

Pregnancy outcome: 100% live births. Mean birth weight 3.014±0.56kg; macrosomia 20%; LSCS 44%; pre-term 16%; neonatal jaundice and hypoglycemia 32% (significantly more than GDM group, p=0.012); congenital malformation =1(4%).

Conclusion

Unequivocal PGDM occurs among 18% of pregnant diabetics, in older multiparous women with previous GDM and still births. GDM was diagnosed before the internationally recommended 24 weeks in 64%, although their insulin requirement is significantly less than those diagnosed after 24 weeks.

Recommendations

- 1) Current POA for screening by OGTT in Sri Lanka requires review.
- 2) Comprehensive pre-conception screening programme particularly for older women with previous GDM and/or previous pregnancy loss.

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OP7 Tobacco smoking amongst the teenage school children in Colombo district, Sri Lanka – the parental influence

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Objectives

Many children who smoke usually remain as adult smokers. Parental behaviour is known to influence the behaviour of children. This study aimed to assess the influence of parental smoking on the smoking behaviour of adolescents.

Methods

A cross sectional study was conducted in a sample of 6000 students in grades 10 and 12 from 202 schools in the district of Colombo, selected using a stratified random cluster sampling method. Data were collected using a self-administered pre-tested and validated questionnaire and data analyzed by SPSS version 17. Univariate and logistic regression analysis were performed to identify association of parental smoking with adolescent smoking.

Results

Response rate was 89.2%. Smoking at least one cigarette during life time was seen among 1114 (20.16%, Male: 27.0%, Female: 13.3%, $p < 0.01$) students. Among the adolescents who smoked, 42.9% had another smoker in the household, of whom 59.7% were parents. In the logistic regression, parental smoking was significantly associated with adolescent smoking (OR=1.77, 95% CI=1.24 to 2.42, $p < 0.01$) when analyzed with other covariates that had a significant effect on smoking in the univariate analysis [having a close friend smoking (OR=2.33), poor academic performance (OR=1.22), studying in non-science streams (OR=1.68), participating in sports (OR=1.37), involvement in extracurricular activities (OR=1.01)].

Discussion

Parental smoking was a significant determinant of smoking among adolescents. Special attention needs to be paid in the smoking prevention programmes to reduce the effect of parental smoking on their children which should include discouraging smoking by parents as well as legal enactments to ban smoking in front of children.