5–11×10<sup>9</sup>/L), which increased to 19.9 by day 5 and decreased back to 7.4 by day 7. Her platelet count was between 145 and 198 (reference range: 150–450×10<sup>9</sup>/L), which was essentially normal. Her D-dimer ranged from 1.03 to 1.23 µg/mL fibrinogen-equivalent units (FEU) (reference range: 0.1–0.45 µg/mL FEU), slightly higher than normal.

Blood sugar levels, liver function tests and renal function tests were also done. Cardiac markers like troponin T and pro-brain natriuretic peptide) were done to rule out myocardial injury. Ferritin levels were also done daily and were between 36 and 45 ng/mL (reference range: 10–120 ng/mL) during the first 5 days. Later, the ferritin levels increased from 76.8 to 132.9 ng/mL by day 14 of admission. Her chest X-ray findings were indicative of disease severity (figure 1). Her APTT levels (reference range: 30–40 seconds) were monitored while she was on ECMO and were maintained between 50 and 60 seconds.

### OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

At discharge, the pregnant woman was at 29 weeks of gestation. She was advised to taper prednisolone by 5 mg every 5 days and enoxaparin to once a day. She had her 32week outpatient antenatal visit and is doing well. The fetal growth parameters were corresponding to the period of gestation. She is scheduled for regular antenatal follow-ups to ascertain adequate fetal growth and is planned for transthoracic echocardiography on an outpatient basis.

### DISCUSSION

Acute respiratory distress in the obstetrical population due to viral pneumonia requiring ECMO during the mid-trimester of pregnancy is rare. A review of the literature showed that up until 2016, only 45 cases of ECMO in pregnancy were reported the world over, and most of these were during the H1N1 pandemic. Similar to our patient, most patients reported were in the mid-trimester (26.5 weeks average) and had an average ECMO run for 12.2 days.<sup>4</sup> Our patient recovered in 5 days. Survival after VV-ECMO, which is most often used for respiratory failure, was 77.8% for the mother and 65% for the fetus.<sup>4</sup>

During ECMO, major haemorrhage is the most common complication. In fact, 57.1% of the women in one study needed large-volume blood transfusions.<sup>5</sup> The sites of bleeding were

**Table 2** Timeline of patient condition and management

Day	General condition	Respiratory support	Investigations	Management
Day 1	Admitted to Isolation ward	Oxygen via nasal prongs	COVID-19 PCR <i>positive</i>	Budesonide, ceftriaxone Methylprednisolone, enoxaparin Lopinavir–ritonavir, hydroxychloroquine
Day 3	Shifted to ICU	Noninvasive settings CPAP	ABG deteriorating	Piperacillin–tazobactam Ipratropium
Day 4	Fully sedated	Severe hypoxaemia IPPV	CKMB Troponin	Multidisciplinary team review Inotrope support
Day 5	Severe bilateral COVID-19 pneumonia	Intubated SIMV/PRVC	ECHO	High-risk consent Heparinised prior to ECMO Cisatracurium
Day 6	Under general anaesthesia	VV-ECMO initiated	Daily CTG APTT levels	Transferred to Dubai Hospital
Day 7 to day 10	Respiratory parameters improving	On ECMO	COVID-19 PCR negative	On heparin infusion Close fetal surveillance
Day 11	Maintaining normal oxygenation	ECMO weaning and decannulation	ABG improving	Haemodynamically stable without inotrope support
Day 12	Awake and communicating	Extubated	Ferritin D-dimer	Weaned off mechanical ventilator
Day 15 to day 22	Ambulating In general ward	Maintaining saturation	Daily CTG	Haemodynamically stable
Day 23	Discharged home	Normal respiration	Obstetrical Ultrasound Doppler Studies	Enoxaparin, prednisolone, pantoprazole, ambroxol syrup, multivitamins

ABG, arterial blood gas; APTT, activated partial thromboplastin time; ARDS, acute respiratory distress syndrome; CKMB, creatine kinase muscle brain; CPAP, continuous positive airway pressure; CTG, cardiocotography; ECHO, echocardiogram; ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; ICU, intensive care unit; IPPV, intermittent positive pressure ventilation; SIMV/PRVC, synchronised intermittent mandatory ventilation with pressure-regulated volume control; VV-ECMO, venovenous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation.

intracranial, uterine, the lungs, upper gastrointestinal and from the cannulation site. Fortunately, our patient did not manifest any significant bleeding. If major bleeding was present, it would have necessitated immediate delivery. Some other complications of ECMO in pregnancy that were reported are cannula dislodgement, haemolysis and superadded infections in the blood, urine or the lungs.<sup>4</sup>

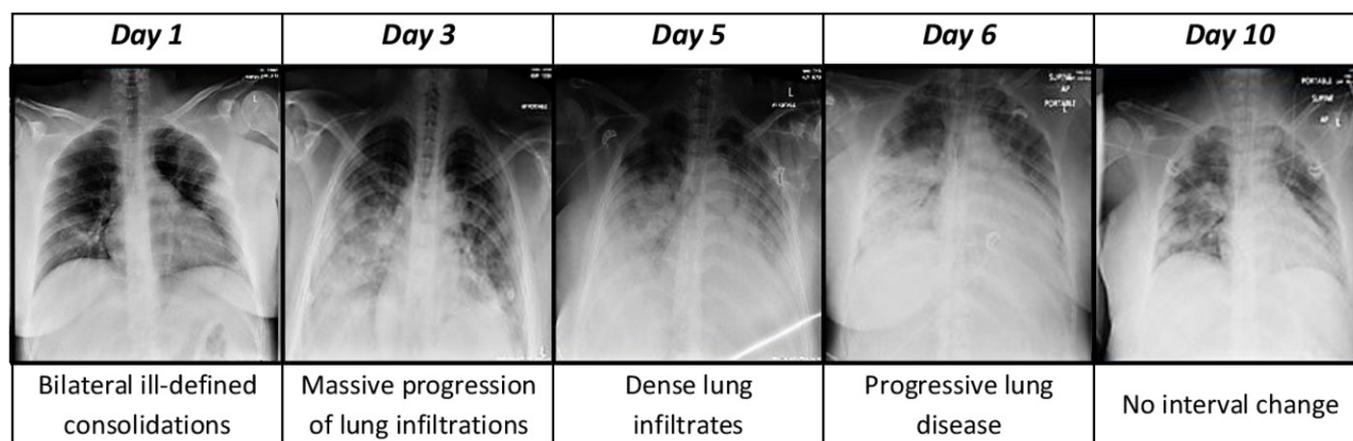
Though VV-ECMO can be considered a rescue therapy for COVID-19-induced severe respiratory distress, significant risks of hypercoagulability and oxygenation failure are to be kept in mind.<sup>6</sup> ECMO should be considered in the highly specialised centres only where special teams are in place for constant monitoring, especially when used for the obstetrical patient. This was previously rare, but with the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of patients requiring ECMO can increase significantly.

Another aspect to be considered is ventilator settings during VV-ECMO, and few case reports have suggested that

ultraprotective ventilation strategy of maintaining a peak inspiratory pressure of less than 20 cm H<sub>2</sub>O and PEEP of less than 10 cm H<sub>2</sub>O can prevent ventilator-induced lung injury. Long-term and increased number of studies will be required to determine the appropriate approach.<sup>7</sup>

Muscle paralysis and prone position are an integral part of the protocol for a patient with acute severe respiratory distress in ICU; our patient was put in the prone position when initially admitted to the ICU, but as her condition worsened very quickly, she had to be initiated on ECMO. Prone position can be used during pregnancy in even advanced gestations with adequate support to the gravid uterus to improve ventilation.<sup>8</sup>

Methylprednisolone 40 mg intravenous, two times per day, was given for COVID-19 pneumonitis. After weaning from ECMO therapy, she was continued on oral prednisolone 30 mg daily, which was tapered gradually. We prefer to use intramuscular betamethasone for fetal lung maturity, but since we had

**Figure 1** Chest X-ray findings.

## Case report

### Patient's perspective

I realise that my baby and I am very lucky in comparison to so many others who have not been able to survive this Corona virus pandemic. I hope to deliver my baby on the due date without any more setbacks. Really grateful.

### Learning points

- ▶ Venovenous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation is a feasible option for pregnant women with refractory hypoxaemia due to COVID-19 pneumonia when all else seems to have failed.
- ▶ Multidisciplinary team consisting of obstetricians, intensivists, cardiothoracic surgeons, perfusionists, anaesthetists, neonatologists, physiotherapists and nurses needs to work in close coordination to provide optimum care.
- ▶ Appropriate counselling and clear communication with relatives are needed, as the lives of both the mother and unborn child are at stake.
- ▶ Long-term outcome of both mothers and fetuses needs to be followed.

decided for ECMO and not to deliver the preterm fetus, we did not consider steroid for fetal lung maturity or magnesium for neuroprotection (which we would have if we had planned for delivery).

Anticoagulation with enoxaparin was started as a part of management of critically ill pregnant patient with high BMI, which was followed by heparin infusion during the ECMO run. She continued on enoxaparin after weaning off ECMO. There are many novel techniques of ECMO, where anticoagulation can be used minimally or avoided completely.<sup>9</sup> This was our first case of COVID-19 and ECMO in an antenatal patient; hence, we chose to go with anticoagulation protocol.

There is inadequate data about the safety of ECMO in pregnancy, although it is a life-saving rescue therapy for acute refractory hypoxaemia mostly due to viral pneumonia, either H1N1 (influenza A virus subtype H1N1), Middle East respiratory syndrome or COVID-19. In a ten-year study of ECMO in pregnancy, only 60% of mothers and fetuses survived.<sup>10</sup> Long-term follow-up of our patient and detailed evaluation of future cases can help evaluate efficacy and safety of ECMO in pregnancy.

We intend to follow our mother and her baby to analyse any long-term effects of VV-ECMO during the mid-trimester of pregnancy on both.

**Acknowledgements** We would like to acknowledge all physicians, nursing and paramedical staff involved in taking care of this patient. Appreciate Dr Obaid AlJassim, Pradeep Kumar Pillai, Suresh Babu Robert and others for the ECMO run.

**Contributors** ZYT: design, draft and revision of the manuscript. ZTH: data acquisition. LKH: clinical care, conceptualisation and proof-reading. MAR: conceptualisation and proof-reading. Final version for publication was agreed upon by all authors.

**Funding** The authors have not declared a specific grant for this research from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

**Competing interests** None declared.

**Patient consent for publication** Obtained.

**Provenance and peer review** Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

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