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Hyperglycaemia during pregnancy or gestational diabetes (GDM) is one of the most common complications of pregnancy. GDM is associated with several long-term and short-term consequences for both the mother and child, which can be prevented with treatment. In 2013, the World Health Organisation recommended diagnostic criteria for gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) identifying women with milder GDM. These criteria for GDM remains controversial due to an expected increase in prevalence, and the uncertainty as to the clinical relevance of treating these additional women and its cost-effectiveness. The aim of the thesis was to evaluate these challenges of screening and deciding diagnostic criteria for gestational diabetes in Sweden. The effect of these new GDM criteria on screening methods, prevalence, maternal and neonatal outcomes, resource use and costs are presented and discussed in this thesis.

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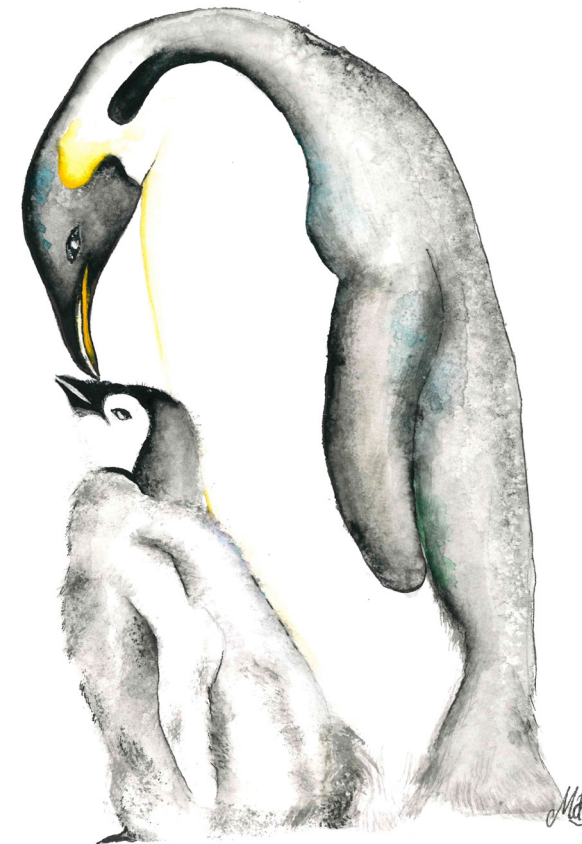
Doctoral Dissertation

Hyperglycaemia during pregnancy

The challenge of screening and deciding diagnostic criteria for gestational diabetes in Sweden

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Medical Science with a specialisation in Medicine



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