Methodology

Gestational Glycemia and its Impact on Maternal and Foetal Outcome

BIBLIOGRAPHY


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GLOSSARY

- GDM – Gestational Diabetes Mellitus
- PGDM – Pre - Gestational Diabetes Mellitus
- NGT – Normal Glucose Tolerance
- PCOS – Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome is a heterogenous disorder affecting women of reproductive age documented by chronic anovulation, amenorrhea, infertility and typical sonographic appearance of the ovaries.
- Macrosomia – increased fetal growth leading to big – size babies.
- Pyelonephritis - is an inflammation of the kidney tissue, calyces and renal pelvis commonly caused by bacterial infection that has spread up the urinary tract or travelled through the blood stream to the kidneys.
- Bacteriuria – denotes the presence of bacteria in urine. The frequency of asymptomatic bacteriuria (ABU) in pregnant women is 2 – 9.5%.
- Pre – eclampsia – is a disorder of pregnancy characterised by high blood pressure and a large amount of protein in the urine.
- Polyhydraminos – is the excessive accumulation of amniotic fluid that surrounds the baby in the uterus during pregnancy.
- Abruption placentae – is the premature separation of the placenta from the uterus, typically present with bleeding uterine contractions and fetal distress.
- Shoulder dystocia – is a specific case of obstructed labour whereby after the delivery of the head, the anterior shoulder of infant cannot pass below, the pubic symphysis.
- Hyper bilirubinemia – results from a higher than – normal level of bilirubin in the blood.
- Hypocalcemia – is the presence of low serum calcium levels in the blood.
- Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS) – is a breathing disorder that affects premature infants born about 6 weeks or more before their due dates.
- Polycythemia – is a state in which an abnormally increased concentration of hemoglobin in the blood is seen.
- Primary post – partum haemorrhage (PPH) – is defined as the loss of more than 500 ml or 1000 ml of blood within the first 24 hours following childbirth.