

Routine screening for SARS CoV-2 in pregnant women in Primary Health Care

Dewi Setiawati

Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

Asia has become one of the epicenter of coronavirus pandemic. It seems that asymptomatic population may contribute importantly to the spread of the disease. Transmission from asymptomatic pregnant woman needs to be tested in large scale, but in primary health care without facilities for RT PCR SARS CoV-2, antibodies and the level of Wbc and lymphocytes may become as alternative test. Objective: To assess the prevalence of SARS CoV-2 infection in asymptomatic pregnant woman in primary health care. Methods This was a cross-sectional study was performed. Pregnant women admitted at polidic Obstetrics & Gynecology of Wirahusada Medical Center for antenatal care, between November 1st and December 31, 2020. A total of 142 pregnant woman without symptoms were tested for rapid antibody for SARS CoV-2 and checked for routine hematology during the study period. Asymptomatic pregnant woman with rapid antibody positif then confirmed with RT-PCR for SARS CoV-2. Results: From 142 pregnant women who underwent screening, there were 11 (7.7%) who were positive (IgG / IgM, while the negative were 131 (92.3%). 11 asymptomatic pregnant woman was confirmed positive RT-PCR for SARS CoV-2 in secondary Health center (hospital). There were differences in the mean Wbc levels in the group of asymptomatic pregnant women with positive SARS CoV-2 antibodies (3742.73) compared to non-reactive (9122.48), where the mean leukocyte levels were <4000 in subjects with positive SARS CoV-2 ($p = 0.001$). There was a difference in the mean lymphocyte levels in the group of pregnant women with positive SARS CoV-2 rapid antibody (12.7) compared to non-reactive (24.3), where the mean lymphocyte levels were lower in subjects with positive

SARS CoV-2 Rapid IgG / IgM pregnant women ($p = 0.001$). There was no difference in the mean lymphocyte levels in the group of pregnant women with positive SARS CoV-2 antibodies (11,06) compared to non-reactive pregnant women (11,36), where the mean Hb levels were not different in subjects with positive SARS CoV-2 Rapid IgG / IgM pregnant women ($p = 0.551$). There was no difference in the mean lymphocyte levels in the group of pregnant women with positive SARS CoV-2 positive antibodies (280,454) compared to non-reactive (300,778), where the mean platelet levels were not different in subjects with positive SARS CoV-2 Rapid IgG / IgM pregnant women ($p = 0.346$) Conclusion ; In our study Wbc levels and the percentage of lymphocytes were significantly lower in subjects of asymptomatic pregnant women with positive SARS CoV-2 antibodies than non-reactive pregnant women. In primary health care without facilities for RT PCR SARS CoV-2, antibodies and the level of Wbc and lymphocytes can be used as alternative for Routine screening in asymptomatic pregnant woman.

Biography: Dewi Setiawati had born in Makassar in 21th June 1981 and graduated as a medical doctor in medical Faculty Hasanuddin University 2004. In 2013, she graduated from Faculty Hasanuddin University 2013 as an obstetrician and gynecology specialist in. Know work as an obstetrician specialist in Paramaount Mother and Child Hospital. She also as the owner and director in Wirahusada Medical Center. She was also become a lecturer in Medical Faculty Alauddin University Makassar Indonesia, since 2009 until know. She has published more than 5 papers in journals and has written 4 books in obstetrician and gynecology fields.