

Gestational diabetes mellitus frequency and the affecting factors in Turkey: Prospective study

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Objectives: The present research was a descriptive study that was conducted in order to gestationaldiabetesmellitus (GDM) frequency and the affecting factors during pregnancy prospectively.

Materials and methods: The sample of the research was made up of 650 pregnant women selected using simple-random sampling whodid not haveany risk factorsfor GDM andapplied to the Medical Monitoring Polyclinic of Pregnant Women of Çorum State Hospital between March 2009 and June 2010.The data were gathered with Data Collection Form for Women's Descriptive Characteristics designed by the researchers using the information in literature. The data were assessed with percentages, arithmetic means, standard deviation and Chi-square test in computer environment.

Results: Of the 650 pregnant women45 patients diagnosed as GDM (6.9%). In the analysis, there was statistically significant correlation GDM and age, family history, body mass index where as the correlation between GDM and frequency of pregnancy, number of pregnancy, parite, number of alive child was statistically found insignificant.

Conclusion: As far as this study was concerned it may be said that the higher frequency of GDM wasfound in advanced age, high body mass index and the patients with diabetesmellitus in their family history.

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