

OBSTETRICS

Gestational Diabetes Handbook

Screening, glucose monitoring, food choices and follow-up

Original patient handbook | Evidence-aligned educational content

Prepared for patients of

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Important: This handbook provides general information. It cannot diagnose a condition, recommend individual treatment or replace emergency assessment.

How to use this handbook

Use this guide to prepare questions and recognise situations that need medical attention. Your clinician may advise differently based on your history, examination, test results and local clinical protocols.

Three principles

1. Keep scheduled follow-up.
2. Bring complete records.
3. Seek urgent care for warning symptoms.

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1. What gestational diabetes means

- Gestational diabetes is high blood glucose first recognised during pregnancy. It often causes no obvious symptoms, making screening important.
- Pregnancy hormones can reduce insulin effectiveness. This is not a personal failure.

Prepare for your consultation

Write down the symptom timeline, medicines and supplements, previous reports and the three questions most important to you.

2. Screening and targets

- Testing may involve a glucose challenge or oral glucose tolerance test. People with significant risk factors may be tested earlier.
- Your team will provide individual fasting and after-meal targets. Keep a dated log and bring it to reviews.

3. Daily management

- Spread carbohydrate foods through the day, pair them with protein and fibre, and avoid skipping meals unless advised.
- Safe activity after meals can help glucose control for many patients.
- Medication or insulin may be needed when targets are not met; using medication is not a failure.

4. After delivery

- Glucose often improves after birth, but future type 2 diabetes risk is higher.
- Complete postpartum glucose testing and discuss long-term screening, nutrition, activity and future pregnancy planning.

Urgent care

Do not rely on a website or PDF during an emergency. Severe or rapidly worsening symptoms require direct assessment.

Consultation checklist

Item	Ready
Meter and strips if prescribed	■
Glucose log	■
Meal pattern notes	■
Medication or insulin plan	■
Hypoglycaemia instructions	■
Postpartum test date	■

Questions to ask

Frequently asked questions

Will I need a caesarean birth?

Not automatically. Birth planning depends on glucose control, fetal growth, maternal health and obstetric factors.

Can I eat fruit?

Usually yes, in suitable portions and timing. Individual glucose response matters.

Does it go away?

It often resolves after birth, but follow-up testing remains essential.

Remember

Online information is most useful when it helps you communicate clearly with your own clinical team.

References and clinical framework

This handbook is original educational content informed by the following authoritative guidance. Recommendations may change and local protocols may differ.

ACOG - Gestational Diabetes

<https://www.acog.org/womens-health/faqs/gestational-diabetes>

WHO maternal health recommendations, 2nd edition

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240080591>



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Medical disclaimer: This document is for general patient education only. It is not a diagnosis, prescription or personalised care plan. Do not start, stop or change medicines based on this guide. Emergency symptoms require direct emergency assessment. The website is not monitored for emergencies.

Publishing note: Final medical review and approval by Dr. Akрати Jain is required before public distribution.