

# COVID-19 and Pregnancy

Michigan has participated in the CDC COVID-19 Pregnancy and Neonate Surveillance Project since March 2020. The purpose of this project is to identify people diagnosed with COVID-19 during pregnancy and follow them during pregnancy to identify disparities and better understand how COVID-19 affects pregnant people and their infants. In 2020, 1,288 pregnant people diagnosed with COVID-19 during pregnancy were identified for this cohort and included in this analysis.

## Racial Disparities

**3.4X**

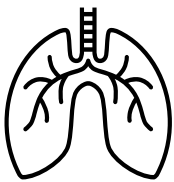
Black pregnant persons were **3.4** times more likely to have a COVID-19 complication compared to white pregnant persons (5.7% among Black vs. 1.7% among white).

**2.5X**

Infants of Black parenting persons were **2.5** times more likely to be reported as low birthweight compared to infants of white parenting persons (16.0% among Black vs. 6.3% among white).

**1.8X**

Infants of parenting persons whose race is neither Black nor white were **1.8** times more likely to have their infant admitted to the NICU (12.3% among races other than Black or white vs. 7.0% among white).



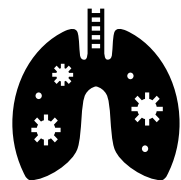
**3.9X**

Black pregnant persons were **3.9** times more likely to develop acute respiratory distress syndrome as a COVID-19 complication than white pregnant persons (3.1% among Black vs. 0.8% among white).



**4.1X**

Black pregnant persons were **4.1** times more likely to need mechanical ventilation due to COVID-19 than white pregnant persons (2.9% among Black vs. 0.7% among white).



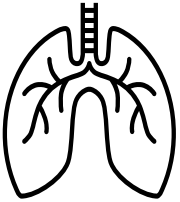
**3.0X**

Black pregnant persons were **3.0** times more likely to develop pneumonia as a COVID-19 complication than white pregnant persons (4.8% among Black vs. 1.6% among white).

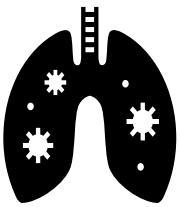
# COVID-19 and Pregnancy<sup>2</sup>

Pregnant persons with a pre-pregnancy condition were **4.6** times more likely to develop a COVID-19 complication than those without a pre-pregnancy condition (6.1% among those with any pre-pregnancy condition vs. 1.3% among those without any pre-pregnancy condition).

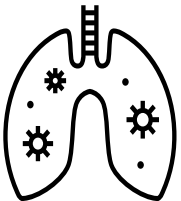
## Pre-Pregnancy Conditions and Covid-19 Complications



Pregnant persons with a pre-pregnancy condition were **5.6** times more likely to develop pneumonia as a COVID-19 complication than those without a pre-pregnancy condition (6.2% among those with a pre-pregnancy condition vs. 1.1% among those without a pre-pregnancy condition).



Pregnant persons with pre-pregnancy chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) were **4.2** times more likely to develop a COVID-19 complication than those without pre-pregnancy COPD (8.3% among those with pre-pregnancy COPD vs. 2.0% among those without pre-pregnancy COPD).



Pregnant persons with pre-pregnancy COPD were **2.6** times more likely to develop pneumonia as a COVID-19 complication than those without pre-pregnancy COPD (6.3% among those with pre-pregnancy COPD vs. 2.4% among those without pre-pregnancy COPD).



Pregnant persons with pre-pregnancy chronic hypertension were **5.0** times more likely to develop a COVID-19 complication than those without pre-pregnancy hypertension (10.9% for those with pre-pregnancy hypertension vs. 2.2% for those without pre-pregnancy hypertension).



Pregnant persons with pre-pregnancy diabetes were **6.2** times more likely to develop a COVID-19 complication than those without pre-pregnancy diabetes (14.3% for those with pre-pregnancy diabetes vs. 2.3% for those without pre-pregnancy diabetes).

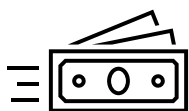
# COVID-19 During Pregnancy and Birth File Data

Data from the 2020 COVID-19 pregnancy cohort file were linked to 2020 birth records to distinguish differences between the live birth data for those with and without a reported COVID-19 diagnosis during pregnancy.

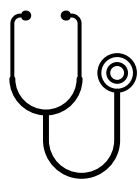
## Disparities by Reported COVID-19 Diagnosis



Birth parent races other than white were **1.2** times more likely to be in the COVID-19 cohort compared to those without a COVID-19 diagnosis during pregnancy (33.3% and 27.9%, respectively).\*



The COVID-19 cohort was **1.1** times more likely to report Medicaid as the expected source of delivery payment than the non-COVID-19 cohort (44.8% and 41.1% of delivery hospitalizations, respectively).\*



Infants from the COVID-19 cohort were **1.1** times more likely to have a NICU admission than infants from the non-COVID-19 cohort (8.5% and 7.6%, respectively).



The low birthweight percentage among infants within the COVID-19 cohort was **slightly** higher than that of infants within the non-COVID-19 cohort (10.2% and 9.0%, respectively).

\*Denotes statistical significance at the  $p=0.05$  level

For more data and resources on maternal health in Michigan, please visit: [Michigan Maternal Mortality Surveillance Program](#).

For more information on COVID-19 during pregnancy, please visit: [COVID-19 during Pregnancy | CDC](#).

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