

HAVE THE NEW ADIPS GDM CRITERIA RESULTED IN A CHANGE IN THE CLINIC POPULATION AND/OR MATERNAL AND NEONATAL OUTCOMES?

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Aim: To compare GDM women diagnosed by **new** criteria (**Group1**) with those diagnosed by previous ADIPS 1998 Australian criteria (**Group2**).

Methods: We compared **12 months data** for:

- Group1 women [diagnosed 1-Mar-16 to 28-Feb-2017] with
- Group2 women [diagnosed 1-Mar-15 to 29-Feb-2016].

Women self-monitored finger-prick glucose, fasting and post-prandially.

Insulin was prescribed if **treatment targets** were not met:

(Group1) FBGL <5.3mmol/L, 2hr post-prandial BGL <7.0mmol/L;

(Group2) FBGL <5.5mmol/L, 2hr post-prandial BGL <7.0mmol/L.

Metformin was not used.

Outcomes reported are for consecutive live singleton births.

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Results: 459 women (Group1) and 402 (Group2).

Comparing Group1 versus Group2: there were significant differences by major ethnic background group:

Table 1		Data are Percent [%]		
Ethnic Background		Group1 New Criteria* n = 459	Group2 Old Criteria** n = 402	% Change
European	##	28.3 %	26.1 %	+ 2.2 %
Middle Eastern	##	21.1 %	19.4 %	+ 1.7 %
East & SE Asian		20.9 %	32.8 %	- 11.9 %
South Asian		20.7 %	15.9 %	+ 4.8 %
Other		9.0 %	5.8 %	+ 3.2 %

*New Criteria = ADIPS 2014 **Old Criteria = ADIPS 1998 (Australian)

These Rows were inadvertently reversed in the ABSTRACT

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Apart from a slightly earlier mean weeks at GDM diagnosis, **there were no other significant differences in baseline characteristics**, including similar rates of overweight and obesity despite the significant change in distribution of ethnicities.

Regarding outcomes, there were non-significant **lower** rates of insulin use, caesarean delivery and LGA, and higher early delivery rates in Group1.

There were **more** Small for Gestational Age (SGA) infants in Group1 compared to Group2 [9.2 versus 4.7% ($p < 0.05$)]. This remained significant following adjustment for ethnicity.

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Table 2	Data are [Mean \pm SD] Percent [%]		
Demographics	Group1 New Criteria* n = 459	Group2 Old Criteria** n = 402	p =
Age	31.2 \pm 5.2	31.8 \pm 5.4	0.12
Pre-Pregnancy BMI	26.6 \pm 5.8	26.5 \pm 6.3	0.79
Overweight	29.4	28.1	0.71
Obese	24.6	25.9	0.69
Parity	1.4 \pm 1.4	1.3 \pm 1.5	0.78
Weeks Gestation at Diagnosis	23.4 \pm 5.8	24.2 \pm 5.3	0.046
Outcomes	*New Criteria = ADIPS 2014 **Old Criteria = ADIPS 1998 (Australian)		
Insulin Therapy	36.8	39.4	0.44
Weeks Gestation at Delivery	38.9 \pm 1.4	38.7 \pm 1.4	0.08
Early Delivery	5.7	5.2	0.88
Caesarean Delivery	34.6	37.1	0.48
SGA (Small for Gestational Age)	9.2	4.7	0.0116
LGA (Large for Gestational Age)	10.8	12.4	0.45

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Conclusions:

Following adoption of new ADIPS 2014 GDM diagnostic criteria, there was an increase in workload, with a significant reduction in East and SE Asian background diagnoses, and more SGA infants [9.2%] – [See Poster S Jiang](#)

There was a slightly reduced [but non-significant] use of Insulin, despite a lower insulin initiation target for FBGL.

Acknowledgement:

Thanks to all of the Diabetes Educators who have collected and entered data, and maintained the database.

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Table 3

– See Poster R Barnes

GDM Diagnosed By	Group1 New Criteria* n = 459	Group2 Old Criteria** n = 402	
Fasting BGL Only	43.0 % #	15.5 %	UP <u>2.8 Fold</u>
One Hour BGL Only	16.7 %	12.4 %	UP <u>by 35%</u>
Two Hour BGL Only	10.7 %	22.1 %	Down by Half
Fasting + One Hour BGL	9.3 %	10.9 %	~ Stable
Fasting + Two Hour BGL	2.6 %	6.8 %	Down by 61%
One and Two Hour BGL	8.5 %	17.0 %	Down by Half
All Three (FBGL, 1Hr & 2Hr)	9.1 %	15.3 %	Down by 41%

*New Criteria = ADIPS 2014 **Old Criteria = ADIPS 1998 (Australian)

61.6% of these were 5.1-5.3