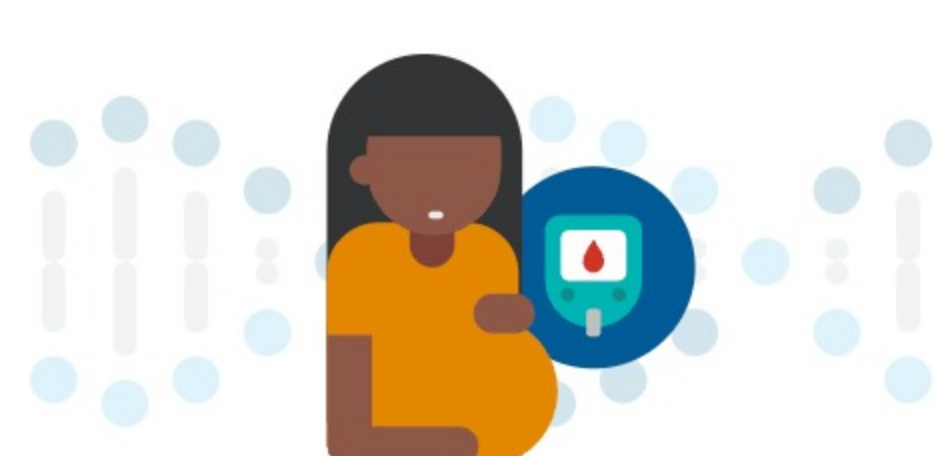


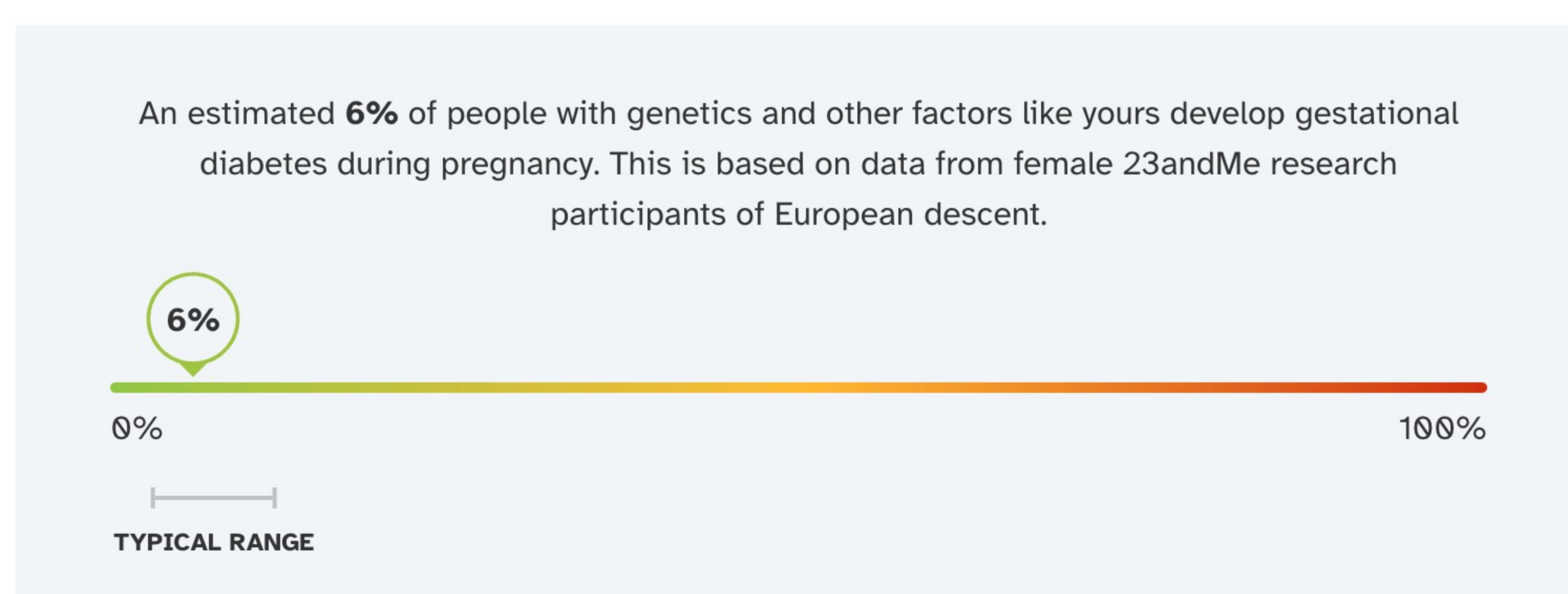
Gestational Diabetes

POWERED BY 23ANDME RESEARCH

Gestational diabetes is a form of diabetes that happens only during pregnancy. It occurs when glucose (a type of sugar) builds up in the blood, resulting in blood sugar levels that are too high. Gestational diabetes can lead to complications for both the parent and child during and after pregnancy.



Jamie, your genetic result is associated with a **typical likelihood** of developing gestational diabetes.



This estimate is based on currently available data and may be updated over time.

Ways to take action

Your overall likelihood of developing gestational diabetes also depends on other factors, including lifestyle. Experts agree that healthy lifestyle habits before pregnancy can help lower the chances of developing this condition.

- Maintain a healthy weight
- Eat a healthy diet
- Exercise regularly
- Avoid smoking

If you are pregnant or might become pregnant, it's important to talk to your doctor about screening options or other next steps that may be right for you. Screening for gestational diabetes is a standard practice in prenatal care that is typically done between 24 and 28 weeks of pregnancy. Those who have a higher risk of developing gestational diabetes may be tested earlier in pregnancy.

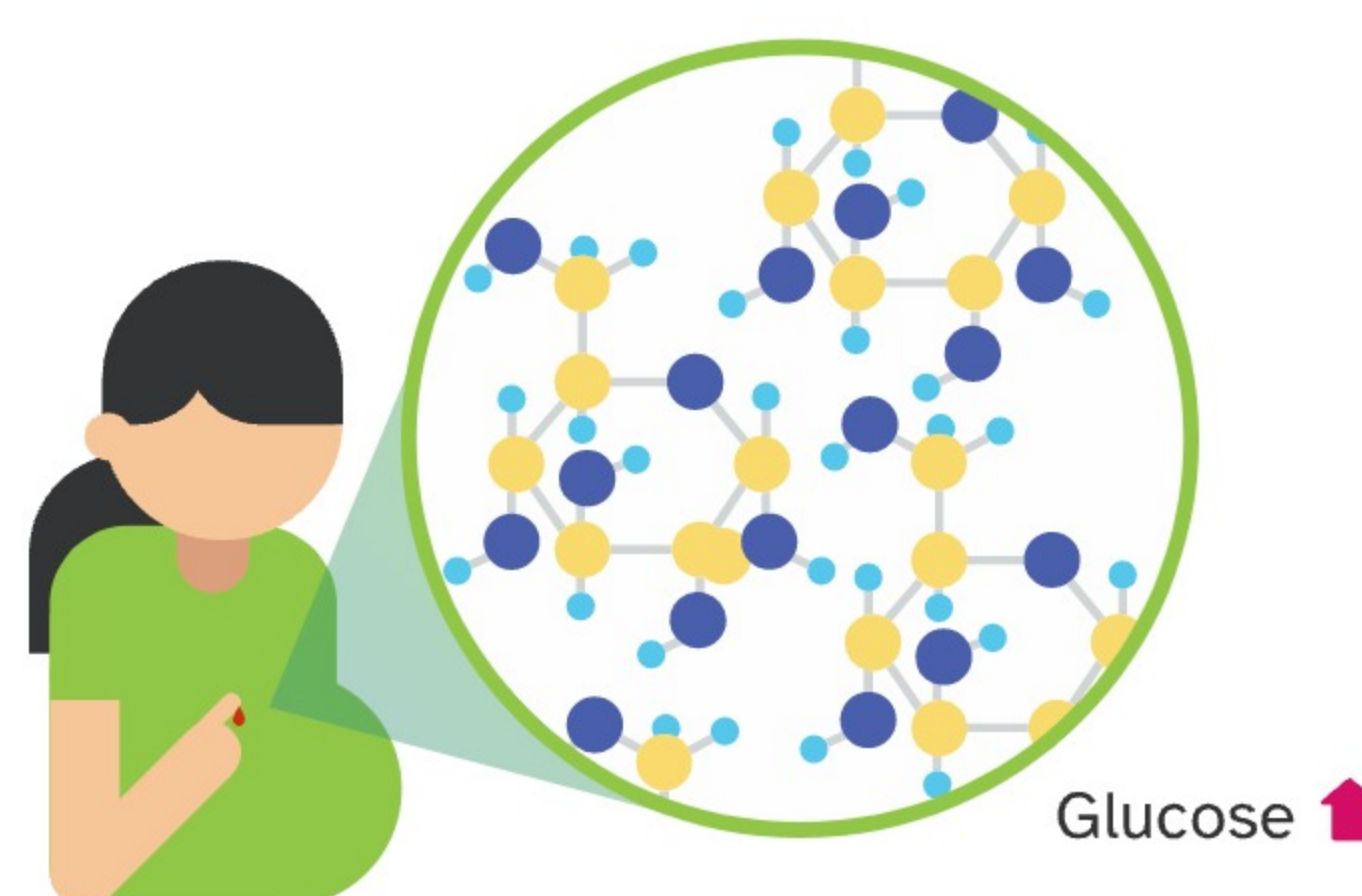


[Learn more from the National Institutes of Health](#)

About gestational diabetes

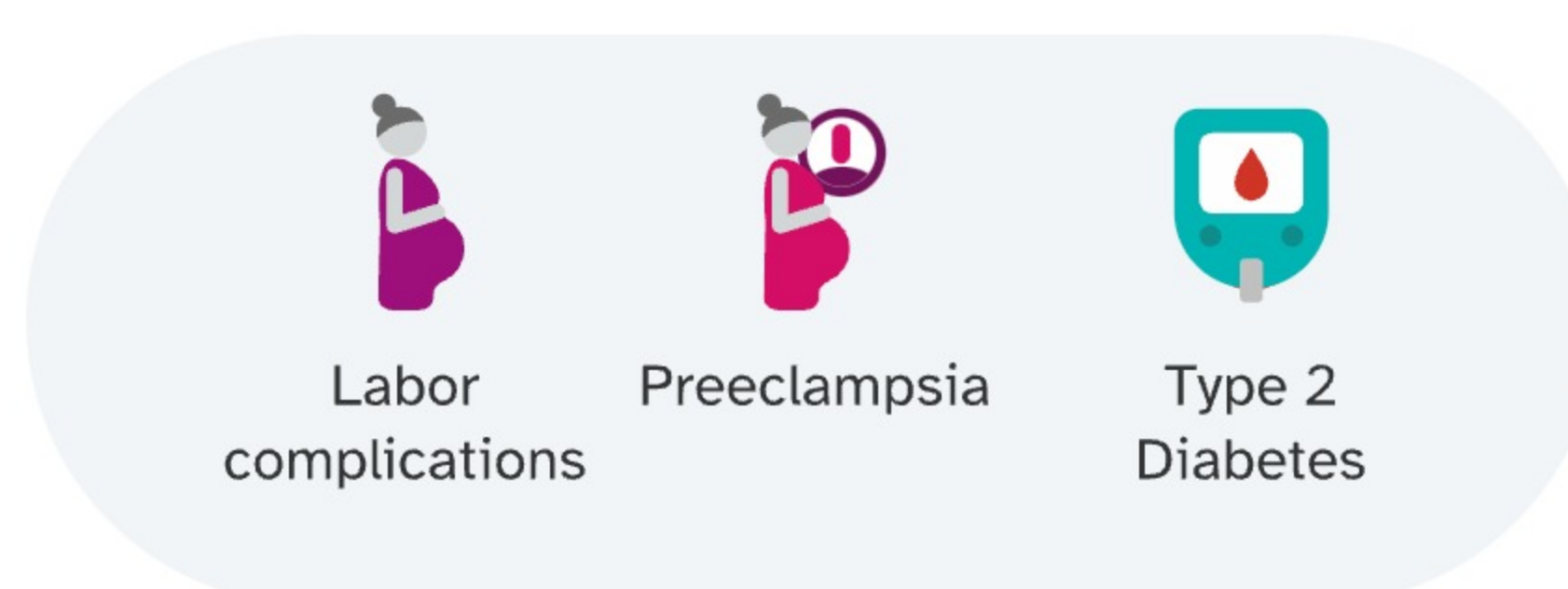
What is gestational diabetes?

Gestational diabetes mellitus, commonly known as gestational diabetes, is a form of diabetes that starts during pregnancy. During pregnancy, the body produces high levels of certain hormones that impair the body's response to insulin, resulting in increased blood sugar levels. After childbirth, these levels typically return to normal. For most people, a small, temporary increase in blood sugar levels during pregnancy is not harmful. But for those with gestational diabetes, the blood sugar reaches a level that can affect the health of the individual and their baby.



How can gestational diabetes impact you and your child?

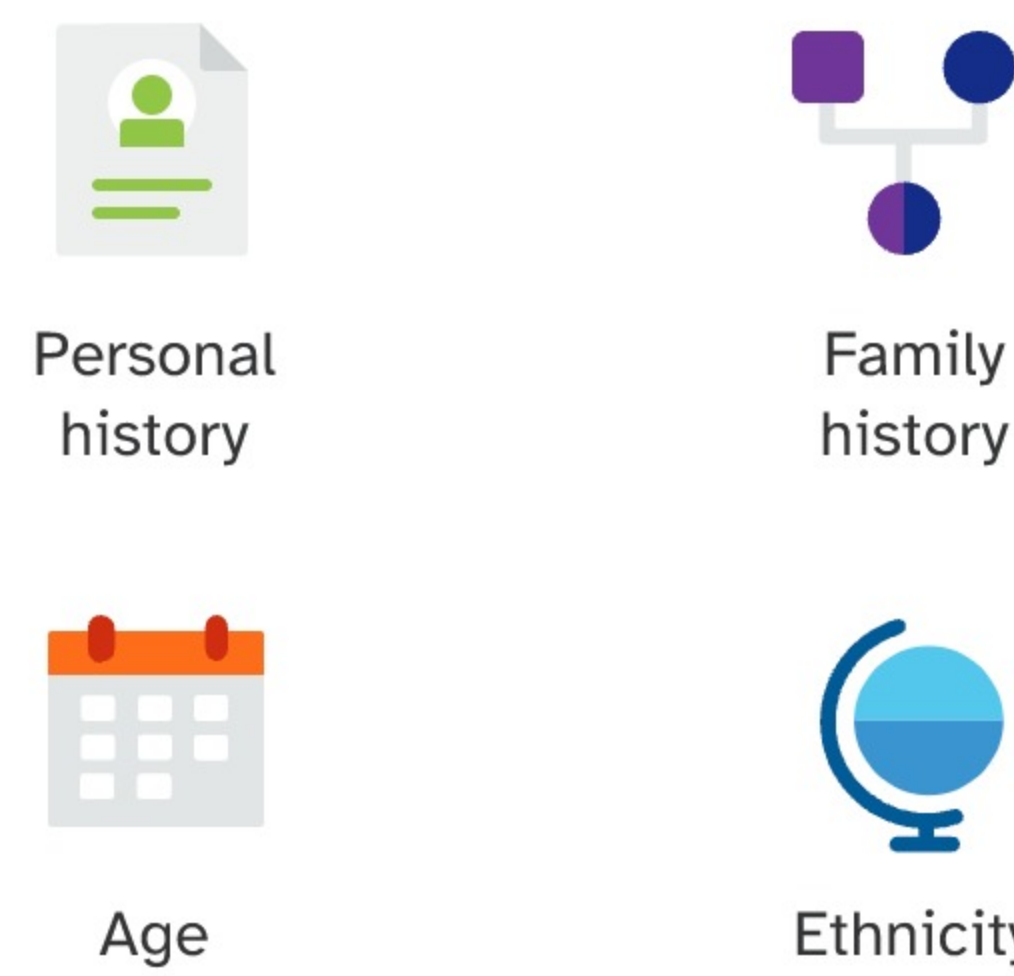
There are no noticeable symptoms in most cases of gestational diabetes, but the condition can lead to complications, especially if left untreated. High blood sugar levels may cause the developing baby to grow larger than average, potentially leading to a difficult delivery or a delivery by cesarean section. Those with gestational diabetes are more likely to develop high blood pressure as well as preeclampsia, a type of high blood pressure with other complications. Additionally, after childbirth, gestational diabetes is associated with an increased risk for type 2 diabetes and heart disease in both the parent and child. This means it's especially important to maintain a healthy lifestyle after pregnancy and conduct follow-up screening with your doctor.



Other factors that can impact your chances of developing gestational diabetes

It is estimated that about 6% of pregnancies in the U.S. are affected by gestational diabetes. Besides genetics, lifestyle, and weight, some important risk factors that can impact a person's chances of developing gestational diabetes include:

- Personal history of gestational diabetes, prediabetes, or polycystic ovary syndrome
- Family history of gestational diabetes or type 2 diabetes
- Age (this condition tends to be more common as people get older)
- Ethnicity (African Americans, Asian Americans, and people of Hispanic/Latino, Indigenous American, or Pacific Islander descent have increased chances)



Keep in mind

This report **does not diagnose** gestational diabetes. If you are pregnant or might become pregnant, **consult with a healthcare professional** if you are concerned about your likelihood of developing gestational diabetes, have a personal or family history of gestational diabetes, or before making any major lifestyle changes.



If you have already been diagnosed with gestational diabetes by a healthcare professional, it is important to **continue any treatment plans** that they prescribe, including medications and lifestyle modifications.



The likelihood of developing gestational diabetes also depends on **other factors**, including lifestyle, age, and family history.



This report **does not account for every possible genetic variant** that could affect your likelihood of developing gestational diabetes.



This report is based on a genetic model **created using data from 23andMe research participants**. It has not been clinically validated and should not be used to make medical decisions.

[How we got your result](#)



Give the gift of DNA discovery.

Gift a kit

Refer friends, earn rewards.

Get reward

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- All Ancestry Reports
- Ancestry Composition
- DNA Relatives
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- Health & Traits Overview
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- My Health Action Plan
- Health Predisposition
- Pharmacogenetics
- Carrier Status
- Wellness
- Traits

RESEARCH

- Research Overview
- Surveys and Studies
- Edit Answers
- Publications

FAMILY & FRIENDS

- View all DNA Relatives
- Family Tree
- Your Connections
- GrandTree
- Advanced DNA Comparison