ABSTRACT

This bachelor thesis deals with gestational diabetes mellitus and its influence on the course of induction of labor. Gestational diabetes is a disorder of glucose metabolism occurring during pregnancy that disappears spontaneously in the puerperium. It has a fundamental influence on childbirth and increases the risk of numerous obstetric complications. In many women who suffer from gestational diabetes, it is necessary to induce labor from various indications. It is a preventive method using artificial induction of uterine activity to terminate the pregnancy if its continuation increases the risk of possible damage to the mother or the fetus.

The study aimed to determine whether GDM affects the course of labor induction compared to women to whom labor was induced from other indications. We intended to find out whether GDM affects the perinatal and neonatal results of labor induction. We also set 12 hypotheses that helped us to fulfill the goals of our work.

The research part of the work was retrospective and examined the labor induction in women performed at the Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University and General University Hospital in Prague between December 2019 and January 2021. We obtained the data to monitor the course and results of labor induction from the induction protocols, which are filled in at each induction of labor performed at our clinic and at the same time from the MEDEA information system which is used at our workplace. The collected data were then statistically processed and described using tables and graphs.

The results of the work show that GDM does not affect the course or results of labor. It would be useful to conduct further research with a larger sample of women, taking into account the degree of compensation for diabetes and the different risk groups of women with GDM.

keywords: gestational diabetes mellitus, hypertrophic fetus, management of labor, induction of labor, obstetric complications