

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

Report #2

Early Release: Maternal and Infant Outcomes (March 1 to November 30, 2020) from Four Canadian Provinces: Summary

This report provides preliminary findings from CANCOVID-Preg in 4 provinces: BC, Alberta, Quebec, and Ontario. 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 November 30th, 2020:



Globally: >60 000 000 cases
~1 500 000 deaths



Canada: >300 000 cases
>12 000 deaths



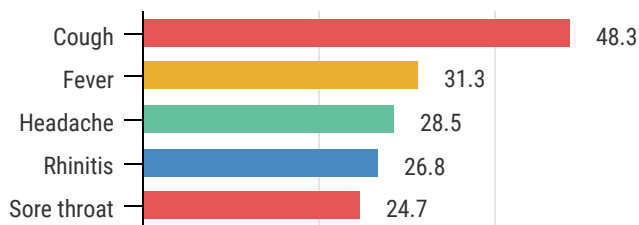
Pregnant women:
1940 cases

1271
positive pregnant cases
occurring Mar-Nov 2020
were included

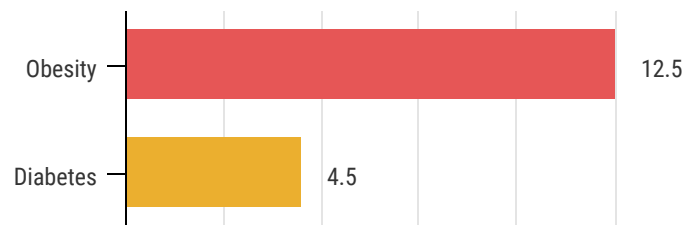


43.4% aged 30-35
39.3% diagnosed at 14-27 weeks gestation
56.6% infected via community transmission

Most common symptoms



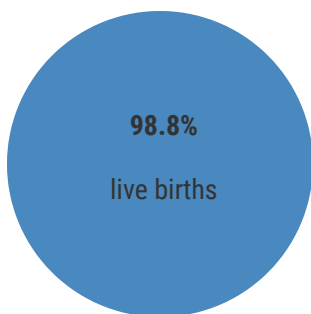
Most common underlying conditions



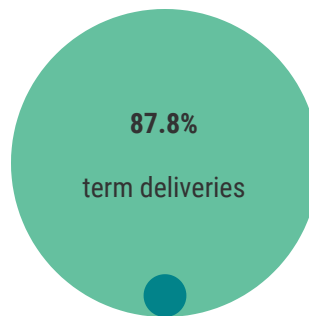
Among 1270 women with hospitalization data:

	Pregnant COVID-19 positive females in BC, AB, ON, and QC per 1,000 (n=1270)/%			Non-pregnant COVID-19 positive females in BC, AB, and ON per 1,000 (n=48,593)/%			RR	95%CI
	Number total	Per 1000	Percent	Number total	Per 1000	Percent		
Hospitalized	90	70.9	7.1%	823	16.9	1.7%	4.18	3.34 to 5.09
Admitted to ICU	15	11.8	1.2%	141	2.9	0.3%	4.07	2.13 to 6.43

Among 481 pregnancy outcomes:



1.2% stillbirths



12.2% preterm



<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 women, compared to their non-pregnant counterpart, although the absolute risk is low. Preterm birth rates also appear higher than background rates in the population. Stillbirth rates were not significantly greater than the background population rate but we will continue to monitor this outcome. Perinatal infection remains uncommon.

This data, though still from a subset of the country, suggests the need for enhanced monitoring of pregnant women should they contract COVID-19 and close monitoring of pregnancy outcomes. Further data will be reported on cumulative cases over the next 2 months and regularly thereafter, to better inform Canadian clinical and public health recommendations.