




Effect of SARS-CoV-2 infection in neonates or in pregnancy on developmental outcomes at 21–24 months (SINEPOST): study protocol for a prospective cohort study

Kathryn Woodward ¹, Rosie P Cornish,² Chris Gale ³, Samantha Johnson,⁴ Marian Knight,⁵ Jenny Kurinczuk,⁵ Ela Chakkarapani ¹

To cite: Woodward K, Cornish RP, Gale C, *et al*. Effect of SARS-CoV-2 infection in neonates or in pregnancy on developmental outcomes at 21–24 months (SINEPOST): study protocol for a prospective cohort study. *BMJ Paediatrics Open* 2022;**6**:e001571. doi:10.1136/bmjpo-2022-001571

► Additional supplemental material is published online only. To view, please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjpo-2022-001571>).

Received 7 June 2022
Accepted 29 July 2022



© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2022. Re-use permitted under CC BY. Published by BMJ.

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

Correspondence to

Dr Ela Chakkarapani; Ela.Chakkarapani@bristol.ac.uk

ABSTRACT

Introduction Exposure to SARS-CoV-2 during pregnancy or in the neonatal period may impact fetal or neonatal brain development either through direct central nervous system infection or indirectly through the adverse effects of viral infection-related inflammation in the mother or newborn infant. This study aims to determine whether there are early neurodevelopmental effects of SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Methods and analysis We will conduct a prospective national population-based cohort study of children aged 21–24 months who were born at term (≥ 37 weeks' gestation) between 1 March 2020 and 28 February 2021 and were either antenatally exposed, neonatally exposed or unexposed (comparison cohort) to SARS-CoV-2. Nationally, hospitals will identify and approach parents of children eligible for inclusion in the antenatally and neonatally exposed cohorts using information from the UK Obstetric Surveillance System (UKOSS) and British Paediatric Surveillance Unit (BPSU) national surveillance studies and will identify and approach eligible children for the comparison cohort through routine birth records. Parents will be asked to complete questionnaires to assess their child's development at 21–24 months of age. Outcome measures comprise the Ages and Stages Questionnaire, Third Edition (ASQ-3), Ages and Stages Questionnaire Social-Emotional, Second Edition (ASQ-SE-2), Liverpool respiratory symptoms questionnaire and questionnaire items to elicit information about healthcare usage. With parental consent, study data will be linked to routine health and education records for future follow-up. Regression models will compare ASQ-3 and ASQ-SE-2 scores and proportions, frequency of respiratory symptoms and healthcare usage between the exposed and comparison cohorts, adjusting for potential confounders.

Ethics and dissemination Ethics approval was obtained from the London-Westminster Research Ethics Committee. Findings will be disseminated in scientific conference presentations and peer-reviewed publications.

ISRCTN registration number ISRCTN99910769.

WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

- ⇒ The incidence of vertical transmission of SARS-CoV-2, as well as the incidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection in neonates is low.
- ⇒ Most neonates infected by SARS-CoV-2 had mild symptoms or were asymptomatic.
- ⇒ SARS-CoV-2 has neuroinvasive potential and may impact children's neurodevelopment.

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

- ⇒ A population-based evaluation of the impact of SARS-CoV-2 infection in pregnancy or in the neonatal period on children's neurodevelopment at 21–24 months of age.
- ⇒ An assessment of healthcare usage and respiratory symptoms in children exposed to SARS-CoV-2 infection as a fetus or neonate compared with non-exposed children.

HOW THIS STUDY MIGHT AFFECT RESEARCH, PRACTICE AND/OR POLICY

- ⇒ The outcomes of this study will inform public health advice provided by the National Health Service and clinicians to pregnant women and parents of newborn babies exposed to SARS-CoV-2 infection.

INTRODUCTION

The SARS-CoV-2 virus has infected over 300 million people worldwide.¹ Changes occurring to the immune system during pregnancy may predispose pregnant women to SARS-CoV-2 infection,² and pregnant women with SARS-CoV-2 infection are at increased risk of requiring critical care.^{3,4} In a previous study, 95% of babies born to women with confirmed SARS-CoV-2 during pregnancy did not have a confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection in the neonatal period.³ Where babies were infected in the neonatal period, possible transmission occurred from the mother in 26%, but this was most commonly in the



postnatal period and vertical transmission appears to be rare.⁵ Overall the incidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection in neonates is low (5.6 per 10 000 live births),⁵ and most neonates had mild symptoms or were asymptomatic.⁶ However, the long-term outcomes for these infants are unknown.

There are various possible mechanisms through which SARS-CoV-2 infection may adversely impact the developing fetus. SARS-CoV-2 infection triggers inflammation⁷ which can pass through the placenta and may impact fetal brain development.⁸ Severe SARS-CoV-2 infection requiring critical care, which is more common in pregnancy, may impair uteroplacental blood flow inducing ischaemic brain injury to the fetus.⁹ SARS-CoV-2 may directly affect the fetal brain, as the placenta expresses the ACE-2 receptor for SARS-CoV-2,^{10 11} and SARS-CoV-2 has been detected in placental tissue¹¹⁻¹³ and amniotic fluid.¹⁴ Transplacental transmission has also been accompanied with neurological symptoms.^{13 15} However, based on the criteria for probable or possible intrapartum acquired neonatal SARS-CoV-2 infection,¹⁶ only 3% of hospitalised neonates were considered to have possible vertical transmission.⁵

SARS-CoV-2 has been associated with increased incidence of neurological and cognitive deficits in adults.^{17 18} In adults with confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection, SARS-CoV-2 RNA has been detected in brain tissue,¹⁹ and neuroimaging abnormalities have been observed in brain regions functionally connected to the human olfactory system.^{20 21} Neuroimaging abnormalities have also been detected in white matter in an infant,¹⁵ and acute disseminated encephalomyelitis-like changes have been observed in the brains of children with acute and subacute SARS-CoV-2 infection.²² SARS-CoV-2 also evokes a widespread hyperinflammatory state with a 'cytokine storm' in some severely affected individuals,⁷ and severe disease is well described in pregnancy.^{3 4} In utero or early life exposure to high levels of inflammation^{23 24} is known to be associated with cerebral white matter damage, leading to neurodevelopmental disorders in childhood and a range of long-term disabilities.²⁵ Taken together, this suggests SARS-CoV-2 exposure in a fetus or neonate has the potential to adversely affect long-term neurodevelopment, either directly or indirectly via the effect of inflammation accompanying SARS-CoV-2 infection on the developing brain.

In the UK in March to April 2020, the majority of pregnant women who were hospitalised with SARS-CoV-2 were admitted in the late second or third trimester³ and 73% gave birth at 37 weeks' gestation or later.⁵ Among neonatal cases of SARS-CoV-2 infection, two-thirds occurred in term-born babies.⁵ Enhanced developmental surveillance is recommended for preterm but not term-born infants; therefore, there is an urgent need to investigate the potential impact of antenatal or neonatal SARS-CoV-2 exposure on neurodevelopment in term-born infants. Given that SARS-CoV-2 infection impacts the respiratory system during acute infection in both

neonates and adults,^{5 26} there may also be a long-term effect on lung function and consequently healthcare usage. Therefore, in addition to assessing neurodevelopment, we intend to establish whether there are any long-term impacts on respiratory function and healthcare usage.

Study aims and objectives

This study aims to investigate neurodevelopmental effects of SARS-CoV-2 infection.

The primary objective of the study is to investigate the impact of antenatal and neonatal exposure to SARS-CoV-2 on infants' global development at 21–24 months of age.

The secondary objectives are to assess the impact of antenatal and neonatal SARS-CoV-2 exposure on:

- ▶ Infants' cognitive, fine motor, gross motor, communication and social-emotional development at 21–24 months of age.
- ▶ Infants' respiratory symptoms at 21–24 months of age, and infant's utilisation of healthcare services.

METHODS

Study design

A prospective national population-based cohort study of children aged 21–24 months with (exposed cohort) and without (comparison cohort) antenatal or neonatal exposure to SARS-CoV-2, who were born at term between 1 March 2020 and 28 February 2021.

The antenatal exposure cohort will include infants born to women with confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection during pregnancy and will be identified from the UKOSS COVID-19 in pregnancy study.³ The neonatal exposure cohort will include infants with confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection as a neonate and will be identified from the BPSU Neonatal Complications of Coronavirus Disease study.⁵ These studies reported ongoing nationwide hospitalisation of pregnant women and neonates with SARS-CoV-2 infection, respectively. The comparison cohort will include infants born to women without evidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection during pregnancy, and whose baby did not have confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection as a neonate, and these infants will be identified at the same hospitals that reported cases of maternal SARS-CoV-2 infection in pregnancy through the UKOSS study.

Inclusion criteria

- ▶ Antenatal exposure cohort includes term-born (≥ 37 weeks' gestation) singleton infants of mothers hospitalised with confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection in pregnancy between 14 and 36+6 weeks' gestation.
- ▶ Neonatal exposure cohort includes term-born singleton infants with confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection who were hospitalised in the first 28 days after birth.
- ▶ Comparison cohort includes term-born singleton infants born during the same period as the exposed cohorts, and with no evidence of maternal SARS-CoV-2

infection in pregnancy or neonatal SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Exclusion criteria

- ▶ Children born preterm.
- ▶ Children with a major congenital anomaly.
- ▶ Children born following multiple pregnancy.
- ▶ Children who have left the UK.

Recruitment

The parents of eligible children will be approached and recruited through the hospitals that cared for the mother or child during SARS-CoV-2 infection or during birth. The study coordinator based at the National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit at the University of Oxford will send study information packs to the hospitals, where one study pack will be dispatched to the parent of each eligible child. The study information packs include:

1. Study invitation letter to parents of the eligible children.
2. Parent information sheet.
3. Form providing information in seven non-English languages (Arabic, Gujarati, Hindi, Polish, Punjabi, Somali and Urdu) on how to find out more about the study in different languages.
4. Informed consent form.
5. Non-participation form.
6. Study entry questionnaire.
7. Freepost return envelope.

The local hospital research teams will be provided with the UKOSS ID for the mothers of antenatal exposure cohort participants and the BPSU ID, National Health Service (NHS) number and date of birth of the neonatal exposure cohort participants. The hospital research teams will use these details to identify the names and addresses of the mothers and eligible children in the antenatal and neonatal exposure cohorts, respectively, from locally held information. The hospital research teams will also identify up to four babies (depending on current recruitment rates) who met the comparison cohort eligibility criteria and were born around the same time as each child with antenatal exposure using routine birth records—two babies born before and two babies born after the antenatal exposure baby, preferably on the same day. The hospital teams will also have the option to telephone the parents of eligible children and inform them about the study prior to posting each parent a study information pack.

Informed consent

Parents will be able to enrol their children onto the study by completing the consent form and study entry questionnaire and returning these forms to the central research team at the University of Bristol using the freepost return envelope. Parents who do not want to be involved in the study will be able to indicate this by returning the non-participation form. Parents will also be able to complete these forms online by following a weblink provided in

the invitation letter. Parents who do not return any forms after 3 weeks will be sent one reminder study pack.

In addition to seeking parental consent for the child to take part in the study, the informed consent form will request consent to (1) retain the contact details of the parents to allow the research team to contact them to be invited to participate in future follow-up assessments, (2) link the child's study data to records held by the Department for Education on academic attainment and special education needs (in the National Pupil Database) and (3) link the child's identifier to NHS Digital records (Hospital Episode Statistics and primary care attendance data).

Procedures and data collection

Data will be collected through parent-completed questionnaires, either by parents returning paper copies to the central research team by post or by completing the questionnaires online using a secure weblink or over the phone with the study researcher.

Parents will complete the study entry questionnaire when providing informed written consent. This questionnaire will collect information about:

- ▶ Parents' preferred choice of completing questionnaires (ie, online or via post or phone).
- ▶ The need to use translation services.
- ▶ Demographic characteristics.
- ▶ SARS-CoV-2 infection status.
- ▶ Information on other conditions that might impact neurodevelopment.

Parents will then be sent data collection materials when their child reaches 21–23 months of age. These will consist of the following questionnaires:

1. The Ages and Stages Questionnaire, Third Edition (ASQ-3) 22-month questionnaire²⁷ in English, a widely used developmental screening tool to identify children at risk of developmental delay.²⁸ The ASQ-3 assesses development in five domains: fine motor, gross motor, communication, personal-social functioning and problem-solving.
2. The Ages and Stages Questionnaire: Social-Emotional, Second Edition (ASQ-SE-2) 24-month questionnaire²⁹ in English, a widely used measure to identify children at risk of social-emotional problems.³⁰
3. Liverpool Respiratory Symptoms Questionnaire (LRSQ), developed to assess patterns of wheezing and other respiratory symptoms in infants and preschool children.³¹
4. A non-validated questionnaire collecting information about the use of healthcare services and personal financial costs (online supplemental appendix 1).

We chose the ASQ-3 and ASQ-SE-2 as they are validated parent-completed questionnaires that are widely used to identify children at risk of development delay in multiple domains.²⁸ Questionnaires will be completed over the telephone with the assistance of an interpreter for families who do not speak or read English sufficiently to complete the English version of the questionnaires. Parents who



do not return the questionnaires within 2 weeks will be sent a reminder email or text message, and if there is no response after a month, parents will be contacted again. Parents who do not respond to invitations to complete the ASQ-3 before their child reaches 23 months old will be sent the subsequent age band ASQ-3 24-month or 27-month questionnaire. Parents will be informed of the results of their child's ASQ questionnaire results after completion. If the questionnaires highlight possible developmental delay according to standardised cut-offs, parents will be advised to contact their health visitor and/or general practitioner for further assessment.

Outcome measures

The primary outcome measure for this study is the mean total ASQ-3 score, and the secondary outcomes are the following:

1. Proportion with one or more ASQ-3 domain scores below the established cut-offs which identify possible developmental delay.
2. Proportion of ASQ-3 domain scores below the established cut-offs which identify possible developmental delay.
3. Mean ASQ-SE-2 total score and proportion of ASQ-SE-2 total scores above the established cut-offs which identify possible developmental delay.
4. Mean LRSQ total score.
5. Frequency of healthcare usage.

Sample size

The study sample size aims to be able to detect a difference in neurodevelopment associated with perinatal SARS-CoV-2 exposure of similar magnitude to that seen in term-born infants with mild neonatal encephalopathy: a difference in developmental score of 6 points (0.5 SD).³² Therefore, to detect a similarly clinically meaningful between-group difference of 0.5 SD in mean ASQ-3 total score (mean (SD) 203.02 (50.84))³³ in exposed versus comparison infants, with a type-I error of 0.05 and 90% power, we will need a minimum of 85 infants in each of the two exposure groups and in the comparison group.

To achieve a sufficient sample size for future follow-up studies at school-age considering potential attrition, we aim to recruit at least 200 children in each group. Given the 20% response rate in a previous study of similar design using the UKOSS platform,³⁴ we will approach the parents of up to 1000 children in the antenatal exposure cohort (currently there are around 830 eligible antenatal exposure cohort children) and up to 2000 families for the comparison cohort, as we expect response rates to be lower for the comparison cohort. Given that there are around 120 eligible children in the neonatal exposure cohort to date, we will approach the parents of all these infants. Consequently, our target sample size comprises 200 children in the antenatal exposure cohort, 200 in the comparison cohort and up to 120 children in the neonatal exposure cohort.

Patient and public involvement

The study design was discussed with a patient and public involvement (PPI) group consisting of a parent of an infant exposed to SARS-CoV-2 in the antenatal period and another parent whose infant was exposed to SARS-CoV-2 in the neonatal period. The PPI group agreed that the research question is important and the design and outcomes to be measured are appropriate. The parent information sheet and consent form were developed with input from the PPI group, and further PPI will be sought to support the conduct of the study and help with interpreting the results.

Data analysis

We will use descriptive characteristics to compare the exposed and comparison cohorts and assess their representativeness (against national surveillance data, and data from the Office for National Statistics and National Records for Scotland, for the exposed and comparison cohorts, respectively). We will use multiple linear and logistic regression to compare primary and secondary outcomes between the exposed and comparison cohorts, adjusting for potential confounders (eg, baseline socio-demographic factors including ethnicity, sex, socioeconomic status) and carry out exploratory subgroup analyses by gestation for antenatal exposure and severity of SARS-CoV-2 infection in the neonatal period. We will also conduct sensitivity analysis to evaluate the impact of children with other conditions that could impact neurodevelopment including hypoxic-ischaemic encephalopathy, seizures, perinatal stroke, bacterial or non-SARS-CoV-2 viral meningitis and neuroimaging abnormalities in the neonatal period.

DISCUSSION

The neuroinvasive potential of SARS-CoV-2 was speculated on formulating the study protocol, as some adults with moderate/severe SARS-CoV-2 infection presented with neurological manifestations,³⁵ raised neuronal injury and glial activation markers,³⁶ and as the ACE-2 receptor for SARS-CoV-2 is expressed on neurons, glial cells and oligodendrocytes.³⁷⁻³⁹ This speculation has since been supported by evidence linking SARS-CoV-2 infection to brain abnormalities and cognitive deficits in adults.^{17 18 20 21}

Currently, there is a lack of representative studies examining the impact of maternal SARS-CoV-2 infection in pregnancy and neonatal SARS-CoV-2 infection on the long-term neurodevelopment outcomes of infants. Identifying whether children in these cohorts may be at increased risk of developmental delay is important, as this will inform public health advice provided by the NHS and clinicians to pregnant women and parents of newborn children exposed to SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Ethics and dissemination

Approval was obtained from London-Westminster Research Ethics Committee (REC; protocol no: 2021-93),

and subsequent amendments to the protocol requiring REC approval were implemented after revised documents were reviewed and approved by the REC and participating organisations. Non-substantial amendments including the addition of new sites were reviewed by the sponsor, submitted to the Health Research Authority (HRA) for information only, and shared with the participating organisations. Findings will be disseminated in scientific conference presentations and peer-reviewed publications.

Author affiliations

¹Translational Health Sciences, Bristol Medical School, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK

²Population Health Sciences, Bristol Medical School, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK

³Neonatal Medicine, School of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Imperial College London, London, UK

⁴Department of Health Sciences, University of Leicester, Leicester, UK

⁵NIHR Policy Research Unit in Maternal and Neonatal Health and Care, National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit, Nuffield Department of Population Health, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

Twitter Chris Gale @DrCGale and Ela Chakkarapani @ela_chak

Acknowledgements We also acknowledge the contributions from the co-collaborators on this study: K M Abel, H Mactier, S Doherty, S Ladhani, D Sharkey and E S Draper.

Contributors EC, CG, MK, JK, SJ and RPC contributed to the conception and design of the study and KW drafted the manuscript, which was revised critically for important intellectual content by the other contributing authors. All authors approved the final version to be published.

Funding The research activities are funded by a project grant from Action Medical Research (GM2905). The BPSU study was funded by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Policy Research Programme, conducted through the NIHR Policy Research Unit in Maternal and Neonatal Health and Care, PR-PRU-1217-21202. The UKOSS study was funded by the NIHR Health Services and Delivery Research Programme (project no 11/46/12). MK is an NIHR senior investigator.

Disclaimer The views expressed are those of the author(s) and not necessarily those of the NIHR or the Department of Health and Social Care.

Competing interests None declared.

Patient and public involvement Patients and/or the public were involved in the design, conduct, reporting or dissemination plans of this research. Refer to the Methods section for further details.

Patient consent for publication Not applicable.

Ethics approval This study involves human participants and was approved by London-Westminster Research Ethics Committee (protocol no: 2021-93). Participants gave informed consent to participate in the study before taking part.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement No data are available.

Supplemental material This content has been supplied by the author(s). It has not been vetted by BMJ Publishing Group Limited (BMJ) and may not have been peer-reviewed. Any opinions or recommendations discussed are solely those of the author(s) and are not endorsed by BMJ. BMJ disclaims all liability and responsibility arising from any reliance placed on the content. Where the content includes any translated material, BMJ does not warrant the accuracy and reliability of the translations (including but not limited to local regulations, clinical guidelines, terminology, drug names and drug dosages), and is not responsible for any error and/or omissions arising from translation and adaptation or otherwise.

Open access This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 Unported (CC BY 4.0) license, which permits others to copy, redistribute, remix, transform and build upon this work for any purpose, provided the original work is properly cited, a link to the licence is given, and indication of whether changes were made. See: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

ORCID iDs

Kathryn Woodward <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9630-3433>

Chris Gale <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-0707-876X>

Ela Chakkarapani <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3380-047X>

REFERENCES

- World Health Organization. *Who coronavirus (COVID-19) Dashboard. who coronavirus (COVID-19) Dashboard with vaccination data*. WHO, 2022: 1–5. <https://covid19.who.int/>
- Rangchaikul P, Venketaraman V. SARS-CoV-2 and the immune response in pregnancy with delta variant considerations. *Infect Dis Rep* 2021;13:993–1008.
- Knight M, Bunch K, Vousden N, *et al*. Characteristics and outcomes of pregnant women admitted to hospital with confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection in UK: national population based cohort study. *BMJ* 2020;369:m2107.
- Allotey J, Stallings E, Bonet M, *et al*. Clinical manifestations, risk factors, and maternal and perinatal outcomes of coronavirus disease 2019 in pregnancy: living systematic review and meta-analysis. *BMJ* 2020;370:3320:m3320.
- Gale C, Quigley MA, Placzek A, *et al*. Characteristics and outcomes of neonatal SARS-CoV-2 infection in the UK: a prospective national cohort study using active surveillance. *Lancet Child Adolesc Health* 2021;5:113–21.
- Trevisanuto D, Cavallin F, Cavicchiolo ME, *et al*. Coronavirus infection in neonates: a systematic review. *Arch Dis Child Fetal Neonatal Ed* 2021;106:330–5.
- Tay MZ, Poh CM, Rénia L, *et al*. The trinity of COVID-19: immunity, inflammation and intervention. *Nat Rev Immunol* 2020;20:363–74.
- Goeden N, Velasquez J, Arnold KA, *et al*. Maternal inflammation disrupts fetal neurodevelopment via increased placental output of serotonin to the fetal brain. *J Neurosci* 2016;36:6041–9.
- Di Girolamo R, Khalil A, Alameddine S, *et al*. Placental histopathology after SARS-CoV-2 infection in pregnancy: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Am J Obstet Gynecol MFM* 2021;3:100468.
- Zheng Q-L, Duan T, Jin L-P. Single-Cell RNA expression profiling of ACE2 and Axl in the human maternal-fetal interface. *Reprod Dev Med* 2020;4:7–10.
- Taglaier E, Benarroch Y, Rop K, *et al*. Consistent localization of SARS-CoV-2 spike glycoprotein and ACE2 over TMPRSS2 predominance in placental villi of 15 COVID-19 positive maternal-fetal dyads. *Placenta* 2020;100:69–74.
- Patanè L, Morotti D, Giunta MR, *et al*. Vertical transmission of coronavirus disease 2019: severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 RNA on the fetal side of the placenta in pregnancies with coronavirus disease 2019-positive mothers and neonates at birth. *Am J Obstet Gynecol MFM* 2020;2:100145.
- Facchetti F, Bugatti M, Drera E, *et al*. SARS-CoV2 vertical transmission with adverse effects on the newborn revealed through integrated immunohistochemical, electron microscopy and molecular analyses of placenta. *EBioMedicine* 2020;59:102951.
- Zamaniyan M, Ebadi A, Aghajani S, *et al*. Preterm delivery, maternal death, and vertical transmission in a pregnant woman with COVID-19 infection. *Prenat Diagn* 2020;40:1759–61.
- Vivanti AJ, Vauloup-Fellous C, Prevost S, *et al*. Transplacental transmission of SARS-CoV-2 infection. *Nat Commun* 2020;11.
- Shah PS, Diambomba Y, Acharya G, *et al*. Classification system and case definition for SARS-CoV-2 infection in pregnant women, fetuses, and neonates. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 2020;99:565–8.
- Taquet M, Luciano S, Geddes JR, *et al*. Bidirectional associations between COVID-19 and psychiatric disorder: retrospective cohort studies of 62 354 COVID-19 cases in the USA. *Lancet Psychiatry* 2021;8:130–40.
- Liu Y-H, Chen Y, Wang Q-H, *et al*. One-Year trajectory of cognitive changes in older survivors of COVID-19 in Wuhan, China: a longitudinal cohort study. *JAMA Neurol* 2022;79:509.
- Chertow D, Stein S, Ramelli S. SARS-CoV-2 infection and persistence throughout the human body and brain 2021.
- Douaud G, Lee S, Alfaro-Almagro F, *et al*. SARS-CoV-2 is associated with changes in brain structure in UK Biobank. *Nature* 2022;604:697–707.
- Politi LS, Salsano E, Grimaldi M. Magnetic resonance imaging alteration of the brain in a patient with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and anosmia. *JAMA Neurol* 2020;77:1028–9.
- Lindan CE, Mankad K, Ram D, *et al*. Neuroimaging manifestations in children with SARS-CoV-2 infection: a multinational, multicentre collaborative study. *Lancet Child Adolesc Health* 2021;5:167–77.



- 23 Brown AS, Meyer U. Maternal immune activation and neuropsychiatric illness: a translational research perspective. *Am J Psychiatry* 2018;175:1073–83.
- 24 Venkatesh KK, Leviton A, Hecht JL, et al. Histologic chorioamnionitis and risk of neurodevelopmental impairment at age 10 years among extremely preterm infants born before 28 weeks of gestation. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2020;223:745.e1–745.e10.
- 25 Leviton A, Dammann O, Durum SK. The adaptive immune response in neonatal cerebral white matter damage. *Ann Neurol* 2005;58:821–8.
- 26 Zhang H, Rostami MR, Leopold PL, et al. Expression of the SARS-CoV-2 ACE2 Receptor in the Human Airway Epithelium. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2020;202:219–29. doi:10.1164/rccm.202003-0541OC
- 27 Squires J, Bricker D. *Ages & Stages Questionnaires®, Third Edition (ASQ®-3): A Parent-Completed Child Monitoring System*. Baltimore: Paul H. Brookes Publishing Co., Inc, 2009.
- 28 Schonhaut L, Armijo I, Schönstedt M, et al. Validity of the ages and stages questionnaires in term and preterm infants. *Pediatrics* 2013;131:e1468–74.
- 29 Squires J, Bricker D, Twombly E. *Ages & Stages Questionnaires®: Social-Emotional, Second Edition (ASQ®:SE-2): A Parent-Completed Child Monitoring System for Social-Emotional Behaviors*. Baltimore: Paul H. Brookes Publishing Co., Inc., 2015.
- 30 Pontoppidan M, Niss NK, Pejtersen JH, et al. Parent report measures of infant and toddler social-emotional development: a systematic review. *Fam Pract* 2017;34:127–37. doi:10.1093/fampra/cmz003
- 31 Powell CVE, McNamara P, Solis A, et al. A parent completed questionnaire to describe the patterns of wheezing and other respiratory symptoms in infants and preschool children. *Arch Dis Child* 2002;87:376–9. doi:10.1136/ad.87.5.376
- 32 Finder M, Boylan GB, Twomey D, et al. Two-Year neurodevelopmental outcomes after mild hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy in the era of therapeutic hypothermia. *JAMA Pediatr* 2020;174:48–55. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2019.4011
- 33 Steenis LJP, Verhoeven M, Hessen DJ, et al. Parental and professional assessment of early child development: the ASQ-3 and the Bayley-III-NL. *Early Hum Dev* 2015;91:217–25. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2015.01.008
- 34 Knight M, Acosta C, Brocklehurst P, et al. Beyond maternal death: improving the quality of maternal care through national studies of 'near-miss' maternal morbidity. *Programme Grants Appl Res* 2016;4:1–180.
- 35 Varatharaj A, Thomas N, Ellul MA, et al. Neurological and neuropsychiatric complications of COVID-19 in 153 patients: a UK-wide surveillance study. *Lancet Psychiatry* 2020;7:875–82. doi:10.1016/S2215-0366(20)30287-X
- 36 Kanberg N, Ashton NJ, Andersson L-M, et al. Neurochemical evidence of astrocytic and neuronal injury commonly found in COVID-19. *Neurology* 2020;95:e1754–9. doi:10.1212/WNL.00000000000010111
- 37 Baig AM, Khaleeq A, Ali U, et al. Evidence of the COVID-19 virus targeting the CNS: tissue distribution, host-virus interaction, and proposed neurotropic mechanisms. *ACS Chem Neurosci* 2020;11:995–8. doi:10.1021/acscchemneuro.0c00122
- 38 Yamagata R, Nemoto W, Nakagawasai O, et al. Downregulation of spinal angiotensin converting enzyme 2 is involved in neuropathic pain associated with type 2 diabetes mellitus in mice. *Biochem Pharmacol* 2020;174:113825.
- 39 Chen FZ, Wang Y, Sun XR, et al. Emotional experiences predict the conversion of individuals with attenuated psychosis syndrome to psychosis: a 6-month follow up study. *Front Psychol* 2016;7:818.

SINEPOST

SARS-CoV-2 infection in neonates or in pregnancy: Outcomes at 18 months

Health Care Contacts

1. Has your child been admitted to hospital as an in-patient **since they were born**? If they were admitted to the neonatal unit soon after birth please **do not** count this admission. (Please tick yes or no)

Yes

No

If yes, please give the reason for **each** in-patient hospital admission and the number of nights spent in hospital in the table below

In-patient admission	Reason for hospital in-patient admission	Number of nights spent in hospital
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

If your child had more than six admissions, please provide details in the free text box on page 4.

2. Has your child been admitted to hospital as a day patient **since they were born**? This may have been for an operation or an investigation such as a scan where they **did not** need to spend the night in hospital. (Please tick yes or no)

Yes

No

If yes, please give the reason for **each** day patient hospital admission in the table below

Day patient admission	Reason for hospital day patient admission
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

3. Has your child visited hospital for any of the following **since they were born?** (please tick yes or no for all, and add total number of visits if yes)

Type of visit	Please tick		Total number of visits
Outpatient clinic visit (eg. Paediatrician)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Accident and Emergency department visit	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Other – please specify _____	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	

4. **Apart from** the routine health checks offered to all young children, has your child seen any of the following community professionals as a result of any other concerns **in the past 6 months?** (Please indicate yes or no for all, and add total number of visits if yes)

Community Professional	Please tick		Total number of visits
General Practitioner (GP)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Health Visitor	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Practice Nurse	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Community Nurse	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Home visitor / volunteer	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Community children's doctor (Paediatrician)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Physiotherapist	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Occupational Therapist	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Social Worker	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Optician	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Speech and Language therapist	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Dietitian	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Other – please specify _____	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	

Personal Financial Costs

1. **Since your child was born** have you and/or partner had any additional personal financial costs **because of your child's health?** (*please tick all*)

Examples of costs to you	Please tick	If yes, please give approximate total spent in £	Please give details
Have you purchased special equipment?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Have you made changes to your home because of your child's health?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Have you paid excessively for travel and/or parking because of hospital or outpatient visits?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other – please specify	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		

2. **S**
i
n
c
e
y
o
u
r
c
h
i
l
d
w

as born have you and/or your partner had any time off work **as a result of your child's health?** (Please **do not** include time when you were on maternity/ paternity leave)

	You	Your partner
Have you and/or your partner taken time off work (without pay)? <i>If Yes, how many days have you taken off work</i>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Days off work _____	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Days off work _____
Have you and/or your partner taken time off work (with pay)? <i>If Yes, how many days have you taken off work</i>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Days off work _____	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Days off work _____

3. **Which of these best describes your current situation?** (*Please tick **only one** box in each column. If you are on maternity/paternity leave, please report what you expect your status to be when this leave ends*)

You	Your partner
In paid work full-time <input type="checkbox"/>	In paid work full-time <input type="checkbox"/>
In paid work part-time <input type="checkbox"/>	In paid work part-time <input type="checkbox"/>
At home looking after my family or dependents <input type="checkbox"/>	At home looking after my family or dependents <input type="checkbox"/>
In education <input type="checkbox"/>	In education <input type="checkbox"/>
Unemployed <input type="checkbox"/>	Unemployed <input type="checkbox"/>
Unable to work because of disability or ill health <input type="checkbox"/>	Unable to work because of disability or ill health <input type="checkbox"/>

If there were more than 6 hospital admissions, please provide the details in the box below.

In-patient admission	Reason for hospital in-patient admission	Number of nights spent in the hospital