Cardiothoracic Imaging

Chest CT findings in a pregnant woman in the second trimester with COVID-19 pneumonia

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ABSTRACT

Pregnant women with 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pneumonia are a special group of patients in the pandemic. We report a case of pregnant woman with COVID-19 pneumonia in the second trimester. Clinical and imaging features of the patient were similar to that reported in the literatures for both perinatal patients and non-pregnant patients.

1. Introduction

At the end of December 2019, a new type of infectious pneumonia, 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pneumonia caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), broke out in Wuhan, China [1,2]. Most infected people present with respiratory symptoms at disease onset, some may worsen to acute respiratory distress syndrome [3–5]. Dysfunction of organs other than respiratory system such as hepatic function impairment may occur and indicate higher risk of progression to severe disease [2]. Chest CT scanning is essential for the diagnosis and treatment monitoring of COVID-19 pneumonia. Radiological findings of COVID-19 pneumonia in non-pregnant adults have been extensively described and summarized, ground-glass opacities that progressed to or co-existed with consolidation are common findings in chest CT [6–8]. Several studies have reported chest CT manifestations of perinatal pregnant patients with COVID-19, with imaging findings showed similar features to non-pregnant patients [9–11]. Imaging features of patients with COVID-19 pneumonia in early and middle pregnancy are rarely reported in detail. Here, we report one case of COVID-19 pneumonia in the second trimester of pregnancy. Clinical characteristics and findings of high-resolution thoracic CT of the patient are described.

2. Case presentation

In late January 2020, a 26-year-old woman who was 26 weeks pregnant without underlying illness was admitted to fever clinic of Union Hospital (Tongji Medical College, Wuhan, Hubei Province). She presented a history of fever and myalgia for 10 days followed by dry cough and dyspnea for 3 days. The patient is a healthcare worker in the obstetrics department of a secondary hospital in Wuhan. She had contact history with a COVID-19 patient in maternity ward 2 weeks before onset. On admission (day 1), her vital signs were normal except for elevated body temperature (38.4 °C). Auscultation revealed reduced breath sounds in both lungs. Blood oxygen saturation detected by pulse oximeter was 95%. Complete blood cell count showed normal white blood cell count (WBC, 6.54 × 10⁹/L, normal range 3.5–9.5 × 10⁹/L), mildly elevated neutrophil ratio (76%, normal range 40%–75%) and normally lymphocyte ratio (20%, normal range 20%–50%). Red blood cell count (RBC, 3.43 × 10¹²/L) and hemoglobin content (106 g/L) decreased slightly. Increased level of interleukin-6 (7.98 pg/mL, normal range 0.1–2.9 pg/mL), was detected. The hypersensitive C-reactive protein level and D-dimer concentration were normal. The liver function test showed elevated alanine aminotransferase (ALT, 94 U/L, normal range 5-35 U/L) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST, 61 U/L, normal range 8-40 U/L), the serum albumin level decreased slightly (Alb, 31.3 g/L, normal range 35-55 g/L) and the total serum bilirubin level was normal (TSB, 14.6 umol/L, normal range 5.1–19.0 umol/L). The patient went through high-resolution chest CT on the day of admission. The examination was performed on a 96 row detector dual source CT scanner (SOMATOM Force, Siemens Healthineers) using the dose saving optimized mode with a lead blanket covering abdomen and
We reported a case of pregnant woman with COVID-19 pneumonia in the second trimester, who had a history of exposure to confirmed cases, positive nucleic acid test results and typical clinical manifestations at admission. The clinical characteristics of pregnant woman in this report were similar to those in late pregnancy and non-pregnant adult patients [4,9]. The onset symptoms of the patient were fever and myalgia, followed by dry cough and dyspnea. These clinical presentations were among the most common symptoms in pregnant patients with COVID-19 pneumonia [12]. Similar to most pregnant cases reported in Wuhan city, the patient in our report showed mild to moderate clinical symptoms, and responded well to treatment and recovered completely [12]. Hepatic function impairment was common in patients with COVID-19 including perinatal patients, which occurred more often in the severe course of the disease [2,12]. The liver function abnormality in COVID-19 patients may be result of immune mediated damage due to inflammatory response, direct toxicity to hepatic cells, drug induced liver injury or reactivation of per-existing liver disease [13]. The hepatic dysfunction in our patient at admission is most likely resulted from the combined drug and SARS-CoV-2 viral toxicity. While the worsening of liver function impairment during first week of hospitalization may have greater relation to toxicity of the antiviral drug, as general condition of the patient showed evident improvement after admission. The liver function showed gradual improvement after strengthening liver protection protocol. The rising WBC count raised suspicion of secondary bacterial infection in lungs. However, imaging findings of follow-up chest CT showed significant improvement. As the WBC count could increase physiologically in pregnant population, the slowly rising WBC count with normal granulocyte and lymphocyte ratios in our patient was thought to be the process of normalization recovering from relatively low value caused by virus infection. Because no ultrasound or related examinations were performed on the fetus during treatment, it is unclear what damage the infection and treatment may cause to the fetus. Infection of the novel coronavirus in pregnant women during the perinatal period does not seem to have a significant adverse effect on the neonates [12]. However, there is a lack of data on the impact of maternal infection on the fetus during the second trimester.

Patients with COVID-19 pneumonia usually have a long clinical course, even mild patients with mild to moderate symptoms need 2 to 3 weeks to recover [4]. As the clinical condition changes dynamically during the course, chest CT is of considerable value for diagnosis and treatment monitoring of COVID-19 pneumonia. Chest CT performed at
different time points in the process showed dynamic changes [6,8]. Lung lesions often gradually expand in size and increase in density and reached a peak in about 2 weeks after onset, followed by gradual decrease under continuous supportive treatment. Subpleural ground glass opacity is the main imaging finding in the early stage of disease, and the bilateral lower lobes are most often involved. The imaging abnormality may expand quickly with thickening of interlobular interstitium and gradually turned to patchy consolidation. With the support of systematic treatment, consolidation within the lungs will undergo a gradual process of resolution [6,8]. Pregnant patients with COVID-19 pneumonia showed similar course in imaging as non-pregnant patients [10]. The initial CT scan of our patient showed multiple subpleural and peribronchovascular areas of air-space disease with various density involving bilateral lower lobes, left upper lobe, and to lesser extent right middle lobe. The mixed densities of opacities containing ground-glass and consolidation demonstrated the dynamic transition of early phase to peak phase in COVID-19 pneumonia. Imaging manifestations in 10 days after symptom onset of the patient was consistent with characteristics of peak period according to staging system by Pan et al. [8]. Follow-up CT chest performed for suspicion of superimposed secondary bacterial infection after 10 days from the initial exam has shown resolving changes of pre-existing areas of air-space disease, with no new areas of lung involvement. Although contradiction between imaging change and clinical condition evolution was reported for a pregnant patient, as described in most studies, the improvement in imaging corresponded to clinical recovery in our report [14].

In conclusion, the patient in the second trimester with COVID-19 pneumonia in our report showed similar clinical and imaging features as patients in late pregnancy and non-pregnant adult patients. Chest CT findings corresponded well to clinical condition evolution while hepatic toxicity of antiviral drugs may cause the delayed recovery of liver function in the patient.

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