



Effects of coronavirus on pregnancy and lactation (Review article)

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Introduction: COVID-19 is one of the most recent pandemics around the world that has had various complications. Most of the complications of this disease have been observed in high-risk groups including pregnant women such that it can cause preterm birth and intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR). Pregnant women are more at risk due to weak immune systems. They have lower respiratory capacity due to high levels of Estrogen and Progesterone. These hormonal changes in pregnancy cause intolerance to hypoxia. These factors make pregnant women more vulnerable to pandemics.

Method: This systematic review study, conducted based on collecting data from PubMed, Google Scholar, and Science Direct databases from 1 January to 31 December 2020. A search was made to find the effects of COVID-19 on neonatal.

Results: In this study, 4 articles were selected from a total of 25 articles in 2020 that were assessed for changes clinical features. In the third trimester, Covid-19 can cause premature rupture of membranes, libido, and fetal distress. Preeclampsia was also reported to be more likely in women with Covid-19. Recent findings ruled out vertical transmission of the virus. Due to the presence of IgA antibodies against SARS-COV_2 in breast milk, it can make the baby safe.

Conclusion: Despite studies on the consequences of this disease on pregnancy and infancy, limited information is still available about vertical transmission and maternal and neonatal complications. Therefore, due to the global prevalence of this virus, health protocols for pregnant women to prevent covid-19 infection should be further considered and recommended.

Keywords: Covid-19 , Pregnancy , lactation