

ABSTRACT

Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) is defined as carbohydrate intolerance that causes hyperglycemia or diabetes type 2 whose onset starts or appears during pregnancy. The DMG risk factors are maternal age > 25 years, DM family history, race (Asian-Indian, Middle Eastern, Afro-Caribbean), BMI > 27kg/m², lifestyle, and physical activity.

Kusnanto P's research. (1999) in dr. Kariadi Central Public Hospital, Semarang states that the incidence of gestational diabetes mellitus (10.9%) in pregnant women with risk factors (maternal age > 25th, obesity / overweight, hypertension, dyslipidemia, gestational age 26-30 weeks, the number of miscarriages, history of family suffering diabetes mellitus). The objective of this study was to identify the relationship between history of family suffering diabetes mellitus and the incidence of gestational diabetes mellitus.

The research design is analytic, using cross sectional study. The samples were taken with a total sampling technique, consisting of 50 pregnant women with gestational age > 24 weeks during the visit on 01 to 13 November 2010. The instruments used were a questionnaire and the results of random blood glucose examination.

The results showed that all of the pregnant women (100%) that had no history of family suffering DM were negative GDM and only small proportions (4%) of pregnant women that had a history of family suffering DM were positive GDM. The data were analyzed by using Fisher exact test. The value of Fisher exact test ($p = 0.5 > 0.05$, H_0 was accepted, so that it could be stated that there was no relationship between history of family suffering DM and the incidence of gestational diabetes mellitus.

For the next research related to the incidence of GDM it is suggested that the research use a case control design that needs more samples.

Keywords: history of family suffering diabetes mellitus, Gestational Diabetes Mellitus