Review of guidelines and recommendations from 17 countries highlights the
challenges that clinicians face caring for neonates born to mothers with COVID-19

Authors
1. Kee Thai Yeo MD MS, KK Women’s & Children’s Hospital, Singapore
2. Ju Lee Oei MBBS MD, Royal Hospital for Women, Randwick, NSW, Australia
3. Daniele De Luca MD MS, Division of Pediatrics and Neonatal Critical Care, “A.
Béclère” Medical Center, Paris Saclay University Hospitals, APHP, Paris, France;
Physiopathology and Therapeutic Innovation Unit-INSERM U999, South Paris-
Saclay University, Paris, France
4. Georg M. Schmölzer MD PhD, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada
5. Robert Guaran MBBS, NSW Perinatal Services Network, NSW Australia
6. Pamela Palasanthiran MBBS MD, Sydney Children’s Hospital Network, Randwick,
NSW, Australia
7. Kishore Kumar MBBS DCH MD, Cloud Nine Hospital Network, Bangalore, India
8. Giuseppe Buonocore MD, Azienda ospedaliera Universitaria Senese, Siena, Italy
9. Jeanie Cheong MBBS MD, Royal Women’s Hospital, Parkville, Victoria, Australia;
Clinical Sciences, Murdoch Children’s Research Institute, Parkville, VIC; Dept of
Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC, Australia
10. Louise S Owen MBChB MD, Royal Women’s Hospital, Melbourne, Victoria; Clinical
Sciences, Murdoch Children’s Research Institute, Parkville, VIC; Dept of Obstetrics
and Gynaecology, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC, Australia.
11. Satoshi Kusuda MD PhD, Kyorin University, Tokyo, Japan.
12. Jennifer James MD, Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia, PA, USA

This is the author manuscript accepted for publication and has undergone full peer review but
has not been through the copyediting, typesetting, pagination and proofreading process, which
may lead to differences between this version and the Version of Record. Please cite this article
as doi:10.1111/APA.15495

This article is protected by copyright. All rights reserved
Correspondence to:
Kee Thai Yeo, MD MS FAAP
KK Women’s & Children’s Hospital,
100 Bukit Timah Road,
Short title: Guiding neonatal care during the pandemic

Abbreviations: AGREE II, appraisal of guidelines for research and evaluation 2; RT-PCR, reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction; SARS-CoV-2, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2.

ABSTRACT

Aim: This review examined how applicable national and regional clinical practice guidelines and recommendations for managing neonates born to mothers with COVID-19 mothers were to the evolving pandemic.

Methods: A systematic search and review identified 20 guidelines and recommendations that had been published by 25 May 2020. We analysed documents from 17 countries: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, India, Italy, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the USA.

Results: The documents were based on expert consensus with limited evidence and were of variable, low methodological rigour. Most did not provide recommendations for delivery methods or managing symptomatic infants. None provided recommendations for post-discharge assimilation of potentially-infected infants into the community. The majority encouraged keeping mothers and infants together, subject to infection control measures, but one-third recommended separation. Although breastfeeding or using breastmilk were widely encouraged, two countries specifically prohibited this.

Conclusion: The guidelines and recommendations for managing infants affected by COVID-19 were of low, variable quality and may be unsustainable. It is important that
transmission risks are not increased when new information is incorporated into clinical recommendations. Practice guidelines should emphasise the extent of uncertainty and clearly define gaps in the evidence.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, neonate, perinatal care, practice guidelines, transmission.

**KEY NOTES**

- A systematic search and review identified 20 guidelines and recommendations from 17 countries that had been published by 25 May 2020 on managing infants born mothers with COVID-19.
- All were based on expert consensus, with limited evidence, and were of variable, low methodological rigour.
- New information incorporated into clinical recommendations and guidelines should highlight any uncertainty, clearly define any gaps in the evidence and not increase transmission risks.
INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization (WHO) has now recorded more than half a million deaths worldwide due to the COVID-19 pandemic (1). It has been widely reported that COVID-19 disproportionately affects older people with underlying medical conditions (2). In the initial stages of the pandemic, the effects of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) were thought to be relatively mild for pregnant women, newborn infants and children. However, there is now increasing evidence that this population can also be seriously affected, with some requiring high levels of medical care (3-6) and some dying (7).

Clinical practice guidelines and recommendations provide clinicians with management strategies for medical conditions that are based on the best available evidence (8). These guidelines and recommendations can decrease healthcare use and costs and improve consistency of practice, which can lead to better patient outcomes (9). Guidelines and recommendations should ideally be informed by the best available evidence, including well-designed randomised controlled trials. Acquiring robust and scientifically sound evidence takes time, often years, to generate (9), but this is not possible in a rapidly evolving situation like the COVID-19 pandemic.

Frontline action can have a significant impact on the outcome of infected patients in a pandemic. For example, several pressure points dictate the evolution of a successful pregnancy, including antenatal care, delivery management, postnatal care and discharge strategies. The initial recommendations during this pandemic were based on evidence gathered from areas with the highest infections levels, where social distancing and stringent lockdown procedures were paramount to containing the spread of the infection. However the impact of the pandemic has reduced in some countries and restrictions are being eased. This means that practices that were guided by the evidence on peak infections may not be applicable, or sustainable, in these populations.

The mother-infant dyad is a unique group, where infection has the potential to affect the mother and many others, including the newborn infant and other family members. The aim of this study was to critically evaluate the applicability of guidelines and recommendations from 17 countries that were developed during the initial stage of the COVID-19 pandemic. We wanted to see if those recommendations, based on clinical evidence, would continue to be applicable and sustainable as the pandemic moves into different phases across the world.
METHODS

Eligibility and search strategy
We evaluated guidelines and recommendations for managing newborn infants born to mothers with suspected and confirmed COVID-19, which were published between 31 Dec 2019 to 25 May 2020. In view of the rapidly evolving situation, the search protocol was not pre-registered. Full text guidelines and recommendations that were available from neonatal and paediatric societies, public health organisations and governments, at state and national levels, in any language were included. Neonatal and paediatric organisations were also contacted directly. Institutional documents were obtained for countries without national or regional guidelines and recommendations. We prioritised guidelines from countries that were affected early in the course of the pandemic and the countries with the highest incidence of infection from every major WHO region by 1 May 2020. The guidelines and recommendations were independently assessed for eligibility by three review team members (KTY, JLO, AS). Disagreements were resolved through discussions with a fourth reviewer (HYZ).

Risk of bias quality assessment
Two authors (KTY, AS) independently assessed the methodological quality of each of the guidelines and recommendations, excluding those from China, Singapore and South Africa, with the Appraisal of Guidelines for Research Evaluation II (AGREE II) instrument (10, 11). These three documents were not evaluated because two were institutional-based and the Chinese document was a summary of 10 different guidelines. The authors used a staged appraisal that initially evaluated Domain Three of the instrument, which covers the rigour of the development, for each of the guidelines and recommendations. Discrepancies of more than two points in the scores for the individual items were discussed and the scores adjusted, if necessary. Only guidelines and recommendations that had a quality score threshold of more than 70% for Domain Three were appraised for other domains. Scores for each domain were calculated by adding the scores from the individual reviewers and standardising them as a percentage of maximum possible scores, ranging from 0-100%.

Data extraction
A standardised approach was used to extract data from each of the guidelines and recommendations and this was based on four themes. The first was antenatal care: identifying and managing pregnant women. Second was delivery room management: where mothers and infant were placed, use of personal protective equipment and transporting neonates. Third was postnatal management: virus testing, isolation guidelines, breastfeeding and feeding using breastmilk, treatment of confirmed cases and visiting the neonate. Fourth
was discharge and follow up. Guidelines and recommendations in any languages other than English were translated by native speaking authors.

Statistical analysis
The AGREE II appraisal results were extracted and a descriptive statistical analysis of the means and standard deviations was undertaken using SPSS version 25.0 (IBM Corp, New York, USA).

Ethics review
The authors did not request an ethics committee review, because this study focused on official documentation and no patients were involved.

RESULTS
Characteristics of the guidelines and recommendations
We identified 20 guidelines and recommendations from 17 countries that had been published by 25 May 2020. They included those that were affected early in the course of the pandemic: China (12-21), Japan (22), Singapore, South Korea (23) and Italy (24). The review also included those with a high incidence of infection from every major WHO region: Australia (25), Brazil (26), Canada (27-29), France (30), India (31), Saudi Arabia (32), South Africa, Spain (33), Sweden (34), Switzerland (35, 36), the UK (37) and the USA (38, 39).
There were two guidelines and recommendations from the USA, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the American Academy of Pediatrics, and three from Canada, from Toronto, Edmonton and the Canadian Pediatric Society. The 10 different guidelines and recommendations from China were collated and summarised by two authors (HZ, YY).
At the time of the review, at least nine guidelines and recommendations had been revised at least twice.

Risk of bias and quality of guidelines
The overall AGREE II Domain Three scores for rigour of development were low and highly variable, with a mean of 8 ±7% and a range of 2-33 (Table 1). India (33%), Italy (13%) and Spain (11%) had the highest scores in this category. The individual items that scored lowest focused on the lack of clear descriptions for: ‘methods for formulating the recommendations are clearly described’, ‘criteria for selecting the evidence are clearly described’ and ‘strengths and limitations of the body of evidence are clearly described’ (11).

Specific areas covered by the documents
Antenatal care

This article is protected by copyright. All rights reserved
Seven guidelines provided specific recommendations for identifying and, or, managing pregnant women with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 during the antenatal period. These included recommendations for testing, according to established case definitions and risk profiles for COVID-19 (Table 2). China provided specific recommendations on using chest imaging and prescribing antenatal steroids.

Delivery room management

There were six guidelines and recommendations that recommended that delivery should be guided by the mother’s obstetric needs: China, Toronto in Canada, India, Saudi Arabia, Sweden and Switzerland (Table 2). None of the documents provided specific recommendations for delivery methods, but China advocated a lower threshold for Caesarean deliveries if the women had severe COVID-19. Admission to a designated labour room or operating theatre was recommended by almost all of the guidelines and recommendations. Negative pressure rooms were recommended by five documents: Toronto in Canada, China, Singapore, South Korea and the American Academy of Pediatrics. N95 face masks, or equivalent, were recommended by 12 documents for aerosol generating procedures during newborn resuscitation, in addition to goggles, gowns and gloves. The postnatal recommendations varied considerably: 13 recommended rooming-in a healthy infant and infected mother, while six suggested separating the mother and infant until the mother tested negative.

Postnatal infant management

With regard to virologic testing, 14 documents recommended testing all infants born to COVID-19 mothers, regardless of maternal or infant symptoms. The testing methods for SARS-CoV-2 included nasopharyngeal, oropharyngeal and throat swabs and analysing them using reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) (Table 3). Four also recommended testing other specimens, such as placental swabs, cord blood, endotracheal aspirates, urine and stools. Recommendations for the timing of swabs were variable. Eight guidelines and recommendations suggested that swabs should be obtained between 0-72 hours and 10 suggested repeating swabs at 24-48 hours if the initial swabs were negative.

When it came to infection prevention and control practices, eight guidelines and recommendations suggested that infants should be cared for in negative pressure rooms, regardless of the symptoms and swab results (Table 3). Contact and droplet transmission-based precautions (40) were universally recommended, with the addition of N95 masks or equivalent (41) during aerosol generating procedures. Some suggested that a healthy infant and mother could be roomed-in together, but that the mother’s bed and the infant’s cradle or
cot should remain two metres apart. The recommended duration of maternal-infant isolation was variable and ranged from the results of the infant virus tests to an empirical 14 days.

We found that 17 guidelines and recommendations supported using expressed breast milk to feed infants from asymptomatic, but infected, mothers (Table 3) and 15 of these also recommended breastfeeding. Singapore and South Korea did not recommend any breastfeeding by asymptomatic mothers or the use of breast milk. China recommended pasteurising expressed milk prior to feeding.

We also looked at aspects of newborn management, including visiting policies. This showed that 12 guidelines and recommendations allowed healthy caregivers and parents to visit newborn infants in the first days after delivery (Table 3). There were no specific recommendations for treating symptomatic newborn infants, but four - China, India, Spain and Sweden - specifically recommended against the use of antiviral therapy in infants.

Discharge and follow up

The majority of the documents made provisions for follow up. Five suggested follow up via telehealth facilities using telephone and, or, video (Table 3). None provided suggestions about how potentially infected mother-infant dyads could be integrated into the community or with other infected member of the immediate family.

DISCUSSION

At the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, there was little evidence that infants who were born to infected mothers were affected. However, by May 2020, several infants had positive RT-PCR virus results (42-47) and elevated SARS-CoV-2-specific immunoglobulin M (48, 49) within days of birth. This suggested in utero or intrapartum transmission. Indeed, the biological plausibility of perinatal infection has been underscored by the presence of the SARS-CoV-2 receptor, angiotensin-converting enzyme-2, in the placenta (50) and detection of the virus in amniotic fluid, placenta and breastmilk (4, 43, 47, 51-54). After the early postnatal period, late-onset infections of SARS-CoV-2 have also been increasingly reported in infants, as a result of household and community transmission (53, 55, 56).

Therefore, management during delivery and the postnatal period have the potential to have a significant impact on the risk of infection for newborn infants born to mothers with COVID-19. Such strategies are strongly driven by clinical practice guidelines and recommendations, but the overall methodological quality of those we reviewed was low. They did not take into account whether the recommendations could be assimilated into the changing face of the
pandemic, when social restrictions are lifted and the risk of a second wave emerges (57-59).

The vagueness of the recommendations was probably inevitable, considering the speed and magnitude of the pandemic. However, at the time of this report, some countries were still experiencing huge numbers of infections that had not reached their peak. Synthesising recommendations from countries that were affected early in the course of the crisis, and comparing them with emerging evidence, will allow more newly affected countries to provide best management strategies and reduce the impact of the infection on mother-infant dyads. A summary of the recommendations is provided in Figure 1 and Table 4.

The most commonly used method to diagnose COVID-19 in infants is RT-PCR for SARS-CoV-2 in respiratory secretions from nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swabs. Most assays are based on detecting several SARS-CoV-2 gene targets (60). It should be noted that the performance of the different assays, which use different target genes, vary (61) and data on the performance of different assays in large populations of infants are lacking (62). Importantly, positive PCR results reflect the detection of viral ribonucleic acid and this does not indicate the viability of the virus (63). There are significant variations in the guidelines and recommendations with regards to the timing of initial infant testing. Recommendations to delay initial testing for the first 12-24 hours after birth are to account for potential contamination from maternal secretions. Earlier testing could be considered if there is an impact on where the newborn infant is placed and to establish whether the infection was in utero, intrapartum or postpartum (64). With increasing reports of late onset neonatal infections by the virus, any infant who presents with respiratory symptoms should trigger investigations for SARS-CoV-2 (53, 55, 56), especially in areas with ongoing community transmission. As the pandemic progresses, and antibody testing become more widely available, this may provide more evidence about the timing and routes of SARS-CoV-2 transmission and provide an alternative diagnostic method for neonatal COVID-19 (48, 49).

Delivery room practices are important during the pandemic. Emerging, but limited, reports of SARS-CoV-2 being detected in amniotic fluid, vaginal fluid and the placenta (43, 47) highlight the possibility of viral transmission and infection of the infant in utero and during delivery. Despite this, the vast majority of cases reported in the literature have indicated no substantial evidence for increased transmission risk during vaginal birth (65). Similarly, delayed cord clamping and provision of skin-to-skin contact with respiratory precautions have not been shown to increase the risk of viral transmission to the newborn infant. Having said that, there are significant variations in the guidelines and recommendations (52, 66). We can expect more evidence on the risks of viral transmission to emerge from systematic evaluations of specific COVID-19 clinical practices and infection control strategies in the
delivery room. Any strategies in the guidelines and recommendations would need to evolve in parallel to provide safe and patient-centered care, especially in view of constrained resources and facilities, such as personal protective equipment and negative pressure rooms.

With regards to post-delivery management, there has been limited evidence on the risk of the virus being transmitted by infected mothers during skin-to-skin contact and by rooming-in of mothers and infants. Recommendations for separating mothers and their newborn infants should be made after consulting the parents. In the early stages of the crisis, countries such as China, Singapore and South Korea isolated infants from their infected mothers for up to 14 days to prevent the virus being transmitted to the infant. Guidelines developed at a later stage in other countries have not supported separation, but these recommendations will need to be constantly reviewed in light of an increasing number of reports that suggest that infants have been infected after birth (45, 67-72). The availability of local resources, and the local situation, may also heavily influence rooming options. These could include keeping the mother and infant together in a room, but for the infant’s cradle or cot to be kept more than two metres from the mother’s bed (73).

Even though a number of studies have reported that SAR-CoV-2 has been detected in breastmilk by RT-PCR (43, 51, 53, 54), the risk that newborn infants face from viral transmission and infection remains unclear. The detection of the immunoglobulin A immune response in breast milk after SARS-CoV-2 infection suggests that it is possible that breastmilk could provide infants with passive protection against SARS-CoV-2 (74). The act of breastfeeding, in addition to the breastmilk itself, provides the mother and baby with multiple short-term and long-term health and psychological benefits (75). In uninfected infants, a balance between preventing infection and the benefits of breastfeeding need to be considered. Nearly all of the guidelines and recommendations say that breast milk should be used, with most allowing breastfeeding if suitable precautions are taken. The risks and benefits of this practice should be discussed with the parents, preferably before the infant is born.

The respiratory management and treatment of infants born to mothers with COVID-19 is another consideration. Antenatal steroids decrease the risk of adverse preterm infant outcomes (76-78), but may also pose a theoretical risk of worsening maternal viraemia (79, 80). Conversely. steroids reduce the cytokine storm, especially if maternal acute respiratory distress syndrome is evident (81). The use of antenatal steroids should be discussed in a multidisciplinary manner, on a case-by-case basis. Infants who need respiratory support...
should be managed according to local protocols (82), bearing in mind that using a high-flow nasal cannula, continuous positive airway pressure and other non-invasive ventilation methods may increase the risk of viral aerosolization (83). Ventilatory circuits equipped with high-efficiency particulate aerosol viral filters on their expiratory limb (84) should be considered, but the evidence for this in newborn care has been limited.

If we are to successfully adapt and cope with the changing phases of the pandemic, we need to exercise caution when interpreting and incorporating information into clinical recommendations. It is important that this process does not have a negative impact on infection prevention measures. The consensus and management strategies summarised in this review are drawn from the experiences of the countries that were affected early on in the current crisis and those with high burdens of disease. However, these will need to evolve with emerging evidence. To achieve this, we need to support international collaborations that acquire and collate data, to fill critical gaps and to support existing registries, databases and surveillance studies. Inadequately evidenced guidelines and recommendations may provide consistency, but they risk perpetuating practices that may be unhelpful or even harmful. If robust evidence is lacking, it would be beneficial for guidelines and recommendations to emphasise the extent of uncertainty and clearly define gaps in the evidence. They should also encourage healthcare practitioners and organisations to take part in national and international efforts to rapidly acquire and synthesise new information on the changing face of the COVID-19 pandemic.

CONCLUSION
This review covered 20 guidelines and recommendations from 17 countries for caring for neonates born to mothers with COVID-19. All were based on expert consensus and limited evidence and were of variable, low methodological rigour. The COVID-19 pandemic poses a real challenge for clinicians caring for newborn infants, as new evidence is constantly emerging. Caution need to be exercised when interpreting and incorporating any new information into clinical recommendations, so that they do not have a negative impact on infection prevention measures. These documents should also emphasise the extent of any uncertainty in the information provided and clearly define any gaps in the evidence.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST
The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

FUNDING
This research did not receive any external funding.
REFERENCES


29. Canadian Paediatric Society. NICU care for infants born to mothers with suspected or proven COVID-19. 2020


This article is protected by copyright. All rights reserved


This article is protected by copyright. All rights reserved


75. World Health Organization. Clinical management of severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) when COVID-19 disease is suspected. 2020
84. Demers RR. Bacterial/viral filtration: let the breather beware! Chest 2001; 120 4:1377-89.
List of Tables/Figures

1. Table 1. Individual and overall standardised scores for rigour of development for 17 of the clinical practice guidelines and recommendations, using the AGREE II instrument
2. Table 2. Summary of reviewed guidelines for the antenatal and delivery room management of pregnant mothers with suspected or confirmed COVID-19
3. Summary of reviewed guidelines for the postnatal care of infants born to mothers with confirmed COVID-19
4. Table 4. Summary of recommendations for the postnatal care of infants born to women with COVID-19
5. Figure 1. Delivery room and operating theatre management of infants born of mother with suspected or confirmed COVID-19
Table 1. Individual and overall standardised scores for rigour of development for 17 of the clinical practice guidelines and recommendations, using the AGREE II instrument

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rigour of development</th>
<th>Australia</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>Japan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional (%)</td>
<td>National (%)</td>
<td>Regional Edmonton (%)</td>
<td>Regional Toronto (%)</td>
<td>National (%)</td>
<td>National (%)</td>
<td>National (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systematic methods were used to search for evidence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The criteria for selecting the evidence are clearly described</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The strengths and limitations of the body of evidence are clearly described</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The methods for formulating the recommendations are clearly described</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The health benefits, side effects, and risks have been considered in formulating the recommendations</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is an explicit link between the recommendations and the supporting evidence</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The guidelines has been externally reviewed by experts prior to its publication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>8</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

A procedure for updating the guidelines is provided

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>8</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Overall Domain Score

|         | 6 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 33 | 13 | 6 |

Organisations and institutions included – Australia: Victoria Neonatal Advisory Group; Brazil: Sociedade Brasileira de Pediatria; Canada: Edmonton Zone Section of Newborn Health, Toronto Region COVID-19 Hospital Operations Table, Canadian Paediatric Society; France: The French Society of Neonatology & French Pediatric Society; India: National Neonatology Forum; Italy: Italian Society of Neonatology; Japan: Japanese Society for Neonatal Health and Development; Saudi Arabia: Ministry of Health; South Korea: Korean Society of Neonatology; Spain: Spanish Society of Neonatology; Sweden: Swedish Perinatal Society; Switzerland: Swissnoso (Swiss National Center for Infection Prevention) and the Swiss Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology; UK: British Association of Perinatal Medicine; USA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, American Academy of Pediatrics.

Abbreviations: AAP—American Academy of Pediatrics; CDC—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rigour of development</th>
<th>Saudi Arabia National (%)</th>
<th>South Korea National (%)</th>
<th>Spain National (%)</th>
<th>Sweden National (%)</th>
<th>Switzerland National (%)</th>
<th>UK National (%)</th>
<th>USA National CDC (%)</th>
<th>National AAP (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Systematic methods were used to search for evidence</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The criteria for selecting the evidence are clearly described</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The strengths and limitations of the body of evidence are clearly described</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The methods for formulating the recommendations are clearly described</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The health benefits, side effects, and risks have been considered in formulating the recommendations</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is an explicit link between the recommendations and the supporting evidence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The guidelines has been externally reviewed by experts prior to its publication</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A procedure for updating the guidelines is provided</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Domain Score</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organisations and institutions included – Australia: Victoria Neonatal Advisory Group; Brazil: Sociedade Brasileira de Pediatria; Canada: Edmonton Zone Section of Newborn Health, Toronto Region COVID-19 Hospital Operations Table, Canadian Paediatric Society; France: The French Society of Neonatology & French Pediatric Society; India: National Neonatology Forum; Italy: Italian Society of Neonatology; Japan: Japanese Society for Neonatal Health and Development; Saudi Arabia: Ministry of Health; South
Table 2. Summary of reviewed guidelines for the antenatal and delivery room management of pregnant mothers with suspected or confirmed COVID-19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distribution</th>
<th>Australia</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>Saudi Arabia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Version number</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Regional (Edmonton)</td>
<td>Regional (Toronto)</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Regional/national</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date published</td>
<td>22 March</td>
<td>31 March</td>
<td>13 March</td>
<td>26 March</td>
<td>6 May</td>
<td>Feb/Mar</td>
<td>16 March</td>
<td>7 May</td>
<td>10 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal Care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guidance for Identification &amp; Management of Pregnant Women</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>None specific</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivery Room Management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode of delivery</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>According to obstetric assessment</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>According to obstetric assessment</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>According to obstetric assessment</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of delivery</td>
<td>Specific room or operating theatre</td>
<td>Specific labour room or operating theatre</td>
<td>Specific labour room or operating theatre</td>
<td>Specific room</td>
<td>Specific negative pressure labour room or operating theatre</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>Specific labour room or operating theatre</td>
<td>Specific labour room</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPE Advice during delivery</td>
<td>Surgical face mask; for AGP-N95; mask, goggles, gown, gloves</td>
<td>Surgical face mask; for AGP-N95; mask, goggles, gown, gloves</td>
<td>Surgical face mask; for AGP-N95; mask, goggles, gown, gloves</td>
<td>Droplet and contact precautions, airborne if mother symptomatic</td>
<td>N95 mask, goggles, isolation suit, gloves</td>
<td>Surgical face mask; goggles, gown, gloves</td>
<td>N95 mask, goggles, gown, gloves</td>
<td>N95 mask, goggles, gown, gloves</td>
<td>Surgical face mask</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Separation of mother-infant after delivery

- Room with mother unless infant unwell
- Room with mother if mother and infant well

Provisions for internal transport of infant

- Yes with incubator
- Yes, according to institutional practice
- Yes, with transport incubator

Table 2. Summary of reviewed guidelines for the antenatal and delivery room management of pregnant mothers with suspected or confirmed COVID-19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singapore</th>
<th>South Korea</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>Spain</th>
<th>Sweden</th>
<th>Switzerland</th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>National (CDC)</td>
<td>National (AAP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version no.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Not specified**</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date published</td>
<td>8 May</td>
<td>6 March</td>
<td>1 April</td>
<td>13 April</td>
<td>17 March</td>
<td>20 March 24 March</td>
<td>13 May</td>
<td>20 May</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Antenatal Care

* Provisions made according to resources: if resources available and no evidence of community spread, for separation of mother and her infant

** Separate guidelines endorsed by the Swiss Society of Neonatology

# for infants with congenital anomalies that may be worsened by SARS-CoV-2 infection, the guideline suggests consideration for separation of mother-infant on a case-by-case basis.

Abbreviations: AAP-American Academy of Pediatrics; AGP—Aerosol generating procedures; CDC—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; PAPR—personal powered air respirators; PPE-personal protective equipment
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guidance for Identification &amp; Management of Pregnant Women</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Available in separate guideline</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>None specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delivery Room Management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode of delivery</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>According to obstetric assessment</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of delivery</td>
<td>Specific negative pressure labour room or operating theatre</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>Single room</td>
<td>Specific labour room or operating theatre</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>Specific negative pressure labour room or operating theatre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPE Advice during delivery</td>
<td>N95 mask, goggles, gown, gloves</td>
<td>Surgical face mask; for AGP-N95; mask, eye protection, gown, gloves</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>Surgical face mask, goggles, gown, gloves</td>
<td>Surgical face mask, goggles (if splash procedure), gown, gloves</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>Surgical mask</td>
<td>N95 mask with eye protection or PAPR, gown, gloves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separation of mother-infant after delivery</td>
<td>Separate from mother</td>
<td>Separate from mother</td>
<td>Room with mother unless infant unwell</td>
<td>Rooming with mother if mother and infant well</td>
<td>Rooming with mother unless infant or mother unwell</td>
<td>Case-by-case basis</td>
<td>Rooming with mother unless infant unwell</td>
<td>Consider temporary separation</td>
<td>Consider temporary separation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions for transport of infant</td>
<td>Yes, with incubator</td>
<td>Yes, with transport incubator</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>Yes, with transport incubator</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>Yes, with incubator</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organizations and institutions included: Australia: Victoria Neonatal Advisory Group; Brazil: Sociedade Brasileira de Pediatria; Canada: Edmonton Zone Section of Newborn Health, Toronto Region COVID-19 Hospital Operations Table, Canadian Paediatric Society; France: The French Society of Neonatology & French Pediatric Society; India: National Neonatology Forum; Italy: Italian Society of Neonatology; Japan: Japanese Society for Neonatal Health and Development; Saudi Arabia: Ministry of Health; Singapore: KK Women’s & Children’s Hospital; South Korea: Korean Society of Neonatology; South Africa:
**Separate guidelines endorsed by the Swiss Society of Neonatology**

* For infants with congenital anomalies that may be worsened by SARS-CoV-2 infection, the guideline suggests consideration for separation of mother-infant on a case-by-case basis.

Abbreviations: AAP-American Academy of Pediatrics; AGP- Aerosol generating procedures; CDC-Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention; PAPR- personal powered air respirators; PPE-personal protective equipment
Table 3. Summary of reviewed guidelines for the postnatal care of infants born to mothers with confirmed COVID-19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indications for testing of infant</th>
<th>Australia</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>Saudi Arabia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Regional (Edmonton)</td>
<td>Regional (Toronto)</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Regional/National</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>NP/Throat swab, PCR</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>NP/OP swab; ET aspirate if mechanically ventilated</td>
<td>Pharyngeal swab</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>NP/OP swab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>NP swab, Placental swab, cord blood, placenta and rectal swab optional</td>
<td>NP swab</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>If mother is positive or infant is symptomatic</td>
<td>If mother is positive or infant is symptomatic</td>
<td>Second day of life, or at least &gt;12h after delivery</td>
<td>If mother is positive or infant is symptomatic and with contact history</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>At birth or when mother confirmed positive. Repeat after 5-14 days if initial test negative</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>If infant symptomatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>If mother is positive</td>
<td>If mother is positive</td>
<td>If infant is symptomatic</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>If mother is symptomatic</td>
<td>If infant is symptomatic</td>
<td>Length to be determined</td>
<td>If mother is positive or with exposure to persons with COVID-19</td>
<td>If mother is positive</td>
<td>If mother is positive</td>
<td>If mother is positive</td>
<td>If mother is positive</td>
<td>If mother is positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Indications for testing of infant**
  - None specified
  - If mother is positive and infant is symptomatic

- **Method of testing**
  - None specified*
  - NP/Throat swab PCR
  - NP swab, Placental swab, cord blood, placenta and rectal swab optional
  - NP swab, sputum, LR secretions, blood, rectal swabs, urine
  - NP/OP swab, ET aspirate if mechanically ventilated

- **Timing of testing**
  - When mother confirmed positive
  - If symptomatic or when mother confirmed positive
  - 2h-24h and 24-48h of life
  - Second day of life, or at least >12h after delivery
  - At birth or when mother confirmed positive. Repeat after 5-14 days if initial test negative

- **Isolation facility**
  - Single room preferred; Negative pressure if moderate/severe symptoms
  - Single room; Negative pressure if require AGP
  - Single room; Negative pressure if infant requires respiratory support
  - Separate isolation unit, negative pressure preferred
  - Separate isolation facility for symptomatic; negative pressure if require AGP

- **Length of infant isolation**
  - Depends on maternal and infant virologic testing, for 14 days
  - Depends on infant and parent virologic testing
  - At least 14 days, 2 PCR tests 24h apart
  - Depends on initial rooming-in/separation, up to 48 hours of age
  - Length to be determined
  - Two negative PCR test

*None specified unless specified otherwise.
Transmission based precautions for infant care #

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Contact and Droplet precaution; N95 mask for AGP</th>
<th>Airborne, Contact and Droplet if severe infection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contact and Droplet</td>
<td>Contact and Droplet precaution; N95 mask for AGP</td>
<td>Airborne, Contact and Droplet precaution; N95 mask for AGP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>precautions; N95</td>
<td>According to local infection prevention and control</td>
<td>Precaution, Airborne, Contact and Droplet precaution; N95 mask for AGP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for AGP</td>
<td>Allow BF, EBM (if mum symptomatic)</td>
<td>Allow BF, EBM (if mum symptomatic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airborne, Contact and</td>
<td>No BF, Allow pasteurised EBM</td>
<td>Allow BF, EBM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Droplet if severe infection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precaution; N95 mask for AGP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Breastfeeding /
Expressed breastmilk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allow BF, EBM</th>
<th>Allow BF, EBM</th>
<th>Allow BF, EBM</th>
<th>Allow BF, EBM</th>
<th>Allow BF, EBM</th>
<th>Allow BF, EBM</th>
<th>Allow BF, EBM</th>
<th>Allow BF, EBM</th>
<th>Allow BF, EBM</th>
<th>Allow BF, EBM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Visitation policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allow well and non-suspect mother and partner</th>
<th>Asymptomatic parents according to institution guidelines</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>Negative tested parents allowed in NICU</th>
<th>Asymptomatic and negative mother</th>
<th>No visitors</th>
<th>Father, mother/legal caregiver if asymptomatic, with surgical mask</th>
<th>Family member not in contact with mother or other suspect/cases</th>
<th>No visitation by relatives or friends</th>
<th>Mother</th>
<th>No visitors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Treatment recommendation for newborn

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Respiratory management recommendation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>Monitoring of infant</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Provision of antivirals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>Not recommended</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>Not recommended</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Discharge indications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>Depends on symptoms and maternal and infant virologic test</th>
<th>If well</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>Improved symptoms, PCR test negative x 2 (1 day apart)</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>Depending on symptoms up to 10 days</th>
<th>After 5-7 days if PCR test negative</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>PCT test negative x 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Home isolation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>According to public health</th>
<th>According to public health</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>14 days</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>14 days</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>At least 14 days</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

This article is protected by copyright. All rights reserved
Follow-up appointments | Use telehealth facilities | 48h-72h visit with precautions | Follow up by telephone 3.7.14 days or in person at 2 and 4 weeks | Follow up within 1 month | Telephone follow up or visiting nurse | Follow up with PCR test at 20 and 30 days of life | None specified | Frequent follow up through 14 days
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---

Organizations and institutions included: Australia: Victoria Neonatal Advisory Group; Brazil: Sociedade Brasileira de Pediatria; Canada: Edmonton Zone Section of Newborn Health, Toronto Region COVID-19 Hospital Operations Table, Canadian Paediatric Society; France: The French Society of Neonatology & French Pediatric Society; India: National Neonatology Forum; Italy: Italian Society of Neonatology; Japan: Japanese Society for Neonatal Health and Development; Saudi Arabia: Ministry of Health; Singapore: KK Women’s & Children’s Hospital; South Korea: Korean Society of Neonatology; South Africa: Groote Schuur Hospital; Spain: Spanish Society of Neonatology; Sweden: Swedish Perinatal Society; Switzerland: SuisseNovo (Swiss National Center for Infection Prevention) and the Swiss Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology; UK: British Association of Perinatal Medicine; USA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, American Academy of Pediatrics.

* available in a separate associated guideline  
** provisions made according to resources: if resources available and no evidence of community spread, for separation of mother and her infant  
*** Separate guidelines endorsed by the Swiss Society of Neonatology

# Appropriate PPE for following: contact precautions: use of gown, gloves, surgical mask; droplet precautions: addition of protective eyewear; airborne precautions: use of N95 mask or equivalent

Contact and droplet: use gown, gloves, surgical mask and eye protection. Contact and Droplet and Airborne: use gown, gloves, eye protection plus N95 mask or equivalent, and preferably in negative pressure room.

Abbreviations: AAP-American Academy of Pediatrics; AGP-aerosol generating procedures; CDC- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; BAL- bronchoalveolar lavage; BF- breastfeeding, EBM-expressed breastmilk; ET- endotracheal; LR- lower respiratory; NP-nasopharyngeal; OP-oropharyngeal; PCR-polymerase chain reaction

Table 3. Summary of reviewed guidelines for the postnatal care of infants born to mothers with confirmed COVID-19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singapore</th>
<th>South Korea</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>Spain</th>
<th>Sweden</th>
<th>Switzerland</th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>National **</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>National (AAP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indications for testing of infant</td>
<td>If mother is positive</td>
<td>If mother is positive</td>
<td>If mother is suspected or confirmed and infant symptomatic</td>
<td>If mother is positive</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>If mother is confirmed and infant symptomatic</td>
<td>If mother is positive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This article is protected by copyright. All rights reserved
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method of testing</th>
<th>NP swab PCR</th>
<th>NP/OP swab PCR</th>
<th>NP/Throat swab PCR</th>
<th>NP/OP swab, BAL/ET aspirate, blood, stool, urine PCR</th>
<th>NP swab PCR</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>Nasal swab</th>
<th>NP/OP/Nasal swab PCR</th>
<th>NP/Throat swab PCR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timing of testing</td>
<td>Two swabs on consecutive days</td>
<td>Two swabs 48h apart</td>
<td>When symptomatic or &gt;72h and repeated on day 5</td>
<td>Two swabs, one at 24h and ≥48h after delivery</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>72 hours after birth and repeated on day 5</td>
<td>Two swabs, at 24h and 48h</td>
<td>Two swabs, one at 24h and 48h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolation facility</td>
<td>Single room, negative pressure</td>
<td>Single room</td>
<td>Single room</td>
<td>Single room, negative pressure if risk of aerosol generation</td>
<td>Single room; negative pressure for infected infant</td>
<td>Single room</td>
<td>Single room preferred</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>Single room; negative pressure preferred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of infant isolation</td>
<td>Length to be determined</td>
<td>Depends on infant virologic testing</td>
<td>If positive, until resolution of symptoms and off respiratory support</td>
<td>Depends on maternal and infant virologic testing</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>10 days after symptoms and 48h asymptomatic</td>
<td>14 days and infant tests negative</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission based precautions for infant care #</td>
<td>Airborne, Contact and Droplet precaution; N95/P2 masks preferred</td>
<td>Contact and Droplet precaution; Airborne precaution and N95 mask if AGP</td>
<td>Contact and Droplet precaution; N95 mask if AGP</td>
<td>Contact and Droplet precaution; N95 mask for AGP if positive</td>
<td>Contact and Droplet precaution</td>
<td>Referral to IPC Guidance document; Contact and Droplet precaution</td>
<td>Contact and Droplet precaution; Airborne precaution if requires CPAP or mechanical ventilation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breastfeeding / Expressed breastmilk</td>
<td>No BF, EBM</td>
<td>No BF, EBM</td>
<td>Allow BF, EBM</td>
<td>Allow BF, EBM</td>
<td>Allow BF, EBM</td>
<td>Allow BF, EBM</td>
<td>Allow BF, EBM</td>
<td>Allow BF, EBM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitation policy</td>
<td>No visitors</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>No visitation by positive mother</td>
<td>Allow parents or caregiver (if negative)</td>
<td>Healthy caregiver</td>
<td>Allow caregiver</td>
<td>Allow parents (if asymptomatic and/or negative)</td>
<td>Allow healthy parent/caregiver</td>
<td>Allow parents if not suspected with COVID-19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This article is protected by copyright. All rights reserved
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment recommendation for newborn</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
<th>None specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory management recommendation</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of antivirals</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharge indications</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>Improved symptoms, PCR test negative over 3 days</td>
<td>Standard criteria</td>
<td>If well</td>
<td>If well</td>
<td>When well</td>
<td>According to unit criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home isolation</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>According to public health</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>Per local health dept</td>
<td>None specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow-up appointments</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>Regular follow-up</td>
<td>In two weeks (telephone)</td>
<td>None specified</td>
<td>With midwife</td>
<td>Telephone or video follow-up</td>
<td>Close outpatient follow-up</td>
<td>Frequent follow up thought 14 days after birth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organizations and institutions included: Australia: Victoria Neonatal Advisory Group; Brazil: Sociedade Brasileira de Pediatria; Canada: Edmonton Zone Section of Newborn Health, Toronto Region COVID-19 Hospital Operations Table, Canadian Paediatric Society; France: The French Society of Neonatology & French Pediatric Society; India: National Neonatology Forum; Italy: Italian Society of Neonatology; Japan: Japanese Society for Neonatal Health and Development; Saudi Arabia: Ministry of Health; Singapore: KK Women’s & Children’s Hospital; South Korea: Korean Society of Neonatology; South Africa: Groote Schuur Hospital; Spain: Spanish Society of Neonatology; Sweden: Swedish Perinatal Society; Switzerland: Swissnoso (Swiss National Center for Infection Prevention) and the Swiss Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology; UK: British Association of Perinatal Medicine; USA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, American Academy of Pediatrics.

* available in a separate associated guideline
** provisions made according to resources: if resources available and no evidence of community spread, for separation of mother-child
*** Separate guidelines endorsed by the Swiss Society of Neonatology

This article is protected by copyright. All rights reserved
Appropriate PPE for following: Contact precautions: use of gown, gloves, surgical mask; Droplet precautions: addition of protective eyewear; Airborne precautions: use of N95 mask or equivalent

Contact and Droplet: use gown, gloves, surgical mask and eye protection. Contact and Droplet and Airborne: use gown, gloves, eye protection plus N95 mask or equivalent, and preferably in negative pressure room

Abbreviations: AAP-American Academy of Pediatrics; AGP-aerosol generating procedures; CDC-Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention; BAL- bronchoalveolar lavage; BF-breastfeeding, EBM-expressed breastmilk; ET-endotracheal; LR-lower respiratory; NP-nasopharyngeal; OP-oropharyngeal; PCR-polymerase chain reaction
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transmission-based precautions for clinical care</th>
<th>Separation of mother-infant</th>
<th>SARS-CoV-2 testing</th>
<th>Infant feeding</th>
<th>Respiratory management</th>
<th>Antiviral therapy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asymptomatic newborn infant</strong></td>
<td>If mother well, room-in with strict hygiene practices * +</td>
<td>NP/OP swabs for PCR if mother is positive (12-48h after birth) **</td>
<td>Breastfeeding/EBM feeding***</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact and droplet precautions</td>
<td>In a separate room, negative pressure room if infant requires AGP and, or, intubated</td>
<td>NP/OP swabs for PCR if mother is positive (12-48h after delivery) **</td>
<td>Breastfeeding/EBM feeding***</td>
<td>Provision of respiratory support as clinically indicated ♂</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact and droplet precautions, consider airborne precautions if requiring AGP and, or, intubated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* mother should have face mask on at all times and observe strict compliance to hand hygiene. Infant cradle/crib to be placed at a distance of ≥2m
+ separation of mother-child can be considered with parental consultation and availability of local resources.
** repeat testing 24-72h after first swab if negative
*** decision to breastfeed, feeding of expressed breastmilk should be done in discussion with the parents
.Shapes special care and considerations for potential aerosolization of secretions in infants on non-invasive support

Abbreviations: AGP: aerosol generating procedures; EBM: expressed breastmilk; NP: nasopharyngeal; OP: oropharyngeal; PCR: polymerase chain reaction
Review of guidelines and recommendations from 17 countries highlights the challenges that clinicians face caring for neonates born to mothers with COVID-19

Date:
2020-11

Citation:

Persistent Link:
http://hdl.handle.net/11343/276170