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Diabetes in Practice









Diabetes Management in Pregnancy









Integrated Approach

Diabetes in Pregnancy

Preexisting Diabetes Mellitus

Gestational Diabetes Mellitus

T1DM

T2DM

- GDM Screening
- Postpartum Screening











MNT Goals in Pregnancy

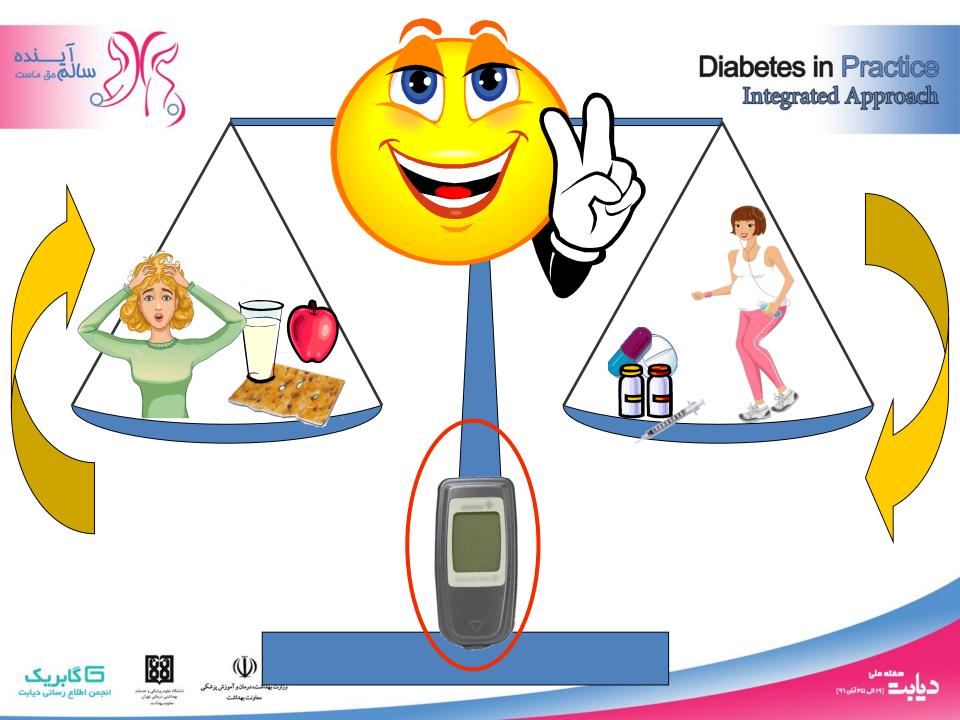
- 1. Achieving and maintaining optimal blood glucose control
- 2. Provide adequate maternal and fetal nutrition throughout pregnancy
 - Appropriate maternal weight gain













SMBG in Pregnancy

The frequency of SMBG:

- Pre-prandial
- Post-prandial











Glycemic Goals in Pregnancy

Glycemic Goals in Pregnancy		
Fasting	≤ 95	
1 hr Postprandial	≤ 140	
2 hr Postprandial	≤ 120	
HbA1c	% 6- 6.5	











BG Fluctuations During Pregnancy

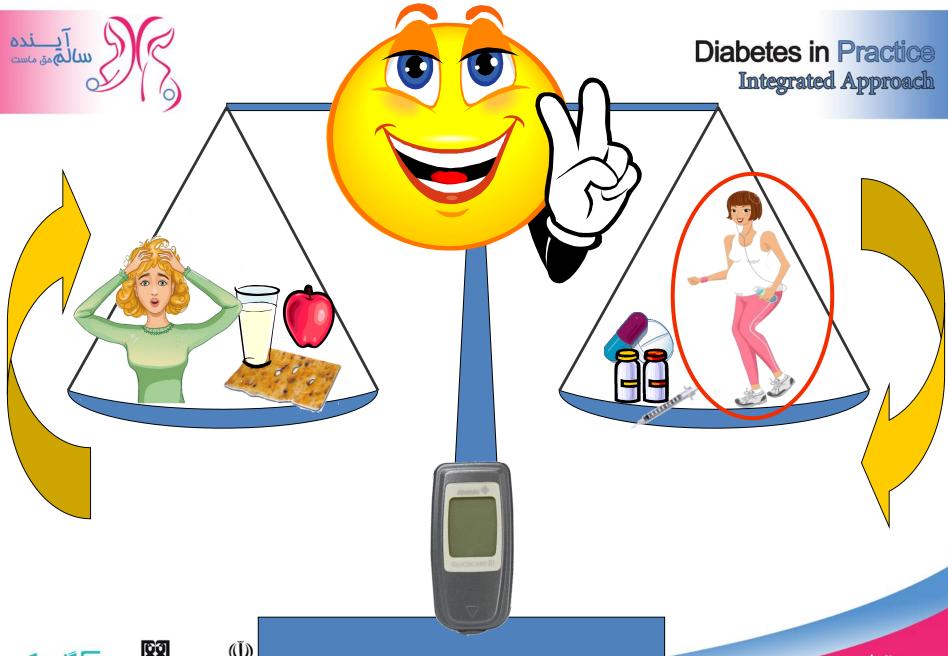
- First trimester:
 - Increased hypoglycemia
- Second and third trimesters:
 - Insulin resistance
 - Increase blood glucose
- Delivery Time and Postpatum:
 - Increased insulin sensitivity



















The Benefits of Exercise

- Sense of wellbeing
- Appropriate weight gain
- Improved glucose control
- Reduce Constipation
- Better tolerance of labor











FIT the Exercise

• Frequency: most or all days of the week

• Intensity: moderate

• **Time:** 20–30 min











Exercise Intensity

Heart Rate:

Maximum Heart Rate (MHR): 220-Age

Moderate intensity: 50%-70% MHR

- e.g: 40 year old woman

- MHR: 220-40=180 bpm

- 50%-70%=90-126 bpm











Relative Intensity

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EASY
25%
Carry on a conversation

MODERATE
50%
Compete
sentences

HARD 75% Short phrases

BREATHLESS
100%
No more words!













Exercise Notes

- Avoid the supine position
- Minimize the risk of loss of balance and fetal trauma
- Exercise with a partner











Safe Activities During Pregnancy

- 1. Walking
- 2. Swimming
- 3. Stationary cycling
- 4. Low-impact aerobics
- 5. Modified yoga

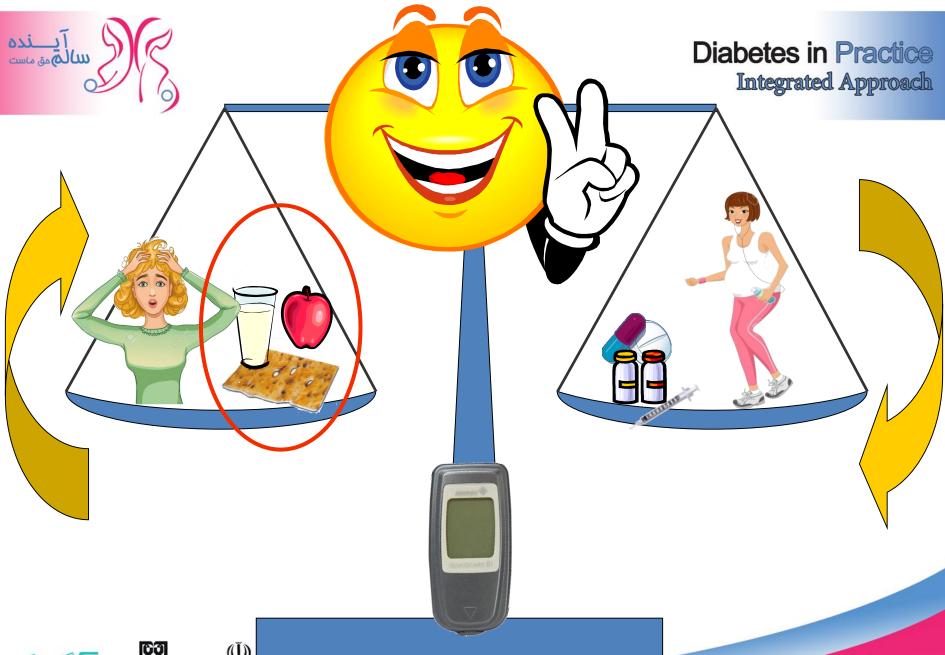
- 6. Modified Pilates
- 7. Racquet sports
- 8. Running or Jogging
- 9. Strength training



















Nutrition Recommendation

- Step 1: Appropriate balance of meals/snacks through the day
- Step 2: Composition of Foods
- Step 3: Appropriate weight Gain











Step 1: Appropriate balance of meals/snacks through the day

- Do not skip meals
- Use 3 meals and 2-4 snacks through the day
- Food and eating habits
- Blood glucose responses
- Late night snack to prevent early morning ketosis











Ketones & DKA

- Pregnancy is a ketogenic state.
- Pregnant women with diabetes are at risk for diabetic ketoacidosis at lower blood glucose levels.
- All women with preexisting diabetes should be educated about DKA.
- Ketonemia during pregnancy has been associated with reduced IQ scores in children.











Predisposing factors for DKA

- Inadequate energy or carbohydrate intake
- Omission of meals or snacks
- Prolonged intervals between meals











Predisposing factors for DKA

- Infection
- Omission of insulin doses
- Drugs: ex. glucocorticoids











Step 2: Composition of Food and Drinks

Macro-nutrients

- Protein
- Fats
- Carbohydrates

Micro-nutrients

- vitamins
- Minerals

Fiber











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☑Recent practice guidelines with recommendationsalthough limited-on MNT for GDM (2013):

~35–40 kcal/kg for *underweight* ~30–34 kcal/kg for *normal weight* ~25–29 kcal/kg for *overweight*

maximum of 24 kcal/kg for obese

or

a *reduction of 30–33* % of daily energy requirements

☑ The minimum intake should be 1600–1800 kcal/d













ADA recommendations for medical nutrition therapy in GDM:

✓ Modest caloric restriction consisting of 1600–1800 kcal (33% reduction in caloric intake)











☑ **CHO:** The Institute of Medicine states that the minimum amount of CHO for pregnant women should be 175 g per day.

☑ **CHO:** The majority of guidelines agree with distributing CHO into three small-to-moderatesized meals and 2–4 snacks (one in the evening after dinner)











☑ **CHO:** Recommend 15–30 g of CHO for breakfast.

☑ **CHO:** Intake of 30 g of fiber per day, mainly in the form of grains, fruits and vegetables













The guidelines of the Endocrine Society for diabetes and pregnancy (2014):

☑ The reduction of carbohydrate intake (35 - 45%) with or without calorie restriction













ADA recommendations for medical nutrition therapy in GDM:

☑low carbohydrate diet that carbohydrate intake lower than 45% of energy, without restricting the total energy.













✓ Fat: 30-35% of total energy intake

(Polyunsaturated fats: safflower oil, sunflower oil, corn oil)

✓ **Protein:** 20-25% of total energy intake

(minimum 60-80g/d)











Appropriate weight Gain

• Step 1:

BMI calculation based on pre-pregnancy weight

Body Mass Index (BMI): $\frac{\text{weight } (kg)}{\text{height } (m)^2}$











Appropriate weight Gain

• Step 2:

Weight gain estimation based on calculated BMI:

BMI (kg/m2)	Situation	Weight gain
BMI <18.5	Under weight	12.5- 18 Kg
BMI 18.5-24.9	Normal weight	11.5- 16Kg
BMI 25.0-29.9	Overweight	7 – 11.5 Kg
BMI > 30	Obesity	5- 9 Kg











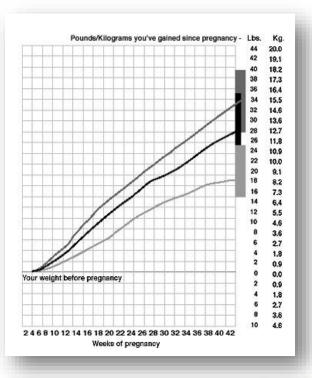
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Appropriate weight Gain

Step 3:

• Use the prenatal weight gain grid to assess weight during

pregnancy







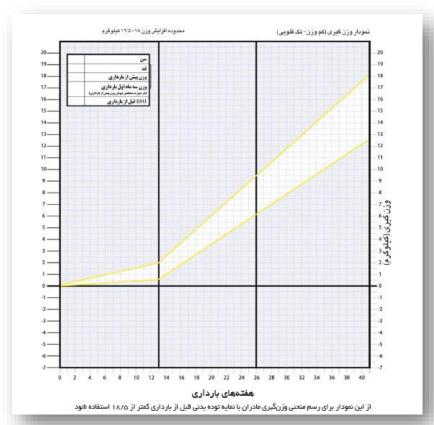








Prenatal Weight Gain Grid for BMI < 18.5







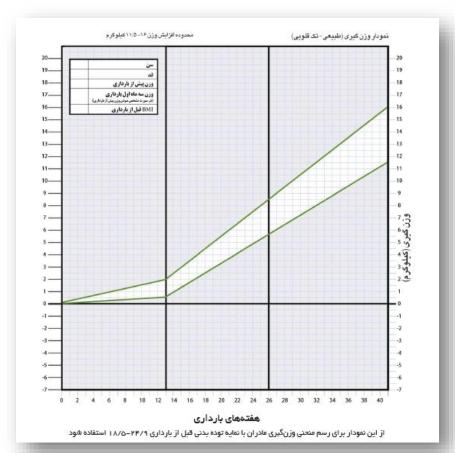








Prenatal Weight Gain Grid for BMI 18-24.5







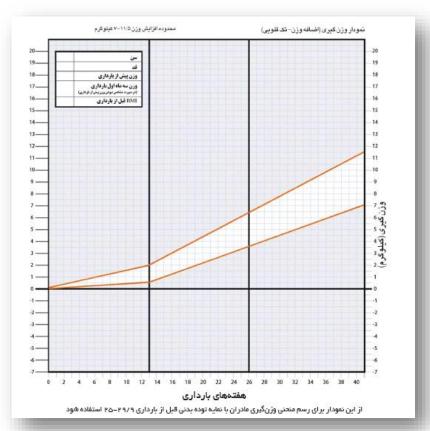








Prenatal Weight Gain Grid for BMI 25-29.9







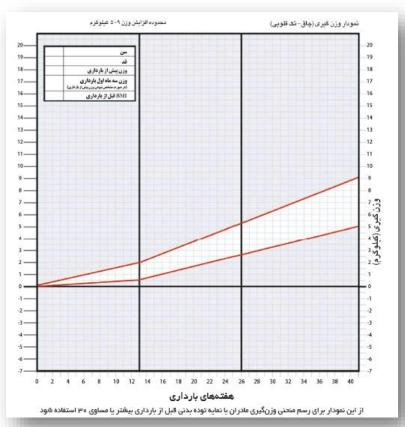








Prenatal Weight Gain Grid for≥30













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موردهشتم

خانمی است ۳۶ ساله با بارداری اول و در هفته ۶ بارداری، با قد ۱۶۰ سانتی متر و وزن ۷۲ کیلوگرم و تحت درمان PCOS که طی بررسی پزشک معالج و درخواست آزمایش قند ناشتا ۱۳۵ میلی گرم در دسی لیتر داشته است.

بیمار در هفته ۱۰ بارداری مجددا به پزشک خود مراجعه کرده است. ایشان در طی این ۴ هفته به منظور کنترل بهتر قند خون، میزان غذای دریافتی خود را محدود کرده است و ۴ کیلوگرم کاهش وزن داشته است. وزن فعلی ایشان ۶۸ کیلوگرم است. پزشک او را برای کنترل وزن گیری در طی بارداری به شما ارجاع داده است.











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۹. به نظر شما کدام گزینه محدوده مناسب کنترل قند خون در این بیمار است؟
 ۹.الف) قند خون ناشتا بین ۶۰ تا ۹۹ و قند خون دو ساعت بعد از غذا کمتر از ۱۲۰
 ۹.ب) قند خون ناشتا کمتر از ۹۵ و قند خون دو ساعت بعد از غذا کمتر از ۱۴۰
 ۹.ج) قند خون ناشتا بین ۶۰ تا ۹۹و قند خون دو ساعت بعد از غذا کمتر از ۱۴۰
 ۹.ج) قند خون ناشتا کمتر از ۹۵ و قند خون دو ساعت بعد از غذا کمتر از ۱۲۰
 ۹.د) قند خون ناشتا کمتر از ۹۵ و قند خون دو ساعت بعد از غذا کمتر از ۱۲۰









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- ۱۰. کدام گزینه میزان وزن گیری مناسب برای این بیمار را بیان می کند؟
 - ۱۰<u>۱۱ف)</u> ۱۲/۵ الی ۱۸ کیلوگرم در طی بارداری
 - ۱۰/۰ الی ۱۶ کیلوگرم در طی بارداری
 - ۱۰.5) ۷ الی ۱۱/۵ کیلوگرم در طی بارداری
 - ۰۱.۱۰) ۵ الی ۹ کیلوگرم در طی بارداری







