GESTATIONAL DIABETES

- Gestational Diabetes develops in up to 10% of pregnancies.
- Diabetes affects your body's ability to use the sugar (glucose) you take in.
- In Gestational Diabetes blood glucose is too high.
- Usually occurs in the second half of pregnancy

CAUSES

- Pregnancy changes how the body uses glucose.
- Food is broken down (digested) and sugar (glucose) enters the blood stream.
- The Pancreas produces Insulin to help glucose move from the blood stream into the cells where it is used for energy.

- In pregnancy the placenta produces hormones that effect how insulin works.
- More glucose stays in your blood and crosses the placenta.

RISK FACTORS

- Age > 25
- Personal or family History of Diabetes
- Being Overweight
- Nonwhite race (Asian Hispanic, Black, Indian)

COMPLICATIONS

- Most women with Gestational Diabetes deliver healthy babies.
- Gestational Diabetes that is not carefully managed can lead to high blood glucose levels that can cause problems for both YOU & YOUR BABY.

COMPLICATIONS FOR BABY

- Excessive Birth Weight
- Preterm Delivery
- Respiratory Distress Syndrome
- Low Blood Sugar
- Type 2 Diabetes Later in Life

COMPLICATIONS FOR MOM

- High Blood Pressure, Preeclampsia & Eclampsia
- Up to a 30% chance of developing Diabetes later in life

TREATMENT

• It is very important to monitor & control blood glucose to keep your baby healthy & avoid complications during pregnancy and delivery.

TESTING YOUR BLOOD SUGAR

- You will be asked to test your blood sugar 4 times each day;
- ✓ FASTING first thing in the morning <u>before</u> you eat anything.
- √ **It is NOT necessary to fast for prolonged periods**
- 2 hours after breakfast
- ✓ 2 hours after lunch
- ✓ 2 hours after dinner

GLUCOSE GOALS

- FASTING <u>less than</u> 95
- Two Hours after a meal <u>less than 120</u>

HEALTHY DIET

- Eating healthy is the best way to control your blood sugar
- A healthy diet include LOTS of fruits, vegetables, & whole grains
- The American Diabetes Association has a helpful website
- A healthy diet may eliminate the need for medication

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- Exercise helps to move glucose into your cells and out of the blood stream.
- It is recommended that women with Gestational Diabetes exercise for 30 minutes each day
- Walking, cycling and swimming are good choices during pregnancy

MEDICATION

- If you are not able to control your blood sugar with diet & exercise you may need medication.
- Glyburide is an oral medication
- Insulin is an injection you give yourself