

Special Issue

Biomarkers for Prediction of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus

Message from the Guest Editors

Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM), the most common metabolic disorder in pregnancy, is associated with glucose intolerance in the 2nd and 3rd trimesters, leading to hyperglycemia. Driven by maternal obesity, physical inactivity, and increased maternal age, GDM increases the risk of severe complications, including birth trauma, shoulder dystocia, macrosomia, neonatal hypoglycemia and hyperbilirubinemia, and stillbirth. GDM patients have a significantly increased lifetime risk for type 2 diabetes, while their offspring are more likely to develop type 2 diabetes, obesity, metabolic, and cardiovascular disease later in life. In the past decade, early effective methods in GDM prevention were developed to decrease its prevalence and severity. We focus on GDM biomarkers for early prediction to improve treatment and prevention. Such markers could be proteins, microRNAs, microbiome, and metabolites, providing accurate GDM5 screening, whether with known underlying pathological mechanisms or with proven prediction of GDM progression, potentially linked to placental trophoblasts.

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