

Introduction Corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19), which has strong infectivity and severe pathogenicity [1], first broke out in Wuhan, China in December 2019, and has been a threat to the health of the people all over the world. From previous studies on severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), which is related to COVID-19, pregnant women were more likely to have an adverse pregnancy outcome when compared to women who were not pregnant [4-8]. Wuhan, the capital of the Hubei Province, has close links with surrounding cities by countless traffic lines, and has been considered the center of the first stage of the COVID-19 epidemic in China. Until now, many other studies presented conflicting conclusions about the overall increase or non-increasing incidence of post-traumatic stress disorder caused by depression and different disasters [9-12]. Restrictions included closing inter-city transportation and intra-city public transportation, restricting free access outside communities, and recommending everyone to stay at home. It has since affected over 180 countries and had a major outbreak in many countries, such as Italy, the United Kingdom, Spain, France, Russia, South Korea, Iran, Brazil, India, the United States, and more [2]. In China, about 60.8% of confirmed cases were located in Wuhan and 82.4% were located in the Hubei Province [2].