Background: West Midlands Cohort Analysis

Out of the National UK CEMACH diabetes in Pregnancy Programme the West Midlands commissioned its own regional analysis of the outcomes & care provided in pregnancies complicated by maternal type 1 & 2 diabetes in 2002-03. The West Midlands (WM) is a large central region of the UK with a diverse ethnic population mix including 17.5% Asian ethnicity. Major congenital malformations were coded according to ICD10 and using EUROCAT classification. Minor anomalies were excluded.

Key Population Results

405 women with type 1 or 2 diabetes registered between 01/03/02 and 28/02/03.
426 babies of which 370 were alive at 28 days.
32 pregnancies with a major congenital abnormality (CA).

Congenial Malformations

Major Congenital Malformation rate = 82.1/1000 livebirths.
Outcomes: 7 early fetal losses
5 perinatal losses
20 babies alive at 28 days.
17/29 CA's diagnosed by USS >16 weeks gestation.
12/29 CA's were undetected.
Antenatal Diagnostic rate = 59%

Conclusions and Recommendations

1. The major CMR in the West Midlands is twice that of the national UK figures in pre-gestational diabetic women and four times that of the general population in UK.
2. The majority of malformations (56%) were cardiac or CNS abnormalities.
3. 40% of major CA's went undiagnosed in pregnancy despite second trimester fetal scanning.
4. All pre-gestational women should have a detailed fetal anomaly scan by a sonographer with RCR/RCOG higher level Obstetric ultrasound accreditation.