Background

- Dietary constituents associated with development of GDM need to be established

Participants

- N=231
- Pregnant women
- BMI≥30kg/m² and/or a history of GDM

Methods

- 3-day estimated food record
- 75g oral glucose tolerance test
- Statistics: Student’s t-test, chi-square test, logistic regression analysis

Results

- Prevalence of GDM 17% (40/230), from which 60% had a history of GDM

Conclusions

- Intake of vitamin A, dietary fibre, folate, and possibly iron are associated with development of GDM.