SUMMARY

The research included in the series of articles highlights how the pandemic has affected the health and well-being of pregnant women, showing the need to adapt medical practices to the challenges brought about by the global health crisis.

A study conducted on the loneliness of pregnant women caused by forced separation from their partners in healthcare facilities during the COVID-19 pandemic found significant negative psychological effects of such separation. Data analysis revealed a substantial increase in the level of anxiety and stress among respondents, which highlights the critical need for thoughtful modification of medical procedures and psychological support for mothers during the global health crisis. Another study on accepting COVID-19 vaccinations among pregnant and postpartum women revealed that higher education and positive interactions with healthcare workers increased the likelihood of consent to vaccination. At the same time, the main reason for refusal was concerns about vaccine safety. These results demonstrate the importance of health education and communication in promoting public health. A recent study analyzing the occurrence of intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy (ICP) during the pandemic showed a decrease in the number of mild cases of ICP, which may indicate barriers to access to medical care and changes in diagnostic procedures during the pandemic. The stability of the rate of severe ICP cases highlights the need to maintain a high level of clinical vigilance in the management of maternal and child health risks in future pandemics.

KEY WORDS: COVID-19, pregnancy, anxiety, perinatal care, vaccinations, intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy