

"El impacto de la pandemia por COVID-19 en los Servicios de Salud Materna"

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ORCINA REGIONAL PARA LAS Américas

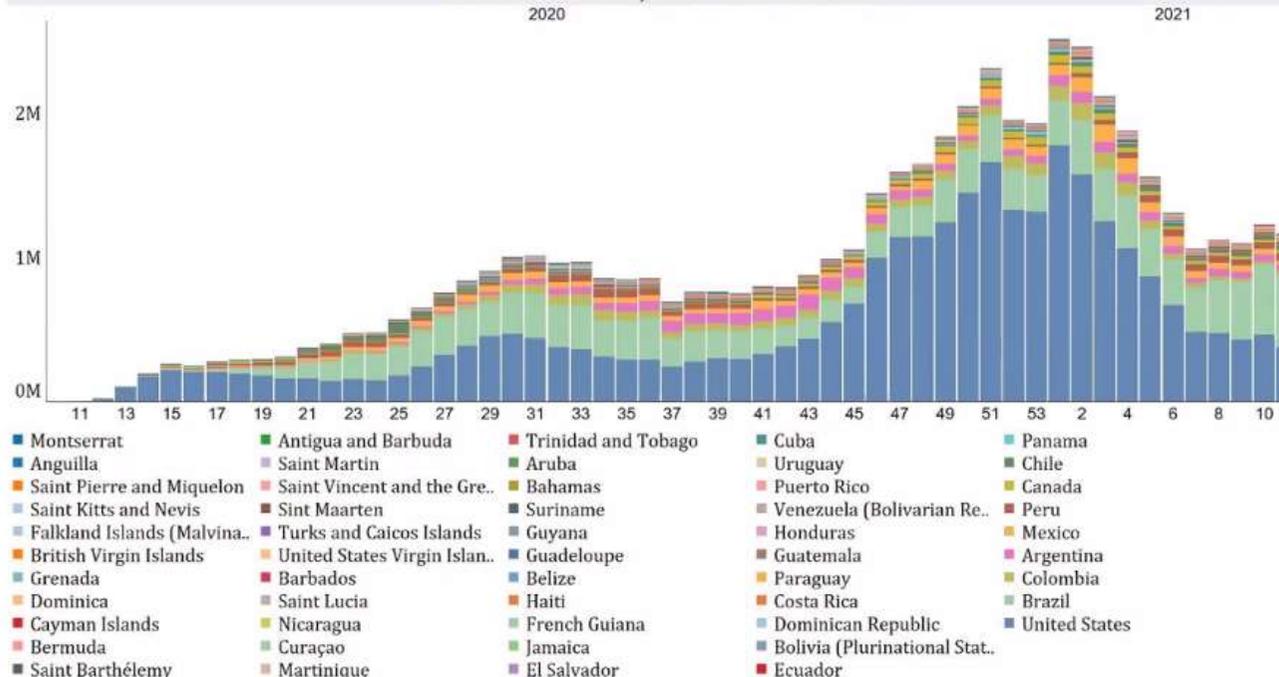
Objetivo



Analizar la situación de los servicios de salud materna frente a la pandemia por COVID-19, los efectos sobre la salud de las mujeres, la respuesta brindada por los ministerios de salud y los desafíos para responder durante la pandemia.

Region of the Americas: COVID-19

Distribution of COVID-19 cases by epidemiological week (EW) of report & country/territory. Region of the Americas. EW 10, 2020 - EW 11 2021



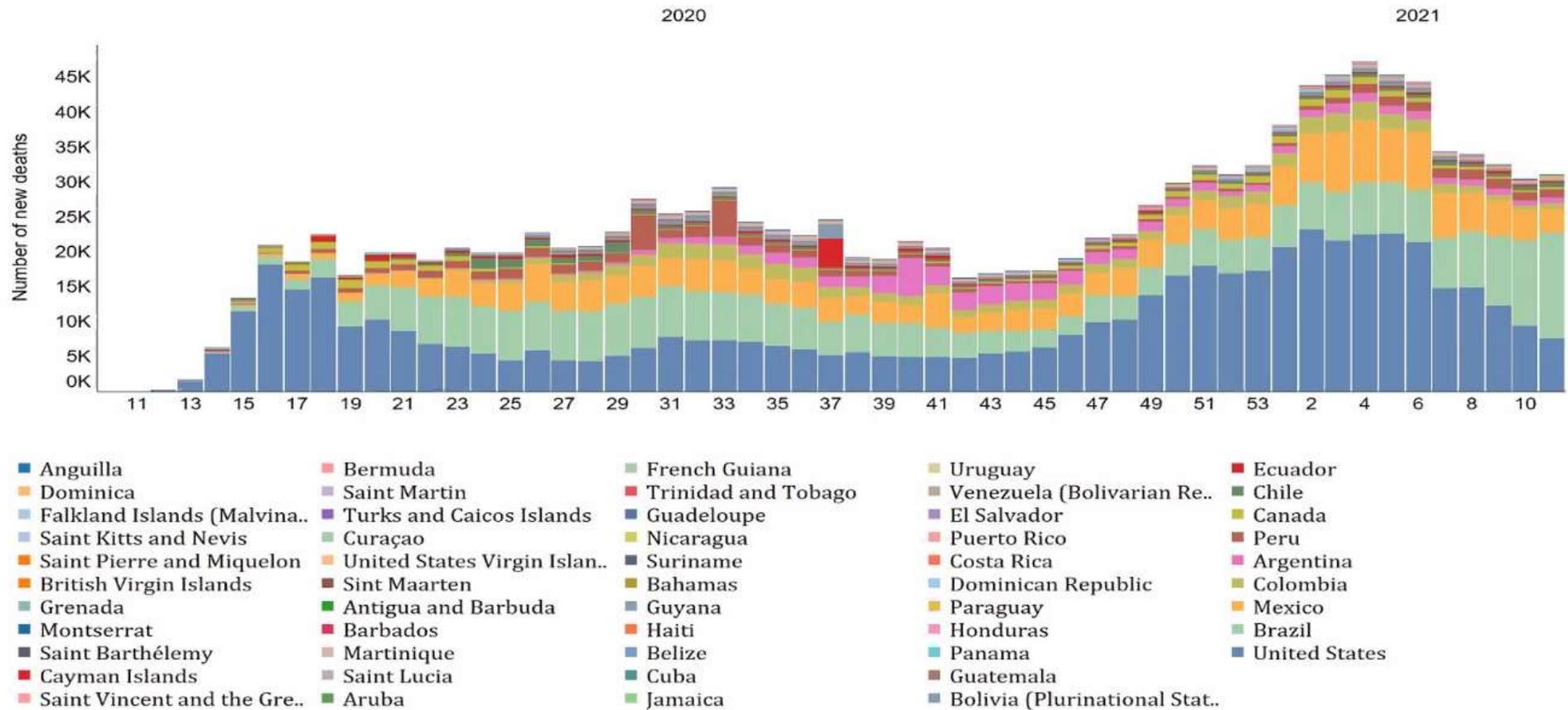
Previous week:

1,173,561 new confirmed cases from 49 countries.
 31,040 new deaths from 33 countries.
 35.8% of new global cases and 51.5% of new global deaths

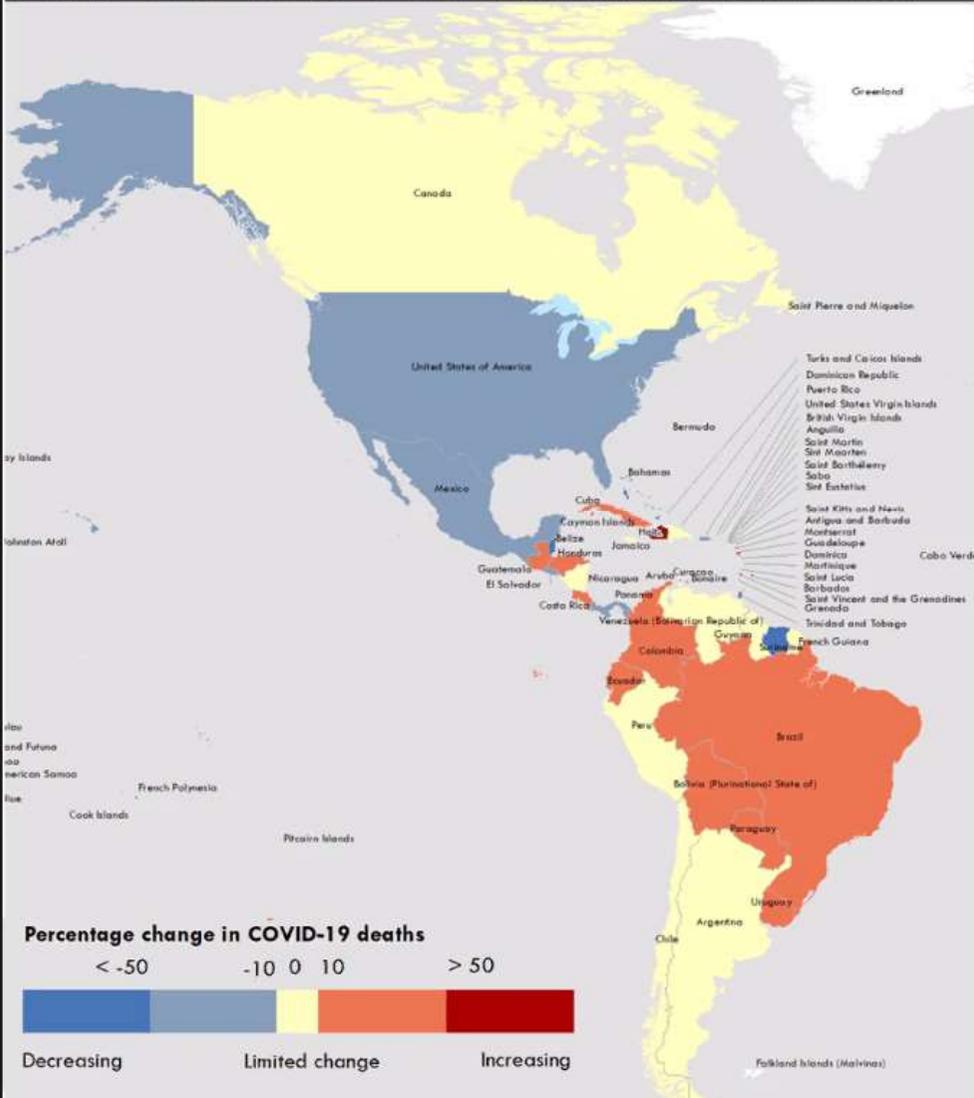
Cumulative:

53,937,714 confirmed cases.
 1,299,243 deaths.

Distribution of COVID-19 deaths by epidemiological week (EW) of report & country/territory. Region of the Americas. EW 10, 2020 - EW 11, 2021



Percentage change in COVID-19 deaths over the last seven days relative to the previous seven days (as of 21 March 2021 10:00AM CET)



Country	New Deaths	New Deaths per 1M Pop	Total Deaths	Total Deaths per 1M Pop
Brazil	15,209	72	290,314	1,366
Peru	1,233	37	49,897	1,513
Chile	606	32	22,180	1,160
Paraguay	226	32	3,662	513
Mexico	3,368	26	197,219	1,530
United States of America	7,552	23	536,008	1,619
Uruguay	71	20	760	219
Argentina	830	18	54,476	1,205
Colombia	821	16	61,771	1,214
Jamaica	40	14	524	177

Clinical management of COVID-19

Interim guidance
27 May 2020



World Health
Organization

This document is the update of an interim guidance originally published under the title "Clinical management of severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) when COVID-19 disease is suspected" on 13 March 2020.

[Plan estratégico de preparación y respuesta para la enfermedad por coronavirus 2019 \(COVID-19\). Pautas para la planificación operativa de la preparación y respuesta de los países, 2020.](#)
[covid-19-plan-estrategico-preparacion-respuesta-de-paises.pdf](#)

Versión preliminar del 12 de febrero del 2020

Plan estratégico de preparación y respuesta para la enfermedad por coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19)

PAUTAS PARA LA PLANIFICACIÓN OPERATIVA
DE LA PREPARACIÓN Y LA RESPUESTA DE LOS PAÍSES

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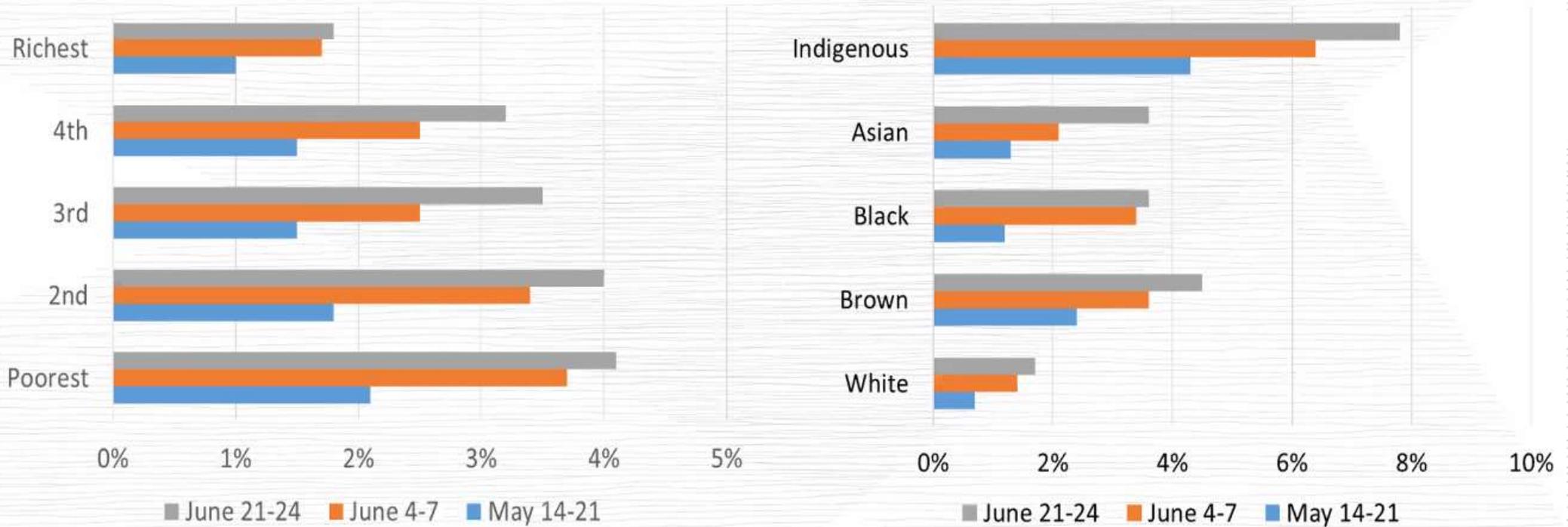
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Américas

#UniversalHealth

Inequality gradients in SARS-CoV-2 prevalence, Brazil; May-June 2020

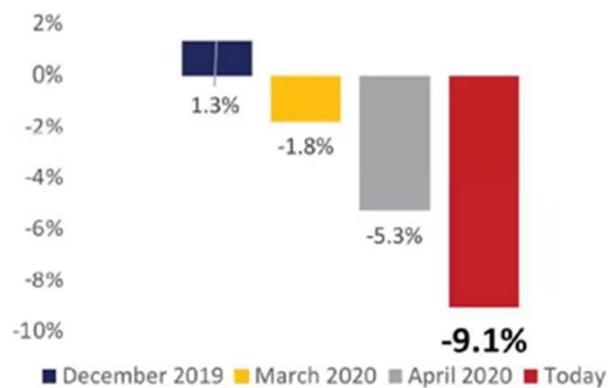


Victoria C. Epidemiology and Inequalities in Brazil: the EpiCOVID19 Study. PAHO Webinar 1 on COVID-19, Health-related SDGs and Equity. July 20, 2020.

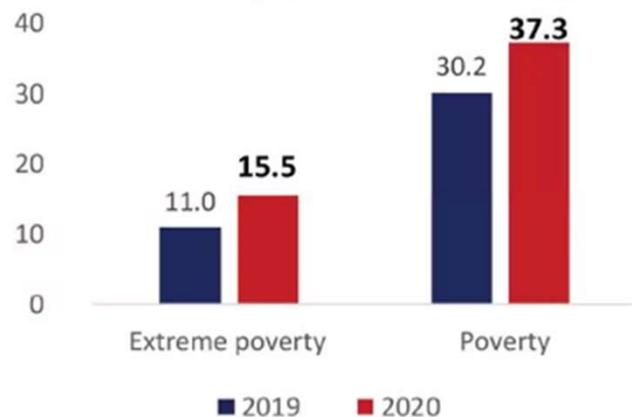
Country Challenges

Social and Economic Impact

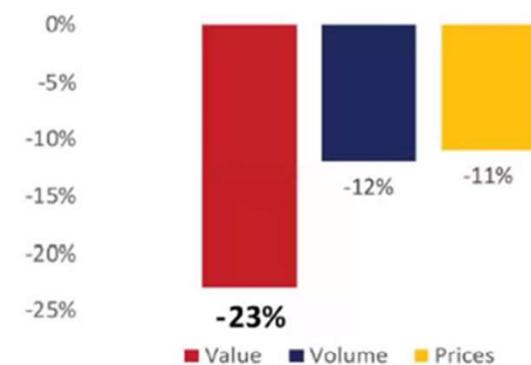
Latin America and the Caribbean: projected growth



Latin America: poverty and extreme poverty



Latin America and the Caribbean: exports



PAHO



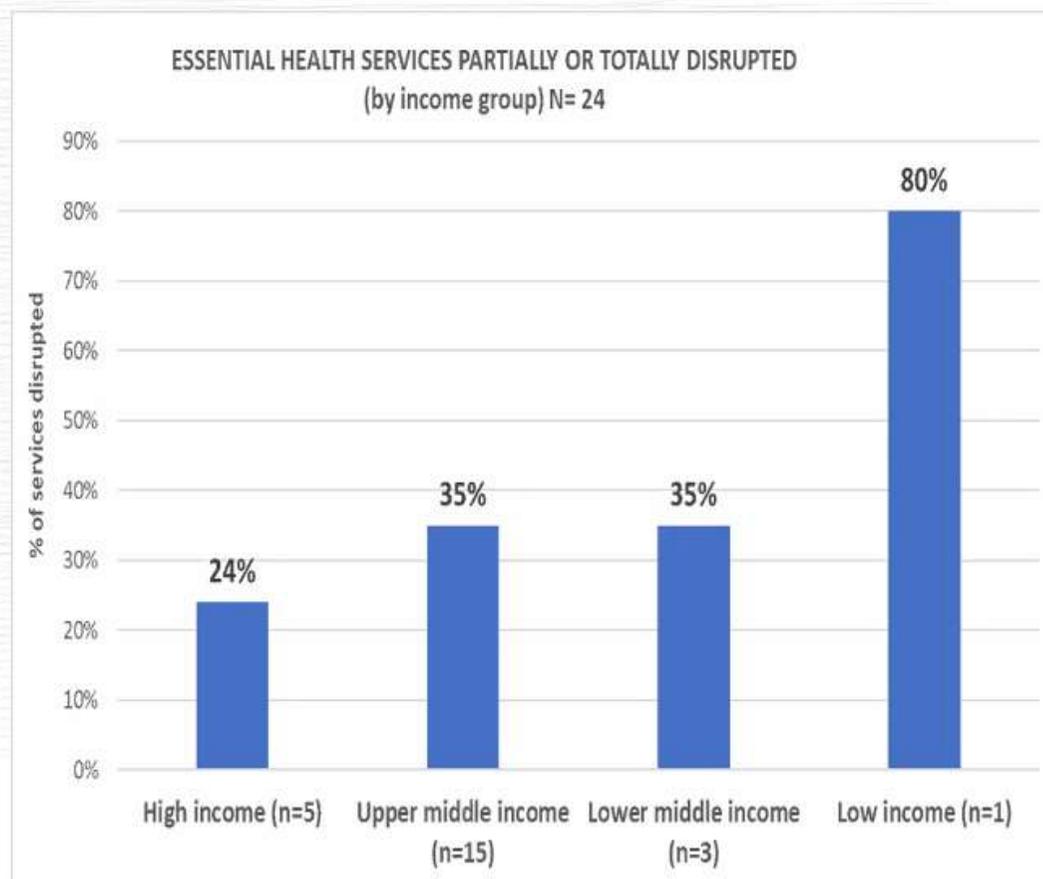
PAHO

Services disruptions reported by 24 countries of the Region (WHO EHS Survey) and limited priority given to increase capacity in the first level of care, are threatening public health gains in the Region.

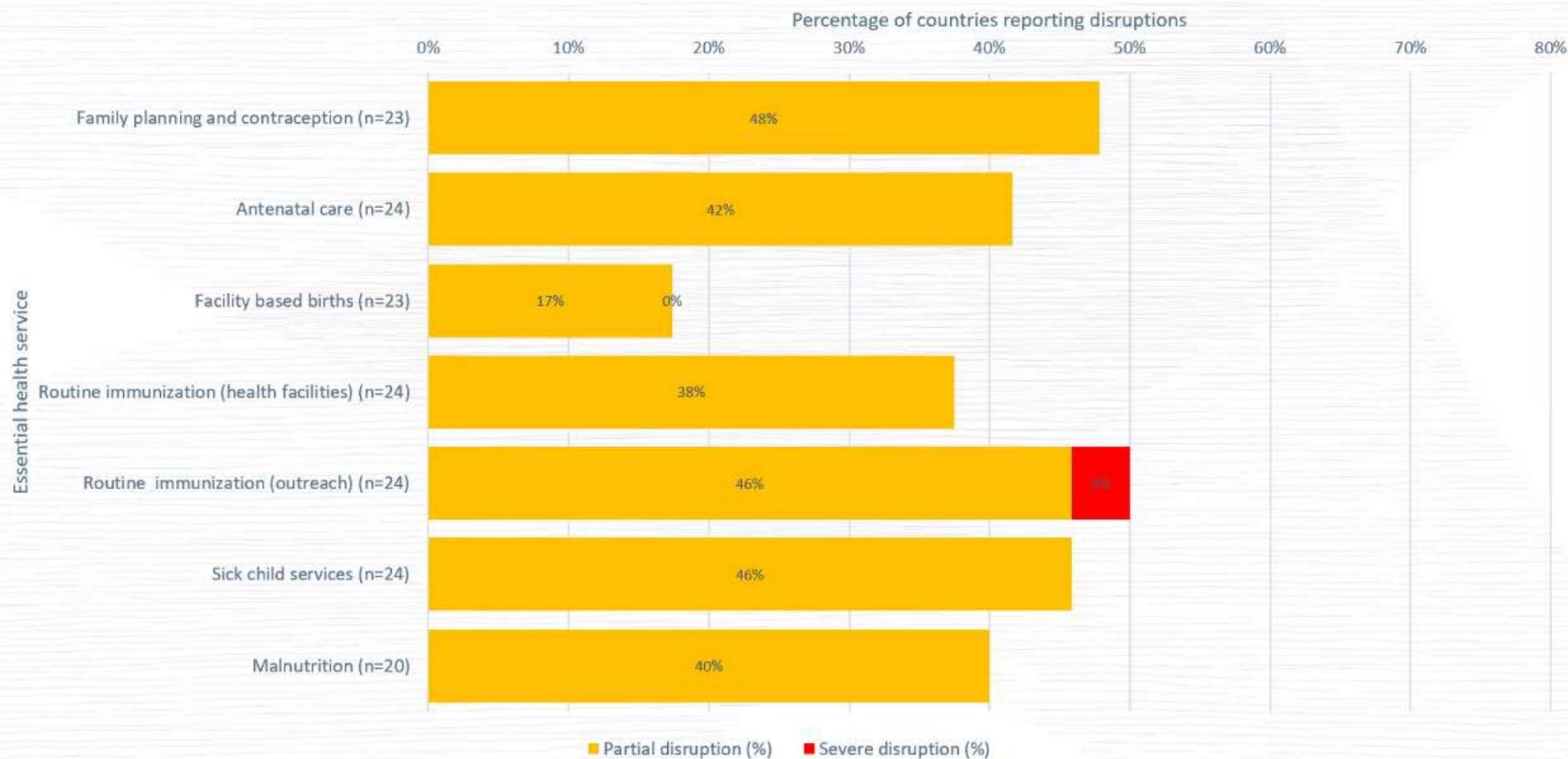
Services disruptions

compromised access and continuity of services for priority programs: Mental Health, Health of the Elderly, Maternal and child health, NCDs, IM, TB/HIV and other CD.

Access to vulnerable populations (indigenous, afrodescendants, remote rural communities) was further compromised due to limited priority given to the first level of care



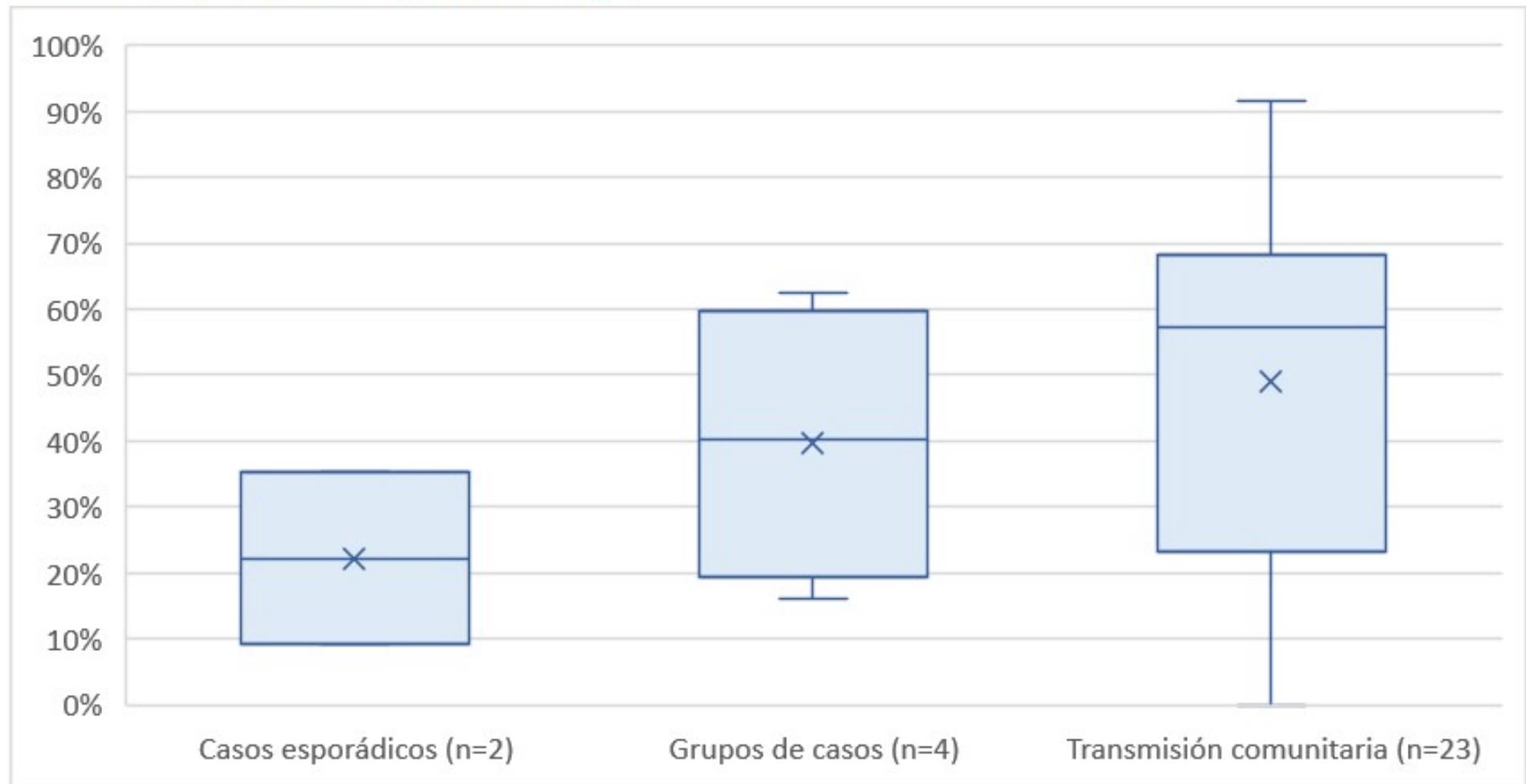
Percentage of countries reporting disruptions in RMNCAH and nutrition services in PAHO



Partial disruption: change in service use by 5-50% of patients/users

Severe/complete disruption: change in service use by more than 50% of patients/users

Figura 3. Porcentaje de servicios interrumpidos según situación de la transmisión de COVID-19 (número de países = 29)*



Nota: se utilizó información de situación de transmisión del Covid-19 al 6 de mayo. La situación de la transmisión de COVID-19 se clasificará según Guía de Vigilancia de Salud Pública en relación con la COVID-19 : [WHO-2019-nCoV-SurveillanceGuidance-2020.7-spa.pdf](#)

Clinical management of severe acute respiratory infection when novel coronavirus (nCoV) infection is suspected

Interim guidance
12 January 2020

WHO/nCoV/Clinical/2020.1



No hay evidencia de que las mujeres embarazadas presenten signos o síntomas diferentes o estén en mayor riesgo de enfermedad grave.

Clinical management of severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) when COVID-19 disease is suspected.

Interim guidance
13 March 2020



Las mujeres embarazadas con CoVid sospechada o confirmada deben ser tratadas con terapias de apoyo como se describió anteriormente, teniendo en cuenta las adaptaciones fisiológicas del embarazo.

Clinical management of COVID-19

Interim guidance
27 May 2020



Hay datos limitados sobre la presentación clínica y los resultados maternos y perinatales de la enfermedad covid-19 durante o después del embarazo. Los hallazgos actuales deben interpretarse con cautela dados los pequeños tamaños de muestra y las limitaciones en el diseño del estudio. A partir del 24 de abril de 2020, los datos muestran una prevalencia y patrones de presentación clínica en el embarazo que son ampliamente similares a la población general.



- 13/03/20: 1ª muerte materna en gestante COVID-19 +
- 10/04/20: 5 MM en gestantes COVID-19 +
- 25/05/20: 29 MM en gestantes COVID-19 +



- 18/03/20: 1ª muerte materna en gestante COVID-19 +
- 28/04/20: 6 MM gestantes COVID-19 +
- 25/05/20: 21 MM gestantes COVID-19 +

Hospitalizations, among women with known pregnancy status and laboratory-confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection (N = 91,412), by pregnancy status, age group, and race/ethnicity, and relative risk for these outcomes comparing pregnant women to nonpregnant women aged 15–44 years

Outcome*	No. (%)		Crude risk ratio (95% CI)	Adjusted risk ratio† (95% CI)
	Pregnant women (n = 8,207)	Nonpregnant women (n = 83,205)		
Hospitalization‡				
All	2,587 (31.5)	4,840 (5.8)	5.4 (5.2–5.7)	3.4 (3.1–3.6)
ICU admission††				
All	120 (1.5)	757 (0.9)	1.6 (1.3–1.9)	1.5 (1.2–1.8)
Mechanical ventilation†††				
All	42 (0.5)	225 (0.3)	1.9 (1.4–2.6)	1.7 (1.2–2.4)
Death***				
All	16 (0.2)	208 (0.2)		

RESEARCH
 Clinical manifestations, risk factors, and maternal and perinatal outcomes of coronavirus disease 2019 in pregnancy: living systematic review and meta-analysis

John Allotey,^{1,2} Elena Stallings,^{3,4} Mercedes Bonet,⁵ Magnus Yap,⁶ Shaunak Chatterjee,⁶ Tania Kew,⁶ Luke Debenham,⁶ Anna Clavé Llavall,⁶ Anushka Dixit,⁶ Dengyi Zhou,⁶ Rishab Balaji,⁶ Siang Ing Lee,³ Xiu Qiu,^{7,8,9} Mingyang Yuan,^{3,7} Dyuti Coommar,³ Madelon van Wely,¹⁰ Elizabeth van Leeuwen,¹¹ Elena Kostova,¹⁰ Heike Kunst,^{12,13} Asma Khalil,¹⁴ Simon Tiberi,^{12,13} Vanessa Brizuela,³ Nathalie Broutet,⁵ Edna Kara,³ Caron Rahm Kim,⁵ Anna Thorson,⁵ Olufemi T. Oladapo,⁵ Lynne Mofenson,¹⁵ Javier Zamora,^{3,16} Shakila Thangaratnam,^{2,17} for PregCOVID-19 Living Systematic Review Consortium

BMJ 2020; 370 doi: <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmi.m3320>
 (Published 01 September 2020) Cite this as:
 BMJ 2020;370:m3320

WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

Pregnant women are considered to be a high risk group for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection, and the potential adverse effects of the virus on maternal and perinatal outcomes are of concern. In non-pregnant populations admitted to hospital with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) the most common symptoms are fever, cough, and dyspnoea, reported in more than two thirds of individuals.

Advancing age, high body mass index, non-white ethnicity, and pre-existing comorbidities are risk factors for severe COVID-19 in the general population.

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

Pregnant and recently pregnant women with COVID-19 diagnosed in hospital are less likely to manifest symptoms of fever and myalgia than non-pregnant women of reproductive age and might be at increased risk of admission to an intensive care unit.

Risk factors for severe COVID-19 in pregnancy include increasing maternal age, high body mass index, and pre-existing comorbidities.

Pregnant women with COVID-19 are more likely to experience preterm birth and their neonates are more likely to be admitted to a neonatal unit.

TABLE 2. Intensive care unit (ICU) admissions, receipt of invasive ventilation, receipt of extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO), and deaths among symptomatic women of reproductive age with laboratory-confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection by pregnancy status, age group, and underlying health conditions — United States, January 22–October 3, 2020

Outcome*/Characteristic	No. (per 1,000 cases) of symptomatic women		Crude†	Adjusted†,§
	Pregnant (n = 23,434)	Nonpregnant (n = 386,028)		
ICU admission¶				
All	245 (10.5)	1,492 (3.9)	2.7 (2.4–3.1)	3.0 (2.6–3.4)
Invasive ventilation††				
All	67 (2.9)	412 (1.1)	2.7 (2.1–3.5)	2.9 (2.2–3.8)
ECMO***				
All	17 (0.7)	120 (0.3)	2.3 (1.4–3.9)	2.4 (1.5–4.0)
Death****				
All	34 (1.5)	447 (1.2)	1.3 (0.9–1.8)	1.7 (1.2–2.4)

Suggested citation for this article: Zambrano LD, Ellington S, Strid P, et al. Update: Characteristics of Symptomatic Women of Reproductive Age with Laboratory-Confirmed SARS-CoV-2 Infection by Pregnancy Status — United States, January 22–October 3, 2020. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2020;69:1641–1647. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6944e3> [7].

Reporte oficial de casos covid-19 en embarazo (15 de junio 2020)

País	Nº MM en mujeres COVID-19 +	Nº Gest COVID-19 +
ARG	1	155
BOL	4	50
BRA	36	484
DOM	7	121
HND	2	36
MEX	50	1312
Total	100	2158

Fuente: OPS/FPL/CLAP Junio 2020



Epidemiological Alert COVID-19 during pregnancy 13 August 2020

Recently published results and studies based on COVID-19 surveillance data have indicated an increased risk among pregnant women of presenting with severe forms of COVID-19 and, therefore, of being hospitalized and admitted to intensive care units (ICU). The Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) requests that Member States intensify efforts to ensure access to prenatal care services, as well as to implement preventive measures to reduce morbidity and mortality associated with COVID-19 across all levels of the health system, in order to maintain the commitment to reducing maternal and perinatal mortality and the progress achieved to date.

Table 1. Cases and deaths among pregnant women with COVID-19, by country. Region of the Americas. January 2020 to 11 August 2020.

Country	Pregnant women with COVID-19	
	Alive	Deaths
Argentina	155	1
Bolivia	50	5
Brazil	2,256	135
Colombia	571	2
Dominican Republic	304	12
Ecuador	849	20
Haiti	39	2
Mexico*	3,916	106
Peru	4,782	36
United States of America	15,735	37

* Mexico reports pregnant and postpartum women

X 3

X 11

356

MM

Source: Latin American Center for Perinatology, Women's Health, and Reproductive Health (CLAP/SMR) and information published on the websites of the Ministries of Health, Health Agencies or similar and reproduced by PAHO/WHO



Actualización Epidemiológica Enfermedad por coronavirus (COVID-19)

14 de abril de 2021

Tabla 4. COVID-19 durante el embarazo, por país. Región de las Américas, enero de 2020 al 13 de abril* de 2021.

País	Número de embarazos positivos a SARS-CoV-2	Número de defunciones entre embarazos positivos a SARS-CoV-2	Tasa de letalidad (%)
Argentina	10.467	46	0,44
Bahamas**	30	1	3,33
Bolivia	1764	31	1,76
Belize**	103	2	1,94
Brasil**	5.381	289	5,37
Chile	9.764	5	0,05
Colombia	8.327	63	0,76
Costa Rica**	393	3	0,76
Cuba ^h	648	0	0,00
Ecuador	2.145	29	1,35
El Salvador**	272	9	3,31
Estados Unidos de América	84.629	95	0,11
Guatemala**	1.834	22	1,20
Haiti	79	4	5,06
Honduras	28	N/D	N/D
México ^h	15.329	331	2,16
Panamá ^h **	2.264	12	0,53
Paraguay	996	2	0,2
Perú ^h	46.524	114	0,25
República Dominicana	360	37	10,28
Suriname	50	0	0,00
Uruguay**	124	0	0,00
Venezuela	389	7	1,80
Total	191.900	1.102	0,57

Registro COVID 19 Materno-Perinatal Sistema de Información Perinatal SIP Plus

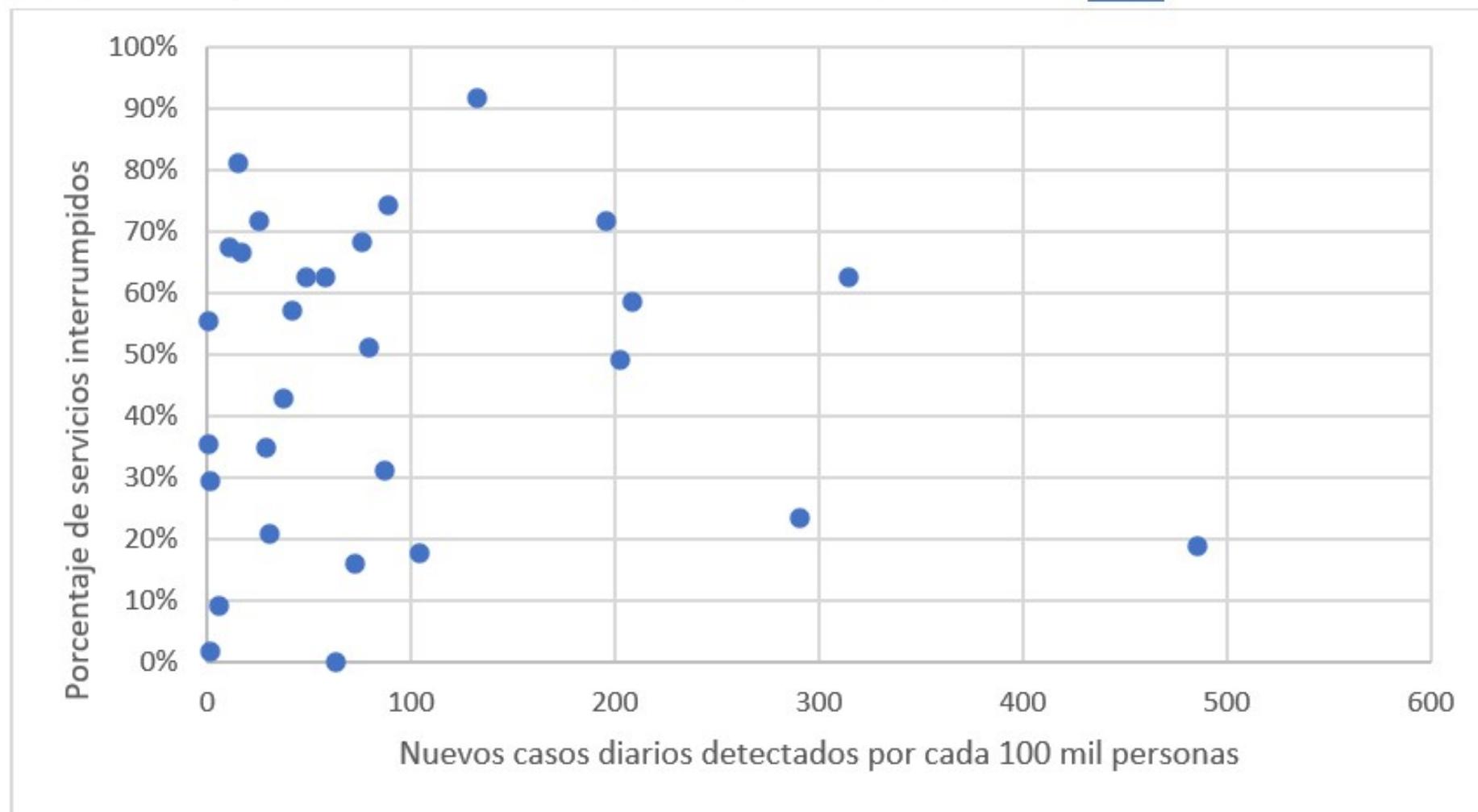
The image displays three overlapping forms from the SIP Plus system, each with a red label indicating its function:

- Consulta**: The leftmost form, titled 'Ficha de infecciones respiratorias - CONSULTA', used for initial patient assessment.
- Internación**: The middle form, titled 'Ficha de infecciones respiratorias - INGRESO', used for recording hospital admission.
- Terminación/Egreso**: The rightmost form, titled 'Ficha de infecciones respiratorias - TERMINACIÓN', used for recording discharge or death.

Each form contains various sections for data entry, including patient demographics, clinical history, laboratory results, and treatment details.

Fecha y hora del fallecimiento		Días totales de internación		Nombre de la persona que ingresó la información: _____		Correo electrónico: _____	
dia	mes	año	hora	min			
DATOS CARGADOS EN EL CERTIFICADO DE DEFUNCIÓN - PARTES 1 Y 2							
Parte 1		Causa de muerte				Intervalo de tiempo entre el comienzo y la muerte	
Reporte la enfermedad o condición directamente causante de la muerte en la línea A			A	Debido a:			
Reporte la cadena de eventos en el debido orden si aplica			B	Debido a:			
La causa básica de la muerte debe ser anotada en la última línea			C	Debido a:			
			D	Debido a:			
Parte 2		Anote otras condiciones que contribuyeron a la muerte					

Figura 3. Relación entre el nuevos casos diarios de COVID-19 por cada 100 mil personas y el porcentaje de servicios interrumpidos (número de países = 29)*



Relación entre muertes por COVID-19 acumuladas por cada 100 mil personas y el porcentaje de servicios interrumpidos (número de países = 29)*

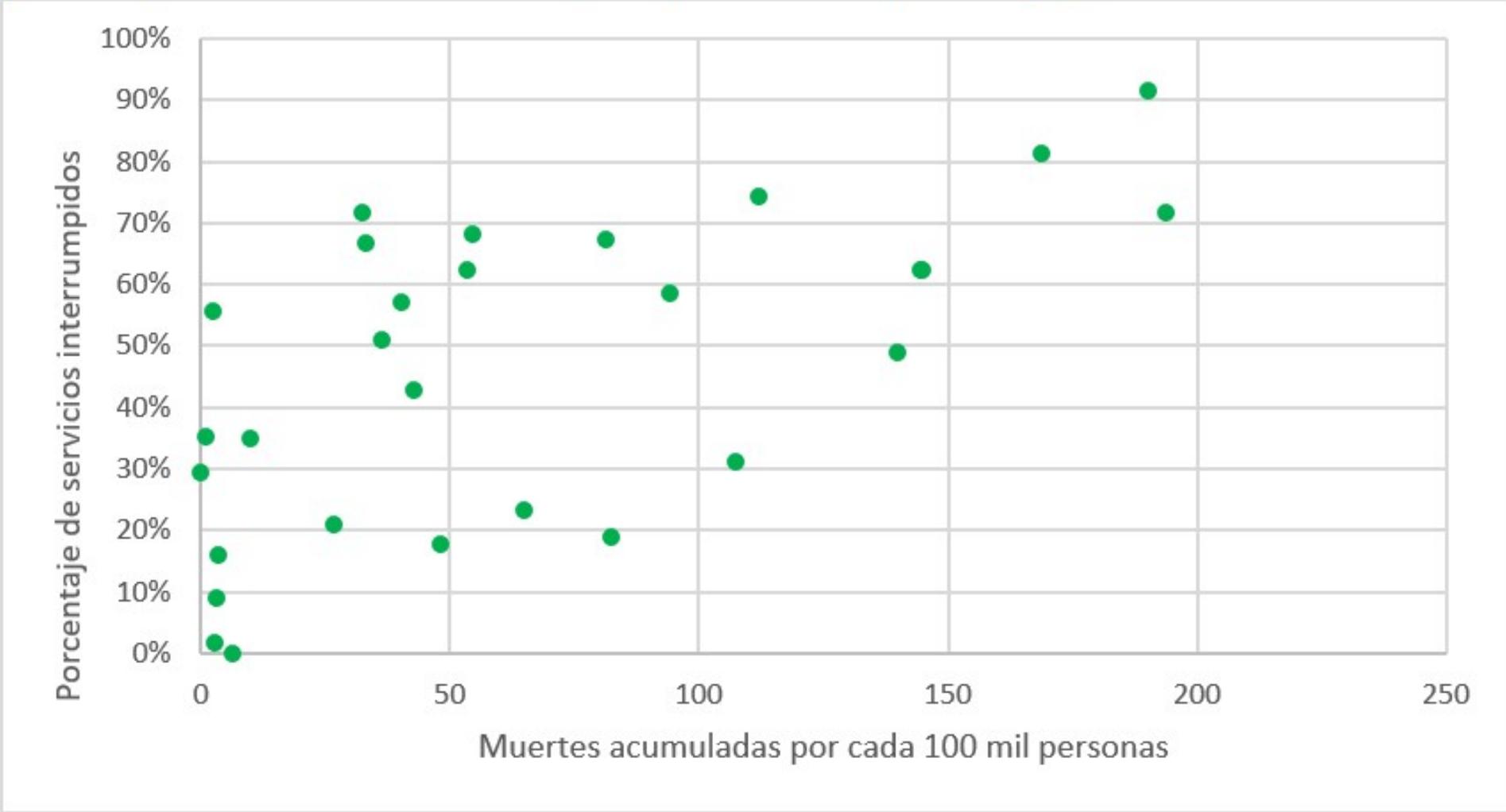
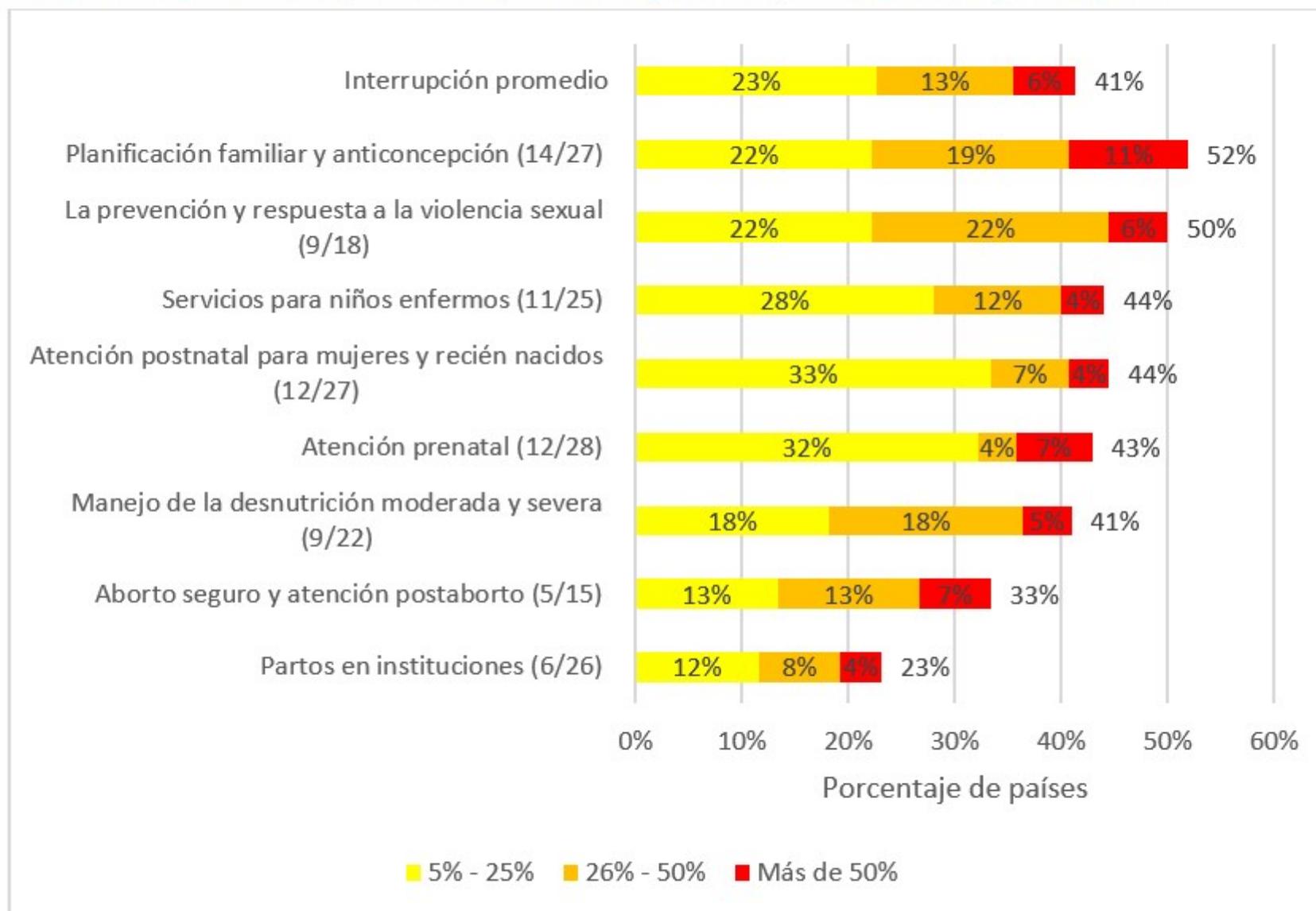


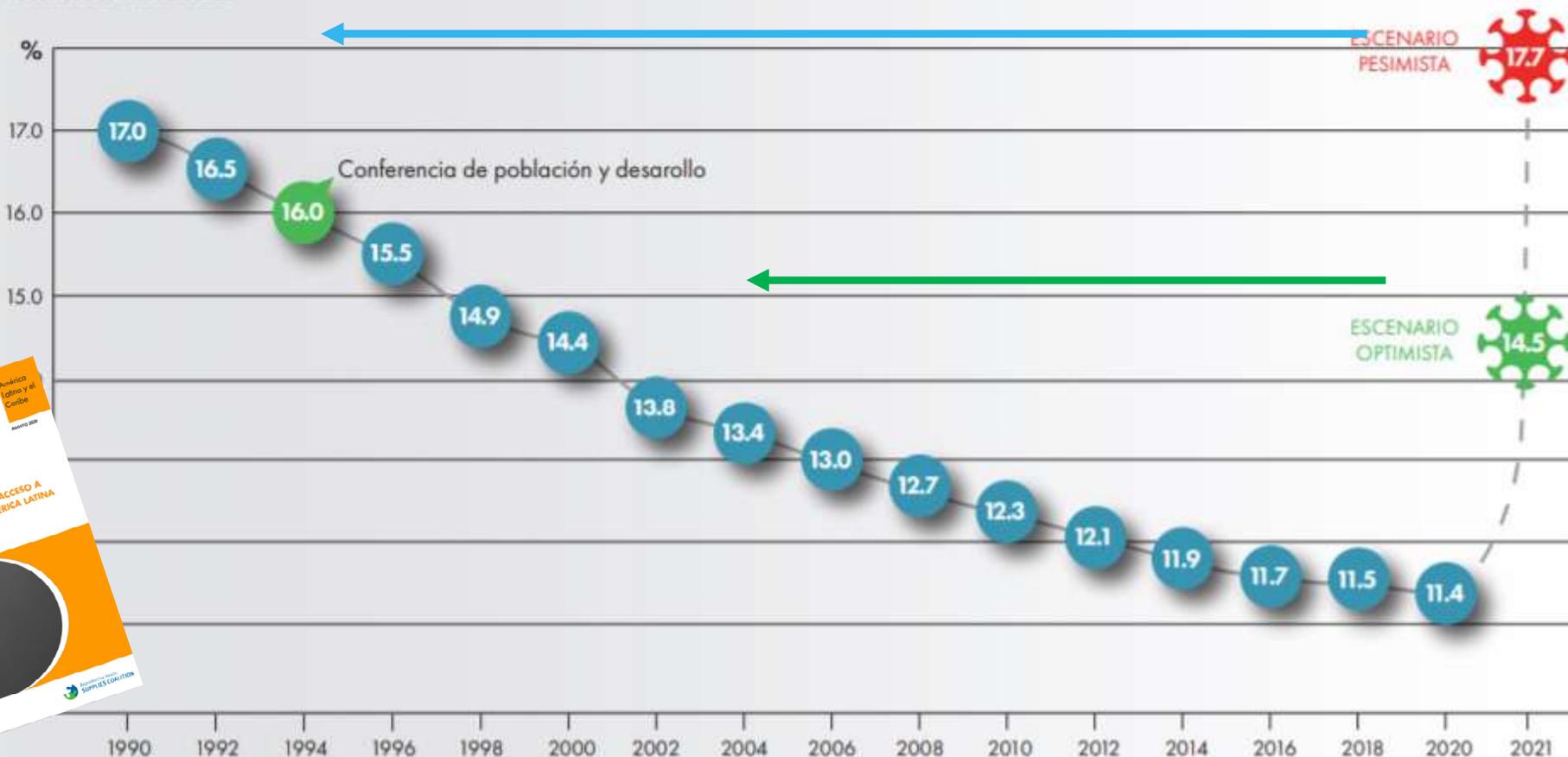
Figura 8. Porcentaje de países que reportaron interrupción en los servicios trazadores de salud reproductiva, materna, neonatal, infantil, adolescente y nutrición



Nota: entre paréntesis se muestra el número de países que interrumpieron el servicio sobre el número de países que reportaron su situación.

ALC. Necesidades Insatisfechas de anticonceptivos modernos

Necesidades Insatisfechas





Applications of the High Impact Practices in Family Planning during COVID-19

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d Regional Technical Advisor, UNFPA Asia Pacific Regional Office, Bangkok, Thailand

e Senior Technical Advisor, IBP Network, Washington, DC, USA

f Technical Specialist, UNFPA Commodity Security Branch, New York, NY, USA

Abstract: *The COVID-19 pandemic has substantially strained health systems across the globe. In particular, documented disruptions to voluntary family planning and reproductive health care due to competing health priorities, service disruptions, stockouts, and lockdowns are significantly impacting reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health. As governments and family planning programmes grapple with how best to respond to the direct and indirect effects of the pandemic on family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH), the implementation and adaptation of evidence-based practices is crucial. In this commentary, we outline applications of the High Impact Practices in Family Planning (HIPs) towards COVID-19 response efforts. The HIPs are a set of evidence-based family planning practices which reflect global expert consensus on what works in family planning programming. Drawing upon preliminary COVID-19 data, documented experiences from prior health emergencies, and recommended programme adaptations from a variety of global health partners, we outline situations where specific HIPs may assist family planning programme managers in developing context-specific and evidence-based responses to COVID-19-related impacts on FP/RH, with the ultimate goal of ensuring the accessibility, availability, and continuity of voluntary family planning services across the world. DOI: 10.1080/26410397.2021.1881210*

A medida que los sistemas de salud en el mundo implementan respuestas a la pandemia COVID-19, la utilización y adaptación del acceso continuo y la disponibilidad de atención priorizada a Planificación familiar /Salud Reproductiva de alta calidad, es esencial y salva vidas

