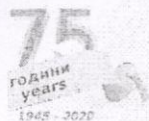20ТИ КОНГРЕС НА МАКЕДОНСКОТО ЛЕКАРСКО ДРУШТВО

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МЕДИЦИНСКИОТ ФАКУЛТЕТ, УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ "СВЕТИ КИРИЛ И МЕТОДИЈ" - СКОПЈЕ

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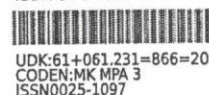10th - 20th November, 2020
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ЗБОРНИК НА АПСТРАКТИ
ABSTRACT BOOK

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Постер презентација / Poster Presentation

Sociodemographic Risk Factors For Gestational Diabetes Mellitus

Ana Kocevska[1], Kristina Skeparovska[1], Borka Kocevska[2]
[1]Special Hospital for Gynecology and Obstetrics „Mother Theresa" Chair- Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia
[2]University Clinic of Endocinology, Diabetes and Metabolic disorders, Medical faculty – Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia

Keywords: Gestational diabetes mellitus, risk factors, Oral Glucose Tolerance Test

Objectives: To determine the existence of any causal associations between the presence of certain risk factors and the occurrence of gestational diabetes mellitus.

Matherial and Methods: This study included all pregnant women who have undergone 2 hour 75 grams OGTT (Oral Glucose Tolerance Test), for diagnosis of gestational diabetes in the period of 2 years (from 01.02.2018 to 31.01.2020). Patients were divided into two groups: patients with positive OGTT (studied group) and patients with negative OGTT (control group). The socio-demographic factors that we analised were: nationality, age, weight, BMI (body mass index), family history of diabetes, history of stillbirths, the number of previous pregnancies, way of conceiving and smoking status.

Results: A total of 324 pregnant women were examined for presence of gestational diabetes mellitus. 116 respondents (35,8%) showed the presence of gestational diabetes, and 208 (64,2%) showed the absence of gestational diabetes. Patients in the studied group were older than patients in the control group (32 years vs 28 years) and this difference was statistically significant (p <0,05). Patients of the studied group had higher BMI than patients in the control group (29,4 kg/m2 vs 26,1 kg/m2) and this difference was statistically significant (p<0,05). Also, statistically significant difference between the two groups was determined for the other risk factors: family history of diabetes, history of stillbirths, the number of pregnancies and smoking status of respondents.

Conclusions: Nationality and way of conceiving, does not significantly affect the occurrence of gestational diabetes. Age, weight, BMI, family history of diabetes, the history of still-born children, the number of pregnancies and smoking status are significant predictors for the occurrence of gestational diabetes.