

Gestational
Diabetes

KNOW
THE
RISK

PREGNANCY
METABOLIC
PROFILE



What is gestational diabetes?

Pregnant women who develop high blood sugar levels during pregnancy are diagnosed as having gestational diabetes. During a normal pregnancy, the mother becomes more resistant to the hormone insulin, which regulates blood sugar. This ensures that the mother uses less blood sugar so that enough is available for the growth and development of the unborn baby.

Gestational diabetes occurs when the mother becomes overly resistant to insulin, so that her blood sugar levels and those of the unborn baby go too high.

These levels can result in a large baby and complications of birth and delivery, as well as an increased risk of subsequent development of Type 2 diabetes in the mother and the child. Gestational diabetes is often associated with excessive weight gain during pregnancy, pre-existing obesity, and high blood pressure.

Risk Factors

You are more likely to get gestational diabetes if:



You were overweight before you got pregnant



Your blood sugar levels are high but not high enough to have diabetes



Diabetes runs in your family



You have had gestational diabetes in a previous pregnancy



You are African-American, Asian, Hispanic, or Native American

The prevalence of gestational diabetes in the U.S. is as high as 9.2%.

Gestational Diabetes Treatment

To treat your gestational diabetes, your doctor may prescribe:

1

Checking blood sugar levels four or more times a day

2

Urine tests that check for ketones, which can indicate uncontrolled diabetes

3

A dietary plan to reduce consumption of certain foods and to lower calorie intake

4

Daily physical exercise

Your doctor will track your blood sugar and weight gain and let you know if you need to take insulin or other medicine for your gestational diabetes.

Pregnancy Metabolic Profile:

Gestational Diabetes Test

**A New Blood Test
to Help Determine
Your Risk for
Gestational Diabetes.**



The test utilizes **glycosylated fibronectin**, a new metabolic marker of gestational diabetes, as well as other hormones, to accurately assess your risk for developing gestational diabetes.

This test only requires a simple blood sample and can be ordered by your physician at the same time as a number of other screening tests during the first or second trimester of your pregnancy. Results are typically received within 3 business days, at which point your physician will go over them with you and plan the best course of care.

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Pursuant to applicable federal and/or state laboratory requirements, Diabetomics, Inc. has established and verified the accuracy and precision of its testing services.

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