

## **News Release Embargoed until Monday, April 15, 2019, 12:01 a.m. ET**

*Please credit CMAJ, not the Canadian Medical Association (CMA). CMAJ is an independent medical journal; views expressed do not necessarily reflect those of its owner, Joule Inc., a CMA company, or CMA.*

### **Maternal gestational diabetes linked to diabetes in children**

Children and youth of mothers who had gestational diabetes during pregnancy are at increased risk of diabetes themselves, according to new research published in *CMAJ (Canadian Medical Association Journal)*.

Early detection of diabetes is important in children and youth, as many — about one-quarter — are diagnosed when seeking care for diabetic ketoacidosis, a potentially life-threatening complication of diabetes.

“Although type 1 and type 2 diabetes in parents are well-established risk factors for diabetes, we show that gestational diabetes mellitus may be a risk indicator for diabetes in the mother’s children before age 22,” says Dr. Kaberi Dasgupta, a clinician-scientist from the Centre for Outcomes Research and Evaluation (CORE) at the Research Institute of the McGill University Health Centre.

The study of 73 180 mothers compared data on randomly selected single births from mothers with gestational diabetes to births from mothers without gestational diabetes. The incidence — the number of new cases — of diabetes per 10 000 person-years was 4.5 in children born to mothers with gestational diabetes and 2.4 in mothers without. A child or teen whose mother had gestational diabetes was nearly twice as likely to develop diabetes before the age of 22 years. The association was found in children from birth to age 22 years, from birth to 12 years, and from 12 to 22 years.

“This link of diabetes in children and youth with gestational diabetes in the mother has the potential to stimulate clinicians, parents, and children and youth themselves to consider the possibility of diabetes if offspring of a mother with gestational diabetes mellitus develop signs and symptoms such as frequent urination, abnormal thirst, weight loss or fatigue,” says Dr. Dasgupta.

*“Gestational diabetes associated with incident diabetes in childhood and youth: a retrospective cohort study”* is published April 15, 2019.

***MEDIA NOTE: Please use the following public links after the embargo lift:***

**Research:** <http://www.cmaj.ca/lookup/doi/10.1503/cmaj.181001>

**Media contact for interviews:** Julie Robert, Communications, tel: 514 934-1934 ext. 71381, cell: 514 971-4747, [julie.robert@muhc.mcgill.ca](mailto:julie.robert@muhc.mcgill.ca)

**General media contact:** Kim Barnhardt, Communications, *CMAJ*,  
[kim.barnhardt@cmaj.ca](mailto:kim.barnhardt@cmaj.ca),  
[@CMAJ](#)

© 2019 Joule Inc. or its licensors | 1031 Bank St., Ottawa, ON, K1S 3W7, 866-971-9171

To modify or cancel your subscription to these email alerts, email

[kim.barnhardt@cmaj.ca](mailto:kim.barnhardt@cmaj.ca)