

Special Issue on  
**Hyperglycemia in Pregnancy: Antenatal and Postnatal  
Implementation of Research Findings in Clinical Practice**

# CALL FOR PAPERS

Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) is high blood glucose (hyperglycemia) first occurring or first recognized during pregnancy. Between 1% and 14% of pregnant women develop GDM, with some at a higher risk than others (e.g., women who are overweight or obese, are older, are of particular ethnicities, have had GDM previously, or have a family history of type II diabetes). GDM can cause significant health problems for mothers and babies. The babies may grow very large resulting in adverse outcomes. Women with GDM have an increased risk of having an induced birth, of their babies being born by caesarean section, and of having a preterm birth (before 37 weeks of pregnancy). Additionally, there can be long-term health problems for mothers and babies, including an increased risk of type II diabetes and cardiovascular disease. Some diets (e.g., those with low fiber and high glycemic load) and physical inactivity are potentially modifiable risk factors for GDM. There is evidence that lifestyle interventions in the general population (promoting diet and exercise changes) can prevent type II diabetes, and it has been suggested that these interventions may help prevent GDM in pregnancy.

Although basic research is usually performed without consideration of practical ends, the function of applied research is to provide implementable answers. Implementation of research findings in antenatal and postnatal clinical practice is essential to achieve meaningful health outcomes for the pregnant and their offspring.

This special issue is intended to present and discuss studies on implementation of clinical research findings in the field of hyperglycemia in pregnancy into clinical practice.

Potential topics include but are not limited to the following:

- Implementation of GDM prevention program in the general population
- Screening strategies of GDM
- Cost-effective analysis of screening strategies or prevention programs targeting GDM
- Follow-up studies of GDM patients' offspring
- Health-care of GDM in clinical practice
- Health promotion interventions targeting GDM
- Reduction in the risk of conversion to diabetes in women who have previously had GDM

Authors can submit their manuscripts through the Manuscript Tracking System at <http://mts.hindawi.com/submit/journals/jdr/irfc/>.

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