

The importance of thrombo prophylaxis in pregnant women with Covid -19

Editorial

COVID-19 is an acute severe respiratory distress syndrome caused by coronavirus 2. It causes respiratory symptoms that could lead only to respiratory failure or in severe situations can cause multi organ failure and death. In non pregnant ladies with COVID-19 pneumonia, the predominance of venous thromboembolic illness is around 25 percent diagnose by duplex scan of the lower limbs.^{1,2}

The process by which the thromboembolic disease results in multiorgan dysfunction is through the secretion of inflammatory cytokines that increase the secretion of tissue factor and activate thrombin.³

The high values of D-dimer (more than 1mg/ mL) denotes an indirect sign of high thrombin production and is associated with an increased risk of death (odds ratio, 18.4; 95% confidence interval, 2.6e128).⁴

Anticoagulant treatment with low-molecular-weight heparin has better outcome in ladies with severe COVID-19 infection, classified by D-dimer values or by sepsis-induced coagulopathy score.⁵

Pregnancy is a condition of hypercoagulability, so it carries a higher probability for occurrence of thrombosis, accordingly, advise starting low molecular weight heparin once the diagnosis of Covid-19 has been confirmed to prevent the development of deep venous thrombosis or pulmonary embolism.

Conclusion

Low-molecular-weight heparin should be given to pregnant women with Covid-19 to guard against thromboembolic disorders during gestation once the diagnosis of Covid-19 has been established in them.

Acknowledgments

None.

Funding

None.

Volume 12 Issue 4 - 2021

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Received: June 11, 2021 | **Published:** July 06, 2021

Conflicts of interest

None of the authors have any conflict of interest with regard to this article.

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