

# 內分泌及糖尿病中心 Endocrine & Diabetes Centre

For enquiries and appointments,  
please contact us at:

## Endocrine & Diabetes Centre

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### Service Hours

Monday to Friday: 8:00 am - 5:00 pm

Saturday: 8:00 am - 1:00 pm

Closed on Sundays and Public Holidays

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## Gestational Diabetes



養和醫院  
Hong Kong Sanatorium & Hospital

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# What is Gestational Diabetes?

Gestational diabetes is a medical condition in which women with no prior history of diabetes exhibit high blood glucose level during pregnancy. During pregnancy the placenta releases various hormones with anti-insulin properties which reduce the effect of insulin. While most women are able to produce adequate insulin to maintain the normal blood glucose level, some may have elevated glucose level due to inadequate production of insulin. This condition will become more obvious during the late stage of pregnancy, and will lead to gestational diabetes.

## High-Risk Population

- Being overweight
- Having given birth to babies weighing over 4 kg
- With a previous history of premature birth and stillbirth
- With a previous history of gestational diabetes
- Maternal age  $\geq 25$
- With a family history of diabetes

## Early Detection

Early detection of gestational diabetes is crucial to fetus's health. Prenatal examination is of paramount importance as gestational diabetes, if treated inappropriately, may lead to complications, such as excess amniotic fluid (polyhydramnios), premature birth, difficult labour, gestational hypertension, edema, etc. It may also result in giving birth to giant babies, stillbirths, infant deaths, neonatal hypoglycemia, neonatal jaundice, etc. Most women would undergo 75-gram oral glucose tolerance test from the 24<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> week of gestation, and for those who exhibit symptoms of

high blood glucose level during the early or late stage of pregnancy, your doctor may reschedule the blood glucose test for you as clinically indicated.

## Treatment

The key to treatment is to control the blood glucose level within normal limit. Diet control, proper exercise and self-monitoring of blood glucose are the major treatment modalities for gestational diabetes. Our dietitian will provide you with proper guidance on diet therapy to ensure normal maternal blood glucose level and adequate nutrition for the fetus. Our diabetes nurse will offer you guidelines on how to monitor the blood glucose level on your own so as to help you understand your condition without worries. Some patients may require insulin injections to maintain a normal blood glucose level. Your Gynaecologist may refer you to an Endocrinologist if necessary.

## Post-Natal Care

Women with a history of gestational diabetes are at a higher risk of developing type-2 diabetes. They should undergo another glucose tolerance test 6 to 8 weeks after childbirth. The blood glucose level should return to normal in most women after childbirth, while some may need long-term post-natal care and follow-up consultations.

Even if your blood glucose level returns to normal, you should maintain a healthy eating habit, exercise regularly and check your blood glucose level every year.

As gestational diabetes can recur during subsequent pregnancies, if you are pregnant again, please contact your Gynaecologist as soon as possible so that early screening tests can be arranged.

