

DIPSI(Diabetes in Pregnancy Studies in India) screening for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM): Reality bytes

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GDM accounts for 10-14% of pregnancies in India & is associated with adverse Maternal & Neonatal events, unfortunately remains largely underdiagnosed.

Objectives:1. Identify gaps in screening by DIPSI guidelines for diagnosis of GDM
2. Prepare innovative and replicable training modalities, for capacity building of providers

Method:Vistrit was a collaborative pilot project of Safe Motherhood Committee FOGSI, USAID, IPE Global for overcoming gaps in detection of GDM, in private sector facilities of aspirational districts of Jharkhand, India.

34 private sector facilities (227 Health Care Workers and 34 Doctors) were enrolled voluntarily (with informed consent).

A Knowledge Assessment Survey Questionnaire (Pretraining survey), based on the key knowledge assessment Questionnaire tool was followed by analysis & training which was on-line with standardised, evidence based modules, facilitated with mentorship, providing IEC materials, ensuring compliance by log-book entries & record maintenance.

Post training improvement was evaluated by the same Knowledge based survey.

Results : Marked improvement in maintaining records of Gestational diabetes (52% to 100%), Single step(DIPSI) Blood sugar testing(20% to 100%), time interval from collection to testing(6-24 hrs to immediately), perception of IEC material(37% TO 100%), provider shift in testing(0 to 100%)& counselling at the facilities(20% to 97%) was obtained.

Conclusion:Vistrit was instrumental in identifying & bridging gaps in detection of GDM, enhancing skill and knowledge of the participants & showing the path to create innovative and replicable training modalities.

Key words: DIPSI Screening, GDM, knowledge based survey