

# COVID-19 MATERNAL INFECTION AND ITS ASSOCIATION TO CHILDBIRTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL OUTCOMES

Polaris González-Barrios, PhD, MSc<sup>1</sup>; Keimaris Diaz-Colon, PhD<sup>2</sup>; Cynthia García-Coll, PhD<sup>2</sup>; Eliannette Martínez-Vera<sup>3</sup>; Brittany M. Nieves-Ayala, MS<sup>4</sup>; Juanita Negrón-Pagán MD<sup>2</sup>; Leticia Gely-Rojas MD<sup>2</sup>; Inés Garcia García, MD<sup>2</sup>; Lourdes Garcia-Fragoso, MD<sup>2</sup>

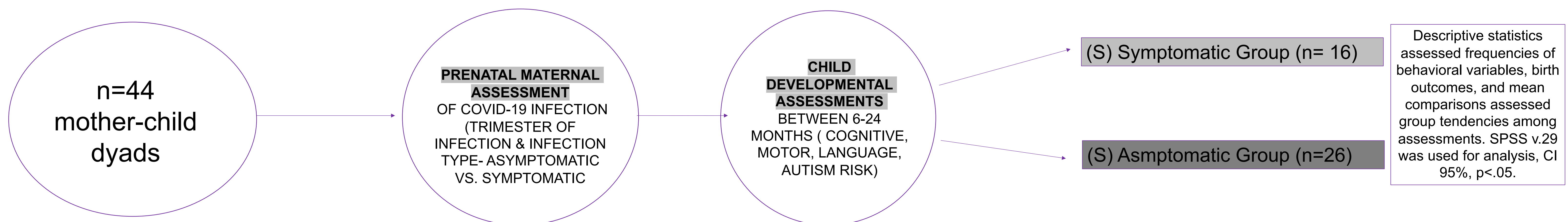
<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychiatry, University of Puerto Rico, Medical Sciences Campus; <sup>2</sup>Department of Pediatrics, Neonatology section, University of Puerto Rico, Medical Sciences Campus; <sup>3</sup> University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras; <sup>4</sup> Ponce Health Sciences University.

## INTRODUCTION



## METHODS

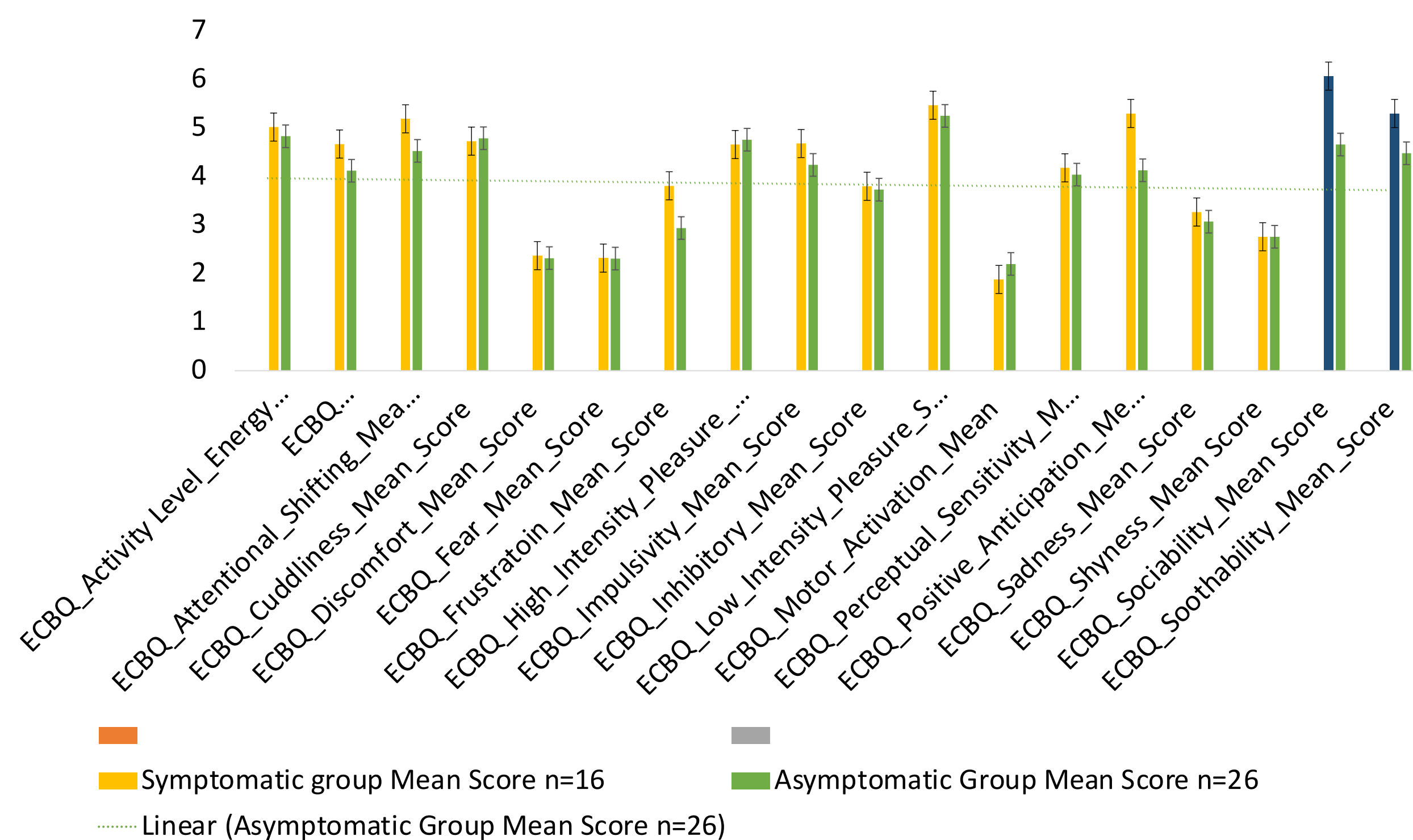
Early Childhood Behavior Scale (ECBQ) Bailey Scales of Infant and Toddler Development & M-CHAT Autism Risk



## RESULTS

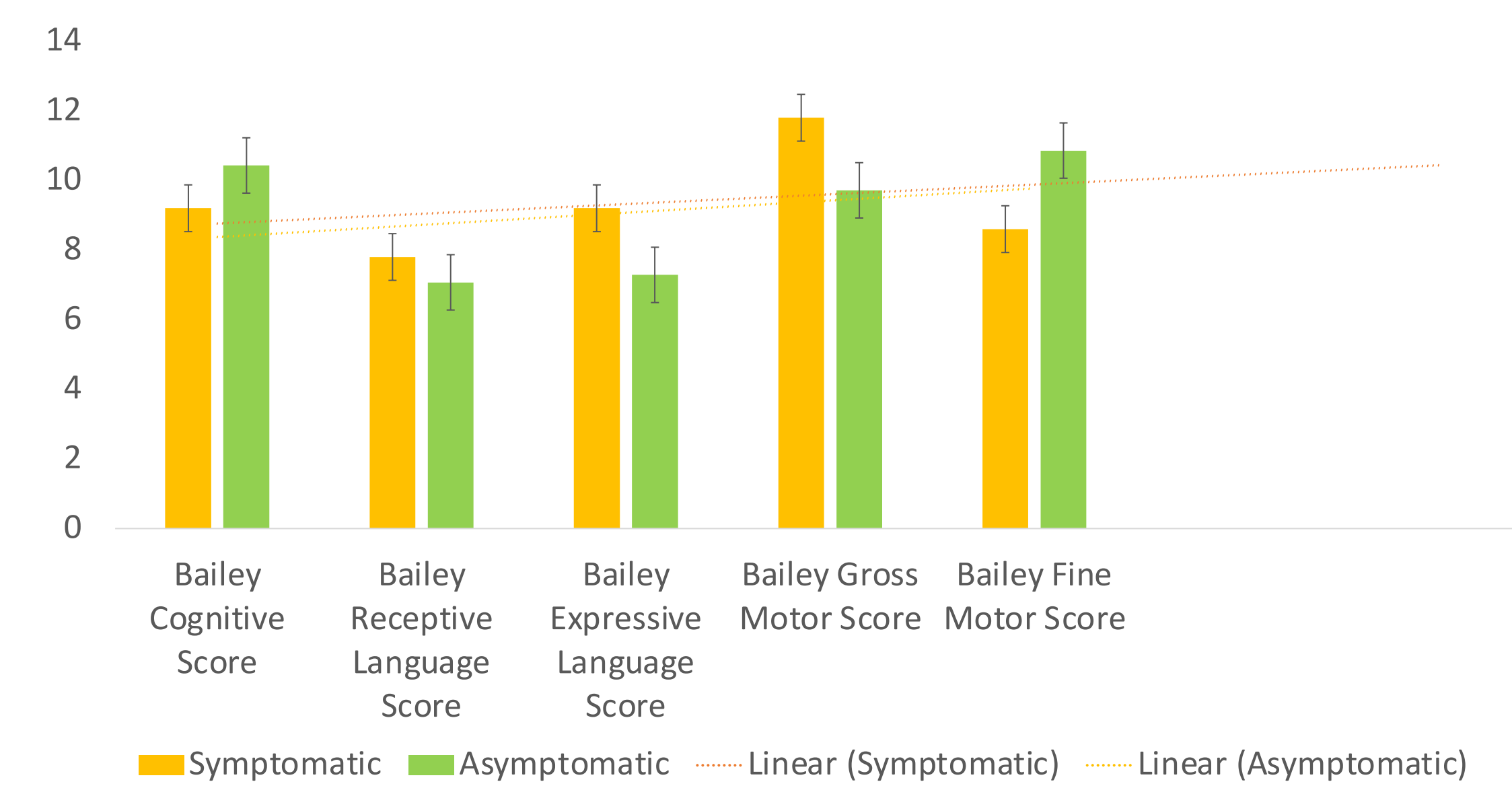
Group	Maternal Age	Gestational Age	Prematurity Rate	Baby COVID +	Baby Sex	APGAR	Birth Weight (gr)	Trimester of Infection	Delivery Modality
Asymptomatic	25.5 (6.07)	37.7 (3.31)	8%	N=0	68% male (n=17/26)	8 (0.49)	2937.0 (709.44)	99% 3rd trimester	58% vaginal
Symptomatic	29.81 (-5.76)	36.5 (-3.5)	31.25%	N=1	46.6% male (n=7)	8.5 (-0.45)	2676 (-748.5)	90% 3rd trimester	53% vaginal

Less Sociability in Asymptomatic ECBQ Child Scores



Interestingly, developmental mean comparisons (cognitive, motor, language and behavioral) varied across groups but only significant differences were seen with: ECBQ-Positive behavior (Mean 5.30 vs. 4.13) and Sociability scores (6.07 vs. 4.66) higher for S- group (p<.05) and autism risk (MCHAT 25% higher for A-group, F (35, 9) = 15.3, p<.001)

Asymptomatic presents with less expressive language but more Fine motor



## CONCLUSIONS

Results reveal interesting tendencies in which COVID-19 asymptomatic maternal infection group presented less prematurity but worsened developmental outcomes: less social and positive behaviors among children and increased autism risk. This could be associated with third-trimester infection and maternal infection at birth. Results warrant further analysis and increased sample size to better understand associations.

## REFERENCES

