

AGE WITH FASTING PLASMA GLUCOSE AS A PREDICTOR FOR GESTATIONAL DIABETES MELLITUS

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RESULTS

- Women with Age plus FPG of value more than 108 were 186 and less than 108 were 114 in the total 300 women positive for OGTT. So, **62% of the low risk women who turned out to be OGTT positive had Age plus FPG more than 108.**
- Women the group of Age plus FPG more than 108 (186) had 72 in age group of 20-24.5 years, 46 in age group of 25-29.9 years, 58 in age group of 30-34.5 years and 10 in age group of 35-40 years.
- Primigravida in total of 300 patients were 128 (42.6%) and multigravida were 172 (57.3%)
- Only Age in comparison to FPG had a P value of <0.001 in predicting GDM positive cases which suggests that just by going with lower age group one cannot negate the prevalence of GDM though even in lower age group Age plus FPG more than 108 did predict as stated above.

OBJECTIVE: Assess the risk of GDM at booking visit i.e., in first trimester taking age into consideration with FPG

DESIGN:

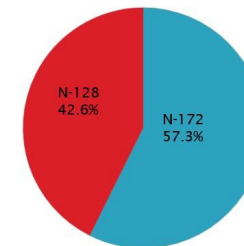
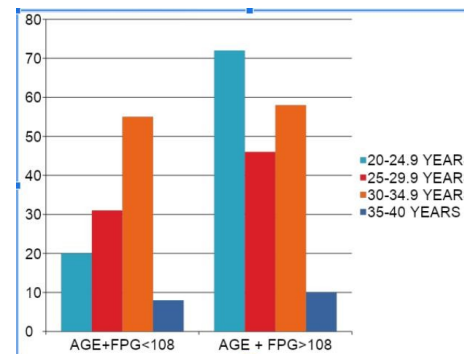
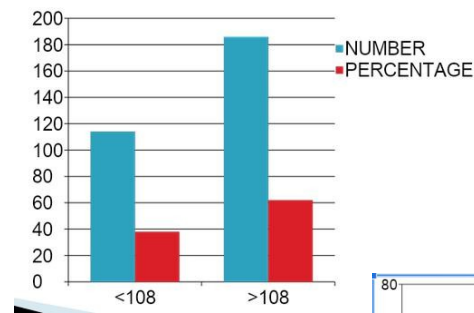
Case Control study

METHOD:

Sample size: 300 women visiting antenatal clinic with positive OGTT at 24-28 weeks with normal values for FPG and HbA1c in first trimester were enrolled after informed consent

Period of study: 1.10.2018 to 30.9.2019

Formula: FPG (in mg/dl) + Age (in years) > 108 is a strong predictor for GDM



RESULTS

- Only Age in comparison to HbA1c had a P value of 0.178 in predicting GDM positive cases.
- Only Age in comparison to FPG had a P value of 0.161 in predicting GDM positive cases.
- Majority of FPG range was in 81-90 gm/dl (51.3%) and least was <60 gm/dl (3.3%) which states that FPG value in first trimester is still a good predictor of GDM.
- HbA1c in range of 4.0-4.9 had 58.3%ncases and in 5.0-6.0 had 41.7% which were comparable.
- According to Regression analysis of OGTT vs Age, it is suggestive that only age is not a significant factor to predict GDM.