



Gestational Diabetes

D*ibetes mellitus* (also called “diabetes”) is a condition in which too much **glucose** (sugar) stays in the blood instead of being used for energy. Health problems can occur when blood sugar is too high. Some women develop diabetes for the first time during pregnancy. This condition is called **gestational diabetes (GD)**. Women with GD need special care both during and after pregnancy.

This pamphlet explains

- *how GD develops*
- *risk factors*
- *how GD affects a woman*
- *how GD affects a baby*
- *testing and management*
- *delivery and care after pregnancy*

How Gestational Diabetes Develops

The body produces a **hormone** called **insulin** that keeps blood sugar levels in the normal range. During pregnancy, higher levels of pregnancy hormones can interfere with insulin. Usually the body can make more insulin during pregnancy to keep blood sugar normal. But in some women, the body cannot make enough insulin during pregnancy, and blood sugar goes up. This leads to GD.

GD goes away after childbirth, but women who have had GD are at higher risk of developing diabetes later in life. Some women who develop GD may have had mild

diabetes before pregnancy and not known it. For these women, diabetes does not go away after pregnancy and may be a lifelong condition.

Risk Factors

Several risk factors are linked to GD. It also can occur in women who have no risk factors, but it is more likely in women who

- are overweight or obese
- are physically inactive

- had GD in a previous pregnancy
- had a very large baby (9 pounds or more) in a previous pregnancy
- have high blood pressure
- have a history of heart disease
- have *polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)*
- are of African American, Asian American, Hispanic, Native American, or Pacific Island background

How Gestational Diabetes Affects a Woman

When a woman has GD, her body passes more sugar to her *fetus* than it needs. With too much sugar, her fetus can gain a lot of weight. A large fetus (weighing 9 pounds or more) can lead to complications for the woman, including labor difficulties, *cesarean delivery*, and heavy bleeding after delivery. In women who give birth vaginally, delivery of a large fetus can cause severe tears in the vagina and the area between the vagina and the anus.

When a woman has gestational diabetes, she also may have other conditions that can cause problems during pregnancy. For example, high blood pressure is more common in women with GD. High blood pressure during pregnancy can place extra stress on the heart and kidneys.

Preeclampsia also is more common in women with GD. Preeclampsia is a condition that occurs during pregnancy or right after childbirth. A woman has

preeclampsia when she has high blood pressure and other signs that her organs are not working normally. If preeclampsia occurs during pregnancy, the fetus may need to be delivered right away, even if it is not fully grown.

Women who have high blood pressure or preeclampsia during pregnancy are at greater risk of heart disease and stroke later in life. If you had high blood pressure or preeclampsia during a past pregnancy, tell your *obstetrician-gynecologist (ob-gyn)* or other health care professional so the health of your heart and blood vessels can be monitored throughout your life.

How Gestational Diabetes Affects a Baby

Babies born to women with GD may have problems with breathing and *jaundice*. These babies may have low blood sugar at birth. They are at increased risk of obesity as children and increased risk of diabetes as adults.

Large babies are more likely to experience birth trauma, including damage to their shoulders, during vaginal delivery. Large babies may need special care in a *neonatal intensive care unit (NICU)*. There also is an increased risk of *stillbirth* with GD.

Testing for Gestational Diabetes

All pregnant women should be screened for GD. Your ob-gyn or other health care professional will ask about your medical history to determine whether you have risk factors for GD. If you have risk factors, your blood sugar will be tested early in pregnancy. If you do not have risk factors or your testing does not show you have GD early in pregnancy, your blood sugar will be measured between 24 weeks and 28 weeks of pregnancy.

Managing Gestational Diabetes

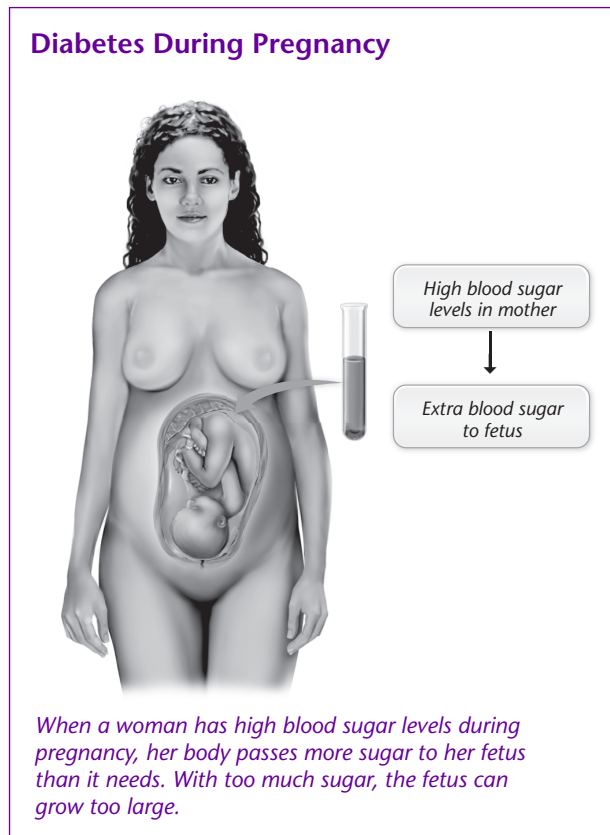
If you have GD, you will need more frequent prenatal care visits to monitor your health and your fetus's health. You will need to track your blood sugar and do things to keep it under control. Doing so will reduce the risks to both you and your fetus. For many women, a healthy diet and regular exercise will control blood sugar. Some women may need medications to help reach normal blood sugar levels even with diet changes and exercise.

Women may see a diabetes educator or a dietitian. A diabetes educator is a health care professional who helps women develop a plan to stay healthy and gives them the tools to manage their diabetes. A dietitian is an expert in nutrition, meal planning, and helping women choose healthy food options.

Later in pregnancy, special tests of the fetus's well-being may be done. You are more likely to have these tests if your GD is not controlled, if you need to take medications to help control your blood sugar levels, or if you develop health problems during pregnancy.

Tracking Blood Sugar Levels

A glucose meter is used to test blood sugar levels. This device measures your blood sugar from a small drop



of blood. Checking your blood sugar is an important tool for managing GD. For the best results, follow the schedule your ob-gyn or other health care professional gives you.

Keep a record of your blood sugar levels and bring it with you to each prenatal visit. Blood sugar logs also can be kept online, stored in phone apps, and emailed to your ob-gyn or other health care professional. Your blood sugar log will help your ob-gyn or other health care professional provide the best care during your pregnancy.

Healthy Eating

A healthy diet is a key part of any pregnancy. Your fetus depends on the food you eat for its growth and nourishment. When women have GD, making healthy food choices is even more important to keep blood sugar from getting too high. A dietitian can help you make sure you are getting the recommended amounts of nutrients while controlling your blood sugar.

If you have GD, you should eat regular meals throughout the day. You may need to eat small snacks as well, especially at night. Eating regularly helps avoid dips and spikes in your blood sugar level. Often, three meals and two to three snacks per day are recommended.

Carbohydrates are an important part of a healthy diet. There are two types: 1) simple carbohydrates and 2) complex carbohydrates. Simple carbohydrates provide a quick energy boost because they are digested and absorbed rapidly. They are found in naturally sweet foods like fruits as well as honey, maple syrup, sugary drinks, and foods with added sugar.

Complex carbohydrates have dietary fiber and starches. It takes your body longer to process them, so complex carbohydrates provide longer-lasting energy than simple carbohydrates. Complex carbohydrates are found in whole wheat bread and pasta, brown rice, some fruits, and starchy vegetables such as potatoes and corn.

If you have GD, focus on the type of carbohydrates in your meals. Complex carbohydrates are a better choice than simple carbohydrates. Carbohydrates should make up around 40% of your total calories. Protein (20%) and fat (40%) should make up the rest.

The number of calories needed daily during pregnancy depends on your prepregnancy weight, stage of pregnancy, and level of activity. It is important to gain a healthy amount of weight during pregnancy. Talk with your ob-gyn or other health care professional about how much weight gain is best for your pregnancy. For a woman with GD, too much weight gained or weight gained too quickly can make it harder to keep blood sugar levels under control.

Exercise

Exercise helps keep blood sugar levels in the normal range. You and your ob-gyn or other health care professional can decide how much and what type of exercise is best for you.

In general, 30 minutes of moderate-intensity aerobic exercise at least 5 days a week is recommended (or a

minimum of 150 minutes per week). An aerobic activity is one in which you move large muscles of the body (like those in the legs and arms) in a rhythmic way. Moderate intensity means you are moving enough to raise your heart rate and start sweating. You still can talk normally, but you cannot sing during moderate-intensity exercise. Brisk walking is an example of this. If you have never exercised before, talk with your ob-gyn or other health care professional before beginning an exercise program.

Walking is a great exercise for all pregnant women. In addition to weekly aerobic exercise, it's a good idea to add a walk for 10–15 minutes after each meal. This can lead to better blood sugar control.

Medications

For some women, medications may be needed to manage GD. Insulin is the recommended medication during pregnancy to help women control their blood sugar. Insulin does not cross the *placenta*, so it doesn't affect the fetus. Your ob-gyn or diabetes educator will teach you how to give yourself insulin shots with a small needle. In some cases, your ob-gyn or other health care professional may prescribe a different medication to take by mouth.

If you are prescribed medication, you will continue monitoring your blood sugar levels as recommended. Your ob-gyn or other health care professional will review your glucose log to make sure that the medication is working. Changes to your medication may be needed throughout your pregnancy to help keep your blood sugar in the normal range.

Special Tests

When a woman has GD, she may need special tests to check the well-being of the fetus. These tests may help your ob-gyn or other health care professional detect possible problems and take steps to manage them. These tests may include the following:

- Fetal movement counting (“kick counts”)—This is a record of how often you feel the fetus move. A healthy fetus tends to move the same amount each day. You may be asked to keep track of this movement late in pregnancy. You should contact your ob-gyn or other health care professional if you feel a difference in your fetus's activity.
- Nonstress test—This test measures changes in the fetus's heart rate when the fetus moves. The term “nonstress” means that nothing is done to place stress on the fetus. A belt with a sensor is placed around your abdomen, and a machine records the fetal heart rate picked up by the sensor.
- Biophysical profile (BPP)—This test includes monitoring the fetal heart rate (the same way it is done in a nonstress test) and an *ultrasound exam*. The BPP checks the fetus's heart rate and estimates the amount of *amniotic fluid*. The fetus's breathing, movement, and muscle tone also are checked. A modified BPP checks only the fetal heart rate and amniotic fluid level.

Nonstress Test



A woman with gestational diabetes may have tests to check the well-being of the fetus. During a nonstress test, a belt with a sensor that measures the fetal heart rate is placed around the abdomen. The fetal heart rate is recorded by a machine.

Delivery

Most women with controlled GD can complete a full-term pregnancy. But if there are complications with your health or your fetus's health, labor may be induced (started by drugs or other means) before the due date.

Although most women with GD can have a vaginal birth, they are more likely to have a cesarean delivery than women without GD. If your ob-gyn or other health care professional thinks your fetus is too big for a safe vaginal delivery, you may discuss the benefits and risks of a scheduled cesarean delivery.

Care After Pregnancy

GD greatly increases your risk of developing diabetes in your next pregnancy and in the future when you are no longer pregnant. One third of women who had GD will have diabetes or a milder form of elevated blood sugar soon after giving birth. Between 15% and 70% of women with GD will develop diabetes later in life. If you had GD, you should have a test 4–12 weeks after you give birth. If your blood sugar is normal, you will need to be tested for diabetes every 1–3 years.

GD also increases your risk of future heart disease. If you had GD in a past pregnancy, let your ob-gyn or other health care professional know so your heart health can be monitored. Eating a healthy diet, limiting alcohol, staying at a healthy weight, not smoking, and getting daily exercise can help you maintain heart health. A heart-healthy diet

- stresses vegetables, fruits, beans, and low-fat dairy products
- includes fish and poultry
- limits red meat, sodium, and sugary foods and drinks

Children of women who had GD may be at risk of becoming overweight or obese during childhood. These children also have a higher risk of developing diabetes.

Be sure to tell your baby's doctor that you had GD so your baby can be monitored. As your baby grows, his or her blood sugar levels should be checked throughout childhood.

Finally...

GD can increase the risk of problems during pregnancy. Blood sugar control, a healthy diet, exercise, and medication (if needed) can lower these risks. Women with GD will need follow-up tests for diabetes beginning 4–12 weeks after giving birth and then every 1–3 years. You can improve your future health by losing your pregnancy weight, eating healthy foods, and getting regular exercise. These efforts will decrease your risk of getting diabetes in the future.

Glossary

Amniotic Fluid: Water in the sac surrounding the fetus in the mother's uterus.

Cesarean Delivery: Delivery of a baby through surgical incisions made in the woman's abdomen and uterus.

Diabetes Mellitus: A condition in which the levels of sugar in the blood are too high.

Fetus: The stage of prenatal development that starts 8 weeks after fertilization and lasts until the end of pregnancy.

Gestational Diabetes (GD): Diabetes that arises during pregnancy.

Glucose: A sugar that is present in the blood and is the body's main source of fuel.

Hormone: A substance made in the body by cells or organs that controls the function of cells or organs. An example is estrogen, which controls the function of female reproductive organs.

Insulin: A hormone that lowers the levels of glucose (sugar) in the blood.

Jaundice: A buildup of bilirubin that causes a yellowish appearance.

Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU): A specialized area of a hospital in which ill newborns receive complex medical care.

Obstetrician–Gynecologist (Ob-Gyn): A physician with special skills, training, and education in women's health.

Placenta: Tissue that provides nourishment to and takes waste away from the fetus.

Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS): A condition characterized by two of the following three features: the presence of many small fluid-filled sacs in the ovaries, irregular menstrual periods, and an increase in the levels of certain hormones.

Preclampsia: A disorder that can occur during pregnancy or after childbirth in which there is high blood pressure and other signs of organ injury, such as an abnormal amount of protein in the urine, a low number of platelets, abnormal kidney or liver function, pain over the upper abdomen, fluid in the lungs, or a severe headache or changes in vision.

Stillbirth: Delivery of a dead baby.

Ultrasound Exam: A test in which sound waves are used to examine internal structures. During pregnancy, it can be used to examine the fetus.

This Patient Education Pamphlet was developed by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Designed as an aid to patients, it sets forth current information and opinions on subjects related to women's health. The average readability level of the series, based on the Fry formula, is grade 6–8. The Suitability Assessment of Materials (SAM) instrument rates the pamphlets as “superior.” To ensure the information is current and accurate, the pamphlets are reviewed every 18 months. The information in this pamphlet does not dictate an exclusive course of treatment or procedure to be followed and should not be construed as excluding other acceptable methods of practice. Variations, taking into account the needs of the individual patient, resources, and limitations unique to the institution or type of practice, may be appropriate.

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