

(1379 1383)

83/9/15 :

83/7/7 :

Effect of Gestational Age at Onset Prenatal Care on the Risk of Occuring Congenital Malformations in the Offspring of Insulin Dependent Diabetic Pregnant Women Who Registered in the Khorasan Diabetes Research Center(2000-2004)

Abstract:

Objective: The purpose of this study is to determine the rate of congenital anomalies in relation with gestational age at the onset of prenatal care in insulin-dependent diabetic women.

Material and Methods: From 10/2000–10/2004, we prospectively collected data from 92 pregnancies and offsprings of women with IDD who were registered for prenatal care in Khorasan Diabetic Resaerch. The data of different causes in relation to the rate of congenital anomalies in offspring defined and statistical analysis utilized Fisher's exact test and Z test.

Results: A total of 92 pregnant women with IDD who registered for prenatal care in the Khorasan diabetic research studied. The mean age of pregnancy at onset for prenatal care was 15.1 weeks. 69 women initiate a prenatal care early and before 20 weeks of pregnancy, 23 women later and after 20 weeks of pregnancy. In a total 11 neonatal congenital anomalies, 1 in early prenatal care group and 10 in late prenatal care group, the different was significant. Maternal age, parity, duration of diabetes, regularity in care and gestational age at onset the prenatal care were significant in association with the occurrence of malformations. Mean value of blood glucose and neonatal birth weight was not significant in association with the occurrence of malformations.

Conclusions: Poor glucose control before and during the early weeks of gestational age has emerged as the major cause of congenital malformations and perinatal mortality. Therefore insulin dependent diabetic women should be initiate a early to prenatal care and normoglycaemia should strive for pregnancy.

Key Words: Congenital Malformations, Insulin Dependent Diabetes, Early Prenatal Care, Late Prenatal Care, and Hyperglycemia.

1383

0511 7615219 : 0511 8548777 :
Email: f-akhlaghi@mums.ac.ir



()
1383

1379

(1)

%6

3 5

%10

(2)

Fisher's exact (Z)

test

0/05

P value

%5

()

(3,4,5,6)

%9

92

%13

% 8

39 18

(7,8)

$25/3 \pm 4/4$

$7/4 \pm 5/2$

$2/4 \pm 1/6$

92

	2		8/7	15/1
				133/2 ± 44/3
20	% 45/5	(p = 0/035)	3400	
			40	73
			42	(% 43/5)
				(% 56/5)
(p =0/047)				
	3			
			20	(%75) 69
		(p = 0/003)	20	(%25) 23
		:		
			(%12) 11	
			(%88) 81	
	8			
		(9)		2
				3
				6
				1
	(10)			

Fuhrmann
420 ()

% 7/5)

(%0/8





185

Willhoite

.(11)

(14)

84

.. %12
Kitz miller

7
110

(teratogen)

12 .

(% 10/9)

(organogenesis)

(% 1/2)

.(12)

Mills

7

10

5

(sacral agenesis)

400 200

.(13)

()

20

Pinter Reece .(15)



8

593

205 . % 8

100 .(16)

. (19)

133

%12

(Amberiogenes)

7

:

. (17)

(18)

. (20)

:

% 20

Fuhrmann

307

1383

%90

100



: 1

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(Z)			
Fisher's exact test			
t = 3/1 p-value = 0/002	24/8 ± 4/ 2	29/0 ± 4/ 3	()
t = 1/94 p-value = 0/027 (1 - taild)	6/98 ± 4/ 9	10/2 ± 6/ 8	()
t = 4/08 P< 0/001	2/19 ± 1/ 5	4/2 ± 1/ 9	
t = 0/04 p-value = 0/96	133/3 ± 45/ 5	132/7 ± 35/ 8	
t = 0/79 p = 0/43	3380 ± 73	3570 ± 74	

: 2

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(Z)			
Fisher's exact test			
z = 1/79 p = 0/035 (1 - taild)	38 (%46/9) 43 (%53/1)	2 (% 18/2) 9 (%81/8)	
z = 1/64 p = 0/047 (1 - taild)	18 (%22/2) 63 (%77/8)	5 (%45/5) 6 (%54/5)	> 20 ≤ 20
p = 0/003 Fisher 's exact test	15 (%18/5) 66 (%81/5)	7 (%63/6) 4 (%36/4)	≥ 4 < 4

1383	1380	92		
23	20	11	69	15/1
		10		20

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