Due to COVID-19, a national registry of pregnancy and delivery outcomes in the United States does not exist. In the absence of a registry, we conducted a surveillance study of women who were pregnant, recently pregnant, who are trying to become pregnant now, or who might become pregnant in the near future, over a period of more than a year, using data from nine health care organizations participating in VSD, a collaboration between CDC and these organizations. This observational retrospective study aimed to examine whether pregnancy outcomes differed between women who received COVID-19 vaccine during pregnancy and those who did not.

**Based on timing for pregnancy start date, maternal age, race/ethnicity, prenatal care adequacy, maternal comorbidities, state level COVID-19 average test positivity during the second trimester**

There was no association with increased risk for preterm birth (less than 37 weeks of gestation) or small-for-gestational-age birth (SGA, birth weight less than the 10th percentile for gestational age).*

The prevalence of preterm birth was 6.6 per 100 live births and the prevalence of SGA birth was 8.2 per 100 live births. These rates are within the range of expected outcomes for women in the United States. Since women who receive COVID-19 vaccine during pregnancy are more likely to have higher levels of education, higher income, and more access to prenatal care, this study could not determine if vaccination protected against preterm birth or SGA birth.

**Discussion**

There was also no evidence of increased risk for other adverse pregnancy outcomes, such as pregnancy-induced hypertension, preeclampsia, or miscarriage. There was no association with increased risk for any gestational antibiotic use.

The prevalence of any gestational antibiotic use was 4.0 per 100 pregnant women. This study could not determine if vaccination protected against any adverse outcomes associated with gestational antibiotic use.

Overall, these data provide reassuring evidence regarding the safety of COVID-19 vaccination during pregnancy. To reduce the risk for adverse outcomes associated with COVID-19, vaccination is recommended for pregnant women. For women who have not received COVID-19 vaccine during pregnancy, vaccination is recommended in the postpartum period as soon as possible after delivery.