rate near to 0%. The main problem was the pcr processing time. For the sake of convert recovery rooms to ICU beds, Caesarean recoveries were done in labour room. 68 patients were benefited (97%, rest were COVID-19 positive or unknown). None reinterventions or problems with pain management were detected. Also skin-to-skin contact between mother and neonates after caesarean were possible. As a way of minimising hospital stay and potential virus exposure an early discharge (24 hours postpartum) puerperal pilot program was launched. Strict mother and neonatal conditions must be being fulfilled. 10 woman and their neonates could adhere to program. No readmissions were registered. Only one visit to emergencies due to normal uterine bleeding. 14 hospital stay were saved. Creation of a telephonic 24h number for COVID-19 and pregnancy relation doubts with more than 80 phone calls attended. A no on-site medical consultation was implanted. This allowed the attention and follow up of 4 patients COVID-19 and isolated in combination with GP, allowing a proper fit of all varying management protocols. Same team were designed to attend pregnancy who were hospitalised. 

Conclusions: Pandemic had supposed deep organisation changes, but, this hard moments have serves to learn and they come to stay.

Supporting information can be found in the online version of this abstract

VP46: HOW TO MANAGE CORD AND PLACENTA PROBLEMS

VP46.01 Arteriovenous malformation following uterine scar pregnancy

N. Taumberger1, P. Greimel1, A. Schütz4, R. Hochstättler1, K. Eisecker1, M. Nanda1, M. Kurleto1, T. Bracì1, S. Jahn4, K. Tamussino1, P. Klaritsch1

1Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Medical University of Graz, Graz, Austria; 2Department of Fetal Medicine and Prenatal Diagnosis, Third Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou, China; 3Department of Diagnostic Ultrasound, Wuhan Women and Children's Medical Care Centre, Wuhan, Hubei, China; 4Department of Diagnostic Ultrasound, Wuhan Women and Children's Medical Care Centre, Wuhan, Hubei, China

Objectives: Our study aimed to evaluate the knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) of pregnant women in Wuhan, investigate the status of anxiety and assess influencing factors during the outbreak of COVID-19.

Methods: We recruited 817 participants from two maternity hospitals in Wuhan, which are respectively in Jiangan (urban) and Jiangxia (suburban) district. All participants completed a structured questionnaire include sociodemographic and clinical characteristic, KAP, Zung self-rating anxiety scale (SAS).

Results: The mean score of knowledge was 13.15 ± 1.10. The prevalence of prenatal anxiety was 20.81%. Having kids, low score of knowledge, very worried about getting contacted with COVID-19, worried about getting contacted with COVID-19 by ultrasound transducer were risk factors for the prenatal anxiety, trust in official media, postponed antenatal care (ANC) or reduced the visiting times were protective factors.

Conclusions: Prenatal anxiety was relative common among pregnant women in Wuhan during the outbreak of COVID-19. Our findings recognised factors associated with a lower level of prenatal anxiety that can be used to design psychological interventions to improve the mental health of pregnant women during the COVID-19 pandemic.

A 32-year-old patient (G2, P1) presented with vaginal bleeding two weeks after her last menstrual bleeding. Hemoglobin (Hb) was normal and beta-HCG level was negative. She had been treated by curettage for missed abortion three months before and had a history of elective Caesarean section three years earlier. Abdominal and transvaginal ultrasound demonstrated a retroflected uterus with a hypoechoic mass (42 x 21 x 29 mm) in the anterior wall protruding from the region of the previous Caesarean scar. Colour Doppler revealed massively dilated and tortuous blood vessels with increased blood flow velocities (about 30 cm/second). Due to the typical appearance an arterio-venous malformation was suspected and MRI was scheduled. The MRI confirmed the hypervascularised