

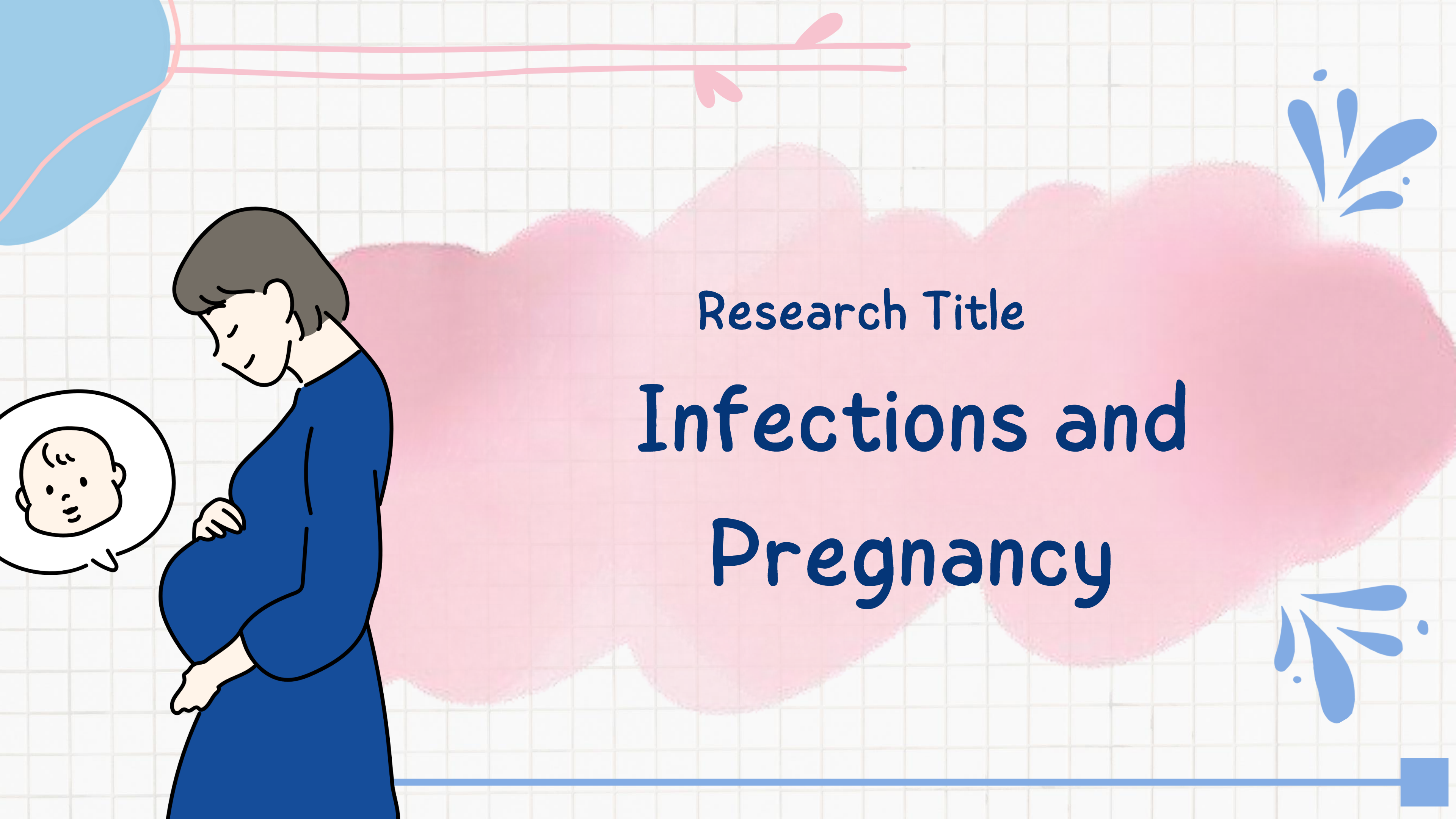


بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

﴿ وَوَضَعْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ بَوَالِدَيْهِ حَمَلَتْهُ أُمُّهُ وَهْنًا عَلَىٰ وَهْنٍ وَفِصَالَهُ فِي عَامَيْنِ أَنْ
اشْكُرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيْكَ إِلَيَّ الْمَصِيرُ ﴾

[لقمان: 14]





Research Title

Infections and Pregnancy



By

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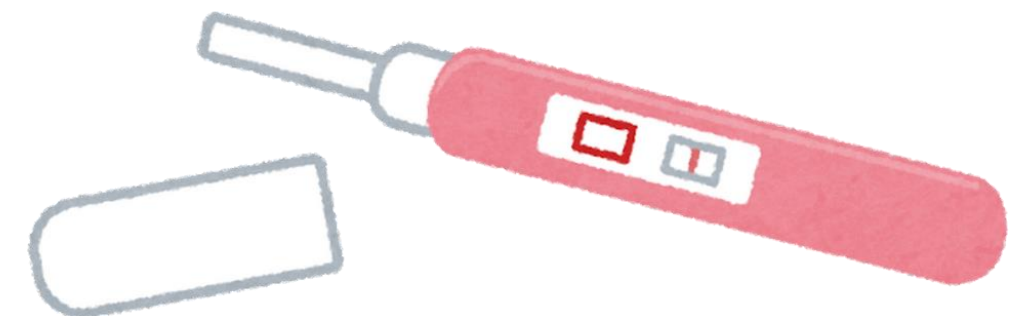
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Pregnancy is a critical and transformative period in a woman's life, requiring extra care to ensure the health of both the mother and the baby. One of the most important topics to consider during this time is the risk of infections. Infections during pregnancy can affect not only the mother but also the developing fetus, potentially leading to complications. This presentation will discuss common infections that may occur during pregnancy, their impact, and ways to prevent and manage them for a healthy pregnancy journey.





Infections during Pregnancy



Bacterial Diseases

- Bacterial pneumonia
- Lyme Disease
- Gonorrhea
- Chlamydia
- Syphilis
- Lymphogranuloma Venereum
- Donovanosis
- Group B Streptococcus
- Urinary Tract Infection
- Gastroenteritis
- Listeriosis
- Leprosy
- Puerperal Sepsis & Septic Shock



Parasitic Diseases

- Maternal Malaria
- Chagas Disease
- Toxoplasmosis
- Giardiasis
- Trichomoniasis



Viral Diseases

- Zika Disease
- CMV Infection
- Varicella Zoster Virus Infection
- Rubella
- Measles
- B19 Infection
- Viral Hemorrhagic Fever
- EVD & MVD
- Maternal Hepatitis
- Maternal Enterovirus Infection
- Dengue Fever
- Chikungunya
- Herpes Infection
- HPV

1. Viral diseases

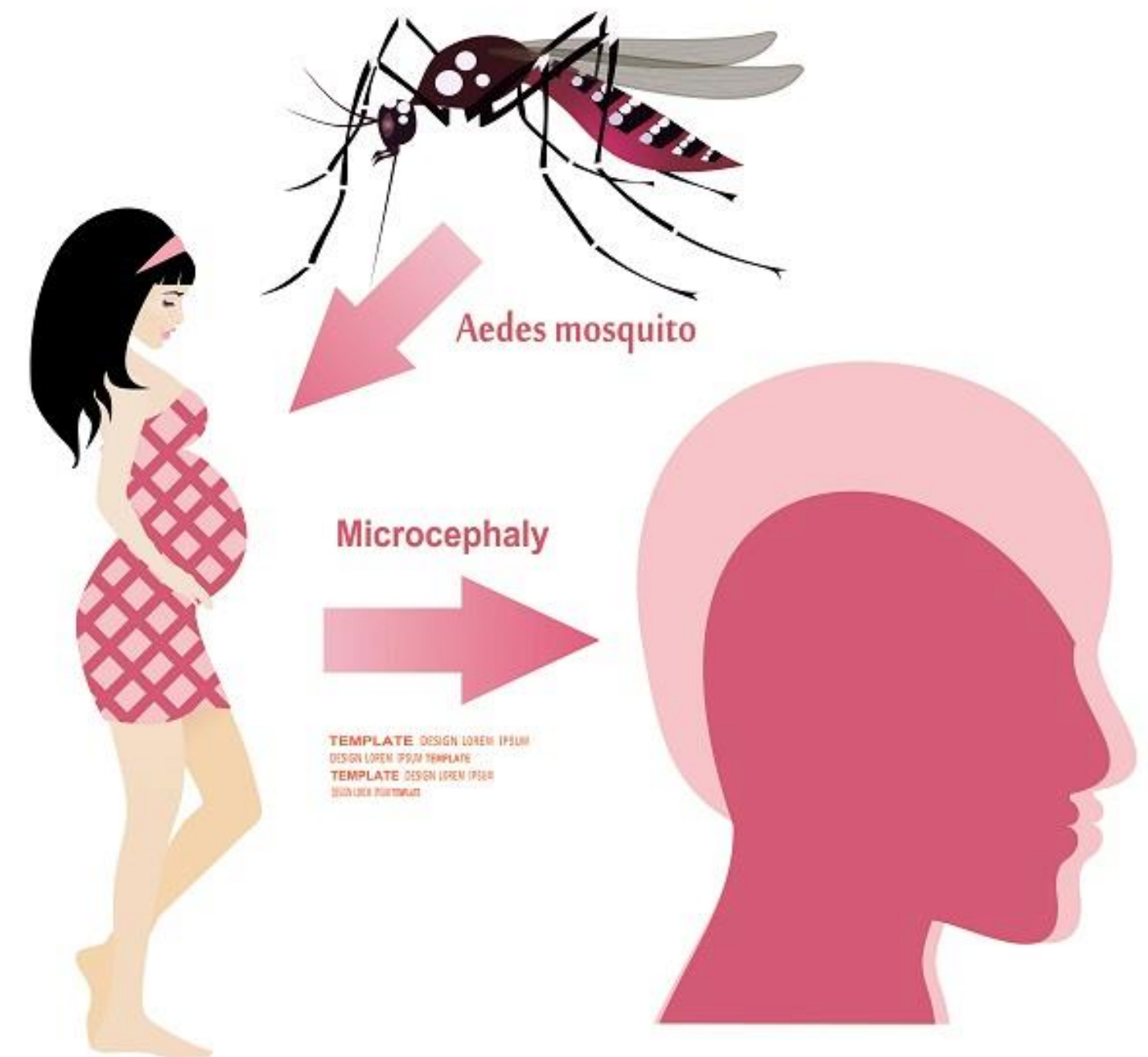
Viral infections occur when viruses invade cells to multiply. They spread through droplets, contact, or surfaces and can range from mild to severe. During pregnancy, they may affect both mother and baby, making prevention essential.



A. Zika Disease

Zika virus causes mild symptoms like fever and rash, and can lead to birth defects in pregnant women. There's no specific treatment, only symptom relief and mosquito bite prevention.

Zika virus disease.





a



b



Microcephaly

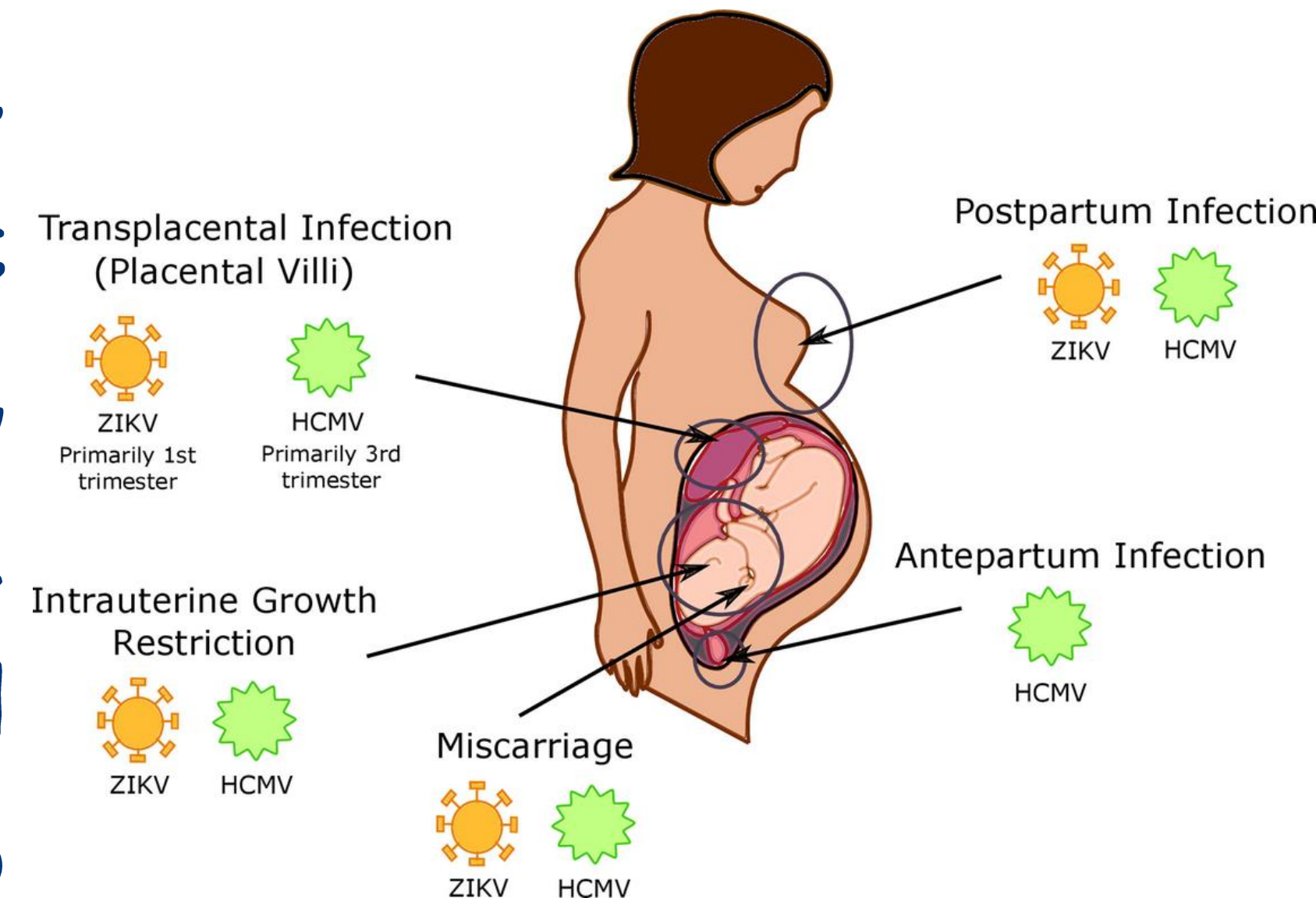
B. Herpes Infection

Herpes infection during pregnancy can cause painful sores and itching, especially around the genital area. To reduce risks to the baby, antiviral medications like acyclovir are often prescribed. Treatment helps manage symptoms and minimize transmission during childbirth.



C. HPV Infection

HPV may cause genital warts or cervical changes. Most cases are symptomless and don't affect pregnancy. Treatment for warts, like cryotherapy, can be done safely. Cervical changes are monitored and treated after delivery. Follow-up with a doctor is essential.



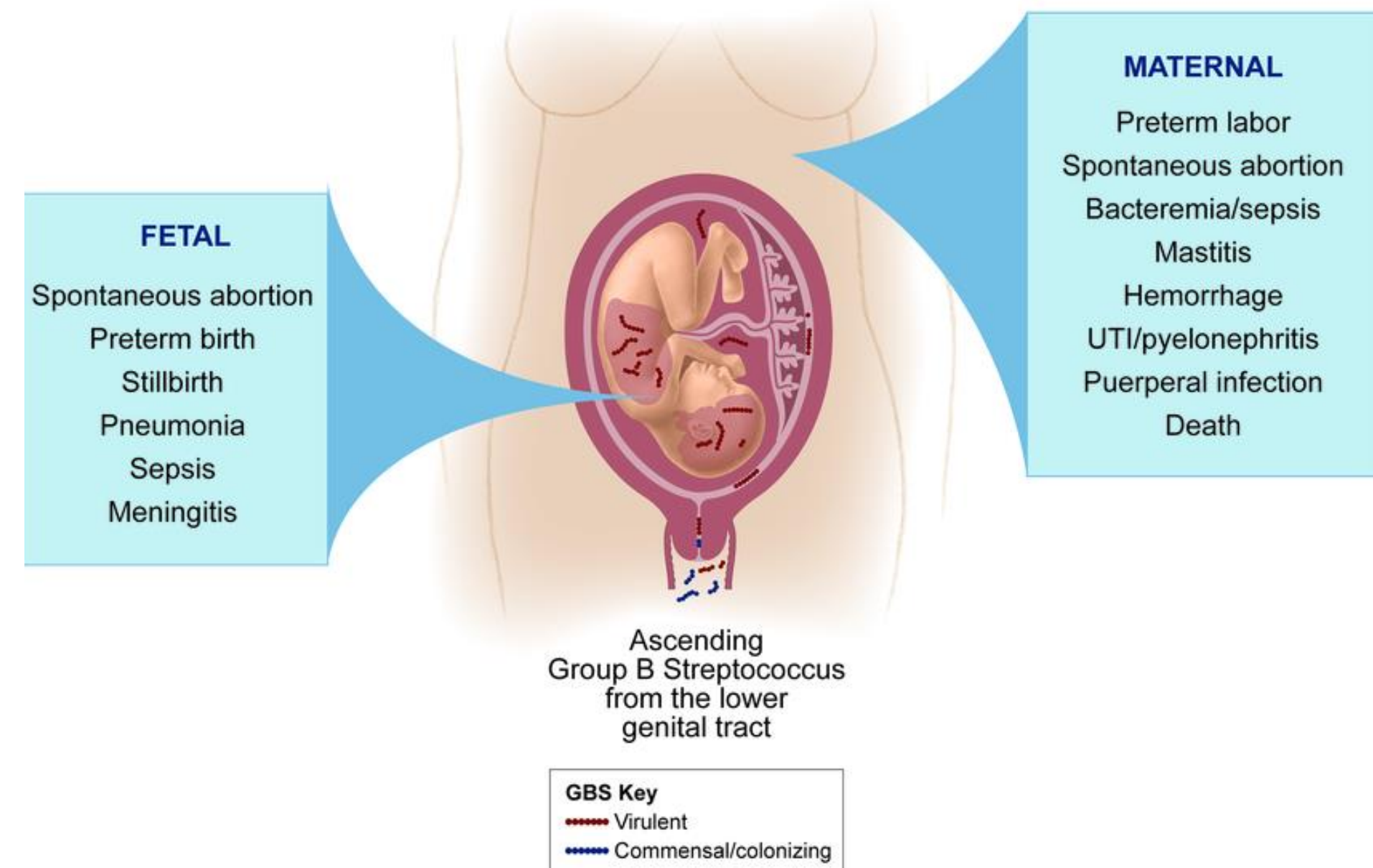
2. Bacterial diseases

Bacterial infections during pregnancy occur due to immune changes, increasing susceptibility. These infections can cause complications like preterm labor. Common types include urinary tract infections and Group B streptococcus, requiring timely treatment for a healthy pregnancy.



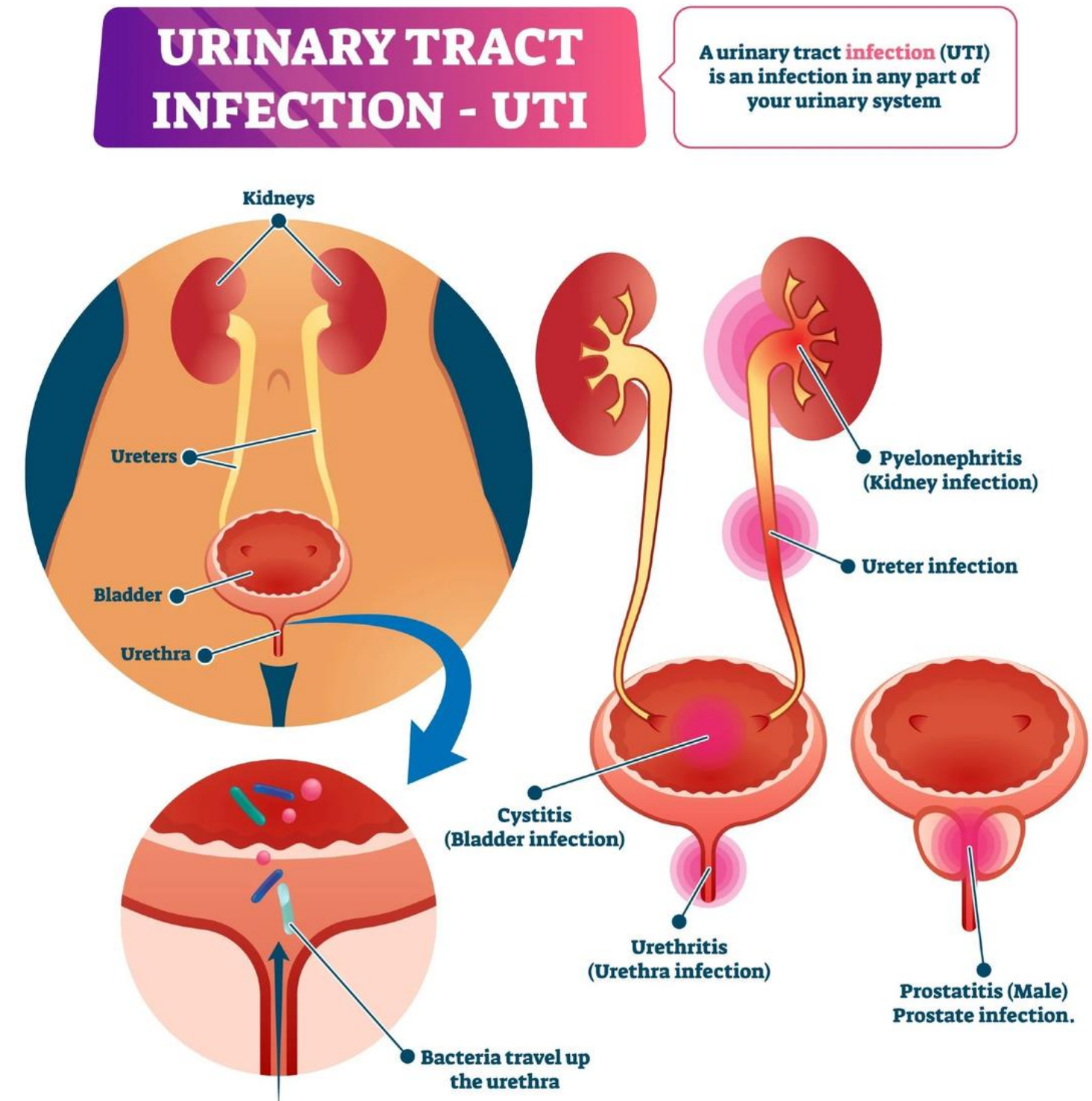
A. Group B Streptococcus Infection

Group B Streptococcus (GBS) in pregnancy may cause fever or urinary infections, often without symptoms. It can lead to serious complications for the baby. Treatment with antibiotics during labor prevents transmission, and screening is done between 35-37 weeks.



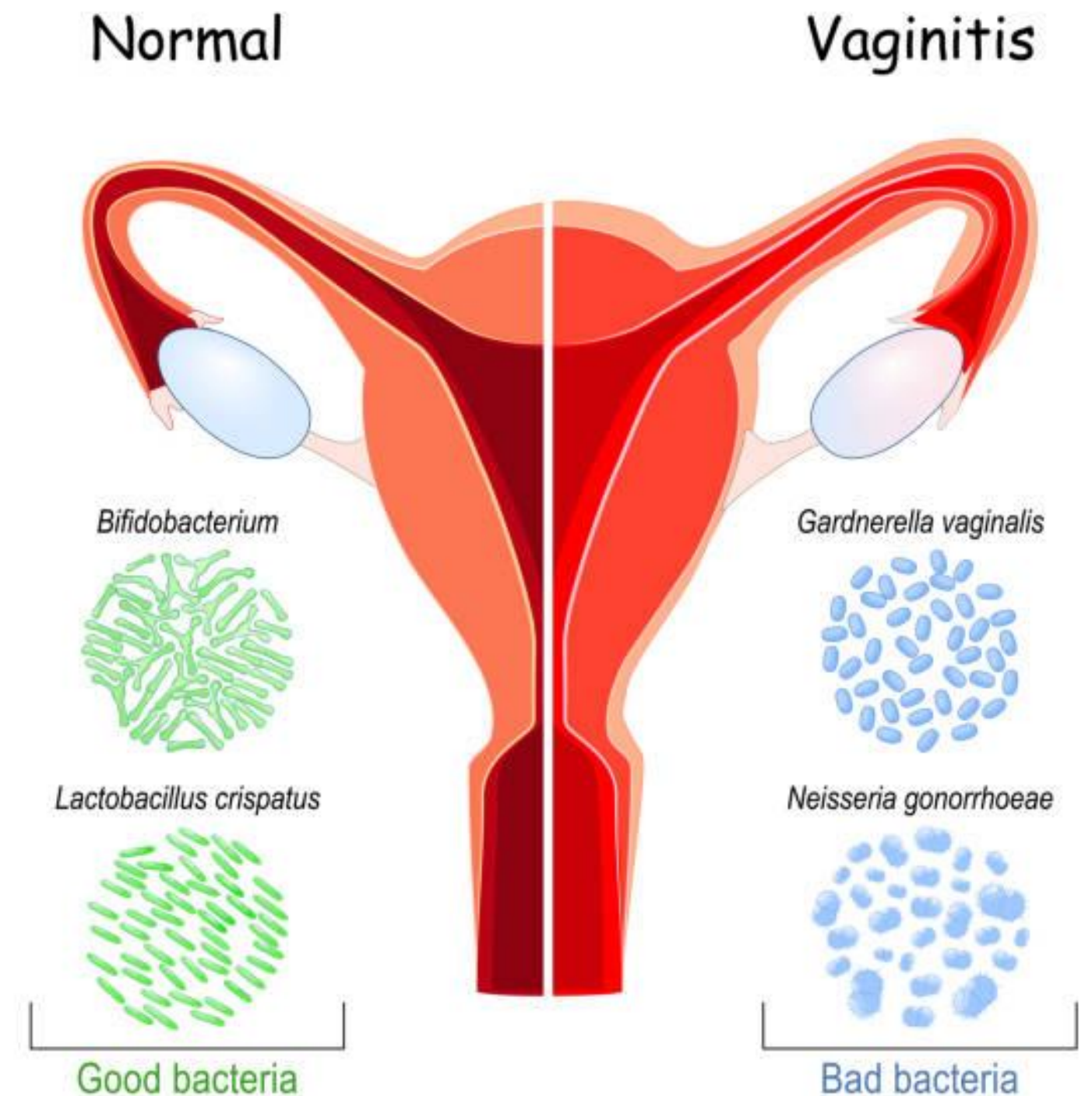
B. Urinary Tract Infection

UTIs during pregnancy can cause frequent urination, pain, and discomfort. If untreated, they can lead to complications. Treatment with pregnancy-safe antibiotics helps clear the infection and prevent issues.



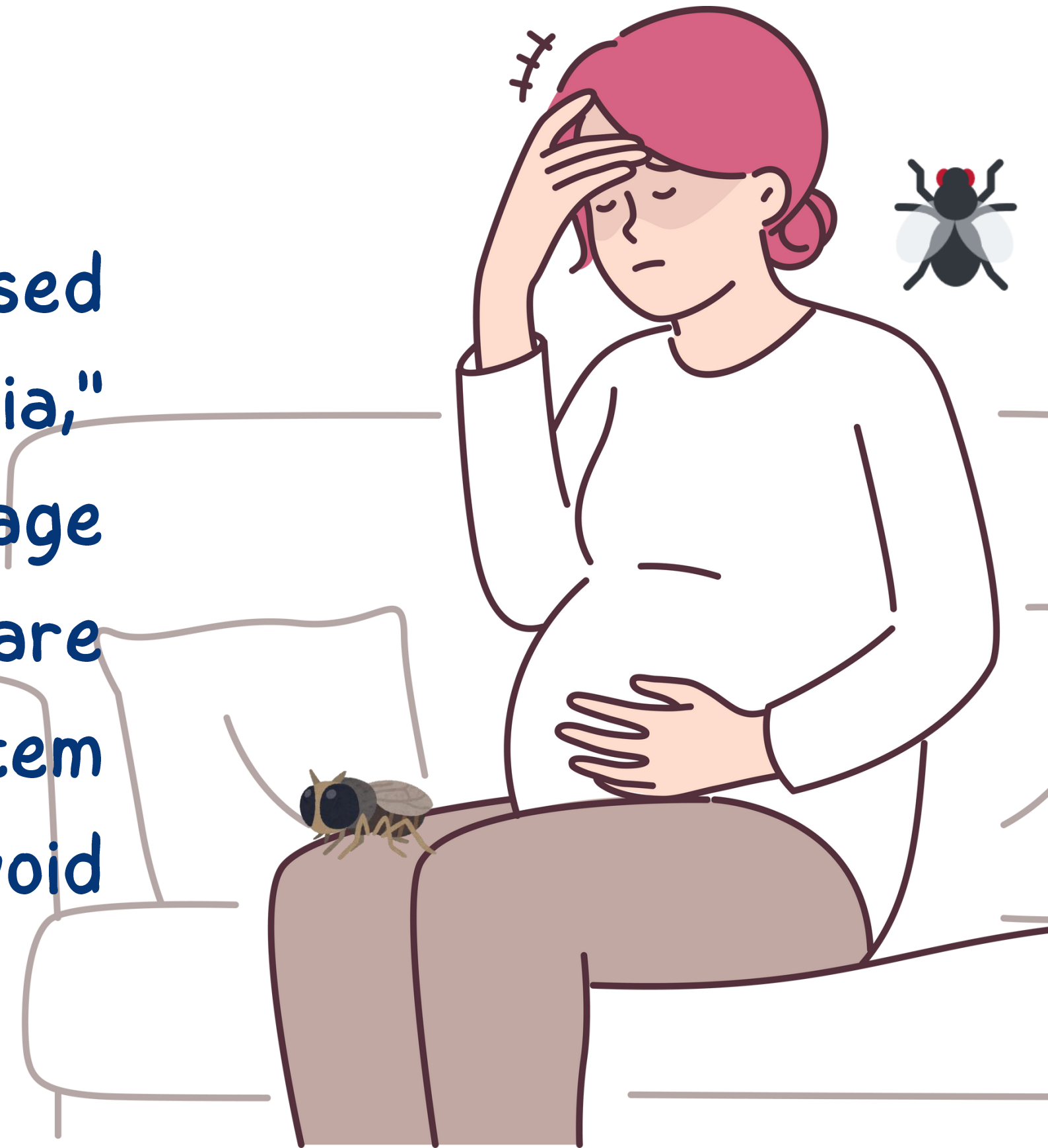
C. Gonorrhea Infection

Gonorrhea may cause vaginal discharge, painful urination, or no symptoms. It is treated with safe antibiotics during pregnancy to prevent complications like premature birth or passing the infection to the baby. Early treatment is essential.



3. Parasitic diseases

Parasitic infections during pregnancy, caused by parasites like "Toxoplasma" and "Malaria," can lead to complications such as miscarriage or premature birth. Pregnant women are more vulnerable due to immune system changes, so it's important to avoid contaminated soil or undercooked meat.



A. Maternal Malaria Infection

Parasitic infections during pregnancy, caused by parasites like "Toxoplasma" and "Malaria," can lead to complications such as miscarriage or premature birth. Pregnant women are more vulnerable due to immune system changes, so it's important to avoid contaminated soil or undercooked meat.



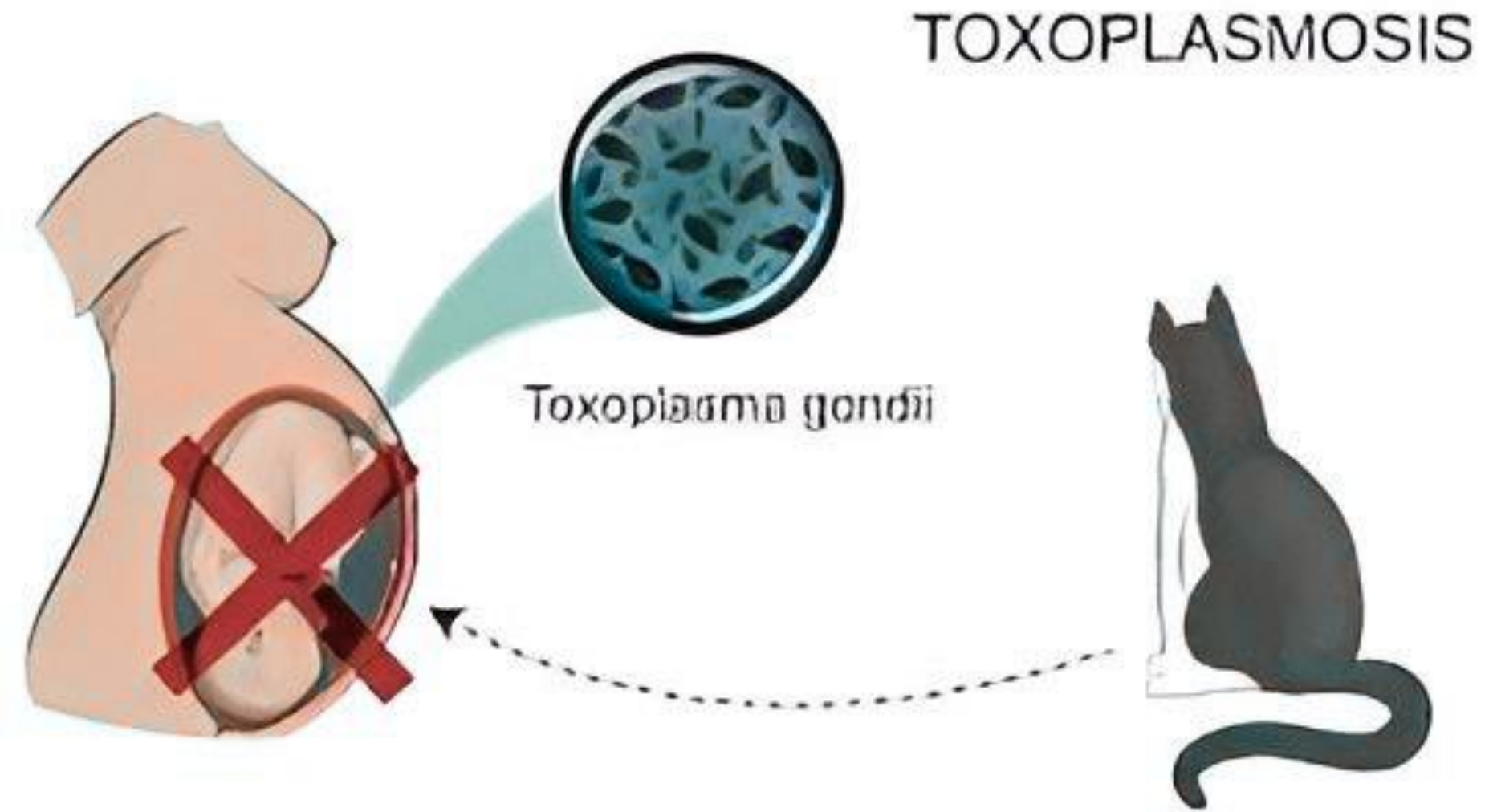
B. Chagas Disease

Chagas disease, caused by *Trypanosoma cruzi*, can cause mild symptoms like fever, fatigue, and swelling. It can also be transmitted to the fetus. Treatment with medications like benznidazole is typically avoided during pregnancy, especially in the first trimester. Close monitoring and medical consultation are essential for managing the condition safely.



C. Toxoplasmosis

Toxoplasmosis often has no symptoms but may cause fever, fatigue, or swollen lymph nodes. It is treated with antibiotics like spiramycin. Early treatment reduces the risk of passing the infection to the baby. Prevention includes avoiding undercooked meat and cat litter.





Thank you



