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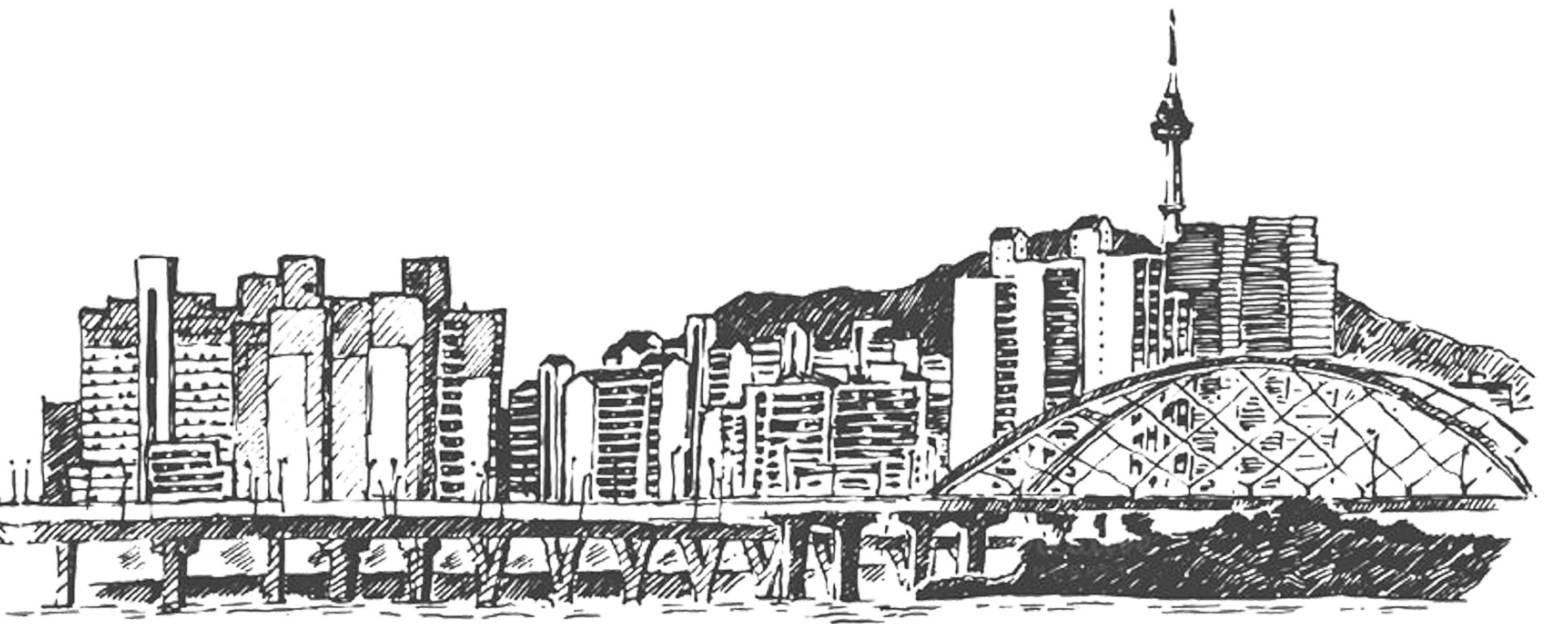
THE ART OF SCIENTIFIC MIND

COLLECTION OF SCIENTIFIC PAPERS

WITH PROCEEDINGS OF THE III INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

2023 년 11 월 24 일 • 서울, 대한민국 🇰🇷



ISBN 978-89-5764-769-1 (PDF)

ISBN 978-617-8126-69-8

DOI 10.36074/logos-24.11.2023



EUROPEAN
SCIENTIFIC
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ΛΟΓΟΣ

과학 논문 모음

WITH PROCEEDINGS OF THE III INTERNATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE

**«THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL
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2023 년 11 월 24 일 • 서울, 대한민국

Seoul, Republic of Korea
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Theoretical and practical aspects of modern scientific research: Collection of scientific papers «ΛΟΓΟΣ» with Proceedings of the III International Scientific and Practical Conference, Seoul, November 24, 2023. Seoul-Vinnitsia: Case Co., Ltd. & European Scientific Platform, 2023.

ISBN 978-617-8126-69-8

«European Scientific Platform», 우크라이나

ISBN 978-89-5764-769-1 (PDF)

Case Co., Ltd., 대한민국

DOI 10.36074/logos-24.11.2023

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ISBN 978-617-8126-69-8
ISBN 978-89-5764-769-1 (PDF)

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IMPACT OF COVID-19 VACCINATION ON PREGNANCY

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UKRAINE

The COVID-19 pandemic is one of the most important health issues of our time, putting millions of lives at risk. The development of prevention methods is extremely relevant among pregnant women, as the course of the infection increases the risk of complications that can affect both mother and child, such as premature birth or stillbirth.

Generally speaking, carrying a child does not increase the risks of contracting COVID-19, but it does increase the possibility of severe infection. This is due to changes in the pregnant woman's body, primarily in the immune, respiratory, circulatory, and blood coagulation system. Additional factors include age, obesity, diabetes mellitus, and hypertension. A severe form of the disease requires hospitalization, closer medical monitoring, and the use of a ventilator.

The most effective method of preventing COVID-19 is vaccination. However, research shows that some women do not intend to get vaccinated. The most common reason for refusal was the lack of information about safety and potential fetal risks.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention note that numerous studies have shown that vaccination against COVID-19 is safe and effective. According to the data, the use of Pfizer and Moderna mRNA vaccines and Janssen's recombinant adenovirus vector vaccine is highly recommended, particularly for pregnant women. These vaccines do not contain live virus and thus do not cause disease, but only help to create antibodies against COVID-19.

Maternal vaccination also helps protect children under 6 months of age from hospitalization. Reports show that most infants admitted to hospital due to COVID-19 infection are delivered by women who were not vaccinated during pregnancy.

Vaccination is also recommended for breastfeeding women. Experts believe that the mechanism of action of mRNA vaccines does not have the potential to cause chlorosis in a child, but rather contributes to its protection through the transfer of antibodies. However, this category of people was not included in the study, and therefore this aspect needs to be further studied.

The safety and effectiveness of this method of prevention does not exclude the possibility of side effects. After vaccination, most women reported symptoms of pain

and swelling at the injection site. The most common systemic complications are fatigue, headache, nausea, fever, and myalgia. Studies show that side effects experienced by vaccinated pregnant women and non-pregnant women do not differ.

Therefore, the use of vaccination as a method of preventing COVID-19 is proven and safe for pregnant women, does not pose any threats to the mother and fetus in the future, and is recommended for everyone.

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