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تازه های غربالگری دیابت در بارداری



Classification of Diabetes complicating Pregnancy





Class	Onset G	Fasting plasma Flucose	2-hour postprandial Glucose
A1 A2	Gestational Gestational	<105 mg/dl >105 mg/dl	<120mg/dl >120 mg/dl
	Gestational	>103 llig/ui	>120 mg/ti
Class	Age of onset(yr)	Duration(yr)	Vascular Disease
В	Over20	<10	None
C	10 to 19	10 to 19	None
D	Before 10	>20	Bening retinopathy
F	Any	Any	Nephropathy
R	Any	Any	Proliferative
Н	Any	Any	retinopathy Heart



Recommended Screening Strategy

Low Risk

- *Member of an ethnic group with a low prevalence of gestational diabetes
- *No known diabetes in first degree relatives
- *Age less than 25 years
- ***** Weight normal before pregnancy
- *No history of abnormal glucose metabolism
- *No history of poor obstetrical outcome

Blood glucose testing not routinely required



Average Risk

Average risk- women of Hispanic, African, Native American, South or East Asian origins

Perform blood glucose testing at <u>24-28 weeks</u>





High Risk

Women with marked obesity Strong family history of type 2 diabetes Prior gestational diabetes Glucosuria Hypertension $TG \ge 250$ Immobility PCOS Poor OB History



Perform blood glucose testing as soon as posible

- **◆**If gestational diabetes is not diagnosed:
- **▶**Blood glucose testing should be repeated at 24-28 weeks
- **Or at any time a patient has symptoms**
- Or signs suggestive of hyperglycemia



Two Step Strategy

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1- GCT 50g 1h \leq 140 Normal \geq 140 -199 GTT \geq 200 BS Control
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2- GTT 100g 3h

One Sterp Strategy

GTT 100g 3h





Fifth International workshop conference on GDM Using the 100-g Oral Glucose Tolerance Test

National Diabetes plasma Data Group

Status	mg/dl
Fasting	95
1hr	180
2hr	155
3hr	140



National protocol

FBS ≤ 92 Normal

FBS: 92-99 Impaird Glucose Tolorans

FBS; 100-125 GDM

FBS ≥ 126 Overt Diabetes





Fetal effects:

- ***Abortion**
 - *** Preterm delivery**
 - *** Malformation**
 - ***** Unexplained fetal demise
 - *** Hydramnios**









Congenital Malformation in infants of women with Overt Diabetes

Anomaly

Caudal regression
Situs inversus
central nervous system defect

Spina bifida hydrocephaly Anecephaly Heart anomalies

Anal/rectal atresia Renal anomalies

Agenesis
Cystic kidney
Duplex ureter



Neonatal effects

- **♠**Respiratory Distress
- **♠** Hypoglycemia
- **♦**Hypocalcemia
- **♠** Hyperbilirubinemia
- **♠**Cardiac Hypertrophy
- **♠** Long-Term Cognitive Development
- **▲ Inheritance of Diabetes**
- **♠** Altered Fetal Growth





Maternal Effects

@Diabetic Nephropathy

@ Diabetic Retinopathy

© Diabetic Neuropathy

Real Preeclampsia

Retoacidosis

Real Infections





MANAGEMENT



Patient – Monitored Capillary Blood Glucose Goals During Pregnancy in Diabetic Women

Specimen	Blood Glucose (mg/dl)
Fasting	≤95
Premeal	≤100
Postprandial 1 hr	≤ 140
Postprandial 2 hr	≤ 120
0200 – 0600 hr	≥ 60
mean	100
Hb A1c	≤6



Fifth International workshop conference on GDM postpartum Assessments

Time	Test
Postdelivery (1-3d)	Fasting or random plasma glucose
Early postpartum(6-12wks)	75-g 2-h OGTT
1 yr postpartum	75-g 2-h OGTT

Annually	Fasting plasma glucose
Tri-annually	75-g 2-h OGTT
Prepregnancy	75-g 2-h OGTT



Postpartum Evaluation for Glucose intolerance in womenWith Gestational Diabetes

Impaired fasting or impaired

Normal

Glucose Tolerance Diabetes Mellitus

Fasting<100mg/dl 100-125mg/dl ≥ 126 mg/dl

2hr < 140mg/dl $2hr \ge 140-199mg/dl$ $2hr \ge 200 mg/dl$ $2hr \ge 6.5$





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