

A Retrospective Cohort Study Examined the Relative Impact of Pre-Gestational Diabetes and Gestational Weight Increase on Perinatal Outcomes

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Abstract

Gestational diabetes (GDM) is that the most typical medical complication and upset of gestation. This review provides an summary into the morbidity related to GDM furthermore because the current strategies of screening, designation and management with the aim of early recognition and interference of complications to each the mother

Keywords: Gestational Diabetes Mellitus; Pre-gestational Diabetes Mellitus; Hyperglycemia; Apgar Scores; Delivery Complications; Delivery Outcomes

Introduction

Complications of GDM are associated with increased perinatal morbidity and mortality. The most common complication is macrosomia, which is defined as a birth weight greater than 4500 g. Macrosomia is associated with an increased risk of cesarean delivery, shoulder dystocia, and birth trauma. Other complications include stillbirth, neonatal hypoglycemia, and neonatal respiratory distress syndrome. The prevalence of GDM is increasing worldwide, and it is becoming a major public health problem.

Pre-gestational diabetes (PGDM) is defined as diabetes diagnosed before pregnancy. PGDM is associated with an increased risk of perinatal morbidity and mortality. The most common complication is macrosomia, which is defined as a birth weight greater than 4500 g. Macrosomia is associated with an increased risk of cesarean delivery, shoulder dystocia, and birth trauma. Other complications include stillbirth, neonatal hypoglycemia, and neonatal respiratory distress syndrome. The prevalence of PGDM is increasing worldwide, and it is becoming a major public health problem.

Gestational weight gain (GWG) is defined as the increase in weight during pregnancy. GWG is associated with an increased risk of perinatal morbidity and mortality. The most common complication is macrosomia, which is defined as a birth weight greater than 4500 g. Macrosomia is associated with an increased risk of cesarean delivery, shoulder dystocia, and birth trauma. Other complications include stillbirth, neonatal hypoglycemia, and neonatal respiratory distress syndrome. The prevalence of GWG is increasing worldwide, and it is becoming a major public health problem.

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