

Letters

RESEARCH LETTER

Neonatal Early-Onset Infection With SARS-CoV-2 in 33 Neonates Born to Mothers With COVID-19 in Wuhan, China

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has spread rapidly across the world. With the sharp increase in the number of infections, the number of pregnant women and children with COVID-19 is also on the rise. However, only 19 neonates born to affected mothers have been investigated, and to our knowledge, no information on early-onset infection in newborns has been published in previous studies.^{1,2}

Methods | In this cohort study, all neonates born to mothers with COVID-19 were recruited from Wuhan Children's Hospital, in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. This study was approved by the local medical ethics committee. Written informed consent was obtained from the neonates' parents. The diagnosis and management of newborns with or at risk of COVID-19 were in accordance with guidelines provided by the National Health Commission and the Chinese Perinatal-Neonatal SARS-CoV-2 Committee.^{3,4}

Data regarding demographic, epidemiologic, and clinical features were obtained from the medical records system. In addition, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2

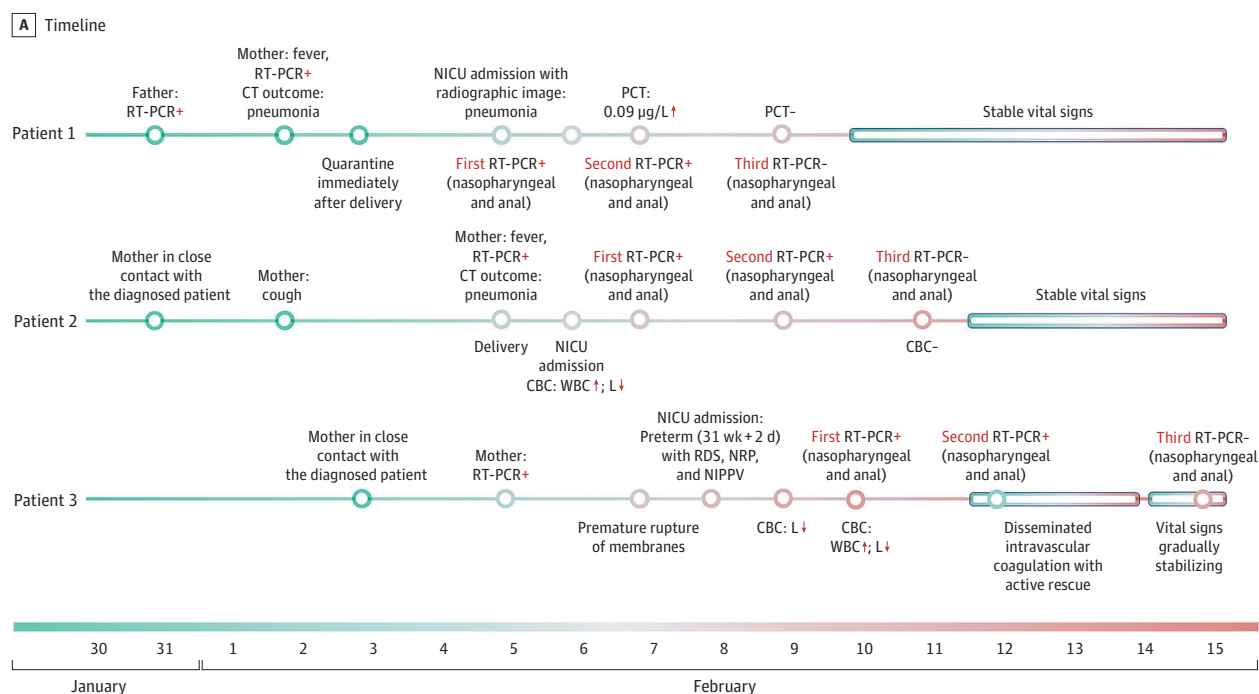
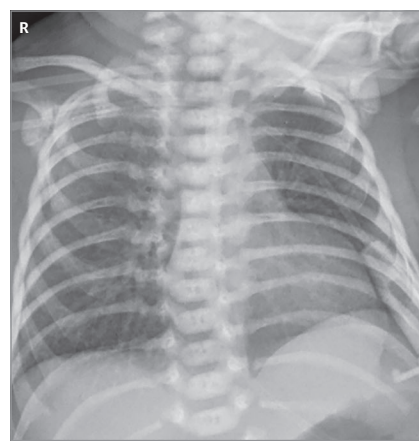
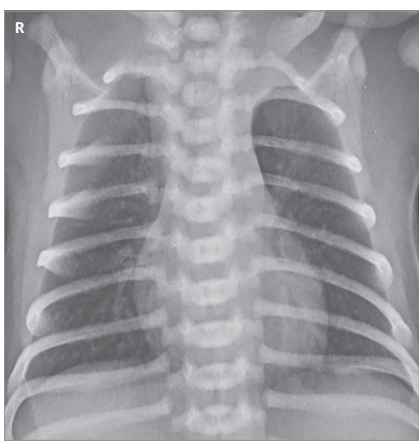
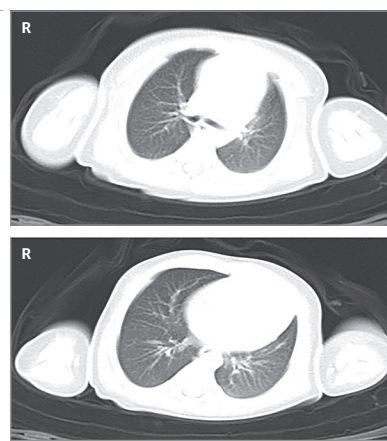
Table. General Information and Clinical Features of 33 Newborns With Mothers With COVID-19 Pneumonia

Variable	Neonates with SARS-CoV-2, No. (%)		Patients with SARS-CoV-2		
	No (n = 30)	Yes (n = 3)	Patient 1	Patient 2	Patient 3
Male	16 (53)	3 (100)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Preterm	3 (10)	1 (33)	GA: 40 wk	GA: 40 wk + 4 d	GA: 31 wk + 2 d
Small for gestational age	2 (7)	1 (33)	No; 3250 g	No; 3360 g	No; 1580 g
Asphyxia	1 (3)	1 (33)	No	No	Yes
Symptoms and complications					
Fever	0	2 (67)	Yes	Yes	No
Pneumonia	0	3 (100)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Respiratory distress syndrome	3 (10)	1 (33)	No	No	Yes
Shortness of breath	3 (10)	1 (33)	No	No	Yes
Cyanosis	2 (7)	1 (33)	No	No	Yes
Feeding intolerance	2 (7)	1 (33)	No	No	Yes
Laboratory test, median (range)					
White blood cell count, cells/ μ L	9800 (6100-22 700)	19 200 (8600-20 400)	8600	19 200	20 400
Lymphocyte count, cells/ μ L	4300 (1500-10 700)	2600 (800-3100)	3100	2600	800
Platelets, $\times 10^3$ / μ L	184 (116-303)	245 (230-265)	245	265	230
Creatine kinase isoenzymes, U/L	13 (22.5-43)	31 (18-39)	18	31	39
Aspartate aminotransferase	27.5 (12-45)	24 (8-63)	8	24	63
Alanine aminotransferase	21 (9-95)	17 (11-88)	11	17	88
Treatment					
Mechanical ventilation	0	1 (33)	No	No	Yes
Antibiotic	6 (20)	1 (33)	No	No	Yes
Duration of neonatal intensive care unit, median (range), d	0 (0-6)	4 (2-11)	2	4	11
Death	0	0	No	No	No
Maternal features					
Fever on admission	7 (23)	1 (33)	Yes	No	No
Postpartum fever	4 (13)	1 (33)	Yes	No	No
Cough	9 (30)	1 (33)	No	Yes	No
Intensive care unit admission	0	0	No	No	No
Pneumonia per computed tomography diagnosis	30 (100)	3 (100)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nasopharyngeal swab	30 (100)	3 (100)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Delivered by cesarean delivery	23 (77)	3 (100)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Premature rupture of membranes	2 (7)	1 (33)	Yes	No	No

Abbreviations: COVID-19, coronavirus disease 2019; GA, gestational age; SARS-CoV-2, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2.

SI conversion factors: To convert the white blood cells and lymphocytes to cells $\times 10^9$ /L, multiply by 0.001; to convert platelets to cells $\times 10^9$ /L, multiply by 1.0; to convert creatinine, aspartate aminotransferase, and alanine aminotransferase to μ kat/L, multiply by 0.0167.

Figure. Timeline and Imaging Findings of 3 Neonates Infected With Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)

**B** Chest radiographic image of patient 1**C** Chest radiographic image of patient 2**D** Computed tomography of patient 3

Normal ranges: lymphocytes (L), 3000 to 8000 cells/µL (to convert to cells $\times 10^9/L$, multiply by 0.001); procaltitonin (PCT), $<0.05 \mu\text{g/L}$; white blood cell count (WBC), 8000-15000 cells/µL (to convert to cells $\times 10^9/L$, multiply by 0.001). CBC indicates complete blood cell count; CT, computed tomography;

NICU, neonatal intensive care unit; NIPPV, noninvasive positive-pressure ventilation; NRP, neonatal resuscitation program; RDS, respiratory distress syndrome; RT-PCR, reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction.

(SARS-CoV-2) real-time reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction tests (Novel Coronavirus PCR Fluorescence Diagnostic Kit [BGI]) were conducted using nasopharyngeal and anal swab samples. Data were collected from January 2020 to February 2020. All statistical analyses were performed in Stata version 15.0 (StataCorp).

Results | Thirty-three neonates born to mothers with COVID-19, including 3 neonates with COVID-19, were identified (Table). The most common symptom was shortness of breath (4 of 33

neonates). Radiographic findings were nonspecific. No deaths were reported.

We provide details of the 3 infected neonates (Figure). Patient 1 was born at 40 weeks' gestation. The delivery was by cesarean delivery because of meconium-stained amniotic fluid and confirmed maternal COVID-19 pneumonia. On day 2 of life, the infant experienced lethargy and fever, with unremarkable physical examination results, and was moved to the neonatal intensive care unit. A chest radiographic image showed pneumonia, but other laboratory tests

(except procalcitonin) were normal. Nasopharyngeal and anal swabs were positive for SARS-CoV-2 on days 2 and 4 of life and negative on day 6.

Patient 2 was born at 40 weeks' and 4 days' gestation by cesarean delivery because of confirmed maternal COVID-19 pneumonia. He presented with lethargy, vomiting, and fever. A physical examination was unremarkable. Laboratory tests showed leukocytosis, lymphocytopenia, and an elevated creatine kinase-MB fraction. A chest radiographic image showed pneumonia. Nasopharyngeal and anal swabs were positive for SARS-CoV-2 on days 2 and 4 of life and negative on day 6.

Patient 3 was born at 31 weeks' and 2 days' gestation by cesarean delivery because of fetal distress and confirmed maternal COVID-19 pneumonia. Resuscitation was required. The infant's Apgar scores were 3, 4, and 5 at 1, 5, and 10 minutes after birth. Neonatal respiratory distress syndrome and pneumonia confirmed by chest radiographic image on admission resolved on day 14 of life after treatment with noninvasive ventilation, caffeine, and antibiotics. He also had suspected sepsis, with an *Enterobacter* agglomerates-positive blood culture, leukocytosis, thrombocytopenia ($11 \text{ cells} \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$; to convert to cells $\times 10^9/\text{L}$, multiply by 1.0), and coagulopathy (prothrombin time, 21 seconds; activated partial thromboplastin time, 81.9 seconds), which improved with antibiotic treatment. Nasopharyngeal and anal swabs were positive for SARS-CoV-2 on days 2 and 4 of life and negative on day 7.

Discussion | Consistent with previous studies, the clinical symptoms from 33 neonates with or at risk of COVID-19 were mild and outcomes were favorable.^{1,2,5} Of the 3 neonates with symptomatic COVID-19, the most seriously ill neonate may have been symptomatic from prematurity, asphyxia, and sepsis, rather than SARS-CoV-2 infection.

In this cohort, 3 of 33 infants (9%) presented with early-onset SARS-CoV-2 infection. Because strict infection control and prevention procedures were implemented during the delivery, it is likely that the sources of SARS-CoV-2 in the neonates' upper respiratory tracts or anuses were maternal in origin. Although 2 recent studies^{1,2} have shown that there were no clinical findings or investigations suggestive of COVID-19 in neonates born to affected mothers, and all samples, including amniotic fluid, cord blood, and breast milk, were negative for SARS-CoV-2, the vertical maternal-fetal transmission cannot be ruled out in the current cohort. Therefore, it is crucial to screen pregnant women and implement strict infection control measures, quarantine of infected mothers, and close monitoring of neonates at risk of COVID-19.

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