



Sciencxt Journal of Obstetrics, Perinatal, Neonatal Nursing
Volume-2 || Issue-1 || Jan-June || Year-2024 || pp. 1-16

Review of causes for late miscarriages due to COVID-19 infections

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Abstract:

This study aimed to describe the characteristics of fetal demise after SARS-CoV-2 infections and clarify whether it is associated with clinical severity, placental lesions, or malformations or due to actual fetal infections. Cohort, cross-sectional, and case-control studies and case series or case reports describing stillbirths or late miscarriages (ie, pregnancy loss occurring between 14 and 22 weeks of gestation, before and after the onset of labor) from mothers with SARS-CoV-2 infection during pregnancy (demonstrated by at least 1 positive real-time reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction from nasopharyngeal swabs and/or SARS-CoV-2 placental infection). No language restriction was applied; cases with other causes possibly explaining the fetal demise were excluded. The synthesis of available data showed that fetal demise generally occurs a few days after the infection with histologic placental inflammatory lesions associated with transplacental SARS-CoV-2 transmission and eventually causing placental insufficiency.

Keywords:

COVID-19 fetal demise fetus loss malformation neonate placenta pregnancy transmission virus