

WHO MNCAH Covid-19 research network _ Research abstracts_Last updated 24th Sept 2020

#	Title, Site, PI, Organisation, Funder	Objectives	Methods	Sample size	Current status	Results expected (mm/yyyy)
1	CHAIN cohorts for COVID-19. Kenya. Judd Walson. University of Washington and James Berkley, KEMRI Wellcome Trust/Oxford University. Funded by Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	(1). To establish capacity for facility-based surveillance of SARS CoV-2 . (2). To detail clinical presentation, course and outcomes. (3). To develop clinical protocols for effective utilization of a respiratory care bundle and referral. (4). To determine risk of death by age and risk group. (5). To determine the contribution of faecal shedding in high risk populations. (6). To develop protocols for sample collection to ensure lack of compromise by SARS-CoV-2. (7). To determine indirect effects on other health services.	Enhance surveillance at the KEMRI/Wellcome Trust Research Programme Clinical Information Network (CIN) participating sites to include adults, peripheral facilities and ongoing surveillance of health resources . We will answer targeted research questions that will have immediate impact on the understanding, surveillance and management of SARS-CoV-2 affected vulnerable populations. We will also expand to additional sites based on a review of initial data and epidemiologic status.	TBD	Ongoing	TBD
2	The Power of Breast feeding and Human Milk in a Time of COVID Contagion. US, Canada, China, Australia, Switzerland, UK, Japan, Uganda, South Africa, Brazil, Peru, Switzerland, UK, Germany. Lars Bode. University of California, San Diego, Mother-Milk-Infant Center of Research Excellence (MOMI CORE). Funded by unrestricted gift from the Family Larsson-Rosenquist Foundation, Switzerland; community philanthropic support; grant from Yankelovich Center for Social Science Research at UC San Diego	(1) To confirm that the virus is not transmitted through breastfeeding. (2) To discover antiviral components in human milk. (3) To synthesize antiviral components for people of all ages. (4) To evaluate effective science communication by tracking social media and other platforms to ensure that accurate messaging reaches the population at large.	(1) Human cohort study to confirm absence of SARS-CoV-2 from human milk and, more importantly, (2) combination of preclinical efficacy testing in tissue culture and animal models to identify antiviral components in human milk, (3) synthesize identified antiviral components in bioengineered microbes, (4) use of social networking theory and message tracking to evaluate communication dissemination and diffusion with particular emphasis on social media platforms.	(1) Initially 100 mother-infant dyads, (2,3) n/a, (4) global	(1) human cohort study ongoing; (2,3) preclinical efficacy testing ongoing; (4) pilot project completed and recently published in Maternal & Child Nutrition; scaling up ongoing	First results are already available and either published or in preparation for publication

3	Optimising the treatment of COVID 19 affected Bangladeshi adolescents and adults with severe pneumonia and/or ARDS using adaptive version of locally made Bubble CPAP. Bangladesh. Mohammad Jobayer Chisti, Iccdr,b.	To describe the proportion of patients developing treatment failure or death among adolescent and adult COVID-19 patient with severe pneumonia receiving adult bubble CPAP contrasting to WHO standard oxygen therapy	(1) Test device in healthy individuals to assess whether appropriate nasal sealing is achieved, and adequacy of the oxygen flow and the desired pressure is maintained (measured by manometer). (2) Test safety in 30-40 COVID-19 patients (age ≥18 years) with severe pneumonia and hypoxemia. (3) Cluster RCT to test effectiveness. The study population will be hospitalized adult COVID-19 patients excluding those who will not have adequate respiratory drive such as gasping respiration or requiring cardiopulmonary resuscitation.	Safety phase: 30-40 participants; Testing phase: 100 participants	Ongoing	Dec-20
4	(1). SARS-CoV-2 in human milk: assay validation and detection in COVID-19+ women (COVID-19Lact). USA. Shelley McGuire, University of Idaho, Funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. (2). COVID-19, human milk, and infant feeding. USA. National Science Foundation	(1). Cross-validate a RT-qPCR for SARS-CoV-2 in human milk in 2 human milk laboratories (2). Evaluate whether milk produced by COVID-19+ women (as tested by nasopharyngeal or oropharyngeal swab specimens) contains SARS-CoV-2 RNA. (3). Examine immunological profiles (SARS-CoV-2 specific IgG, IgA) in milk and blood collected from COVID-19+ women in the 2 months after diagnosis	Using standardized and optimized methods, we will collect milk, blood spots, and breast swab samples from COVID-19+ women during the 2 months following diagnosis. We will also study nonbreastfeeding women. Milk will be analyzed for the virus and antibodies to the virus using methods validated/optimized for human milk (also part of this project).	50 breastfeeding dyads and 25 nonbreastfeeding dyads	Currently enrolling	End of summer or fall for finalized data for BMGF grant; 2021 for NSF grant

5	Maternal and perinatal outcomes of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in pregnancy in the UK. United Kingdom. Marian Knight, National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit, University of Oxford, UK. Funded by the National Institute for Health Research Health Technology Assessment Programme (NIHR HTA)	(1). To determine: i. incidence of hospitalisation with COVID-19 in pregnancy; ii. the outcomes of COVID-19 in pregnancy for mother and infant. (2). To investigate: i. influence of demographic and pregnancy characteristics on outcomes; ii. timing of delivery and use of extracorporeal membrane oxygenation. iii. influence of other variations in management on outcomes. (3). To inform guidance on the management of coronavirus (COVID-19) infection in pregnancy	National prospective observational cohort study using the national UK Obstetric Surveillance System (UKOSS). UKOSS collects information about severe maternal morbidity through > 500 collaborating clinicians in all 194 UK hospitals with consultant-led maternity units throughout the UK. Reporting clinicians report all pregnant women with confirmed COVID-19 admitted to their unit using a web-based rapid reporting system. Data on comparison women will be obtained from the existing UKOSS system.	Population level (1000+)	Ongoing - data collection commenced from 1st March 2020	Interim results planned by May 2020; final results Feb 2021
6	Neonatal complications of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in the UK. United Kingdom. Chris Gale Imperial College London, Jenny Kurinczuk National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit, University of Oxford. Funded by the NIHR Policy Research Unit in Maternal and Neonatal Health and Care, UK.	(1). Incidence of hospitalised neonatal COVID-19? (2). Clinical presentation of neonatal COVID-19? (3) clinical treatments used for neonatal COVID-19? (4). Incidence of nosocomial spread of neonatal COVID-19. (5) Characteristics of infants with nosocomially acquired neonatal COVID-19. (6). Outcome of neonatal COVID-19. (7) Rate of reported vertical transmission of COVID-19. (8) Secondary neonatal impacts of maternal COVID-19 infection in the context of staff protection	Active surveillance will be undertaken through the British Paediatric Surveillance Unit (BPSU) which asks all UK paediatricians to report any baby that is affected by COVID-19 weekly. A response is requested even if no cases were encountered. This will link with ongoing obstetric surveillance for maternal cases, surveillance of neonatal deaths and stillbirths, confirmed cases notified through relevant public health agencies and routinely recorded neonatal and paediatric intensive care data.	Population level (currently unknown)	Ongoing - data collection commenced from 1st March 2020 for 1 year initially	Interim results planned by June 2020

7	COVID-19: Harnessing AMANHI Infrastructure to assess direct impact on MNCH. Fyezah Jehan Aga Khan University (Karachi, Pakistan site), Sunil Sazawal Center for Public Health Kinetics and Public Health Laboratory-IDC, Pemba, (Pemba, Tanzania site), Abdullah Baqui, Johns Hopkins University and Projahnmo Research Foundation (Sylhet, Bangladesh site). Funded by Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	(1) Determine Covid-19 age-specific cumulative incidence in age 1-4 years and women of reproductive age. (2) Determine proportion with moderate/severe disease. (3) Investigate risk factors. (4). Evaluate impact on subsequent infection and severity risk. (5). Evaluate clinical presentation, treatment, clinical course to 8 weeks postpartum. (ii) Evaluate outcomes in Covid positive women and identify high risk subgroups. (iii). Collect harmonized data, contribute to pooled analyses. (6). Document health care utilization.	(1) In phase 1 (epidemic phase) weekly telephonic surveillance will be conducted to collect information about both mother and child on respiratory and non- respiratory illnesses including confirmed COVID diagnosis, hospitalization, pregnancy status of the mother and telephonic follow-up for well-being of the newborns. (2) In phase 2 (post epidemic phase) we will continue with morbidity surveillance using household visits and perform Rapid COVID-19 Antibody Testing on all women and their children.	10,000	In planning and approval phase. Expected to start by end of May 2020	Apr-21
8	A prospective cohort study of the effects of COVID-19 in pregnancy and the neonatal period. Pakistan. Shabina Ariff Aga Khan University Karachi Jose Villar Oxford Maternal and Perinatal Health Institute (OMPHI). Funded by Oxford University (Intergrowth 21st consortium)	Provide high-quality evidence regarding the effects of COVID-19 on maternal, fetal and neonatal outcomes	This will be a case –control study with 2 controls for each case. Women will be recruited both in the antenatal wards as well as in labor suits ‘Exposed’ cases will be defined as a pregnant women with either: a) laboratory confirmed COVID-19; b) radiological pulmonary findings suggestive of COVID-19; c) maternal symptoms compatible with COVID-19 according to a predefined list, or d) absence of symptoms, whilst in close interaction with a person(s) with confirmed COVID-19	Total 500 exposed and 1000 controls	Ethical approval submitted. Recruitment expected to commence mid May 2020	Dec-20

9	Understanding COVID-19 infections in pregnant women and their babies in The Gambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Kenya and Uganda (periCOVIDAfrica) and UK (periCOVID). Kirsty LeDoare St George's University UK. Funded by EDCTP/PREPARE and Wellcome Trust/PRECISE	Develop a programme to monitor pregnant women for COVID-19; determine the impact of COVID-19 infection in pregnancy on health outcomes 3 months after delivery; examine immune responses to SARS-CoV-2 in pregnant women and their babies; determine whether protective immunity can be passed from mother to infant in utero by examining umbilical cord blood; work with communities to understand how infections like COVID-19 can be spread and prevented during pregnancy	Embed COVID-19 surveillance into the ongoing PREPARE and PRECISE studies; create a longitudinal biobank of samples collected at different time points in asymptomatic women and between diagnosis, delivery and 4-10 weeks postpartum to measure immunity to COVID-19; measure antibody concentrations in recruited mothers and babies; embed COVID-19 public engagement into existing PREPARE work	Up to 45,000 women	Protocol development	Mar-21
10	Containing COVID-19 in rural Africa: Can symptom checks replace testing in the Test-Trace-Isolate (TTI) paradigm? The Gambia, West Kiang Region. Andrew Prentice LSHTM The Gambia	To test whether a Symptoms-Trace-Isolate approach to COVID-19 containment can replace Test-Trace-Isolate in rural African communities.	Thrice-weekly telephone questionnaire to 1650 family heads enquiring about symptoms in each family member. PCR testing of indicative cases. Family isolation advice and Community Care Packages for any family with a positive case. Retrospective antibody testing of all ~15,000 family members once peak of epidemic has passed. Additional social science and GWAS/EWAS investigations will be embedded.	15,000 people of all ages living in 1650 households in 36 villages covered by our West Kiang Demographic & Health Surveillance Survey.	Not yet started	Mid 2021

12	French-Covid cohort. Pregnancy and pediatric sub-studies. French national study. Olivier Picone Hospital Louis Mourier Colombes France, François Angoulvant Hopital Necker-Enfants Malades Université de Paris France, Yazdan Yazdanpannah Inserm reacting France, Funded by Inserm reacting, France	Pregnant women cohort study: Follow up of pregnant women with proven Covid-19 infection. To gather data on consequences of covid-19 infection during pregnancy. Pediatric cohort study: Follow up of children with proven Covid-19 infection. To gather data on consequences of covid-19 infection in children. To obtain samples from infected children to perform genetic, immunologic, serologic, and transcriptomic lab tests	Prospective cohort study. Inclusion criteria in the pregnancy study: proven covid-19 infection during pregnancy; hospitalization. Inclusion criteria in the pediatric study: age < 18 years; proven covid-19 infection; hospitalisation		Recruiting	Jul-20
12	Prevalence and impact of the COVID-19 disease in young children at high risk of mortality. Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Uganda, Mozambique, Zambia, Cambodia. Maryline Bonnet. Institut de Recherche pour le Développement. TB-Speed COVID. Funded by ANRS with co-funding from UNITAID and the 5% initiative	Using the opportunity of the TB-Speed project set-up, our primary objective is to assess the prevalence of COVID-19 in children below 5 years old at high risk of mortality: i) children severe pneumonia and in hospitalized: ii) hospitalized children with severe acute malnutrition.	Nested observational studies. Children will be tested for SARS-Cov-2 at the time of enrolment and data collected in the TB-Speed Pneumonia and TB-Speed SAM studies will be used to document their clinical presentation, medical history, laboratory and radiological characteristics and outcomes. Gr1 Children with severe pneumonia. Children 2-59 months. Severe pneumonia defined using WHO criteria. Gr2. Hospitalized children without SAM. Children 2-59 months. Hospitalized with SAM	We propose to enrol all consecutive children included in the TB-Speed Pneumonia study (Group 1, N=940) and the TB-Speed SAM study (Group 2, N=210) over a 6 months period	Protocol writing	Apr-21

13	<p>Covid-19 Pediatric Observatory (PANDOR). French National study. François Angoulvant. Hopital Necker-Enfants Malades Université de Paris France. Funded by ACTIV. Supported by the French Pediatric Society</p>	<p>To describe the clinical phenotypes of hospitalized pediatric patients with Covid19 in France, according to age groups. This includes Kawasaki Syndrome and Kawasaki like induced by COVID-19</p>	<p>Prospective cohort study. Inclusion criteria: age < 18 years, proven covid-19 infection, hospitalisation https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04336956</p>	<p>Over 400 children were already included from March 1st to May 12th , 2020</p>	<p>Recruiting</p>	<p>May-20</p>
14	<p>COVIME : Assessment of a routine screening strategy of SARS-CoV-2 in health professionals and delivering women at the maternity hospital of Yalgago Ouedraogo Hospital, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso: acceptability, prevalence and six-week outcomes of the mother-child pairs. Valérie Leroy, Inserm 1027, Toulouse, France. Séni Kouanda, IRSS, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Yalgado Ouédraogo University Hospital maternity ward, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Funded by ANRS</p>	<p>To implement and evaluate a routine screening strategy for SARS-CoV-2 infection with triage of healthcare workers and parturient women at the Yalgado Ouédraogo University Hospital maternity ward, in Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso, including a 6-week follow-up of mother-infant pairs.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional study including a SARS-CoV-2 diagnostic test by rt-PCR to all healthcare workers, and to parturient women presenting symptoms in line with probable COVID-19 cases, followed by an observational prospective cohort comprised of delivering women at the Yalgado Ouédraogo University Hospital maternity ward and followed-up with their newborn until 6 weeks post-partum, and according to their exposure to SARS-CoV-2.</p>	<p>200 healthcare workers and 3150 mother-infants pairs at birth, of whom 1225 possible cases requiring SARS-CoV-2 diagnosis.</p>	<p>Preparation</p>	<p>May-21</p>

15	COroFet. Assessment of obstetric, fetal, neonatal and vertical transmission risk of SARS-CoV-2 during the COVID-19 pandemic. Creation of a clinical, biological and tissue database of pregnancy outcomes. France. CHU Toulouse. Charlotte Dubuc, Marion Groussolles CHU Toulouse. Funded by PHRC	Describe 4 groups of women at the time of pregnancy termination: symptomatic COVID-19 positive (C + S), asymptomatic COVID-19 positive (C + A), immune COVID-19 negative (CIA), COVID negative -19 not immunized (NINI) - Compare the occurrence of an unfavorable pregnancy outcome (early miscarriage before 14 weeks or late after 14 weeks, fetal death in utero, abnormal course of pregnancy, premature delivery). Document vertical mother-to-child transmission of COVID-19 if found	Monocentric observational epidemiological study (CHU Toulouse). The study scheme is inspired by a case-cohort design. The study will take place in 2 phases: an inclusion and data collection phase, and an analysis phase of the samples taken	3920	Recruitment commenced 27th April 2020	Jun-21
16	Knowledge, attitudes, and risk behaviour practices related to Covid-19, in women of reproductive age in rural Bangladesh. Mymensingh, Bangladesh. Camille Raynes-Greenow, University of Sydney.	What are the knowledge, attitudes and practices of understanding risk of SAR-CoV-2/covid-19 in women of reproductive age in rural Bangladesh?	Household surveillance of women of reproductive age, cross sectional design, data collected via telephone interview electronically.	Population surveillance system, total households 93045, total population 380510, currently married women of reproductive age 70325, 3000 identified pregnant women	Finalising the data collection form	Dec-20

17	<p>Covid-19 infection and movement restrictions impact on health service use and pregnancy outcomes. Mymensingh, Bangladesh. Camille Raynes-Greenow, University of Sydney.</p>	<p>Have movement restrictions reduced health service use and pregnancy outcomes?</p>	<p>A cohort study (embedded into a cluster randomised controlled trial) of women who were recently pregnant or who became pregnant during the covid-19 movement restriction in Bangladesh. Telephone interviews (or face to face pending movement restrictions) of birth outcomes and health service use.</p>	<p>2200</p>	<p>Designing the data collection form. Cohort already assembled</p>	<p>Dec-21</p>
18	<p>Rapid monitoring surveys to inform response to the COVID-19 crisis across sub-Saharan Africa. PI Wafaie Fawzi, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health. Partner organizations: Africa Research Implementation Science and Education (ARISE) Network, Africa Academy for Public Health (Tanzania), Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (Tanzania), University of Dodoma (Tanzania), Addis Continental Institute of Public Health (Ethiopia), Haramya University (Ethiopia), Nouna Health Research Center (Burkina Faso) , University of Ibadan (Nigeria).</p>	<p>Establish a mobile survey platform across Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Tanzania and Nigeria to rapidly generate longitudinal data from adults and adolescents in urban and rural households, and separately from healthcare workers, to inform policy efforts and prioritize areas for intervention to mitigate direct and indirect health consequences of the COVID-19 epidemic.</p>	<p>This longitudinal study will assess knowledge, attitudes, practices and perceptions related to COVID-19 prevention and management as well as the impact of the outbreak on other health domains including nutrition, food security and hunger; mental health; access to medications, curative services and preventive services such as antenatal care and immunization; and impact of school closures on adolescent health and wellbeing. 10-15 minute surveys will be administered monthly using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) methods.</p>	<p>2400 adults aged 20 or over from the general population; 2400 adolescents aged 10-19; 1200 healthcare workers</p>	<p>In planning and approval phase. Expected to start by June 2020.</p>	<p>Jun-20</p>

19	LAKANA COVID-19 Surveillance Study - Impact on health systems. Mali. Per Ashorn and Samba Sow. Tampere University and the Center for Vaccine Development, Mali. The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.	To measure the impact of the epidemic on health service delivery at 12 health facilities in the Kayes and Kita regions of Mali.	A number of service delivery indicators will be collected on a weekly basis for the duration of the study. The collected indicators will be compared to historical data sourced from health facility records to understand the change in the delivery of services and functioning of the health system over the course of the epidemic.	12 health facilities near Kita, Mali.	Preparing to start enrollment.	June 2021 (preliminary results sooner).
20	LAKANA COVID-19 Surveillance Study - Community survey of infection and exposure. Mali. Per Ashorn and Samba Sow. Tampere University and the Center for Vaccine Development, Mali. The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.	To estimate the population-level prevalence of acute Covid-19 infections and exposure to Covid-19 infection in rural and semi-urban settings, separately in four age strata and (under 5, 5 to 14, 15 to 60, and over 60 years), and to describe the risk factors of Covid-19 infection in the general population.	A population-based sample survey will be conducted. All members of selected households will be given the opportunity to enroll and provide blood and NPS samples. Data will be collected on physical signs, comorbidities, symptoms and disease severity to understand how the infection affects different sub-groups.	3000 participants.	Preparing to start enrollment.	September 2020.

21	SARS-CoV-2 and the immune system in early life. France. Dr Nabila SEDDIKI, INSERM. Funded by ANR (Agence Nationale de la Recherche)	To use a non-human primate (NHP) model in collaboration with IDMIT (headed by Dr Roger Le Grand) in order to 1) understand the basis of the interaction(s) between SARS-CoV-2 and the immune system in early life, and 2) To uncover potential transfer of the virus from infected neonates to their mothers during breast-feeding and nursing period.	Pregnant Rhesus animals are currently available at IDMIT for developing a longitudinal newborn study for COVID-19. We propose to expose the newborn with SARS-CoV-2 at birth and follow them up longitudinally for up to 3 months. The primary aim is to perform virological follow up, cellular and molecular immunological assays. In addition samples from mucosal sites will be collected for microbiota analyses.	Cohorts of 10 pregnant animals will be included.	Birth is scheduled for July 2020. All assays are being miniaturized and nursing facilities ready for Mother and child well-being for longitudinal follow up.	The first results are expected for beginning of August 2020.
22	Using ongoing RTSS malaria vaccine evaluation to understand any connection between COVID-19 and malaria among hospitalised children in Ghana. Site: Ghana, PI: Dr Kwaku Poku Asante, Organisation: Kintampo Health Research Centre, Ghana Health Service	1. To determine the burden of COVID-19 among children in Ghana. 2. To determine the burden of COVID-19 morbidity and its association with careseeking, 3. To estimate the coinfection of COVID-19, malaria and its influence on presentation of illness among children, 4. To describe clinical features of COVID-19 among hospitalised children with or without malaria comorbidity, 5. To identify appropriate treatment guidelines in the context of COVID-19	The proposed research will be nested within an ongoing evaluation of the pilot implementation of RTS,S/AS01 new malaria vaccine within routine health system in Ghana by the Ghana Health Service. Children receive their first dose of RTS,S/AS01 vaccine at 6 months, second dose at 7 months and third dose delivered at 9 months alongside existing vaccines, measles and yellow fever vaccinations. The fourth dose is administered in 24 months. The pilot implementation is a cluster-randomized design, with some districts implementing the RTS,S/AS01 vaccine and other districts acting as comparison districts. Similar	10,000	The malaria vaccine pilot evaluation is ongoing. The COVID-19 sub study will start once ethical is received on the amended protocol	Dec-21

23	Spanish Registry Epidemiology Children with COVID-19 in Spain (EPICO) Cohort hospitalized children. PIs: Alfredo Tagarro, Cinta Moraleda. Site: SERMAS-Fundación para la Investigación Biomédica 12 de Octubre. Funder: Asked for funds to several funders, currently not directly funded.	To determine the incidence of SARS-CoV-2 in children, evaluating if it can generate epidemic peaks similar to respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) and influenza virus. To describe the spectrum of the disease, including the contagion time, associated with SARS-CoV-2 infection in the different pediatric age ranges. To describe the mortality and complication rate in pediatric patients with respiratory infection by 2019- nCoV. To predict the risk of mortality and complications based on the clinical, epidemiological and analytical characteristics and the treatment received. To analyze the implications of co-infections in the	Type of study. Multicenter prospective, observational (currently, 50 centers). Population Pediatric patients from 1 month to 17 years attended in hospitals with SARS-CoV-2. Duration of recruitment 24 months. Start of recruitment. March 2020. The registry is at the secure server of Fundación para la Investigación Biomédica del Hospital 12 de Octubre. The CRF is English-based and set in an electronic format (RedCap) worldwide extended so they can be harmonized with other cohorts, with other registries as WHO registry or PREPARE/ISARIC, and the information and data dictionaries can be easily	Currently, 324 participants.	Enrolling.	A first analysis of the 3 first months of epidemics is ongoing. Currently doing database cleaning, analysis will be done in the next 2-3 weeks. A first letter about multisystemic inflammatory syndrome will be released likely next week. A complete analysis will be send likely in the first fortnight of June. We attach some slides of first results.
24	Baby-Friendly Practices and Breastfeeding Rates in Mississippi Hospitals during the COVID epidemic. Anne Merewood. Community Health Sciences, Boston University School of Public Health	(1)Via survey: Assess maternity unit service changes made in 39 birthing hospitals in Mississippi during the COVID epidemic; (2) Assess breastfeeding rates, and rates of skin to skin and rooming in in 39 birthing hospitals in Mississippi, by data from the medical records.	Survey has been sent on Qualtrix to the cohort of hospitals. Data collection is being submitted monthly also by Qualtrix.	39 Mississippi hospitals with birthing units	Survey has been sent. Data collection is ongoing.	Sep-20

25	Global review of COVID-19 guidelines for postpartum maternal and newborn care identifies the need for better alignment with evidence-based recommendations from the World Health Organization, collaborators from Alive and Thrive, no external funding. Karleen Gribble. Western Sydney University, Australia	To assess COVID-19 guidance for alignment with the WHO Guidance regarding post-natal care	National guidance was collected and analysed for alignment with WHO guidance regarding skin-to-skin, early initiation of breastfeeding, direct breastfeeding, rooming in and psychological support	33 countries	Process of writing up	Hopefully will be submitted by end of June
26	Concerns of mothers regarding COVID-19 raised with breastfeeding counsellors in Australia, partner with the Australian Breastfeeding Association, no external funding. Karleen Gribble. Western Sydney University, Australia	To identify how mother's infant feeding concerns have been impacted by COVID-19 in Australia	ABA counsellors completed an online survey after their shift on the National Breastfeeding Helpline describing the COVID-19 related concerns raised with them	211 breastfeeding counsellors	Process of writing up	Hopefully will be submitted by early July

27	<p>Title: Understanding Breastfeeding Practices Among ECHO Cohort Participants Before and During/After the COVID-19 Pandemic; Site PI: Jean Kerver; Org: Michigan State University; Funder: NIH (under review); Proposal is for an Administrative Supplement to the parent ECHO Pediatric Cohort grant (Environmental influences on Child Health Outcomes) for post-doctoral training and research. Jean M Kerver, Michigan State University, Traverse City Campus</p>	<p>Aim 1 (not relevant to COVID-19): To determine if the duration of exclusive breastfeeding protects children born to women with pre-pregnancy obesity from risk for childhood overweight/obesity; Aim 2: To determine if breastfeeding initiation and duration rates among ECHO cohort participants differ prior to and during/after the COVID-19 pandemic; Aim 3: In a COVID-19 hotspot (Detroit, MI) as well as other areas of Michigan, use semi-structured interviews to explore the decision-making experiences regarding infant feeding practices (breastfeeding initiation and duration) of ECHO participants who</p>	<p>First, using data from multiple ECHO cohorts, we aim to determine if the duration of exclusive breastfeeding protects against risk for childhood obesity among those exposed to maternal obesity while in utero. Second, we will estimate, both quantitatively and qualitatively, the impact of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic on women's breastfeeding practices and experiences. The combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches will enable a more comprehensive understanding of the determinants of breastfeeding before and during/after the pandemic.</p>	<p>unsure at this point, but n= approximately 4,000 pre-COVID-19; n=approximately 700 during/after COVID-19</p>	<p>Administrative Supplement grant is under review at NIH, but parent grant is in year 4 of a 7 year grant</p>	<p>If funded, project dates are 9/1/2020 to 8/31/2022</p>
28	<p>International Pediatric COVID-19 Data Aggregation Consortium</p> <p>Florence Bourgeois, MD, MPH</p> <p>Boston Children's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA</p>	<p>To build a platform that will provide an integrated database and analytics hub to promote the secure sharing of existing de-identified patient-level data and encourage the standardization of new data collection</p>	<p>Data aggregation across sites and organizations for pooling into a secure cloud-based database.</p>	<p>unknown</p>	<p>Initiating</p>	<p>Oct-20</p>

29	SARS-CoV-2 in pregnant women and their infants in Fiji, Fiona Russell, MCRI, not funded. If funding available have interested sites in Timor Leste, Ethiopia, Indonesia, PNG	<p>The primary objective is to determine if infection with SARS-CoV-2 during pregnancy is a risk factor for poor perinatal outcomes.</p> <p>The secondary objectives are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the perinatal epidemiology of SARS-CoV-2 in pregnant women; 2. Determine whether pregnant women with maternal diabetes and infection with SARS-CoV-2 during pregnancy is a risk factor for poor perinatal outcomes compared with pregnant women not infected with SARS-CoV-2 during pregnancy, without maternal diabetes; 	Prospective cohort study	2400 pregnant women; 1400 controls	Not started	Dec-21
30	THE ADVERSE RISK OF MATERNAL ANTENATAL SARS-COV-2 INFECTION ON CHILD NEURODEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH OUTCOMES Brown Univeristy, Sean Deoni, NIH / Self	<p>Specific Aim 1: Determine the effect of maternal antenatal Covid-19 infection on fetal and infant neurodevelopment; Specific Aim 2: Determine the impact of outbreak-related environmental stressors on infant neurodevelopment</p>	Neuroimaging (MRI), neurocognitive assessments (Mullens, CSBS, etc.)	50 infants with Covid-19 mothers; 50 without recruited at same time; 1500 pre-Covid outbreak infants and children	Enrolling new mothers/newborns	Ongoing

31	LONGITUDINAL IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 ENVIRONMENT ON CHILD NEURODEVELOPMENT Brown Univeristy, Sean Deoni, NIH / Self	Examine the longitudinal trajectors of neurodevelopment in children across the age spectrum (infant, young, child, older child and adolescent)	Neuroimaging, Neurocognitive assessments (battery depending on age),	1500+	On-going	On-going
32	Comprehensive assessment of SARS-CoV-2-reactive antibodies in human milk to determine their potential as a COVID-19 therapeutic and as a means to prevent infection of breastfed babies; Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, PI: R.Powell; New York, NY, USA, Internally funded at the moment, some support from Medela/Milk Stork, other funding pending	Aim 1: To evaluate SARS-CoV-2 Ab binding titers in human milk. Aim 2: To evaluate the neutralization capacity of SARS-CoV-2-specific milk Abs. Aim 3: To evaluate the non-neutralizing, Fc-mediated anti-viral functions of SARS-CoV-2-specific milk Abs. The overarching objective of this study is to reliably estimate the proportion of all COVID-19-recovered milk donors that would have significantly potent SARS-CoV-2-reactive Abs their milk, and the durability of this response.	Milk samples will be assayed by high-throughput Luminex assay against the SARS-CoV-2 Spike protein for IgA, IgG, IgM, and secretory-type Ab reactivity. Samples will be obtained longitudinally for up to 2 years to examine the durability of this response. A subset of milk samples identified as 'high positive' ($\geq 5x$ the positive cutoff endpoint dilution) will be further analyzed for neutralization, ADCP, and C3 complement pathway activation.	1000 COVID-19-recovered participants	90% enrolled, prelim work published, pilot studies ongoing, awaiting full funding	see https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.05.04.20089995v1

33	<p>Title: Feasibility of implementing Essential Coaching for Every Mother during COVID-19</p> <p>Site: IWK Health Centre (Halifax, NS, Canada)</p> <p>PI: Justine Dol (Dalhousie University), Dr. Marsha Campbell-Yeo (Dalhousie University)</p> <p>Funder: Canadian Institutes of Health Research Doctoral Award held by Ms. Justine Dol</p>	To determine the feasibility and acceptability of providing Essential Coaching for Every Mother during the coronavirus pandemic	Cohort study	75	Development stage completed May 2020; Waiting on ethical approval for Phase II (June 29, 2020)	12/2020
34	<p>Title: Mothers' experience of postnatal adjustment during the first six-months of caring for a newborn during COVID-19: A survey with postnatal mothers in the Maritimes</p> <p>Site: Halifax, NS, Canada</p> <p>PI: Justine Dol (Dalhousie University), Brianna Richardon (Dalhousie University), Dr. Marsha Campbell-Yeo (Dalhousie University)</p> <p>Funder: Canadian Institutes of Health Research Doctoral Award held by Ms. Brianna Richardson</p>	The purpose of this study is to explore the relationship between mothers' confidence, social support, anxiety, depression, newborn pain management knowledge, and health information seeking behaviour during COVID-19.	Online survey	500+	Under development, to be launched October 1, 2020	44348

35	Title: Direct and indirect effects of COVID-19 on pregnant women, children and the elderly Site: MRC-RMPRU, Johannesburg, South Africa. PI Shabir Madhi, Portia Mutevedzi	To determine the direct and indirect effects of COVID-19 and the control measures thereof on general health, access to health services, vaccination, antenatal services, chronic disease care, nutrition and access to food on a cohort of pregnant women	Leveraging on the health and demographic surveillance system that RMPRU has been running for the last 3 years, a prospective cohort study of pregnant women will be set up to monitor direct and indirect effects of COVID-19	1200 pregnancies expected within the HDSS; 12 000 children followed up twice yearly and ~13000 aged 50+yrs	data collection due to start in July 2020	August 2020 onwards
36	Title: COVID-19 household transmission dynamics; MRC-RMPRU, Johannesburg, South Africa. PI Shabir Madhi, Portia Mutevedzi, Sunday Adedini, Nellie Myburgh	Establish the extent of transmission within a household by estimating the secondary infection rate for household contacts at an individual level, and factors associated with any variation in the secondary infection risk.	prospective cohort study	150 households	protocol developed	Sep-20

37	Title: Understanding community perceptions and experiences of COVID-19 and national COVID-19 control measures and response strategies. MRC-RMPRU, Johannesburg, South Africa. PI Shabir Madhi, Portia Mutevedzi, Sunday Adedini, Nellie Myburgh	To understand community perceptions and experiences of COVID-19 and national COVID-19 control measures and response strategies. - To understand behavioral and cultural factors influencing (positive and negative) compliance with control measures, infection prevention and response strategies instituted by government - To explore issues around stigma, denial, knowledge (knowledge about COVID-19 and source of information) acceptance, community myths and rumors.	qualitative research methods	775 households	data collection due to start in July 2020	Oct-20
38	National pregnancy exposure registry - multi-site in South Africa. RMPRU PI Portia Mutevedzi	assess the impact of medical including HIV and ART, environmental and other risk exposures during pregnancy on pregnancy outcomes	prospective cohort recruited at antenatal clinics	~25 000 pregnancies per year	funding obtained, awaiting ethics clearance	Mar-21

39	Global review of COVID-19 guidelines for postpartum maternal and newborn care identifies the need for better alignment with evidence-based recommendations from the World Health Organization, collaborators from Alive and Thrive, no external funding	To assess COVID-19 guidance for alignment with the WHO Guidance regarding post-natal care	National guidance was collected and analysed for alignment with WHO guidance regarding skin-to-skin, early initiation of breastfeeding, direct breastfeeding, rooming in and psychological support	33 countries	Process of writing up	Hopefully will be submitted by end of June
40	Concerns of mothers regarding COVID-19 raised with breastfeeding counsellors in Australia, partner with the Australian Breastfeeding Association, no external funding	To identify how mother's infant feeding concerns have been impacted by COVID-19 in Australia	ABA counsellors completed an online survey after their shift on the National Breastfeeding Helpline describing the COVID-19 related concerns raised with them	211 breastfeeding counsellors	Process of writing up	Hopefully will be submitted by early July

41	Title: Understanding Breastfeeding Practices Among ECHO Cohort Participants Before and During/After the COVID-19 Pandemic; Site PI: Jean Kerver; Org: Michigan State University; Funder: NIH (under review); Proposal is for an Administrative Supplement to the parent ECHO Pediatric Cohort grant (Environmental influences on Child Health Outcomes) for post-doctoral training and research	Aim 1 (not relevant to COVID-19): To determine if the duration of exclusive breastfeeding protects children born to women with pre-pregnancy obesity from risk for childhood overweight/obesity; Aim 2: To determine if breastfeeding initiation and duration rates among ECHO cohort participants differ prior to and during/after the COVID-19 pandemic; Aim 3: In a COVID-19 hotspot (Detroit, MI) as well as other areas of Michigan, use semi-structured interviews to explore the decision-making experiences regarding infant feeding practices (breastfeeding initiation and duration) of ECHO participants who	First, using data from multiple ECHO cohorts, we aim to determine if the duration of exclusive breastfeeding protects against risk for childhood obesity among those exposed to maternal obesity while in utero. Second, we will estimate, both quantitatively and qualitatively, the impact of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic on women's breastfeeding practices and experiences. The combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches will enable a more comprehensive understanding of the determinants of breastfeeding before and during/after the pandemic.	unsure at this point, but n= approximately 4,000 pre-COVID-19; n=approximately 700 during/after COVID-19	Administrative Supplement grant is under review at NIH, but parent grant is in year 4 of a 7 year grant	If funded, project dates are 9/1/2020 to 8/31/2022
42	Baby-Friendly Practices and Breastfeeding Rates in Mississippi Hospitals during the COVID epidemic.	(1)Via survey: Assess maternity unit service changes made in 39 birthing hospitals in Mississippi during the COVID epidemic; (2) Assess breastfeeding rates, and rates of skin to skin and rooming in in 39 birthing hospitals in Mississippi, by data from the medical records.	Survey has been sent on Qualtrix to the cohort of hospitals. Data collection is being submitted monthly also by Qualtrixi.	39 Mississippi hospitals with birthing units	Survey has been sent. Data collection is ongoing.	Sep-20

43	COVID Mothers Study; Melissa Bartick, Harvard Medical School/Harvard TH Chan School of Public Health, no funding Collaborators include Cooper Medical School, Boston Medical Center, Italian National Institute of Health (ISS)	a) To see if separation of mothers and infants causes harm or benefits to mothers and Infants (outcomes include difficulties with breastfeeding, or symptomatic COVID infection) b) If direct breastfeeding in the perinatal period causes harm to infants, c) if rooming in causes harm to infant, and if breastfeeding is associated with protection from symptomatic COVID less severe disease in older infants	Worldwide survey of mothers with COVID or suspected COVID, or mothers of infants who have had COVID or suspected COVID. Inclusion criteria are that mothers must be biological mother of an infant who is <12 months old at the time of the event; mother cannot complete the survey until after infant is at least 1 month old; either mother or infant had to have had COVID or suspected COVID.	Original goal was for 1000 mothers, but we would need much fewer than that to show significant differences, depending on effect size.	Survey was launched on May 4 to everywhere except GDPR-affected countries (EU plus UK 4 other European countries, as we are awaiting IRB approval for those countries). As of June 21, 2020, 560 respondents have taken the survey, but only 117 have been eligible,	10/2020 or sooner.
44	COVID Lactation Study; Maria Carmen Collado (IATA-CSIC), Cecilia Martinez-Costa (INCLIVA)	Our objective is to determine the presence of SARS-COV2 by PCR in breast milk samples from positive mothers and also, to determine the presence of antibodies in milk. As a secondary objectives, we aimed to identify the impact of maternal infection on milk immunological and metabolomic profile as well as in the infant microbiota.	National multicentric study (n=10 hospital institutions). Mothers PCR positive and/or antibodies positive. Inclusion criteria are that mothers who are following breastfeeding practices. Breast milk samples and infant feces are collected at 2 time points (early lactation <7d and later, >1month).	100 mothers (SARS-Cov2 positive and/or seropositive) -2 time points	Applied funding (3 national calls)	end 2020

45	<p>Title: The COVID-19 Ontario Pregnancy Event (COPE) Network: Assessing the impact of COVID-19 in pregnancy on maternal, fetal and newborn health</p> <p>Site: Ontario, Canada</p> <p>PI: Darine El-Chaar</p> <p>Organization: Ottawa Hospital Research Institute</p> <p>Funder: Canadian Institutes of Health Research</p>	<p>1. To determine the prevalence of symptomatic and asymptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infection through universal testing of all pregnant women admitted for delivery at The Ottawa Hospital (Civic and General campuses).</p> <p>2. To assess the mother-to-infant transmission potential of SARS-CoV-2 through viral and antibody analysis of maternal and newborn samples collected from 12 hospitals across Ontario.</p> <p>3. To evaluate the clinical characteristics, case management,</p>	<p>1. Maternal biosamples will be prospectively collected over a 3 month period from all women delivering at The Ottawa Hospital (TOH) to determine the rates of recent, symptomatic, and asymptomatic COVID-19 infection in this population. Samples will be tested for SARS-CoV-2 and anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibodies.</p> <p>2. We will evaluate infection and antibody status among infants born to mothers delivering at a COPE Network hospital with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 to provide insight into the nature and risk of viral transmission.</p>	<p>1. With approximately 6000 births/year, we anticipate screening close to 1500 women over a 3-month period.</p> <p>2&3. We anticipate that >50 mother-infant dyads will be identified from the participating sites</p>	<p>1. Protocol is being finalized.</p> <p>2&3. Participant enrollment and sample collection are ongoing.</p>	Jun-21
46	<p>Title: Rapid research in the CHILD Cohort to inform Canada's response to the COVID-19 pandemic: investigating the prevalence and predictors of SARS-CoV-2 infection, and the health and psychosocial impact of the COVID-19 crisis on Canadian families</p> <p>PI: Meghan Azad, University of Manitoba, Canada</p> <p>Funders: Canadian Institutes of Health Research and Research Manitoba</p>	<p>To investigate SARS-CoV-2 infection prevalence (both symptomatic and asymptomatic), transmission and immunity among Canadian children and parents in the CHILD cohort, identify predictors and risk factors for infection susceptibility and severity, and understand the health and psychosocial impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on CHILD families.</p>	<p>Embedded in the ongoing CHILD Cohort Study (www.childstuy.ca), a general population Canadian cohort with children born in 2009-12. Families will complete weekly text message-based symptom surveys, repeated serology testing through home sampling kits, and quarterly surveys on health and wellbeing. Immune/biomarker profiles will be measured in some pre-pandemic samples to identify factors linked to infection susceptibility and severity.</p>	<p>Anticipated: 3500 Canadian families (12,000 individuals)</p>	<p>Funded (May 1/2020 – April 30/2021)</p>	<p>04/2021 (with interim results available sooner; some real-time data to be shared with Knowledge Users from public health authorities)</p>

47	Title-Review of clinical characteristics and laboratory findings of COVID-19 in children. Site United States. Organisation-University of Minnesota. No Funding available.	OBJECTIVE: To conduct systematic review and meta-analysis to assess the prevalence of various clinical symptoms and laboratory findings of COVID-19 in children.	DATA SOURCES: PubMed, MEDLINE, and SCOPUS databases were searched. STUDY SELECTION: Studies were included if they reported symptoms or laboratory findings in children(age<18 years) with a laboratory-confirmed diagnosis of COVID-19 DATA EXTRACTION AND SYNTHESIS: Two authors independently extracted data which was evaluated by a third reviewer. Random effect metanalysis was used to determine pooled prevalence by DerSimonian and Laird method (DL).	700	ongoing.	July,30,2020
48	"Systematic review of susceptibility, transmissibility and severity of SARS-CoV-2 in children and adolescents" <i>Katy Gaythorpe, Natsuko Imai, Tara Mangal, Gina Cuomo-Dannenburg, Caroline Walters, Sangeeta Bhatia</i> . Imperial College London	A systematic review to assess the evidence on the role of children in COVID-19 transmission will be conducted focussing on three key questions: 1) Are children susceptible to infection? 2) Are children capable of transmitting infection? 3) What is the disease severity in children	https://www.crd.york.ac.uk/PROSPERO/display_record.php?RecordID=184605	NA	Data extraction stage	Aug-20

49	<p>Title: COVID-19 among children and adolescents and impact of school closure on outbreaks control: an overview of systematic review.</p> <p>Principal Investigator: Silvia Minozzi. Organization: Department of Epidemiology, Lazio Regional Health Service, Italy. Funder: no funding received</p>	<p>To provide a summary of the available knowledge of the characteristics of COVID-19 amongst children and adolescents, the role of children and adolescents in the spread of the disease and the impact of school closure on outbreaks control, by summarising the results of the systematic reviews.</p> <p>In details, five questions were addressed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which is the prevalence of the infection and of the disease among children and adolescents? 2. Which is the disease severity among children and adolescents? 3. Which is the risk of children and 	<p>Overview of systematic reviews. We searched (from 2019 up to May 18, 2020) MEDLINE, Embase, Scopus, Web of Science, Cochrane COVID-19 Register, WHO Global Research Database on COVID-19, preprint servers (bioRxiv and medRxiv) and coronavirus resource centre of The Lancet, JAMA, and N Engl J. We did not limit our search by language. Two review authors independently screenid articles and extracted data. Methodological quality of SR was assessed by the AMSTAR 2 checklist. We reported the data abstracted from the reviews in summary tables, one for each of the five overview's</p>	18 SRs included	Data extraction and quality assessment completed. Draft of the paper under development	Submission of the paper expected in one month (end of July)
50	<p>"Systematic review of susceptibility, transmissibility and severity of SARS-CoV-2 in children and adolescents"</p> <p>Katy Gaythorpe, Natsuko Imai, Tara Mangal, Gina Cuomo-Dannenburg, Caroline Walters, Sangeeta Bhatia. Imperial College London</p>	<p>A systematic review to assess the evidence on the role of children in COVID-19 transmission will be conducted focussing on three key questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Are children susceptible to infection? 2) Are children capable of transmitting infection? 3) What is the disease severity in children 	<p>https://www.crd.york.ac.uk/PROSPERO/display_record.php?RecordID=184605</p>	NA	Data extraction stage	Aug-20

51	<p>Title-Review of clinical characteristics and laboratory findings of COVID-19 in children. Site United States. Organisation-University of Minnesota. No Funding available.</p>	<p>OBJECTIVE: To conduct systematic review and meta-analysis to assess the prevalence of various clinical symptoms and laboratory findings of COVID-19 in children.</p>	<p>DATA SOURCES: PubMed, MEDLINE, and SCOPUS databases were searched.</p> <p>STUDY SELECTION: Studies were included if they reported symptoms or laboratory findings in children(age<18 years) with a laboratory-confirmed diagnosis of COVID-19</p> <p>DATA EXTRACTION AND SYNTHESIS: Two authors independently extracted data which was evaluated by a third reviewer. Random effect metanalysis was used to determine pooled prevalence by DerSimonian and Laird method (DL).</p>	700	ongoing.	July,30,2020
52	<p>Title: COVID-19 among children and adolescents and impact of school closure on outbreaks control: an overview of systematic review. Principal Investigator: Silvia Minozzi.Organizational: Department of Epidemiology, Lazio Regional Health Service , Italy. Funder: no funding received</p>	<p>to provide a summary of the available knowledge of the characteristics of COVID-19 amongst children and adolescents, the role of children and adolescents in the spread of the disease and the impact of school closure on outbreaks control, by summarising the results of the systematic reviews.</p> <p>In details, five questions were addressed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which is the prevalence of the infection and of the disease among children and adolescents? 2. Which is the disease severity among children and adolescents? 3. Which is the risk of children and 	<p>overview of systematic reviews. We searched (from 2019 up to May 18, 2020) MEDLINE, Embase, Scopus, Web of Science, Cochrane COVID-19 Register, WHO Global Research Database on COVID-19, preprint servers (bioRxiv and medRxiv) and coronavirus resource centre of The Lancet, JAMA, and N Engl J. We did not limit our search by language. Two review authors independently screened articles and extracted data. Methodological quality of SR was assessed by the AMSTAR 2 checklist. We reported the data abstracted from the reviews in summary tables, one for each of the five overview's</p>	18 SRs included	data extraction and quality assessment completed. Draft of the paper under development	Submission of the paper expected in one month (end of July)

53	<p>Title: Rapid research in the CHILD Cohort to inform Canada's response to the COVID-19 pandemic: investigating the prevalence and predictors of SARS-CoV-2 infection, and the health and psychosocial impact of the COVID-19 crisis on Canadian families</p> <p>PI: Meghan Azad, University of Manitoba, Canada</p> <p>Funders: Canadian Institutes of Health Research and Research Manitoba</p>	<p>To investigate SARS-CoV-2 infection prevalence (both symptomatic and asymptomatic), transmission and immunity among Canadian children and parents in the CHILD cohort, identify predictors and risk factors for infection susceptibility and severity, and understand the health and psychosocial impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on CHILD families.</p>	<p>Embedded in the ongoing CHILD Cohort Study (www.childstuy.ca), a general population Canadian cohort with children born in 2009-12. Families will complete weekly text message-based symptom surveys, repeated serology testing through home sampling kits, and quarterly surveys on health and wellbeing. Immune/biomarker profiles will be measured in some pre-pandemic samples to identify factors linked to infection susceptibility and severity.</p>	<p>Anticipated: 3500 Canadian families (12,000 individuals)</p>	<p>Funded (May 1/2020 – April 30/2021)</p>	<p>04/2021 (with interim results available sooner; some real-time data to be shared with Knowledge Users from public health authorities)</p>
54	<p>COCOA clinical study. Queen Elizabeth Central Hospital & Malawi-Liverpool-Wellcome Trust, Blantyre, Malawi. PI: Dr Sam Lissauer / Dr Bridget Freyne/ Dr Jessica Mvula Funded by University of Liverpool COVID response pump priming fund.</p>	<p>1. To determine the proportion of children cohorted as possible COVID-19 disease using WHO clinical case definition who have confirmed Sars-COV-2 infection by PCR. 2. To describe the clinical presentation, course and outcomes of children with Sars-COV-2 infection in the Malawian setting. 3. To describe the pattern of viral shedding in NP and stool samples, patterns of sero-conversion and biomarker response in children with Sars-CoV-2 infection in Malawi.</p>	<p>Prospective cohort using the ISARIC protocol.</p>	<p>Aim to recruit 2000 children who meet the clinical case definition.</p>	<p>Started recruitment</p>	<p>Mar-21</p>

55	<p>COCOA QOC study- Pilot</p> <p>Implementation of a multi-faceted COVID-19 response at the department of paediatrics, QECH. Queen Elizabeth Central Hospital & Malawi-Liverpool-Wellcome Trust, Blantyre, Malawi. PI: Dr Bridget Freyne / Dr Sam Lissauer / Dr Queen Dube Funded by University of Liverpool ODA rapid response fund for COVID-19 and MLW DDRF</p>	<p>1. To evaluate the implementation of COVID-19 specific guidance (infection prevention and the rationale use of PPE) and how it changes over the course of the epidemic.</p> <p>2. To evaluate the pilot implementation of a data dashboard and associated learning system on (i) compliance with COVID-19 guidance and (ii) in-patient quality of care.</p> <p>3. To describe the effect of the COVID-19 epidemic on the in-patient caseload, case fatality rate and in-patient quality of care compared to baseline.</p> <p>4. To determine the optimal strategies for minimising in-patient length of</p>	Mixed-methods Implementation study with application of CFIR and RE-AIM frameworks.	N/A	Implementation commenced April 2020	Jan-21
56	<p>PeriCOVID (Malawi) Queen Elizabeth Central Hospital & Malawi-Liverpool-Wellcome Trust, Blantyre, Malawi. CI: Kirsty LeDoare (SGUL) Local PI: Dr Bridget Freyne / Dr Kondwani Kawaza Funded by EDCTP</p>	<p>1. To describe the seroepidemiology of COVID-19 among pregnant women in Uganda. 2. To assess the risk of COVID-19 in newborn infants born to pregnant women with confirmed or probable COVID-19 and determine possible routes of mother-to-child transmission. 3. To determine the clinical course and pregnancy outcomes in women infected with SARS-CoV-2 during pregnancy. 4. To assess the immune responses to SARS-CoV-2 in pregnant women and their babies.</p>	Prospective cohort recruited at delivery with infant follow-up to six months.	400 women (Malawi only) who are symptomatic with potential Sars-CoV-2 infection at delivery or with a history compatible with Sars-CoV-2 during pregnancy and evidence of seroconversion. Estimate 20% will be cases.	Ethics submission	Jul-21

57	<p>RESILIENCE AND PERINATAL STRESS during the pandemic (RESPPA): A comparative longitudinal study of Montreal and regions of Quebec. Site: Province of Québec, Canada. PIs: Catherine Herba, Linda Booij, Sarah Lippé and Cathy Vaillancourt. Funder: Réseau Intersectoriel de recherche en santé de l'Université du Québec (RISUQ).</p>	<p>The main objective is to better understand the longitudinal associations between COVID-19-related distress (i.e. fear of contagion, household tensions, loss of support etc.) and the well-being (stress, anxiety, depression) of pregnant women and their developing child (temperament, cognitive and language development).</p>	<p>Women will be recruited from hospitals in 5 regions of Quebec and they and their partner will be invited to complete online questionnaires in each pregnancy trimester and at 3, 12, 18 and 24 months postnatally. Postnatal questionnaires will pertain to maternal well-being and child neurodevelopment. An examination of the medical files for mothers and babies will also be conducted to be able to examine biopsychosocial mechanisms that could help to explain longitudinal associations.</p>	<p>approximately 1000 women and their developing babies.</p>	<p>Just beginning recruitment.</p>	<p>Recruitment of new families will take place over approximately 18-24 months. Families will be followed until the child's postnatal age of 2 yrs.</p>
58	<p>Study of emotional development in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic: Well-being, friendships and social media use among adolescents. Site: Montreal, Canada. PI: Catherine Herba (co-investigators include Sylvana Côté, Mara Brendgen, Linda Booij, Miriam Beauchamp and Leila Ben-Amor).</p>	<p>We will assess associations between COVID-19 and physical distancing measures in relation to adolescent well-being, including depression and anxiety, social interactions and loneliness and screentime (including social media addiction scores and internet addiction symptoms). We will study whether gender or factors of risk or resilience might help to buffer or exacerbate the effects of social and physical distancing measures on these main outcomes.</p>	<p>Families who have participated in a longitudinal study since the child's age of 2 years will be invited to complete online questionnaires. We are inviting 270 adolescents and their parents to participate. Parents will complete an online questionnaire and adolescents will complete three questionnaires over a three-month period. Questions will pertain to their experiences and worries about the COVID-19 pandemic, their friendships and social media use as well as well-being.</p>	<p>180-190 adolescents and their parents completed the baseline questionnaire</p>	<p>Baseline questionnaire completed; follow-up questionnaire for adolescents underway</p>	<p>Winter 2021</p>

59	<p>Repository of Aggregated Pediatric International Data on COVID-19 (RAPID-19)</p> <p>https://www.rapid-19.org</p> <p>Based at Boston Children's Hospital, MA, USA who are funding the study.</p> <p>PI: Dr. Florence Bourgeois</p>	<p>1. Clinical characterization of pediatric patients with COVID-19</p> <p>2. Descriptive analysis of clinical care and treatments administered</p> <p>3. Evaluation of laboratory tests for diagnosis and disease monitoring</p> <p>4. Identification of patient sub-groups at higher risk for severe disease manifestations</p> <p>5. Ascertainment of country-specific variations</p>	<p>1. Aggregate de-identified (or anonymized) patient-level data on a secure, HIPAA-compliant cloud-based platform at Boston Children's Hospital</p> <p>2. Cloud-based platform that provides access to an integrated dataset for contributors who can access and export patient-level data for approved studies. The platform will include embedded tools and applications to enable collaborative analyses in secure workplaces. Non-contributors will be able to apply for access</p> <p>3. Shared CRFs for new sites / registries</p>	To be determined	<p>4 sites in USA, 2 in Canada, one each in Brazil, Malaysia, UK, India.</p> <p>In negotiation with three established registries</p>	from 10/2020 onwards
60	<p>Risk assessment of SARS-CoV-2 viral transmission between an COVID -19 infected mother and an infant during prenatal period and postnatal period through mother's own milk.</p> <p>Investigator. Aleksandra Wesołowska.</p> <p>Kierownik Uniwersyteckiej Pracowni Badań nad Mlekiem Kobięcym i Laktacją</p>	<p>To assess the risks of transmission of SARS-CoV-2 during the prenatal stage from mothers positively diagnosed with COVID-19 to newborn, and also the postnatal stage through mothers own milk</p>	<p>Identification of viral material in the collected samples (cord blood, amniotic fluid, human milk) will be carried out by using appropriate diagnostic methods(RT-PCR) which were designed to asses the epidemiological status of patients presenting the symptoms associated with COVID-19. Detection of immunological markers which are transmitted passively to the mother's milk in the form of IgM and IgG will be detected by immunoassay (ELISA)</p>	About 20 COVID-19 positive mothers at the term of the delivery (depends on rate of infection)	ongoing	November 2020

61	<p>Assesment of possible changes to nutritional status of newborns of SARS CoV-2 infected mothers either undergoing diagnosis at the time of delivery , and overall hospital care of the newborn-mother pair, as a consequence of altered perinatal management during the COVID-19 pandemic. Research Entity Human Milk Bank Foundation with Technical Support : WHO Poland. PI A. Investigator. Aleksandra Wesołowska. Kierownik Uniwersyteckiej Pracowni Badań nad Mlekiem Kobięcym i Laktacją</p>	<p>The project aims to assess of the effect on change in perinatal care management during the COVID-19 pandemic on the nutrition of mothers infected or suspected with SARS-CoV-2 at birth</p>	<p>Survey of closed-ended, multiple-answer questions. The questionnaires will be completed electronically using surveymonkey tool, anonymously, with no personal data.</p>	<p>The predicted study group – several dozen women giving birth in Polish hospitals diagnosed or suspected of COVID-19.</p>	<p>Review by WHO experts in progress</p>	<p>January 2021</p>
62	<p>Sero-epidemiology screening of healthy women at the term of delivery during COVID-19 pandemia with assessment of immunology responses and chance of passive immunization through mothers milk. Site: Saint Wojciech Hospital Copernicus Sp. z o o, Gdansk, Poland Recruiting Centre 2: Holy Family Hospital in Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland Warsaw , Research Entity Laboratory of Human Milk nad Lactation Research at Regional Human Milk Bank in Holy Family Hospital, Medical University of Warsaw. Co-Funder: Nutropharma Sp. z o.o . Investigator. Aleksandra Wesołowska. Kierownik</p>	<p>To measure the epidemiology status among asymptomatic individuals, sero-prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 in two different region of Poland (Pomerania region with low rate of SARS-CoV-2 infection and Mazovia with high rate of infection).</p>	<p>Cross – sectional sero-survey study based on Solidarity II protocol</p>	<p>2000 women</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>January 2021</p>

63	<p>Title: A mixed methods study to assess the quality of infection prevention and control measures practiced during delivery of seasonal malaria chemoprevention to children under five</p> <p>Sites: Nigeria; Chad and Burkina Faso</p> <p>PIs: Dr Cheik, Dr Audu Bala Mohammed; Dr Mahamat Saleh Issakha Diar</p> <p>Organisation: Malaria Consortium</p> <p>Funder: Philanthropic funding</p>	<p>Primary objective: To assess CDs' adherence to IPC (IPC) practices during two administration cycles of SMC</p> <p>Secondary objectives: To measure availability of equipment for prevention of COVID-19 To measure caregiver satisfaction of SMC delivery with IPC practices To explore CDs' views on the IPC measures and perception of the barriers and facilitators to adhering to IPC practices</p>	<p>Repeated cross-sectional study with mixed methods design. Quantitative methods are the observation checklist. Qualitative methods are the focus group discussions (FGDs) with CDs.</p>	<p>The study was powered to estimate the proportion of CDs who fully adhered to the IPC practice guidelines for SMC during the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, a minimum sample size of n= 263 observations of SMC administration will be required for each analysis.</p>	<p>Protocols and data collection tools developed. Research partners selected. Ethics approval being sought in each country.</p>	<p>Mar-21</p>
64	<p>Title: The Impact of COVID-19 on Child and Family Health in the Alberta Pregnancy Outcomes and Nutrition Study</p> <p>Sites/Organizations: University of Calgary, University of Alberta</p> <p>PI: Dr. Nicole Letourneau</p> <p>Funder: Alberta Children's Hospital Foundation</p>	<p>The objective of this study is to investigate the impact of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic on the work lives, activities of daily living, finances, coping, and maternal and child physical and mental health outcomes among families who are enrolled in the Alberta Pregnancy Outcomes and Nutrition (APrON) study. This study will also examine factors that contribute to risk and resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic, pre-pandemic genetic, psychosocial and environmental factors that predict maternal and child physical and mental health during the pandemic</p>	<p>All mothers who are currently participating in the longitudinal cohort APrON study will be invited to participate via e-mail. Eligibility for recruitment into the APrON study included pregnant women who were at least 16 years old, less than 27 weeks gestation, living in or near Calgary or Edmonton, Canada, and able to complete written questionnaires in English. The participating children were born from 2009 – 2013. The parent COVID-19 Impact Survey was sent to consenting APrON participants (n = 1530) in May 2020 via REDCap software and mail. Mothers will also be invited to</p>	<p>n = 1530</p>	<p>Data collection ongoing</p>	<p>02/2021</p>

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