

SUMMARY

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Screening for abnormal glucose tolerance was carried out in two hundred successive pregnant women, between 30 and 36 weeks of pregnancy attending the antenatal clinics in Benha districts. One hundred pregnant females, with risk factors for gestational diabetes constituted group "A", while 100 pregnant females with no risk factors constituted group "B".

A 50 gm, oral glucose load and a 1-hour capillary blood glucose determination, with a threshold of 150mg% were used as a glucose challenge screening test (GCT). Patients with an abnormal GCT underwent an oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT).

Twenty eight (28%) of the patients in group "A" exhibited an abnormal GCT and eight (8%) demonstrated an abnormal OGTT. Fourteen (14%) of the group "B" patients exhibited an abnormal GCT and three (3%) demonstrated an abnormal OGTT. Of the total population of 200 women, 42 (21%) exhibited an abnormal GCT and 11 (5.5%) demonstrated an abnormal OGTT.

In our study, there was no stat. significant difference between incidence of gestational diabetes among cases screened on the basis of clinical or historical risk factors for gestational diabetes (8%) and that determined among cases without risk factors (3%). It was however, found that the incidence of abnormal OGTT (diabetes) was more in cases with more than one risk factors 13% (8 out of 60 cases). Our results were compared with other data reported by other authors.