SARS- or MERS-CoV outbreak (120). Howevr, there has been concern regarding the impact of SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 on pregnancy. Researchers have mentioned the probability of in utero transmission of nover SARS-CoV-2 from COVID-19-infected mothers to their neonates in China based upon the rise in IgM and IgG antibody levels and cytokine values in the blood obtained from newborn infants immediately postbirth; however, RAT-PCR failed to confirm the presence of SARS-CoV-2 genetic material in the infants (283). Recents studies show that at least in some cases, preter, delivery and its consequences are associated with the virus. Nonetheless, some cases have raised doubts for the likelihood of vertical transmission (240-243).  
COVID-19 infection was associated with pneumonia, and some developed acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). The blood biochemistry indexes, such as albumin, lactate dehydrogenase, C-reactive protein, lymphocytes (percent), and neutrophils (percent) give an idea about the disease severity in COVID-19 infection (121). During COVID-19, patient may present leukocytosis, leukopenia with lymphope nia (244), hypoalbuminemia, and an increase of lactate dehydorgenase, aspartate transaminase, alanine aminotransferase, bilirubin, and, especially, D-dimer