

# 柳叶刀：暂未发现新冠病毒母婴垂直传播证据，不排除接触传播

刘芳 界面新闻



(资料

图) 图片来源：视觉中国

记者：刘芳

//

由于论文分析的病例数有限，且研究期限较短，需要进行更多随访研究以进一步保护感染新冠肺炎孕产妇及新生儿的安全和健康。

//

2月12日，来自武汉大学中南医院、北京大学第一医院和美国西北大学的14位妇产科专家们在权威医学杂志《柳叶刀》发表联合署名文章称，就目前的情况来看，尚未发现新冠肺炎（COVID-19）有母婴垂直传播的迹象。

同日，北京大学第三医院乔杰也在《柳叶刀》发表评论文章称，不排除母婴接触传播，需要进行更多调研以进一步保护感染新冠肺炎孕产妇及新生儿的安全和健康。

在上述名为《9例新冠肺炎感染孕妇临床特征及母婴垂直传播可能性的回顾性分析》的论文中，湖北省产前诊断与优生临床医学研究中心主任张元珍教授等作者，在对9例被确诊为新

新冠肺炎的孕产妇样本进行比对分析后表示，目前未发现任何证据表明在与妊娠有关的生物样本及婴儿生物样本中存在新型冠状病毒颗粒。

Clinical characteristics and intrauterine vertical transmission potential of COVID-19 infection in nine pregnant women: a retrospective review of medical records

Huifan Chen\*, Junqian Guo\*, Chen Wang\*, Fan Liu, Xuechen Yu, Wei Zhang, Jiefei Li, Dengchao Zhao, Dian Xu, Qing Gong, Jing Lin, Huihui Yang, Wei Hsu, Yueshen Zhang

**Summary**  
**Background** Previous studies on the pneumonia outbreak caused by the 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) were based on information from the general population. Limited data are available for pregnant women with COVID-19 pneumonia. This study aimed to evaluate the clinical characteristics of COVID-19 in pregnancy and the intrauterine vertical transmission potential of COVID-19 infection.

**Methods** Clinical records, laboratory results, and chest CT scans were retrospectively reviewed for nine pregnant women with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 pneumonia (ie, with maternal throat swab samples that were positive for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 [SARS-CoV-2]) who were admitted to Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University, Wuhan, China, from Jan 20 to Jan 31, 2020. Evidence of intrauterine vertical transmission was assessed by testing for the presence of SARS-CoV-2 in amniotic fluid, cord blood, and neonatal throat swab samples. Breastmilk samples were also collected and tested from patients after the first lactation.

**Findings** All nine patients had a caesarean section in their third trimester. Seven patients presented with a fever. Other symptoms, including cough (in four of nine patients), myalgia (in three), sore throat (in two), and malaise (in two), were also observed. Fetal distress was monitored in two cases. Five of nine patients had lymphopenia ( $<1.0 \times 10^9$  cells per L). Three patients had increased aminotransferase concentrations. None of the patients developed severe COVID-19 pneumonia or died, as of Feb 4, 2020. Nine livebirths were recorded. No neonatal asphyxia was observed in newborn babies. All nine livebirths had a 1-min Apgar score of 8–9 and a 5-min Apgar score of 9–10. Amniotic fluid, cord blood, neonatal throat swab, and breastmilk samples from six patients were tested for SARS-CoV-2, and all samples tested negative for the virus.

**Interpretation** The clinical characteristics of COVID-19 pneumonia in pregnant women were similar to those reported for non-pregnant adult patients who developed COVID-19 pneumonia. Findings from this small group of cases suggest that there is currently no evidence for intrauterine infection caused by vertical transmission in women who develop COVID-19 pneumonia in late pregnancy.

**Funding** Hubei Science and Technology Plan, Wuhan University Medical Development Plan.

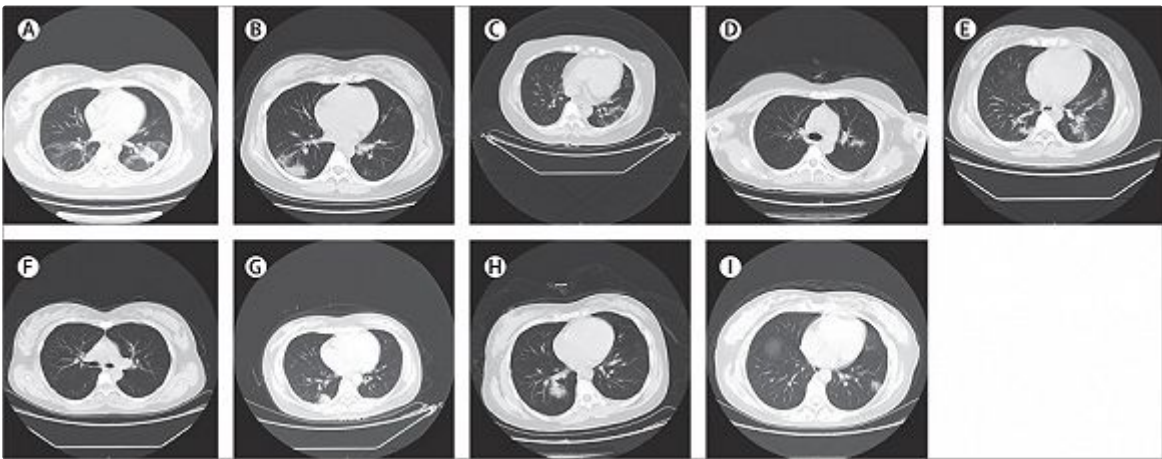
**Copyright** © 2020 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Published Online  
February 12, 2020  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j. Lancet.2020.02.022>  
See Correspondence  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j. Lancet.2020.02.022>  
\*Correspondence equally  
Department of Gynaecology  
and Obstetrics (H Chen PhD,  
J Guo MD, Y Hsu MD, W Zhang MD,  
D Xu MD, Q Gong MD, J Lin PhD,  
Prof Y Zhang MD) and  
Department of Paediatrics  
(Prof D Zhao PhD), Zhongnan  
Hospital of Wuhan University,  
Wuhan, Hubei, China; Clinical  
Medicine Research Center of  
Prevalence Diagnosis and Birth  
Health in Hubei Province,  
Wuhan, Hubei, China  
(H Chen, J Guo, Y Hsu, Prof J Li,  
D Xu, Q Gong, J Lin,  
Prof Y Zhang); State Key  
Laboratory of Virology  
Institute of Medical Virology,  
School of Basic Medical  
Sciences, Wuhan University,  
Wuhan, Hubei, China  
(J Guo PhD, Prof W Hsu PhD);  
Department of Obstetrics and  
Gynaecology, Peking  
University First Hospital,  
Beijing, China (C Wang PhD,  
Prof F Tang MD) and  
Department of Paediatrics

《柳叶刀》2月12日最新论文截图。

在论文中，专家们回顾性分析了2020年1月20日至1月31日在武汉大学中南医院住院的9例新冠肺炎确诊孕产妇的临床记录、实验室结果和胸部CT扫描结果。截至2月4日，这9名孕妇已通过剖腹产方式顺利产子。

在此期间，专家们通过检测羊水、脐带血和新生儿咽拭子样本来评估母婴内垂直传播的证据。在第一次哺乳后，专家们还从患者身上采集和检测了母乳样本。



9名确诊新冠肺炎孕妇的胸部CT 扫描片。来源：《柳叶刀》

由于孕妇和新生儿的特殊性，是否存在母婴垂直传播成了备受关注的问题。2月12日，《柳叶刀》也刊发了北大第三医院妇产科生殖医学中心乔杰医生针对《9例新冠肺炎感染孕妇临

床特征及母婴垂直传播可能性的回顾性分析》的评论文章。

乔杰表示，虽然这篇论文的研究样本数量仅为9人，但在目前的紧急情况下，这项研究结果仍然对中国及其它地区的预防和临床实践具有重要价值。

对于近日新闻报道的新生儿被确诊感染新冠肺炎的现象，乔杰认为，不排除接触性传播。其中一名在出生后17天被确诊的新生儿与两例确诊患者有密切接触史（婴儿的母亲和月嫂）。另一名被报道的新生儿于出生后36小时被确诊，也不能排除有密切接触史的可能性。

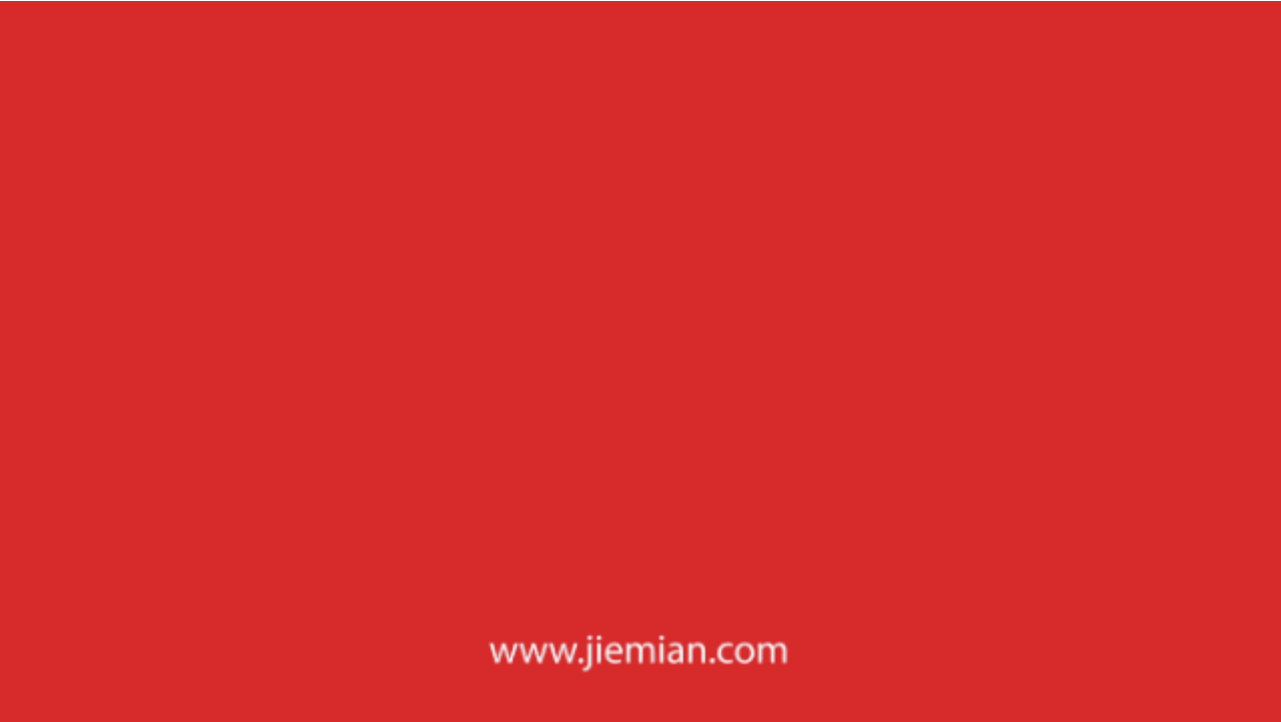
乔杰在文章中强调，由于论文分析的病例数有限，而且研究期限较短，需要进行更多的随访研究以进一步保护感染新冠肺炎孕产妇及新生儿的安全和健康。

另据《北京青年报》报道，2月10日，湖北省妇幼保健院新生儿科夏世文主任在《Translational Pediatrics》发表题为《对新冠肺炎产妇所生10例新生儿的临床分析》（Clinical Analysis of 10 Neonates Born to Mothers with 2019-nCoV Pneumonia）的文章，据悉这是首份针对中国新生儿新冠肺炎感染的相关研究。

论文同样认为，母亲围生期感染新冠肺炎对新生儿可能存在不良影响，但暂未发现新型冠状病毒存在母婴垂直传播的证据。

夏世文主任介绍，自2019年12月以来，以武汉首发的新型冠状病毒感染引起了国内外广泛关注，新生儿作为一个特殊的群体，由于其免疫功能发育不成熟，容易受到各种病原体的感染，但目前因缺乏对新冠病毒感染产妇及新生儿影响的研究，导致对新冠病毒感染高危新生儿的防控缺乏足够依据。

**未经授权 禁止转载**



[阅读原文](#)