This report provides preliminary findings from CANCOVID-Preg in 5 provinces: British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba. CANCOVID-Preg is a national surveillance project that was initiated to monitor pregnancy outcomes during the pandemic and assess both maternal and infant outcomes related to COVID-19.

As of December 31, 2020:

- **Globally:** >79 000 000 cases
  >1 500 000 deaths
- **Canada:** >500 000 cases
  >15 000 deaths
- **Pregnant women:** 2824 cases
  - 1880 positive pregnant cases occurring Mar-Dec 31 2020 were included
  - 44.6% aged 30-35
  - 38.7% diagnosed at 14-27 weeks gestation
  - 50.6% infected via community transmission

**Most common symptoms**
- Cough: 47
- Headache: 31
- Fever: 29.7
- Rhinitis: 25.6

**Most common underlying conditions**
- Obesity: 11.9
- Diabetes: 6.9

**Hospital and ICU admission**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pregnant positive cases (n=1839) in BC, AB, QC, and ON</th>
<th>Non-pregnant positive cases in BC, AB, QC, and ON (n=136,062)</th>
<th>RR</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number and percent hospitalized</td>
<td>148 (80.49, 8.05%)</td>
<td>2056 (15.11, 1.51%)</td>
<td>5.33</td>
<td>4.51 to 6.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number and percent admitted to ICU</td>
<td>29 (15.77, 1.58%)</td>
<td>365 (2.68, 0.27%)</td>
<td>3.80 to 8.22</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Among 757 pregnancy outcomes:**
- **96.3%** live births
- **82.0%** term deliveries
- **1.2%** stillbirths
- **12.3%** preterm
- **<6** positive infant NP swabs

Early data on SARS-CoV-2 infection during pregnancy was reassuring, however, more recent data emerging globally and nationally suggests an increased risk of hospitalization and ICU admission among pregnant women, compared to their non-pregnant counterpart, although the absolute risk is low. Preterm birth rates also appear higher than background rates in the population. Stillbirth rates were not statistically higher in our sample (1.2%) compared to the national estimate (0.8%) (x² = 0.99, p = 0.31, 95% CI = 0.01-0.02). Perinatal infection remains uncommon.

This data, though still from a subset of the country, suggests the need for enhanced monitoring of pregnant women should they contract COVID-19 and close monitoring of pregnancy outcomes. Further data will be reported on cumulative cases over the next 2 months and regularly thereafter, to better inform Canadian clinical and public health recommendations.