COVID WEBINAR

Impact of COVID-19 on the Pregnancy and Birthing Journey

Friday, January 14, 2022 1:00 pm Eastern Time



Deepika Goyal, PhD, MS, FNP-C

Director of the Family Nurse Practitioner Program at San José State University



Emily Miller MD, MPH

Chief of Obstetrics at Northwestern Medicine's Prentice Women's Hospital











The National Nurse-Led Care Consortium (NNCC) is a non-profit membership organization that supports nurse-led care and nurses at the front lines of care.

NNCC supports comprehensive, community-based primary care and public health nursing through policy and advocacy, program development and management, technical assistance and support, and direct, nurse-led healthcare services.

Learn more at NurseLedCare.org

Housekeeping Items

Question & Answer

- Click Q&A and type your questions into the open field.
- The Moderator will either send a typed response or answer your questions live at the end of the presentation.

Continuing Education Credits

- Please complete the evaluation survey after today's training.
- Certificate will arrive within 3 weeks of completing the survey.

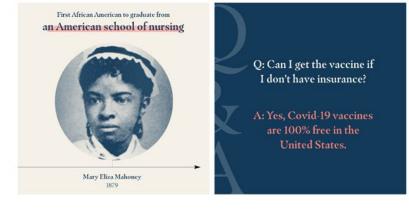








COVID Vaccine Project Goals



- Empower nurses with necessary information to engage care teams and communities about COVID-19 vaccines.
- Provide learning opportunities to share up-to-date guidance, support peer engagement among nursing colleagues, and strengthen the nursing role.
- Amplify the nursing voice by featuring nurse champions through our podcast and other media outlets.

Learn more at NurseLedCare.org



Nurse-Led Forum for Vaccine Confidence

Our aims are to create a monthly forum to:

- > Explore questions around vaccine hesitancy
- Share strategies for building confidence in COVID-19 vaccines among nurses and communities they serve
- Learn perspectives from the field and promising practices for vaccine communications, partnerships, and decision-making

This webinar was funded in part by a cooperative agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (grant number NU50CK000580). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is an agency within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The contents of this resource center do not necessarily represent the policy of CDC or HHS, and should not be considered an endorsement by the Federal Government.

COVID-19 UPDATES & RESOURCES

Quarantine and Isolation Guidelines

December 27, 2021: CDC Updates and Shortens Recommended Isolation and Quarantine Period for General Population

Symptoms develop and/or you test positive* Symptoms improve and you are fever-free for 24 hours Pre-symptomatic Day 0-5 Day 6-10 Isolate at home

CDC updated <u>COVID-19 isolation and</u> <u>quarantine recommendations</u> with shorter isolation (for asymptomatic and mildly ill people) and quarantine periods of **5 days** to focus on the period when a person is most infectious, followed by continued masking for an additional **5 days**.

With the recommended shorter isolation and quarantine periods, it is critical that people continue to wear <u>well-fitting masks</u> and take <u>additional precautions</u> for 5 days after leaving isolation or quarantine.

Source: https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/ppt/2022/011322 slides.pdf

CDC Shorter Quarantine and Isolation Periods – Who is the Guidance **NOT** Suitable for?

Who is not suitable for shorter isolation and quarantine periods?

- Children under 2 years old and individuals who cannot wear a mask
- People with moderate to severe illness
- People who are immunocompromised
- People in high-risk congregate settings like homeless shelters and correctional facilities

This guidance applies to the general population in the community setting and does not replace existing guidance for healthcare personnel in healthcare settings.

Boosters and Third Doses

January 5, 2022: CDC Expands Booster Shot Eligibility and Strengthens Recommendations for 12-17 Year Olds

What you need to know

Boosters: Individuals who received either the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 Vaccines as their primary series are recommended to get a booster after 5 months instead of 6 months. **This includes adolescents 12-17 years old.**

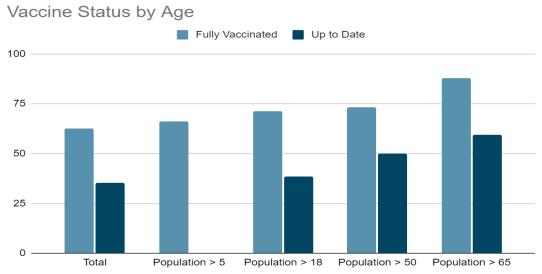
Third Dose: Moderately or severely immunocompromised 5–11 year-olds should receive an additional primary dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine 28 days after their second shot.

New CDC Language

January 5, 2022: Stay Up to Date with Your Vaccines

"Up to Date" with Vaccinations: Language standardized with other vaccinations. A person is "up to date" on vaccinations when they have received all eligible additional doses.

Fully Vaccinated: 2 doses of mRNA vaccine or **1** dose of J&J vaccine. Individuals considered fully vaccinated upon receiving primary series.



Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Reports

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Reports

- Receipt of COVID-19 Vaccine During Pregnancy and Preterm or Small-for-Gestational-Age at Birth Eight Integrated Health Care Organizations,
 United States, December 15, 2020–July 22, 2021. Link here.
- Characteristics and Clinical Outcomes of Children and Adolescents Aged <18
 <p>Years Hospitalized with COVID-19 Six Hospitals, United States, July—
 August 2021. Link here.

COVID-19 VACCINE RESOURCES

- Rapid COVID-19 State of Vaccine Confidence Insights Report: SARS-CoV-2 Omicron Variant (12/10/21)
- KFF Winter 2021 Update On Parents' Views Of Vaccines For Kids (12/09/21)
- KFF Latest Data on COVID-19 Vaccinations by Race/Ethnicity (1/12/22)

TODAY'S SPEAKER



Deepika Goyal, PhD, MS, FNP-C
Professor
The Valley Foundation School of Nursing
San José State University
San Jose, CA



Emily Stinnett Miller, MD, MPH
Fellow of the American College of Obstetricians and
Gynecologists Chief of Obstetrics, Northwestern
Memorial Hospital
Division of Maternal Fetal Medicine

Impact of COVID-19 on the Pregnancy & Birthing Journey

Deepika Goyal, PhD, MS, FNP-C
Professor
The Valley Foundation School of Nursing
San José State University
San Jose, CA
deepika goyal@sjsu.edu





Overview

- Perinatal health in response to COVID-19
- Impact of COVID-19:
 - Pregnancy
 - Birth
 - Postpartum Period
- Implications for clinical practice



Los Angeles Times

Pregnant women with coronavirus infection can pass it to their babies, study finds



Cautious optimism for infants born to mothers with COVID-19: Latest data

Two studies have been published on newborns born to mothers with COVID-19.

By Dr. Chloë E. Nunneley

March 17, 2020, 12:18 PM • 7 min read









How pandemic anxiety is affecting pregnant women

Health Aug 27, 2020 3:49 PM EDT

The New York Times

Experts Fear Increase in Postpartum Mood and Anxiety Disorders

New and expecting moms are facing pandemic-related fears on top of social isolation.



OUR PANDEMIC YEAR—A COVID-19 TIMELINE

On March 11, the WHO declared COVID-19 a pandemic. Here is a look back at a year in disruption.

A MYSTERIOUS NEW ILLNESS

Images appear of Wuhan in lockdown, where officials attempt to contain a mysterious virus. Soon after, new cases of and deaths related to (what's later named) COVID-19 surge in Europe.

THE WORLD SHUTS DOWN

"social distancing."

MAR

Countries seal borders; sports teams cancel seasons; schools close and employees go home.

People start wearing masks and

MAR/APR

UPTICK IN MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

JUL-

People struggle as continued unemployment and/or working from home without childcare/school takes its toll. U.S. break records for daily cases/deaths.

DEC

LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL?

2021 begins with a race to vaccinate. Cases and deaths begin to fall. But the variants are still a threat, vaccine rollout is uneven, and we are still wearing masks.

THE VIRUS SPREADS, CASES MULTIPLY

JAN

2020

The Grand Princess cruise ship, docked outside of San Fran, has passengers with COVID-19; Bay Area is first in the U.S. to announce shelter-in-place orders; hospitals become overwhelmed as cases grow; there is a nationwide shortage of PPE.

FLATTENING THE CURVE— FOR A WHILE

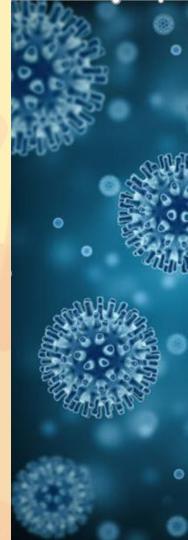
MAY/JUN

After "flattening the curve," cases begin to skyrocket again as states "reopen" in different phases. Researchers continue to race to identify treatments and make vaccines.

NEW HOPE, NEW MUTATIONS

The FDA authorizes two vaccines. Major variants begin to circulate, some of which might impact the effectiveness of vaccines.

2021-



COVID-19 — Perinatal Health

- March 2020
 - Lockdown, social distancing
 - Virtual healthcare delivery
 - Partners/family excluded
- Dec 2020
 - COVID vaccines
- January 2022
 - COVID variants
 - Vaccination fear & uncertainty.....continues
 - When will things be "normal" again?

COVID-19 Impact

- Virtual healthcare
- Pregnancy journey
- Birth during COVID
- Postpartum journey
- Clinical implications
- What to do next.....



Virtual Healthcare

- 416 pregnant people
- Satisfied with virtual healthcare
- Less satisfaction later into the pandemic
- 90% would prefer in-person care in non-pandemic times



Pregnancy Journey

"I feel disconnected from my husband because he can't join me at prenatal visits."

"The pregnancy feels less "real" for him and it creates a lot of anxiety and sadness not having him there for our first."

Pregnancy Journey

"He's unable to experience the ultrasounds with me as first-time parents."

"This is the only time we'll be able to experience this joy together and this experience has been stripped from us."

Pregnancy Journey

"The fun stuff went away; my baby shower was cancelled. I still can't look at other people's Facebook posts about baby showers, I'm still quite upset at what happened, it felt very isolating."

Loss of Social Support

"Not being able to have my mom come see me because of travel and social distancing concerns."

"Many of these people won't see me visibly pregnant at all."

Birth During COVID

"Nurses and physicians all wore masks and PPE. It was very somber and a little unreal. It felt so impersonal. I felt like the staff was not as welcoming and basically wanted to push us out the door <u>because</u> of COVID"



Birth During COVID

"My husband was there for the birth but once it was over he left and was <u>not allowed back</u>. With our other children at home to care for, he was only able to stay that day and picked me and the baby up 4 days later"



Postpartum Journey

"No one to bring meals [during initial COVID shutdown] and most of my friends were afraid to even drop off food"

"There were no support groups available virtual or in person and no psychiatrist available within 70 miles. I resumed the SSRIs [antidepressants] I took with my previous pregnancy's postpartum depression."

Postpartum Journey

"I was unable to breastfeed and couldn't see a lactation consultant because of the virus. Therefore breastfeeding was unsuccessful, and I have to exclusively pump."

"I could not go directly to the lactation nurses because of COVID, all that was available was video chats. It was almost like we were left to decode everything on our own!"

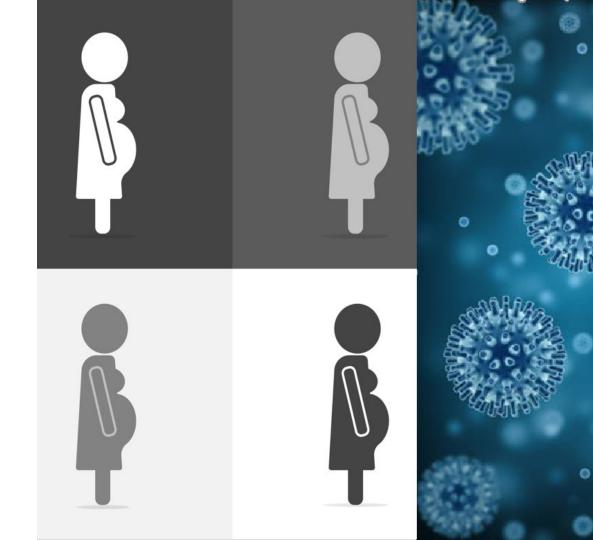
Clinical Implications

- Complexities of navigating pregnancy and birth during a pandemic
- Short and long term mental health implications
- Advocate for safe inclusion of family members
- Provide evidence based information e.g. CDC, ACOG



Future Research

- Intentional recruitmentretention of diverse childbearing people
- Long-term perinatal and infant outcomes
- COVID Vaccine











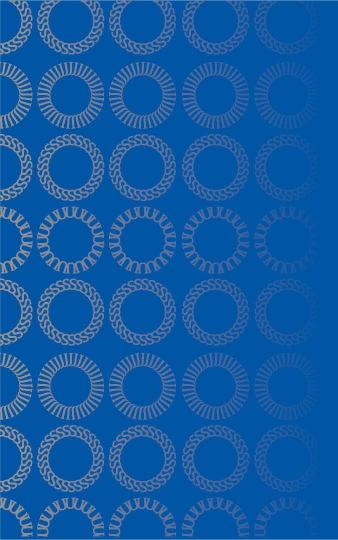


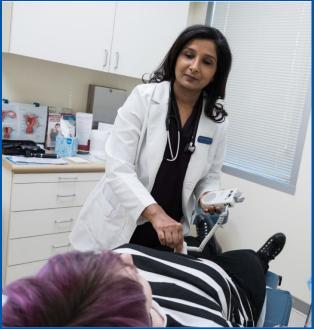
- Deepika Goyal, PhD, FNP-C
- Meekyung Han, PhD
- Cindy H. Liu, Ph.D
- Leena Mittal, MD
- Carmina Erdei, MD
- Liana De La Rosa
- Huynh-Nhu (Mimi) Le, PhD
- Talia Schwartz

Cheryl Beck, DNSc, CNM, FAAN

- Susan Ayers, PhD
- Rebecca Webb, PhD







Deenika goval@sisu edi

References available upon request



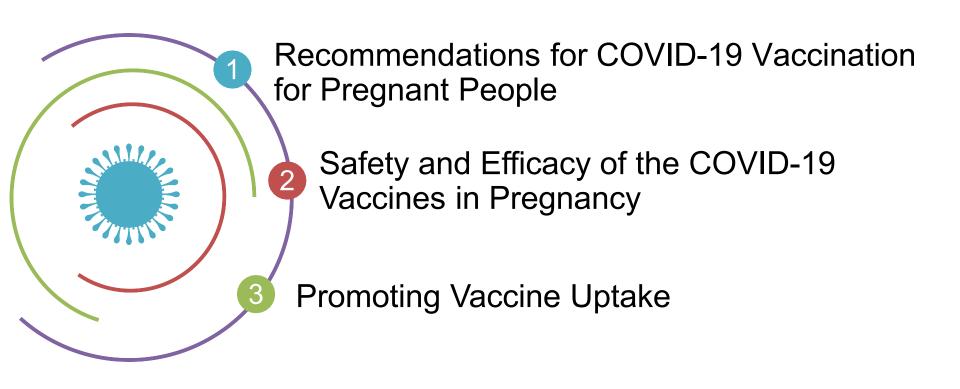
COVID-19 Vaccines in Pregnancy

Emily S Miller, MD MPH
Fellow of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
Chief of Obstetrics, Northwestern Memorial Hospital
Division of Maternal Fetal Medicine

Northwestern

Disclosures

Site PI for Pfizer Phase 2/3 COVID-19 Vaccine in Pregnant People



Current Recommendations





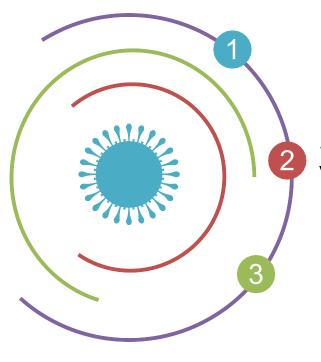


Pregnant individuals should receive the COVID vaccine series

Current Recommendations

Clinical preference for mRNA-based vaccines



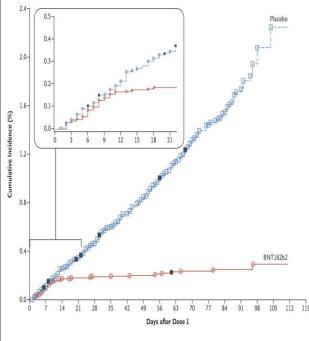


Safety and Efficacy of the COVID-19 Vaccines in Pregnancy

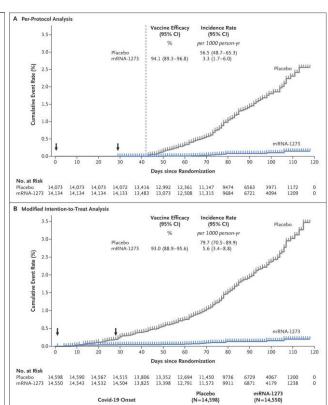
Pfizer

Moderna

J&J





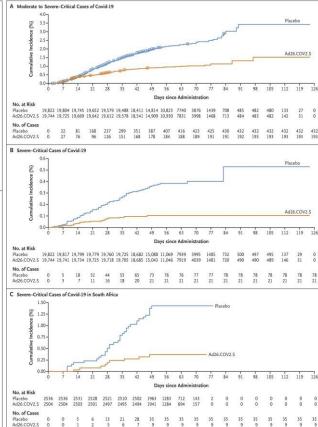


Randomization to 14 days after dose 1

Total (any time after randomization)

14 Days after dose 1 to dose 2

Dose 2 to 14 days after dose 2 Starting 14 days after dose 2



Initial Unknowns

- Safety
 - Pregnancy-specific risks
- Efficacy in pregnancy vs non-pregnancy

Initial Recommendations of Professional Societies

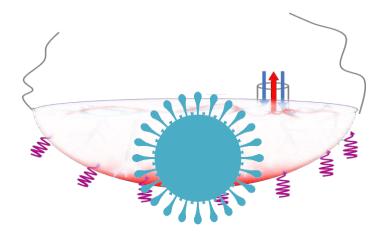


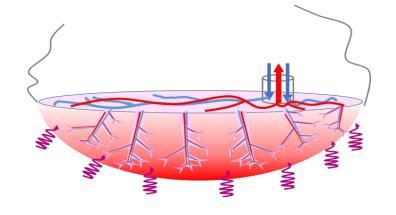
Strongly recommends that pregnant individuals have access to COVID vaccines

 Each person should discuss with their health care professional about their individualized choice



Recommends that the COVID vaccine <u>should not</u> <u>be withheld</u> from pregnant individuals





SARS-CoV-2 negative
Matched by: gestational age
route of delivery
date of delivery

	Vaccine	Controls	OR	95% CI
	N=84	N=116		
Decidual arteriopathy	10%	12%	0.75	0.3-1.9
Fetal vascular malperfusion	6%	7%	0.85	0.3-2.7
Low-grade chronic villitis	12%	8%	1.60	0.6-4.2
High-grade chronic villitis	5%	14%	0.31	0.1-1.0
Chronic histiocytic intervillositis	0%	1.7%	0.01	0.001-0.01



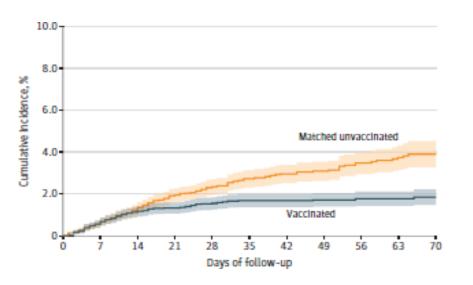
V-safe[™] after vaccination health checker

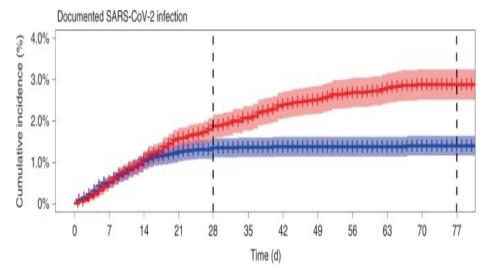


Table 4. Pregnancy Loss and Neonatal Outcomes in Published Studies and V-safe Pregnancy	Registry Participants.
---	------------------------

Participant-Reported Outcome	Published Incidence*	V-safe Pregnancy Registry†
	%	no./total no. (%)
Pregnancy loss among participants with a completed pregnancy		
Spontaneous abortion: <20 wk15-17	10–26	104/827 (12.6)‡
Stillbirth: ≥ 20 wk ¹⁸⁻²⁰	<1	1/725 (0.1)§
Neonatal outcome among live-born infants		
Preterm birth: <37 wk ^{21,22}	8-15	60/636 (9.4)¶
Small size for gestational age ^{23,24}	3.5	23/724 (3.2)
Congenital anomalies ²⁵ **	3	16/724 (2.2)
Neonatal death ²⁶ ††	<1	0/724

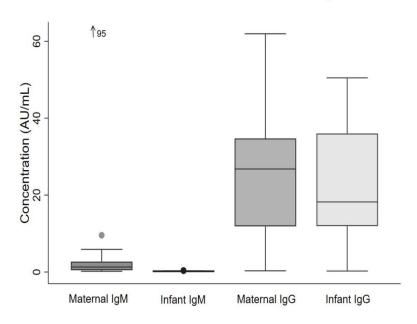
Effectiveness of COVID-19 Vaccine in Pregnancy





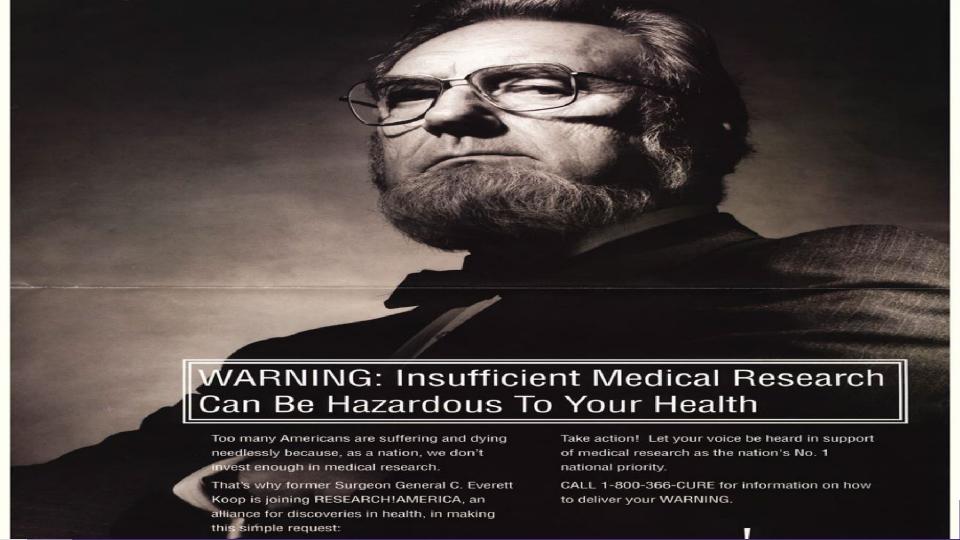
- N=27 women (28 infants)
- 22 (74%) received 2 doses prior to delivery
- 25/28 infants had SARS-CoV-2 IgG at time of delivery

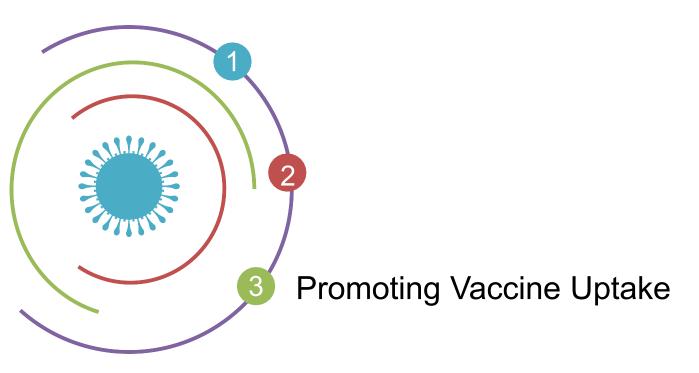
Maternal and infant SARS-CoV-2 antibody levels



Protect pregnant people and their newborns FROM vaccination

Protect pregnant people and their newborns THROUGH vaccination





N=230,544 pregnant people vaccinated

(as of January 1, 2022)

Evidence Based Strategies to Promote Vaccine Uptake



Clinician Recommendation



EHR Alerts Flags in Chart



Patient Reminders



Vaccine Availability

Learning Together

- What strategies have you found helpful in increasing COVID vaccine confidence and uptake?
 - Place your thoughts in the chat



Friends of Prentice
Stanley Manne Research Institute
R01HD105499 (ESM)

Questions

Northwestern

Q&A







Nurses make change happen.

Be a part of history.

This toolkit was created to give nurses the tools to do their part in the national vaccine effort. It is designed to help you decrease vaccine hesitancy and increase vaccination rates in your community.

nurseledcare.org/toolkit

Advancing Health Equity Learning Collaborative

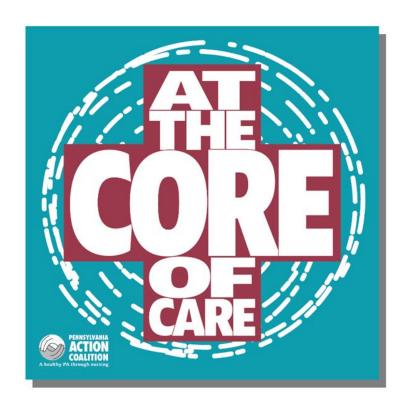
4-part series begins Jan. 27th >> Register Here



Angela Richard-Eaglin, DNP, MSN, FNP-BC, CNE, FAANP



Sharon Cobb, PhD, MSN, MPH, RN, PHN









THANK YOU

Special thank you to all our NNCC members who make exceptional nurse-led programming possible.



