

Incidence of Gestational Diabetes in General Population

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ABSTRACT A retrospective study of possible risk factors associated with Gestational Diabetes creening was under taken for on 980 mothers between the age group of 20 to and 30 years. Women who delivered their babies at the Government Maternity Hospital, Nayapul, and Nilofer Hospital, Red hills, Hyderabad were included in this study. Personal information, medical histories and socio-economic status were examined to identify factors which could increase the risk of GDM. We discovered influencing genetic factors in 2 out of 7patients had genetic factors influencing the cause for GDM women with GDM. All the affected women showed history of intrauterine abnormalities. Interestingly, the predominant Blood Group B in the area was associated with lower risk of GDM. This data conflicts with previous suggestions of higher incidence of Gestational Diabetes in ethnic South Asian populations. A prevalence of 0.71% of GDM in a time period of 7 days, small population size and covering single area is substantially significant. This significant and small-scale study *could* be further validated by a broader study covering a wider ethnic milieu. These seven affected women were also having back ground of lack of education and economic security. The results obtained during the investigation establish the theory which heightens concern that women in developing countries are lacking balanced diet, health and education standards. However, early detection methods may show a higher frequency of GDM. Addressing these issues will be a major step in improving the maternal and fetal outcome for pregnant diabetics in India.

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