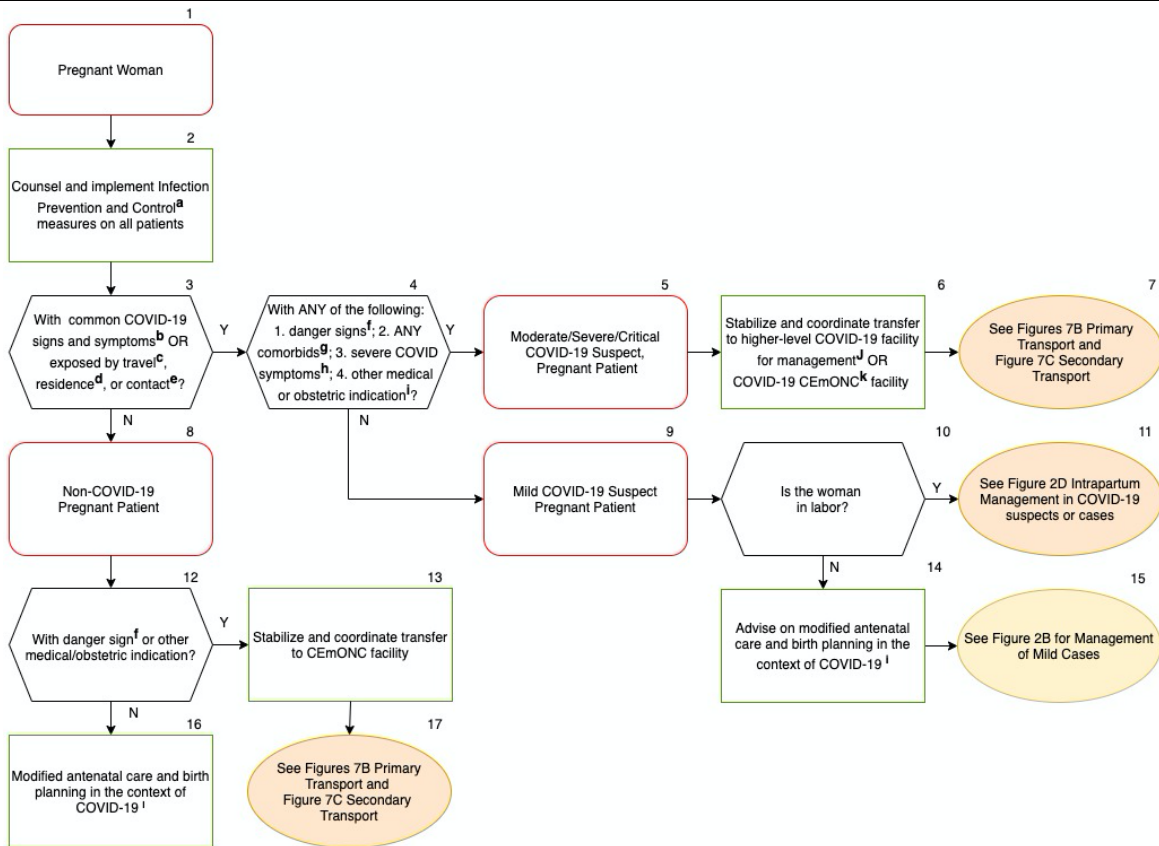


FIGURE 2C. MANAGEMENT OF PREGNANT WOMEN DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

NOVEMBER 7, 2020



FOOTNOTES

^aMaternal Infection Prevention and Control (IPC)

Prior to the use of this algorithm, it is expected that the mother is already aware of and following maternal IPC measures:

- A minimum of a face mask must be worn by or provided to the mother during delivery, postpartum, and during care of the baby
- Wash hands using soap and water before and after handling baby
- On nipple care, as long as IPC measures above are observed washing/cleaning the nipple before/after feeding is discouraged

^bCommon signs and symptoms of COVID-19

fever, cough, general weakness/fatigue, headache, myalgia, sore throat, coryza, dyspnea, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, altered mental status, anosmia, ageusia/dysgeusia

^cExposure by travel

Travel from a country/area where there is sustained community level transmission

^dExposure by residence

Lives in an LGU where there is sustained community level transmission

^eExposure by contact

1. Providing direct care to suspect, probable, or confirmed COVID-19 patients without using proper PPE (i.e. healthcare workers);
2. Face-to-face contact with a probable or confirmed case within 1 meter and for more than 15 minutes;
3. Direct physical contact with a probable or confirmed case; OR
4. Other situations as indicated by local risk assessments

^fObstetric danger signs (DOH MNCHN MOP, 2011)

1. Swelling of legs, hands, and/or face
2. Severe headache, dizziness, blurring of vision
3. Convulsion
4. Vaginal bleeding, pale skin
5. Fever and Chills
6. Absence or decrease in baby's movement inside the womb,
7. Severe abdominal pain
8. Vaginal bleeding, foul smelling/watery vaginal discharge
9. Painful urination
10. Too weak to get out of bed

^gComorbidities - Underlying health condition listed below:

- Chronic lung disease
- Chronic heart disease or Hypertension
- Chronic kidney disease
- Chronic liver disease
- Chronic neurological conditions
- Diabetes
- Problems with the spleen
- Weakened immune system such as HIV or AIDS, or medicines such as steroid tablets or chemotherapy
- Morbid obesity (BMI > 40)

^hSevere COVID symptoms:

- Altered mental state
- Shortness of breath
- SpO₂<94%
- Respiratory rate > 30/min
- Systolic blood pressure of <90mmHg
- Other signs of shock or complications

ⁱExamples of High-risk features

- Preterm labor
- Vaginal bleeding
- Pre-eclampsia/eclampsia
- Preterm pre-labor rupture of membranes (pPROM)
- malpresentations
- Young primigravid
- Elderly primigravid
- Multifetal pregnancy

^jTransporting a Patient

- Stabilize patient prior to transport: Give oxygen; Target pulse oximetry 92-95% at room air
- Require all transport personnel to wear appropriate PPE, to be removed once patient has been transferred
- ~ Stabilize patient using corresponding interventions as per BEMONC guidelines

^kCEmONC

- Comprehensive Emergency Obstetrics and Newborn Care

ⁱAntenatal Care

- Consider modifications to standard protocols for antenatal visits and procedures, depending on levels of community quarantine including use of telehealth, reducing the number of clinic visits. (DOH DM 2020-0319)
- Phone consultations recommended to minimize exposure risk
- Antenatal care under the current situation remains the same as standard of care, provided that physical distancing and IPC measures are still followed for in-person meetings
- Emphasis on obstetric danger signs must be made during all consults, including the need to escalate care from remote healthcare to the need to transfer to health care facilities
- Antenatal discussions should include formulation of updated birth preparedness and complication readiness plans that include when, where and how to seek appropriate care