

Clinical Epidemiological Behavior of Gestational Diabetes, Polyclinic, Orlando Matos Mosqueda 2019 - 2021

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

Gestational diabetes is the most frequent endocrine disease of pregnancy and generally appears when there are risk factors.

OBJECTIVE

To describe the clinical epidemiological behavior of Gestational Diabetes in the Orlando Matos Mosqueda polyclinic in the period 2019-2021.

METHOD

A descriptive and cross-sectional study was carried out on a universe of 57 patients with gestational diabetes in the aforementioned health area, the universe coincided with the sample. The data sources were collected from the attendance of the patients to their consultations, the field visits; of clinical histories and family files, using a survey to collect said information. Descriptive statistics techniques were used to generate the distributions of absolute frequencies and percentages.

RESULTS

The 31.58% of the patients belonged to the age group 35-39 years, 43.86% had a BMI of 30-34.9. 96.4% had a risk factor, 55.56% had a history of a BMI pre-pregnancy greater than 25kg/m². The most frequent maternal complications were vaginal infections (50.88%) and urinary infections (21.05%). While the macrofetus (33.33%) the fetal complication that prevailed.

CONCLUSIONS

The predominant age group was 35-39 years and the BMI was 30-34.9 Kg/m². The risk factor pregestational BMI greater than 25kg/m² was the most frequent. The maternal complications that predominated were vaginal and urinary infections, and in fetal complications, macrostomia and prematurity.

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KEYWORDS

Gestational diabetes; Risk factors; Primary health care