The novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is spreading fast and is affecting the clinical workers at much higher risk than the general population. Little is known about COVID-19 effect on pregnant women; however, the emerging evidence suggests they may be at high risk of asymptomatic disease. In light of projected shortage of personal protective equipment (PPE), there is an aggressive attempt at conservation. In obstetrics, the guidelines on PPE use are controversial and differ among hospitals, globally, as well as nationally. The centers for disease control and prevention (CDC) recommend using N95 respirators, which are respirators that offer a higher level of protection instead of a facemask for when performing or present for an aerosol-generating procedures (AGP). However, the second stage of labor is not considered an AGP. The second stage of labor can last up to 4 hours. During that time, labor and delivery personnel is in close contact to patients, who are exerting extreme effort during and frequently blow out their breath, cough, shout, and vomit, all of which put the health care team at risk, considering that COVID-19 transmission occurs through aerosol generated by coughing and sneezing. The CDC and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) do not provide clarification on the use of N95 during the second stage. We recommend that labor and delivery personnel have the utmost caution and be granted the protection they need to protect themselves and other patients. This includes providing labor and delivery personnel full PPE including N95 for the second stage of labor. This is critical to ensure the adequate protection for health care workers and to prevent spread to other health care workers and patients.
been infected and at least 13 died. In Italy, according to the Italian research institute, around 5,760 health care workers in the country have been diagnosed with COVID-19, which is approximately 8% of all cases in Italy and hundreds are dead (The Daily Mail). In Spain, out of 40,000 confirmed coronavirus cases, 5,400 (~14%) are medical professionals (The New York Times). The numbers regarding medical professionals in the United States affected by COVID-19 have not yet been reported (as of March 30, 2020).

As there has been an exponential increase in the number of positive patients in the United States requiring hospitalization, there is a real trepidation that hospitals will run out of personal protective equipment (PPE). In fact, many hospitals are already starting aggressively to conserve their gear. In obstetrics, the guidelines on PPE use are controversial and differ between hospitals, globally, as well as nationally. The transmission of COVID-19 is thought to occur through respiratory droplets generated by coughing and sneezing, and through contact with contaminated surfaces. The centers for disease control and prevention (CDC) recommend using N95 respirators, which offer a higher level of protection instead of a general face mask (CDC) recommend using N95 respirators, which offer a higher level of protection instead of a general face mask. Hospitals in Obstetrics and Gynecology (ACOG) include the second stage of labor (stage that starts at full dilation of the cervix and lasts until delivery of the baby) in the list of AGPs. The ACOG does not offer further clarifications beyond what is within the CDC guidance. Given the close proximity of the labor and delivery personnel to an infected or possibly infected patient who would readily expose the team with respiratory droplets during pushing, this PPE is imperative for labor and delivery personnel. Most notably, the International Society for Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology has given several webinars and have included the second stage of labor, vaginal delivery, and cesarean delivery as possible AGPs that should require appropriate PPE, including N95 or respirator. Yes, the surgical mask is decreasing the number of aerosol droplets behind the mask by a substantial four-fold compared with wearing no mask at all; however, exposing labor and delivery personnel to 25% risk of aerosol droplets leak for up to 4 hours of second stage of labor is negligent. Other hospitals on the forefront of the COVID-19 pandemic have already made this realization and have all required their labor and delivery teams to wear full PPE including N95 masks. These institutions are operating ahead of national guidelines.

In summary, we recommend that labor and delivery personnel have the utmost caution and be granted the protection they need to protect themselves and other patients. We recommend the following:

- Consider testing all laboring patients for COVID-19 in light of high percent of asymptomatic pregnant women testing positive.
- All providers on labor and delivery should wear a face mask that is changed between patients.
- Number of staff and physicians should be kept to essential personnel for the second stage of labor and cesarean delivery.
- All staff and physicians in the room during the second stage of labor or cesarean delivery should be wearing full PPE including gown, gloves, eye protection, and N95 mask.
These measures are critical to ensure the adequate protection for health care workers and to prevent spread to other health care workers and patients. While we certainly realize the shortage of PPE, labor and delivery personnel deserves more than that. We deserve to be protected while we do our job. Our patients deserve their providers to be kept safe.

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Conflict of Interest
None declared.

References