**Estimation of risk factors and haemoglobin in early pregnancy as predictors of diabetes in pregnancy at Benghazi Medical Center, Libya: A prospective cross-sectional study**

**ABSTRACT**

* **Introduction:** Hyperglycemia that is first detected at any time during pregnancy can be classified as either diabetes in pregnancy (DIP) or gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM). DIP may be an undiagnosed type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) or “overt diabetes” identified in the first trimester while GDM develops in the second and third trimesters. Globally, an estimated 21.1 million live births were exposed to some form of hyperglycemia in pregnancy, of which 80.3% were due to GDM.
* **Aim and objective**-: To determine whether elevated haemoglobin levels during early pregnancy are associated with the risk of gestational diabetes mellitus.

##### Materials and methods:

A prospective cross-sectional study; includes a pregnant woman in early pregnancy (gestational age <14 weeks) enrolled in the study who is visiting the outpatient department of Obstetrics and Gynecology in Benghazi Medical Center for 6 months (1- 7-2022-to31-12-2022).

* **Result: The** mean age of the participant was 28.9 years old, with a mean body weight of 76.1Kg

high HB level in the first trimester of more than 11.5 associated with a high FBS of more than 126. p-value 0.03 which means less than 0.05 which means mild significance.

* **Conclusion:** GDM is more likely to develop in women with high haemoglobin levels in the first trimester of pregnancy**.**

#### Introduction

“Hyperglycemia that is first detected at any time during pregnancy can be classified as either diabetes in pregnancy (DIP) or gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM)” (1). “DIP may be an undiagnosed type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) or “overt diabetes” identified in the first trimester while GDM develops in the second and third trimesters” (2–5). “Globally, an estimated 21.1 million live births were exposed to some form of hyperglycemia in pregnancy, of which 80.3% were due to GDM” (6). “GDM prevalence is generally considered to be somewhere from 1 to 28% of all pregnancies. The variation in prevalence rates could also be related to the diversity of the populations studied, the screening methods, and the diagnostic criteria used. Nevertheless, with the increasing prevalence of T2DM, the incidence of GDM is also on the rise wherever the rate of obesity is prevalent” (7–9). “In the current global epidemic of diabetes, the age of onset has decreased significantly, which concurrently affects a significant proportion of reproductive-age women” (7–9).

In 2016, the National Surveillance on Maternal and Child Health reported that the prevalence of hyperglycemia during pregnancy in Malaysia was 13.5% (10)

“Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) and gestational hypertension (GH) significantly contribute to maternal, fetal, and neonatal morbidity and mortality. The prevalence of GDM is rising worldwide and ranges from 1% to 20%. During normal pregnancy, progressive insulin resistance develops during mid-pregnancy and progresses through the third trimester. Globally, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy (HDP) are one of the leading causes of peripartum morbidity and mortality. HDP complicates up to 2.73% of all pregnancies and is responsible for 10-15% of all U.S. maternal mortality. It is associated with a spectrum of severity, ranging from mild pregnancy-induced hypertension to eclampsia. Moreover, it is among the most significant and intriguing problems in obstetrics. Early diagnosis of GDM and GH can improve prenatal care for pregnant women during pregnancy and result in a satisfactory pregnancy outcome” (11)

“Haemoglobin (Hb) measurement is a standard test among pregnant women during the first perinatal visit that is used to evaluate the physical status and anaemia. According to the World Health Organization” (12), anaemia is diagnosed when a blood test shows a Hb value of less than 110 g/L in pregnant women. “Observational studies have found that anaemia during pregnancy is associated with detrimental pregnancy

outcomes, including preterm birth, low birth weight, infection and haemorrhage. (13) Additionally, several studies have even reported that high Hb levels during pregnancy could also be a predictor or cause of some pregnancy complications” (14-16)

However, studies focusing on Hb levels and pregnancy outcomes are scarce, and the findings are inconsistent due to a wide variation in study designs, sample sizes, populations and the time of Hb testing. Moreover, high maternal Hb has not received the same attention as anaemia because it is more likely to be perceived as a symbol of good nutrition status.

Furthermore, previous studies indicated that Hb levels during pregnancy were significantly associated with body mass index (BMI). (17) However, few studies to date have assessed the effects of maternal Hb values in the first trimester stratified by pre-pregnancy BMI on pregnancy complications.

Thus, in this large sample study, we aimed to conduct stratified analyses modified by pre-pregnancy BMI and to evaluate whether associations exist between Hb levels in the first trimester and the risk of GDM, PE, and preterm birth. (18)

“Haemoglobin (Hb) measurement is a routine standard test for evaluating physical status among pregnant women on their first visit to primary health care clinics” [19]. “Throughout normal pregnancy, blood volume expands by an average of 50% compared with the non-pregnant state” [20].

“This rapid expansion of blood volume starts in the first trimester of pregnancy [21]. Moreover, plasma volume increases more than the increase in red blood cell (RBC) mass, which produces a net decline in haemoglobin concentration during the first half of pregnancy. This is known as the physiologic anaemia of pregnancy. Hb concentration reaches the nadir in the second trimester of pregnancy because a concurrent increase does not match the increase in plasma volume in RBC mass increase” [22].

“Based on the World Health Organization (WHO) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines, anaemia in pregnancy has different cutoffs based on the trimester (first trimester: <11.0 g/dl; second trimester: <10.5 g/dl; and third trimester: <11 g/dl) [23] while normal values are assigned from 11 to <12.5 g/dl [24]. Physicians and health care providers give more attention to maternal anaemia than high blood levels. Previous studies demonstrated that elevated Hb levels in the first trimester indicate possible pregnancy complications and should not be mistaken for good iron status” [25-32].

They also indicated that Hb levels during early pregnancy play a role in predicting the risk of GDM and PE [26-29]. Studies investigating the association between high maternal Hb levels and adverse pregnancy outcomes are scarce and controversial, with no absolute cut-off values for

high Hb levels [25-31]. The cutoffs used to define low or high haemoglobin concentrations in these studies differed considerably, which may have affected the likelihood of detecting relations with the outcomes [32]. Most often, only the most extreme cutoffs were significantly associated with pregnancy complications.

#### Aims of the Study

To determine whether elevated haemoglobin levels during early pregnancy are associated with the risk of gestational diabetes mellitus.

#### Review of Literature

A longitudinal study was carried out by Rayis DA et al to investigate the prevalence and risk factors (including haemoglobin levels) for gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) in Khartoum, Sudan. The study was carried out at Saad Abuelela Hospital (Khartoum, Sudan) from February to November 2017 using a questionnaire. The women were then followed up, where

a pregnant woman in early pregnancy (gestational age <14 weeks) was enrolled in the study. The detailed medical and obstetrics history was recorded for each participant

75-g oral glucose tolerance test was performed at 24 - 28 weeks of gestation. Of 290 women,

259 (89.3%) completed the follow-up. The mean (standard deviation [SD]) of the age, gravidity and gestational age at enrolment was 28.02 (5.7) years, 2.37 (2.42) and 10.86 (2.63) weeks, respectively. Forty-eight women (18.5%) had GDM. Binary regression showed that while age, parity, residence, education and body mass index (BMI) were not associated with GDM, a high haemoglobin level was the only factor associated with GDM (OR = 1.52, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.07 - 2.16, *p* = .019). Women with haemoglobin > 10.8 g/dl were at a higher risk of GDM (OR = 2.52, 95% CI = 1.02 - 6.27, *p* = .044). There is a high prevalence of GDM, especially (33) among women with high haemoglobin levels.

Impact statement **What is already known on this subject?** Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) is one of the most common complications during pregnancy, contributing significantly to maternal, and perinatal morbidity and mortality and can lead to adverse consequences for the health of both mother and offspring later in life. The rate of GDM varies with the various settings and populations, and a prevalence of 1-14% has been reported depending on the population studied. High haemoglobin levels were recently reported to be associated with GDM**. What do the results of this study add?** T”here is a high prevalence of GDM in Khartoum, Sudan, especially among women with high haemoglobin levels in early pregnancy. What are the implications of these findings for clinical practice and/or further research? Haemoglobin levels could be used as reliable markers to detect GDM. These markers could be used in the prevention of GDM” (33)

**Abumohsen H et al--**conducted a study, they hypothesized that high Hb levels (≥12.5 g/dl) in the first trimester (6-13 gestational weeks, GW) are associated with increased risk of fasting blood sugar (FBS) ≥126 mg/dl, systolic blood pressure (SBP) ≥140 mmHg, and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) ≥90 mmHg among pregnant Palestinian women visiting prenatal clinics in Palestine. Methods: Medical records (N=5263) were reviewed for singleton

pregnancies who had their first maternity care clinic visit (6-13 GW) at primary healthcare centers of the Palestinian Ministry of Health in the north of the West Bank in 2018 and 2019. Women were excluded if they had FBS ≥92 mg/dl, SBP ≥140 mmHg, DBP ≥90 mmHg, ultrasound-based gestational age >13 weeks, or who were previously diagnosed with diabetes mellites, GDM, hypertension, GH, taking drugs for these conditions, or were smoking during pregnancy. Hb levels in g/dl were divided into low (<11.0), normal (11-12.49), and high (≥12.5). The associations between high haemoglobin levels and pregnancy complications in pregnant women were assessed by calculating the odds ratios (OR) and their 95% confidence intervals (CIs) using logistic regression. P-values of <0.05 were considered significant. Results: The final number of eligible records was 2565. Pregnant women with high Hb levels in the first trimester were at higher risk of high FBS (≥126 mg/dl; OR=2.99, 95%CI, [1.675- 5.368]) and high systolic blood pressure (≥140 mmHg; OR=3.048, 95%CI, [1.252-7.421]) at 24 GW. Gravidity was significantly associated with a decreased risk of high FBS (OR=0.838, 95%CI [0.704-0.991]). “Conclude their findings suggested that the Hb level at registration could be utilized in predicting the risk of GDM and HP among Palestinian women who never had a previous history of these conditions. The results of this study could have important clinical implications for early screening, which could improve preventive and curative health services to promote the health of pregnant women and children” (34)

**Chen Wang et al--**conducted a study aimed to determine whether Hb levels in early pregnancy were associated with the risk of gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM), pre-eclampsia (PE) and preterm birth. Methods: A hospital-based retrospective study was conducted among 21,577 singleton, non-smoking pregnancies between June 2013 and January 2015. The demographic data and medical information of each participant were collected individually through questionnaires and patient medical records. Odds ratios were generated using a multivariate logistic regression analysis to evaluate the relative risk of GDM, PE and preterm birth continuously and across different haemoglobin ranges in the overall population and in women from different pre-pregnancy body mass index (BMI) categories, respectively. The level of statistical significance was set at 0.05. Results: For women who were underweight, normal-weight, overweight and obese, early pregnancy Hb levels were 127.8 ± 10.1 g/L, 129.6 ± 9.7 g/L, 132.2 ± 9.5 g/L and 133.4 ± 9.4 g/L, respectively. Women with GDM and PE had significantly increased Hb levels during early pregnancy compared with controls, whereas women with preterm birth processed significantly decreased Hb levels. After adjusting for confounders, the risks for GDM and PE increased with high maternal Hb (OR: 1.27 for Hb

130–149; OR: 2.06 for Hb ≥ 150 g/L), and the risk for preterm birth decreased with high maternal Hb (OR: 1.30 for Hb 130–149; OR: 2.38 for Hb ≥ 150 g/L) and increased with low maternal Hb (OR: 1.41 for Hb < 110 g/L). Among women whose BMI was < 24 kg/m2, high GDM (OR: 1.27 for Hb 130–149; OR: 1.84 for Hb ≥ 150 g/L) and low preterm rates (OR: 0.77 for Hb 130–149; OR: 0.23 for Hb ≥ 150 g/L) were observed with high Hb, whereas in women whose BMI was ≥24 kg/m2, only high GDM rates were observed with Hb > 150 g/L (OR: 2.33). Conclusion: These findings suggest that Hb levels during early pregnancy play a role in predicting the risk of GDM, PE and preterm birth. (35)

##### Hongmei Jin Shanghai 2019

The predictive value of glycosylated haemoglobin (HbA1c), microalbuminuria (24 h mAlb) and serum cystatin C (Cys-C) levels on the outcome of pregnancy in patients with gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) was investigated. Samples of 144 females with GDM and 117 normal pregnant females as controls were selected for retrospective analysis. The following parameters were compared between the two groups: Levels of HbA1c, Cys-C and 24 h mAlb, maternal pregnancy outcome and adverse pregnancy rate. The predictive value of elevated 24 h mAlb, HbA1c and Cys-C regarding an adverse pregnancy outcome was then determined. Cys-C, 24 h mAlb and HbA1c levels in the GDM group were significantly higher than those in the control group (P<0.001). The adverse pregnancy rate in the GDM group was significantly higher than that in the control group (40.97 vs. 16.24%; P<0.001). Logistic regression and receiver operating characteristics (ROC) analyses indicated that in subjects with GDM, HbA1c, Cys-C and 24 h mAlb levels were closely associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes (P<0.050) and may be considered as predictors for an adverse pregnancy outcome (risk ratio >1). Linear correlation analyses indicated that HbA1c, Cys-C and 24 h mAlb were negatively correlated with the neonatal Apgar scores (r=-0.509, -0.954 and -0.954, respectively; P<0.001). “According to ROC analysis, the combined predictive sensitivity of HbAlc, Cys-C and 24 h mAlb for adverse pregnancy outcomes in patients with GDM was 96.49% and the specificity was 77.19%. The increase in HbAlc, Cys-C and 24 h mAlb levels is expected to be an effective predictor of adverse pregnancy outcomes in high-risk pregnant women” (36)

**Sulhariza HZ** concluded Unchanged Hb level from booking to the second trimester was significantly associated with GDM risk in Model 1 (AOR: 2.55; 95% CI: 1.20, 5.44; *p* <

0.05), Model 2 (AOR: 2.45, 95% CI: 1.13, 5.34; *p* < 0.05) Model 3 (AOR: 2.42; 95% CI:

1.11, 5.27; *p* < 0.05), and Model 4 (AOR: 2.51; 95% CI: 1.15, 5.49; p < 0.05). No significant

associations were observed between maternal Hb levels and GDM in the study (37)

**Wu *et al****.* A total of 1911 singleton mothers were included. After multivariable adjustment, Hb levels > 130 g/L in the second trimester increased the risk of LBW (odds ratio [OR], 2.54; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.12–5.76). In the third trimester of gestation, compared with women whose Hb levels were between 110 and 119 g/L, women with Hb levels > 130 g/L had an increased risk of LBW (OR, 2.20; 95% CI, 1.07–4.51) and SGA (OR, 2.00; 95% CI, 1.05–3.80). When we compared the highest and lowest quartiles of changes in the Hb across the second and third trimesters, the adjusted ORs were 0.35 (95% CI: 0.18–0.68) for PTB and 0.47 (95% CI: 0.23–0.98) for LBW. (38)

**Guifang Deng:- “**In addition, recent reviews have shown that the relationship between Hb levels and adverse pregnancy events is mainly affected by the time point of Hb determination (39). Some studies have shown that anaemia in the first – trimester was significantly related to adverse pregnancy outcomes” (40, 41, 42), while other studies have shown that this relationship was more significant in the second or third trimesters (43). Furthermore, there have been few studies on the changes in Hb levels between the second and third trimester of gestation on maternal and infant pregnancy outcomes. Interestingly, previous studies have only measured Hb concentrations at single time points and have few tracked changes over time during pregnancy.

#### Methodology

##### Study Design:

**Type of study:** A prospective cross-sectional study; including a pregnant woman in early pregnancy (gestational age <14 weeks) enrolled in the study who is visiting the outpatient department of Obstetrics and Gynecology in Benghazi Medical Center for 6 months (1-7-2022- to 31-12-2022).

**Population:** Pregnant women in early pregnancy (gestational age <14 weeks).

**Study-sitting:** Outpatient Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology in Benghazi Medical Center.

##### Procedure:

The patients’ characteristics and detailed medical and obstetrics history recorded for each participant, needed investigation asked as HB level, and FBS using a questionnaire.

The women followed up, where a 75-g oral glucose tolerance test was performed at 24 − 28 weeks of gestation. Hemoglobin will divided as follows:

Low (<11.0), normal (11-12.49), and high (≥12.5).

##### Data collection:

Data recorded on Performa, including demographic characteristics and clinical features. The results of the investigation will be recorded.

##### Exclusion criteria:

Women were excluded if they had FBS ≥92 mg/dl, SBP ≥140 mmHg, DBP ≥90 mmHg-and ultrasound-based gestational age >14 weeks, or who were previously diagnosed with diabetes mellitus.

**Data Analysis:** Data was analyzed using (the SPSS) statistical package of the social science program version 23. The statistical analysis included:

1. Descriptive Statistics: Including (Mean value, Standard deviation, Number and Percentage.
2. Inferential Statistics: will be used when needed as t-test and Chi-square, P-value will be considered significant when ≤ 0.05.

Data is presented in the form of tables and figures, where the figures are done by Microsoft Excel 2010.

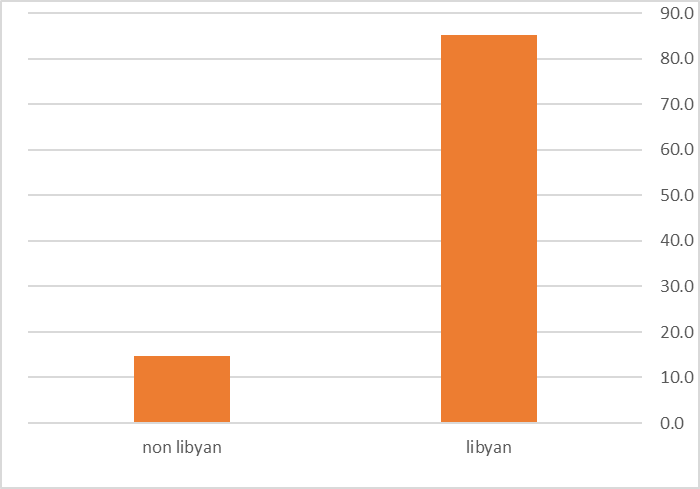
#### Result

The study population were 95 pregnant term ladies.

##### Table 1: Distribution of age among participants

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Age** | **Percentage** |
| 19-23 | 26.1% |
| 24-28 | 22.1% |
| 29-33 | 29.47% |
| 34-38 | 11.58% |
| 39-43 | 10.5% |
| Total | 100% |

Table 1 shows the most frequent age is between 29-33 years while the least frequent is between age 39- 43 years old.



**Figure 1:** Distribution of Nationality Among Participants

##### Table 2: Distribution of participants according to resident

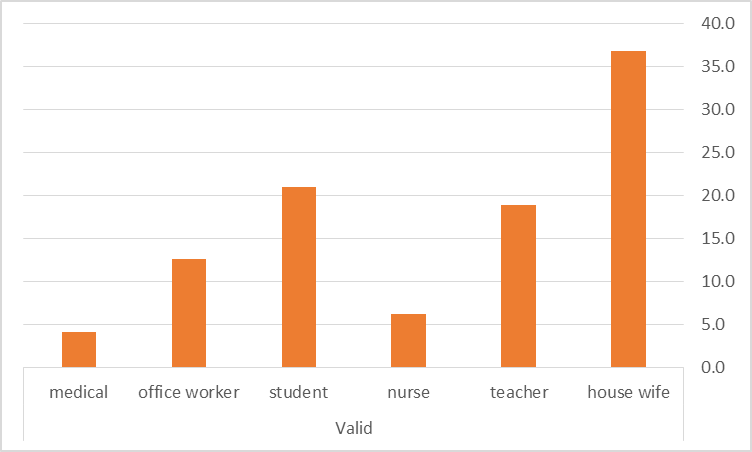
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Residence** | **%** |
| Benghazi | 95.8% |
| Outside Benghazi | 4.2% |

Table 2 shows most of the participants are from Benghazi.

##### Table 3: Distribution of participants according to education.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Education** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Secondary | 10 | 10.5% |
| University | 85 | 89.5% |

Table 3 shows that 89.5% of participants are highly educated.



**Figure 2**: Distribution of participants according to occupation

##### Table 4: Distribution of participants according to medical history

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Medical history** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Free | 98 | 71.6% |
| Asthmatic | 18 | 18.9% |
| Other | 9 | 9.5% |

This table shows 71.6% of participants are medically free.

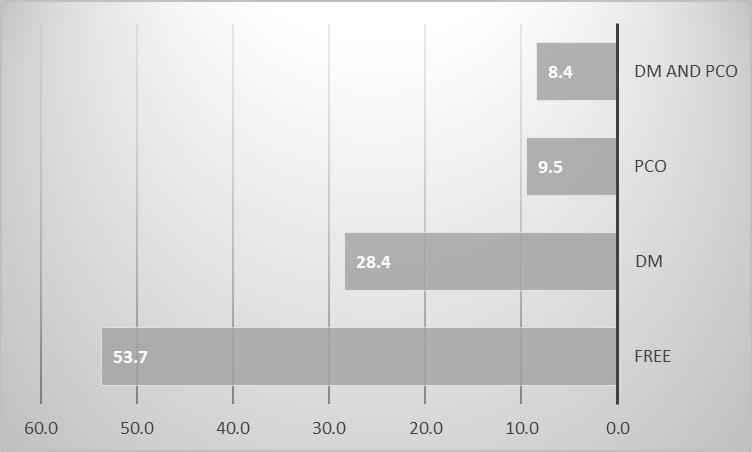


Figure 3: Distribution of participants according to family history

##### Table 5: Distribution of participants according to income

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Income** | **Percentage** |
| Good | 38.9% |
| Faire | 60% |
| Poor | 1.1% |

This table shows that 60% of participants have fair income.

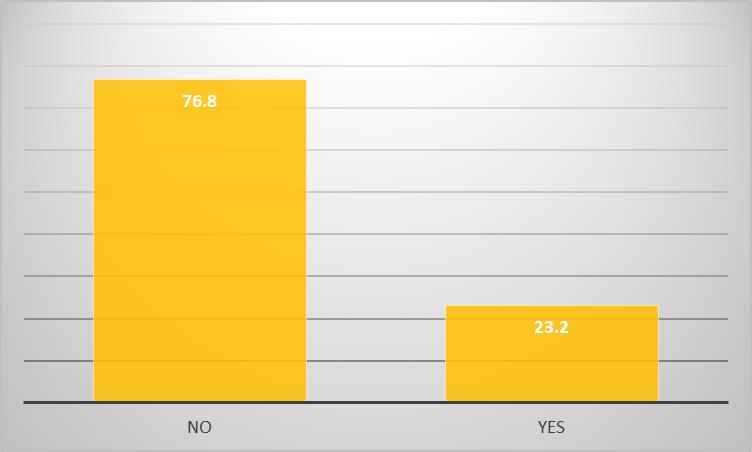


Figure 4: Distribution of participants according to the history of consanguinity

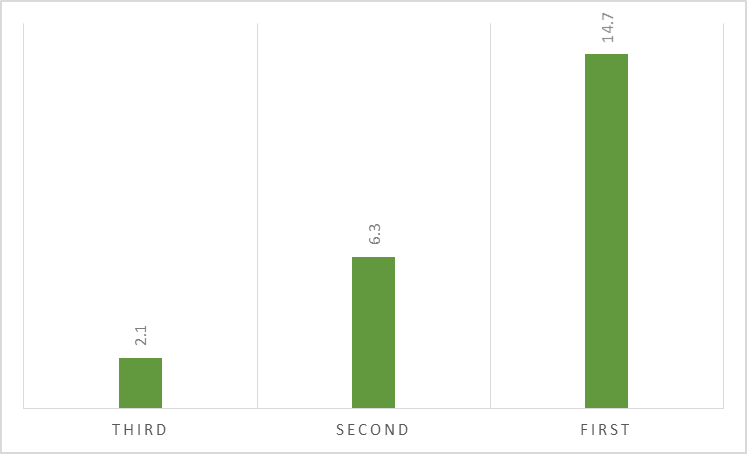


Figure 5: Distribution of degree of consanguinity

##### Table 6: Distribution of participants according to obstetric history

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Obstetric history** | **Minimum** | **Maximum** | **Mean** | **SD** |
| Gravida | 1 | 7 | 3.63 | 1.61 |
| Para | 0 | 6 | 2.26 | 1.35 |
| Abortion | 0 | 2 | 0.38 | 0.62 |
| Gestational age | 34 | 41 | 37.38 | 1.38 |

This table shows maximum parity among participant 6 at mean about 2.26, mean gestational age of 37.38 weeks.

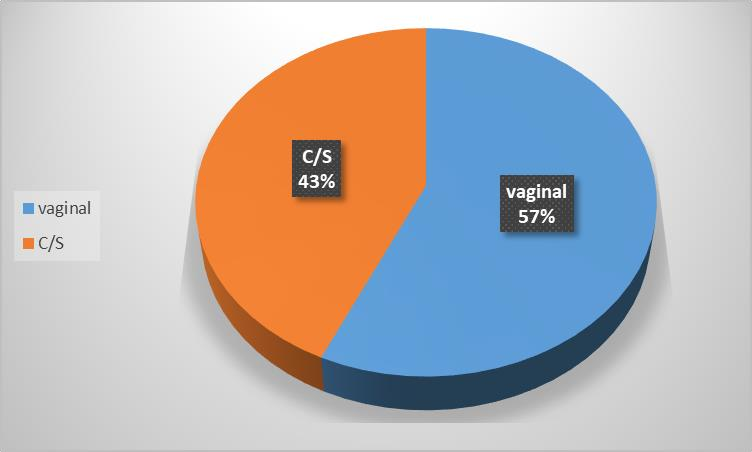


Figure 6: Mode of delivery among participants

##### Table 7: Distribution of participants according to height and weight

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Mean |
| Height | 163.28 |
| Weight | 76.11 |
| BMI | 28.65 |

This table shows a mean BMI of 28.65 (overweight).

##### Table 8: Distribution of participants according to blood pressure.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Blood pressure** | **Mean** |
| Systolic | 117.58 |
| Diastolic | 74.73 |

This table shows mean systolic blood pressure is 117.58 and the mean diastolic blood pressure is 74.73.

##### Table 9: Distribution of HB among participants in the first trimester

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **HB** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Less than 11.5 | 2 | 2.11% |
| More than 11.5 | 93 | 97.89% |

This table shows most of the participants' HB is more than 11.5.

##### Table 10: Distribution of HB among participants in the second trimester

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **HB** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Less than 11.5 | 31 | 32.632% |
| More than 11.5 | 64 | 67.37% |

This table shows that 67.37% of cases HB more than or equal to 11.5.

##### Table 11: Distribution of HB among participants in the third trimester

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **HB** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Less than 11.5 | 29 | 41.05% |
| More than 11.5 | 66 | 58.95% |

This table shows that 58.95% of participants’ HB is more than or equal to 11.5.

##### Table 12: Distribution of participants with GDM according to age, BMI, and HB in the first trimester

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Group** | **age** | **BMI** | **Hb in first trimester** |
| GDM | 28 | 28.98 | 12.95 |
| Not diabetic | 29 | 27.24 | 12.44 |

This table shows mean age in ladies with GDM was 28, the mean BMI was 28.98., and the Hb level in thefirst trimester was 12.95.

##### Table 13: Distribution of participants according to mean HB in the first trimester and FBS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **FBS** | **Mean HB level** | **p. value** |
| Less than or equal to 120 | 12.44 | 0,030\* |
| More than 120 | 12.95 |  |

This table shows the significance, of high HB levels in the first trimester associated with gestational diabetes p-value less than 0.05.

#### Discussion

Gestational diabetes mellitus is a significant health concern, affecting up to 15% of all pregnancies globally (Guariguata et al., 2014). It is associated with adverse outcomes for both the mother and the infant, including an increased risk of cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, preterm birth, and macrosomia. Interestingly, recent studies have suggested a potential link between high haemoglobin levels in early pregnancy and the development of gestational diabetes.

**Our** study was conducted in a tertiary hospital (Benghazi Medical Center) in Benghazi, Libya. This study included 95 participants. The age of participants distributed between 19-43 years old most of them 29.47% were between 29-33 years old, with a mean of 28.9 years old age and the mean age in ladies with GDM was 28 years old while studies conducted in China and Palestine mean age of participant were about 27 years old (33,35)

Previous studies consistently reported that maternal age, ethnicity and BMI at the first prenatal visit are significantly associated with the risk of GDM (18,45,46).

The study done by **Vincenzo** shows a significant association between early Hb concentration and GDM risk was observed among women aged 35 years old and above, non-Malays and overweight/obese. Normal ageing is associated with the deterioration of endocrine functions such as decreasing β-cell function and insulin sensitivity (47). Thus, older pregnant women with higher Hb concentrations may have further reduced insulin sensitivity which could increase the risk for GDM. In the present study, a higher percentage of non-Malays were overweight/obese (44·7 %) compared with Malays (37·1 %).

More than 80% of cases in our study are Libyan and 95% of participants are from Benghazi which means most of the participants are residents of the town in agreement with a study conducted in China (35).

In our study, 95.8% of the participants are highly educated, and they were distributed according to occupation (more than 35% are housewives, about 22% are students, 18% are teachers, 15% are office workers, 5% nurses and less than 5% are doctor).

In our study, 71.6% of participants are medically free, 18.9% asthmatic, and 9.5% of participants complain of other medical problems.

In our study participants were distributed according to family history 53.7% are free, 28.4% have a family history of diabetes, 9.5% family history of PCO, and 8.4% have a family history of both DM and PCO.

60% of participants have fair income, 38.9% have good income while 1.1% have poor income

In our study, 76.8% of cases have no history of consanguinity while 23.2% have a history of consanguinity, 14,7% of participants have first degree of consanguinity,

In our study mean gravidity was about 4, while the mean gravidity in a study done in Palestine was about 3(33), the mean parity in our study was 2, and the mean gestational age was 37 weeks while the mean gest age in the study conducted in China was 38 weeks.

The participant in our study were distributed according to the mode of delivery, 57% delivered vaginally while 43% of them delivered by cesarean section.

- Other studies analyzed the relation between high Hb in the first trimester and increased risk of developing GDM later in pregnancy due to some factors associated with the Causes OF GDM like endocrine dysfunction, and insulin - resistance, while Fe demands increase dramatically throughout pregnancy, with a peak during second trimester in order to support placental and fetal growth.

Increased body fat might increase the development of insulin resistance and further lead to a greater risk of hyperglycemia (48,49)

Expansion of plasma volume, rather than actual blood volume expansion to help the blood circulation in the placenta occurs at 6–12 weeks of gestation and further increases and reaches the peak at 24–26 weeks of gestation (50,51), the increase in plasma volume results in the drop of Hb concentration in the first and second trimester and stabilize thereafter in the third trimester in pregnancy.

The finding that women with higher Hb concentrations at early pregnancy and lower Hb concentrations thereafter were at higher risk for GDM could mean that they were already experiencing oxidative stress and its consequent damage to pancreatic β-cells that impair insulin synthesis and secretion. (52)

Some previous observational studies revealed that high Hb levels during pregnancy were related to a higher prevalence of GDM(26),(33**)**, and pregnant women with Hb concentrations of 13 g/dl and above had increased risk of GDM and the association became more significant when the Hb concentrations exceeded 15·0 g/dl so this is in agreement with our results indicated that women who had high Hb (≥12.5 g/dl) at registration were at higher risk to have high FBS (≥126 mg/dl) at 24 GW]

Additional work is needed to characterize excess Fe during early pregnancy that is associated with the risk of GDM. If elevated Hb in early pregnancy is confirmed to be a risk factor for GDM, then Hb in the first trimester of pregnancy could serve as a simple screening tool to identify women at risk of developing GDM

The mean BMI of the participants was 28.65, which means most of the participants were overweight, while the mean BMI in ladies with gestational diabetes was 28.98, the mean body weight of participants was 76.1 Kg while the mean body weight of participants in the study conducted in Chinghai was

60.55 Kg (35).

In a study done by Wang C, Lin L, Su R, et al among women whose pre-pregnancy BMI was ≥24 kg/m2, only Hb levels higher than 150 g/L during the first trimester were associated with a significantly higher GDM risk and lower rates of preterm birth.

A multicenter cohort study showed that overweight and obese pregnant women had at least two-fold odds of developing GDM compared with nonobese women.,(53),(54) Mokkala K, Paulin N, Houttu N, et al, Wei YM, Yang HX, Zhu WW et al regarding Wu K et al study that showed a strong positive association between pre-pregnancy Hb and increased risk of GDM, and that pre-pregnancy BMI ≥30 kg/m2 had a higher risk of GDM when pre-pregnancy Hb level was

≥123 g/L as compared with <123 g/L.

“Being overweight and obese are generally accepted as major risk factors contributing to GDM” (53,55), Maternal pregnancy BMI is associated with the risk of GDM regardless of singleton or twin gestations., a multicenter cohort study showed that overweight and obese pregnant women had at least twofold odds of developing GDM compared with nonobese women. (54,56)

Mean systolic and diastolic blood pressure among participants was 117.6, and 74.7 respectively in agreement with the study conducted in Palestine. (33)

In our study, 2.11% of participants were anaemic HB level of less than 11.5, in the second trimester 32.63% were anaemic, while 41.05% of participants were anaemic in the third trimester.

While women who have HB level. More than 11.5 g/dl in the first, second and third trimesters was, 97.89%, 67.37%, and 58.95% respectively.

The mean Hb level in the first trimester among participants with GDM was 12.95 in agreement with other studies conducted in Sudan and Palestine, our results indicate there is an association between high HB level in the first trimester and high FBS of more than 126, p-value 0.03 that mean less than 0.05 which mean mild significance (33,34) (2018).

Also in agreement with our study, the finding of Vasegh et alstudy, indicated that high haemoglobin levels before 14 weeks of gestational age may be considered to be a risk factor for developing gestational diabetes, which may be accounted for by increased amounts of iron stored in these women.

Similar to our results, an earlier observational study of 730 Chinese pregnant women revealed that high maternal Hb levels (> 130 g/L) in the first trimester were associated with a significantly higher incidence of GDM.

On the other hand, Gungor et al., (2007) (57)] did not observe a significant relationship between high Hb level of first trimester and gestational diabetes. However, many confounding variables were not controlled in the Gungor study and haemoglobin levels were assessed in 28-30 weeks of gestations when the iron supplements received during the second half of pregnancy had probably obscured the true difference of haemoglobin levels among the groups, while in our study controlled the confounding variables appropriately and assessed haemoglobin levels during the first trimester.

“Understanding the effects of haemoglobin levels during the first trimester of pregnancy on gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) will be aided by additional research. In the end, this will lessen the effects of GDM, such as jaundice, high birth weight, shoulder dystocia, birth traumas, and neonatal hypoglycemia” (44)

### CONCLUSION

GDM is more likely to develop in women with high haemoglobin levels in the first trimester of pregnancy. This rapid expansion of blood volume starts in the first trimester of pregnancy [21]. Moreover, plasma volume increases more than the increase in red blood cell (RBC) mass, which produces a net decline in haemoglobin concentration during the first half of pregnancy.

### RECOMMENDATION

We recommended taking into account Libyan women’s high Hb at registration as a risk factor for developing GDM later in pregnancy.

We recommended carrying out more study to assess the prognosis of unfavorable pregnancy conditions (GDM) when high Hb at a risk factor to the risk variables that are currently recognized.

Furthermore, since Hb measurements are an inexpensive and widely available test, we recommend conducting further research for the association between high maternal Hb and other adverse outcomes and fetal complications.

**Ethical Approval and Consent:**

Approval of the study was obtained from the manager of the hospital and written consent was obtained from the pregnant mothers.

**Disclaimer (Artificial intelligence)**

Option 1:

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc.) and text-to-image generators have been used during the writing or editing of this manuscript.

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Details of the AI usage are given below:

1.

2.

3.

**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

BMI body mass index

BP blood pressure

CHD coronary health disease

CI confidence interval

DPP Diabetes Prevention Program

DPS Diabetes Prevention Study

FBG fasting blood glucose

GTT glucose tolerance test

HbA1c glycated haemoglobin

1. high-density lipoprotein

HOMA. homeostasis model analysis

IGT impaired glucose tolerance

IHD ischaemic heart disease

LDL low-density lipoprotein

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1Department of Endocrinology, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU).

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