Cohort Profile

Cohort Profile: The Finnish Gestational Diabetes (FinnGeDi) Study

Elina Keikkala,1,2*,† Sanna Mustaniemi,1,2† Sanna Koivunen,1,2
Jenni Kinnunen,1,2 Matti Viljakainen,1,2 Tuija Männisto,3 Hilkka Ijäs,1,2
Anneli Pouta,1,4 Risto Kaaja,5 Johan G Eriksson,6,7,8,9
Hannele Laivuori,10,11,12 Mika Gissler,13,14 Tiina-Liisa Erkinheimo,15
Ritva Keravuo,16 Merja Huttunen,17 Jenni Metsälä,18
Beata Stach-Lempinen,19 Miira M Klemetti,11,19,20,21 Minna Tikkanen,20
Eero Kajantie1,2,22,23 and Marja Vääräsmäki1,2

1PEDEGO Research Unit, Medical Research Centre Oulu, Oulu University Hospital and University of Oulu, Oulu, Finland, 2Public Health Promotion Unit, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki and Oulu, Finland, 3Northern Finland Laboratory Centre NordLab, Department of Clinical Chemistry and MRC Oulu, Oulu University Hospital and the University of Oulu, Oulu, Finland, 4Department of Government Services, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki, Finland, 5University of Turku and Turku University Hospital, Institute of Clinical Medicine, Internal Medicine, Turku, Finland, 6Department of General Practice and Primary Health Care, University of Helsinki and Helsinki University Hospital, Helsinki, Finland, 7Folkhälsan Research Center, Helsinki, Finland, 8Singapore Institute for Clinical Sciences, Agency for Science, Technology, and Research, Singapore, 9Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore, Singapore, 10Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Tampere University Hospital and Tampere University, Faculty of Medicine and Health Technology, Tampere, Finland, 11Medical and Clinical Genetics, University of Helsinki and Helsinki University Hospital, Helsinki, Finland, 12Institute for Molecular Medicine Finland, Helsinki Institute of Life Science, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland, 13National Institute for Health and Welfare, Information Services Department, Helsinki, Finland, 14Karolinska Institute, Department of Neurobiology, Care Sciences and Society, Stockholm, Sweden, 15Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Hospital District of South Ostrobothnia, Seinäjoki, Finland, 16Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Kainuu Central Hospital, Kajaani, Finland, 17Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Satakunta Health Care District, Pori, Finland, 18Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Central Finland Health Care District, Jyväskylä, Finland, 19Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, South Karelia Social and Health Care District, Lappeenranta, Finland, 20Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Helsinki and Helsinki University Hospital, Helsinki, Finland, 21Lunenfeld-Tanenbaum Research Institute, Mount Sinai Hospital, Toronto, ON, Canada, 22Children’s Hospital, University of Helsinki and Helsinki University Hospital, Helsinki, Finland and 23Department of Clinical and Molecular Medicine, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway

*Corresponding author. Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, PO Box 23, 90029 OYS, Oulu, Finland. E-mail: elina.keikkala@oulu.fi

© The Author(s) 2020. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the International Epidemiological Association. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted reuse, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.
Why was the cohort set up?
The Finnish Gestational Diabetes (FinnGeDi) study is a multicentre study that considered Finnish women who gave birth in 2009–12, as well as their children and the children’s fathers. The study period was after the introduction of new Finnish national comprehensive screening guidelines for gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM). The study consisted of two arms: a prospective clinical, genetic case-control arm and a national register-based arm which also includes data on children’s siblings and grandparents. The FinnGeDi study was initiated to study different aspects of GDM as diagnosed by comprehensive screening, which was expected to increase the prevalence of GDM by identifying previously undiagnosed cases.

GDM is characterized by carbohydrate intolerance and/or hyperglycaemia—with its onset or first recognition during pregnancy, which is not overt type 1 diabetes nor type 2 diabetes (T2D). GDM affects 10–30% of all pregnancies, recurs in 30–84% of women and is becoming more common worldwide. It is frequently the first manifestation of an increased risk of diabetes, as up to two-thirds of women with a history of GDM are estimated to develop subsequent T2D. Women with a history of GDM also have an increased risk for other metabolic and cardiovascular diseases. Exposure to maternal hyperglycaemia also impacts on the fetus: in addition to short-term consequences—that is, macrosomia and neonatal hypoglycaemia—children born from GDM pregnancies are at increased risk of later T2D, metabolic syndrome, cardiovascular disease and cognitive impairment.

GDM represents a part of a continuum of maternal hyperglycaemia. There are no unanimously accepted international criteria for diagnosis or screening, and guidelines vary considerably even between high-income countries. Typically, GDM is diagnosed by an oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT), which may be performed only in women whose characteristics indicate an increased risk (risk-factor-based screening) or in all or most pregnant women (universal or comprehensive screening). The FinnGeDi study was established after the national Finnish Current Cure Guidelines were introduced in 2008 and comprehensive screening was recommended to replace the previous risk-factor-based screening. The study was expected to identify new GDM cases in women without previous risk factors and result in a higher GDM prevalence.

Who is in the cohort?
The cohort includes two arms: a case-control arm and a register-based arm.

Case-control arm
The prospectively collected case-control cohort consists of 1146 pregnant women with GDM and 1066 women without GDM, their children from the index pregnancy and the children’s fathers. The flow chart of the study population is presented in Figure 1. Women with GDM were recruited from delivery units as they came to give birth, and the next consenting woman without GDM was recruited as a control. The women were recruited between 1 February 2009 and 31 December 2012 at two tertiary-level hospitals (Oulu University Hospital and Helsinki University Hospital), which serve as secondary-level hospitals for their region, and five secondary-level hospitals (in Jyväskylä, Pori, Kajaani, Seinäjoki and Lappeenranta). All the hospitals serve a specific geographical area. Women with pre-pregnancy diabetes mellitus (DM) and multiple pregnancies were excluded from the study. Women and their spouses (the fathers of the children) signed informed consent to the use of the growth and developmental data of their children and to contact the family later for
follow-up studies. Blood samples (leukocyte DNA) were drawn from both parents and from the umbilical cord after delivery. Plasma from the umbilical cord sample was frozen and stored at –80°C. The parents completed background questionnaires—including information on family and medical history and lifestyle factors (i.e. physical activity, diet and smoking). Maternal welfare clinical and hospital records were reviewed to confirm GDM diagnosis, and detailed information on the women’s medical and obstetric history, pregnancy complications and outcomes, laboratory measurements and the newborns’ health was obtained. These data were combined with the MBR data. For each delivery in Finland, a structured form for the MBR is completed by the health personnel at the delivery hospital within 7 days after delivery. It included data on key obstetric, perinatal and neonatal outcomes. The MBR was completed using data compiled by the Population Register Centre on live births and by Statistics Finland on stillbirths and infant deaths. Available data, including blood samples, are described in detail in Tables 1 and 2.

The diagnosis of GDM was based on an abnormal OGTT result during pregnancy. According to the Finnish Current Care guidelines introduced in 2008, a 75 g 2-h OGTT was recommended to be performed between the 24th and 28th gestational weeks in all women except those with a very low risk of developing GDM. For high-risk women, OGTT was recommended between 12 and 16 weeks of pregnancy, and if normal, a repeat test was recommended between 24 and 28 weeks. The detailed screening criteria are described in Table 3. The cut-off concentrations for venous plasma glucose were ≥5.3 mmol/l at baseline (fasting glucose), ≥10.0 mmol/l at 1 h after glucose intake or ≥8.6 mmol/l at 2 h after glucose intake. GDM diagnosis was set if one or more glucose concentrations exceeded the cut-off levels.1

Comparisons between women with or without GDM and their spouses are shown in Table 4. As expected, women with GDM were older, more often multiparous, had higher prepregnancy body mass index (BMI) values and often had chronic hypertension compared with controls. Less upper tertiary-level educated women were in the GDM group than in the control group. The groups were comparable in terms of smoking before and during pregnancy. The incidence of gestational hypertension and preeclampsia was higher in the women with GDM than in the controls. For preeclampsia, the difference remained significant even after adjustment for parity, maternal age and pre-pregnancy BMI. Women with GDM had more inductions of labour, caesarean sections and large-for-gestational-age (LGA) newborns than controls. The spouses of women with GDM were older and had higher BMI than those of the control group. The screening rates and glucose metabolism status of women with or without GDM are given in Supplementary Table 1, available as Supplementary data at IJE online.

Register-based arm
The register-based arm includes all 59 057 singleton pregnancies in women who gave birth in Finland in 2009. They were identified through the MBR, which includes data on whether OGTT was ‘performed (yes/no)’ and ‘abnormal OGTTs (yes)’, if ‘insulin treatment was begun during pregnancy (yes)’ and ‘ICD-10 diagnosis codes of GDM’. The accuracy of different variables and their combinations to identify GDM cases was checked against laboratory-
verified OGTT results. In addition, data from the Finnish Care Register for Health Care (HILMO, former Hospital Discharge Register) were tested to identify whether it improved the accuracy of MBR variables (Supplementary Data 1, available as Supplementary data at IJE online). Based on these results, the accuracy of all three MBR variables mentioned above without HILMO variables was found to be 94.3%, and they were used to identify GDM cases from register data.

In 2009, a total of 6583 women (11.1%) were reported to have GDM according to an ‘abnormal OGTT finding’ and/or ‘insulin initiation during pregnancy’ and/or ‘ICD-10 diagnosis codes of GDM’ (ICD-10 code ‘O24.4’ or ‘O24.9’). Women with type 1 diabetes and T2D (n = 449), women with unclear diagnosis codes (n = 2) and the latter pregnancy of women with two pregnancies in 2009 (n = 19) were excluded. All other women were chosen to serve as controls (n = 52 004) (Figure 2). Comparison of the baseline clinical characteristics of women with GDM and controls is shown in Supplementary Table 2A, available as Supplementary data at IJE online. OGTT-verified controls (n = 971 (84.7%)/control n = 927 (87.0%)). DNA duo: DNA samples from mother and child; GDM n = 971 (84.7%)/control n = 927 (87.0%).

DNA trio: DNA samples from mother, father and child; GDM n = 846 (73.8%)/control n = 833 (78.1%).

GDM, gestational diabetes mellitus.

Table 1. Number of available samples and data in the case-control arm

| Sample/data          | GDM n = 1146 |           | Control n =1066 |           |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
|                      | Mother n (%) | Father n (%) | Child n (%)     | Mother n (%) | Father n (%) | Child n (%)     |
| DNA                  |              |           |                 | DNA duo    |           |                 |
| Cord plasma          | 1044 (91.1)  | 910 (79.4) | 1046 (91.3)     | 1013 (95.0) | 893 (83.8)  | 957 (89.8)      |
| Questionnaire        | 1030 (89.9)  | 599 (50.5) |                 | 935 (87.7)  | 586 (49.5)  |                 |
| Medical records      | 1117 (97.5)  |           | 1117 (97.5)     | 1042 (97.7) |             | 1042 (97.7)     |
| Medical Birth Register| 1146 (100)  |           |                 | 1066 (100)  |             |                 |

DNA duo: DNA samples from mother and child; GDM n = 971 (84.7%)/control n = 927 (87.0%).

OGTT-verified and OGTT-verified data were obtained from hospital laboratory databases for a subpopulation of 4954 women with singleton pregnancies, who delivered in 2009 in six out of seven study hospitals, with a total of 15 000 births per year. These data were also used to validate the register data (Supplementary Figure 1, available as Supplementary data at IJE online).

How often have they been followed up?

In the case-control arm, the questionnaires, medical data from hospital records and baseline register data were collected at the time of enrolment in 2009–12. The study enables longitudinal follow-up for both women and children by combining these data with data obtained from national registers. The development and growth data of the children will be collected later from child welfare clinic records. In the register-based arm, the register data from MBR and the OGTT results of the subpopulation of 4954 women were collected at baseline in 2009. The first follow-up for both arms will be performed 7–10 years after the completion of the enrolment, and is planned to continue for decades. Permissions for the register follow-ups will be updated in 2024 and after that in 5-year periods. The linkage to registers is presented in Table 2.

What has been measured?

The case-control cohort provides a large dataset from questionnaires, hospital records and national registers, combined with DNA trio samples from parents and children to study novel genetic and epigenetic markers of GDM (Tables 1 and 2).
Table 2. Description of the data sources for both study arms

| Register/source                                                                 | Type                        | Data                                      | Time            | Subject                      | Arm             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Medical records Hospital and primary health care records                          | Index pregnancy and delivery data | Baseline                                  | Mo              | Case-control                 |
|                                                                                 | OGTT values                 |                                            |                 |                              |                 |
|                                                                                 | Delivery data               |                                            |                 |                              |                 |
|                                                                                 | Primary health care data    |                                            |                 |                              |                 |
|                                                                                 | (growth, development, health) |                                            |                 |                              |                 |
| Questionnaire                                                                    | Background characteristics, lifestyle factors, family history | Baseline                                  | Mo/Fa           | Case-control                 |
| National Institute for Health and Welfare                                         | Medical Birth Register      | Identification of the index women and pregnancy data | Baseline        | Mo/Fa/C/G                    | Case-control    |
|                                                                                 | Previous and following pregnancies |                                            |                 |                               | Register-based  |
|                                                                                 | Births of the parents       |                                            |                 |                               | Register-based  |
| Register on congenital malformations                                              | Diagnoses                   |                                          | Mo/Fa/C/S/G     | Case-control                 |
| Care Register for Health Care (HILMO)                                             | Procedures                  |                                          |                 |                               | Register-based  |
|                                                                                 | Hospitalization             |                                          |                 |                               |                 |
| Register of Primary Health Care Visits (AvoHILMO)                                 | Reasons for visits/ diagnoses |                                          | Mo/Fa/C/S/G     | Case-control                 |
|                                                                                 | (from 2011)                 |                                          |                 |                               | Register-based  |
| Register of Social Welfare Benefits                                               | Baseline                    |                                          | Mo/Fa           | Case-control                 |
|                                                                                 |                               |                                          |                 |                               | Register-based  |
| Cancer Register                                                                   | Baseline                    |                                          | Mo/Fa/C/G       | Case-control                 |
|                                                                                   | Follow-up                   |                                          |                 |                               | Register-based  |
| Cancer Screening Registry                                                        | Baseline                    |                                          | Mo/Fa/C/G       | Case-control                 |
|                                                                                 | Follow-up                   |                                          |                 |                               | Register-based  |
| Statistics Finland                                                               | Educational degree and occupation | Baseline                                  | Mo/Fa           | Case-control                 |
|                                                                                 | Income and socioeconomic status | Years 2005–09                            | Mo/Fa/C/G/S     | Case-control                 |
|                                                                                 | Date and causes of death    |                                          |                 |                               | Register-based  |
| Population Register Centre                                                       | Identification of the father and grandparents of index children | Baseline                                  | Fa/G            | Case-control                 |
|                                                                                 | Identification of previous children |                                            |                 |                               | Register-based  |
| Social Insurance Institution of Finland                                           | Reimbursement of drugs      | Baseline                                  | Mo/Fa/C/G       | Case-control                 |
|                                                                                 | Follow-up                   |                                          |                 |                               | Register-based  |
|                                                                                 | Purchase of medicine        |                                          | Mo/C            | Case-control                 |
|                                                                                 | Follow-up                   |                                          |                 |                               | Register-based  |
| Matriculation Examination Board                                                  | Electronic prescriptions    | Follow-up (from 2017)                     | Mo/C            | Case-control                 |
| DNA sample data                                                                  | Maternally first trimester serum sample | Baseline                                  | Mo/Fa/C/G       | Case-control                 |

Mo, index mother; Fa, index father; C, index child; S, siblings of the index child; G, grandparents of the index child; OGTT, oral glucose tolerance test

*Year when register was established.

The register-based arm provides data from MBR and other national registers including registers maintained by the National Institute of Health and Welfare, Statistics Finland, Population Register Centre and Social Insurance Institution of Finland (Table 2). Index mothers and their children are identified from MBR records, and the fathers,
siblings and grandparents of the index children are identified from the Population Register Centre. The linkage of these registers provides extensive data on diseases and medical conditions with their complications and socioeconomic adversities of the index families.

### What has been found? Key findings and publications

In the case-control arm, blood samples and data to study epigenetics of GDM have been collected and discovery analyses have been performed. The study will proceed to epigenetic replication in other collaborative cohorts. The results have not yet been published. In multivariate analyses of clinical data, women’s own preterm birth, pre-pregnancy obesity, age >35 years and family history of GDM or T2D were found to be independent risk factors for GDM. In the register-based arm, an article focusing on OGTT results after 24 weeks of pregnancy in the subpopulation of 4033 women has been published.

### What are the main strengths and weaknesses?

The main strengths of the population-based FinnGeDi cohort include prospective case-control samples from women, children and their fathers to study genetics and epigenetics of GDM; and the large and comprehensive databases of clinical, lifestyle and register data of women and children, with possibilities of longitudinal follow-up. The use of different registers enables a multifaceted assessment of the underlying socioeconomic and educational background which may affect the prevalence and consequences of GDM. The extension of data collection to the children’s grandparents will contribute to the assessment of intergenerational effects on GDM.

In the case-control arm, OGTT was performed in 672 of the 1066 women (62.8%) in the control group. A total of 319 (81%) of those 394 women without OGTT did not enter the screening because they were estimated to be at very low risk of developing GDM according to the national guidelines. Clinical characteristics of the women without OGTT are detailed in Supplementary Table 3, available as Supplementary data at IJE online.

In the register-based arm, GDM status is based on register data, the validity of which to identify GDM has been evaluated as high (Supplementary Data 1, available as Supplementary data at IJE online). In general, the quality of Finnish national registers, especially MBR, is high and the coverage complete. In the control group, only one-third of women were verified to have normal OGTT results (Figure 2). However, controls without OGTT results were found to have less GDM risk factors than controls having normal OGTT results (Supplementary Table 2B, available as Supplementary data at IJE online).

The use of comprehensive screening has resulted in an increase in the incidence of GDM during recent years. The screening frequency has increased from 51.4% in 2009–12 to 66.0% in 2018, and the prevalence of GDM increased from 11.3% to 21.3%, respectively. Thus, some women with GDM remained undiagnosed when our study was conducted.

### Can I get hold of the data? Where can I find out more?

Access to clinical data is regulated by ethics approvals and individual consent. Access to registry data is subject to permission from the registry authorities. For enquiries regarding possible collaboration, please contact FinnGeDi’s principal investigator and study coordinator, Adjunct Professor Marja Vääräsmäki, MD, PhD: [marja.

---

**Table 3.** Current Care Guideline 2007 for the screening of gestational diabetes mellitus using oral glucose tolerance test in Finland (Current Care Guideline: Gestational diabetes 2007)

| Screening | Pregnancy weeks | Criteria |
|-----------|----------------|----------|
| OGTT      | 12–16          | Previous GDM diagnosis  |
|           |                | Prepregnancy BMI ≥35 kg/m² |
|           |                | Glucosuria in early pregnancy |
|           |                | Oral glucocorticoid medication |
|           |                | Family history of T2D (parents, grandparents, siblings and children) |
|           |                | Polycystic ovary syndrome |
| OGTT      | 24–28          | Recommended to be performed for all pregnant women (exceptions detailed above) |
| No OGTT   |                | Primiparous: age <25 years, pre-pregnancy BMI <25 kg/m² and no family history of T2D |
|           |                | Multiparous: age <40 years, pre-pregnancy BMI <25 kg/m² and no previous GDM diagnosis or macrosomia |

OGTT, oral glucose tolerance test; GDM, gestational diabetes mellitus; BMI, body mass index; T2D, type 2 diabetes mellitus.
### Table 4. Maternal, neonatal and paternal characteristics of participants in the case-control arm

| Characteristic                              | GDM n =1146 | Control n=1066 | P-value<sup>a</sup> | P-value<sup>b</sup> |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| **Maternal characteristics**                |             |                |                     |                     |
| Age at delivery, years                      | 32.1 ± 5.4  | 29.6 ± 5.2     | <0.001              |                     |
| Gravity, n                                  | 1.9 ± 2.5   | 1.6 ± 2.2      | <0.001              |                     |
| Parity, n                                   | 1.3 ± 2.0   | 1.1 ± 1.8      | 0.014               |                     |
| Primiparous, n (%)                          | 482 (42.1%) | 520 (48.8%)    | 0.002               |                     |
| Weight, kg (self-reported, pre-pregnancy)   | 76.6 ± 17.2 (1145) | 64.8 ± 12.4  | <0.001              | <0.001<sup>c</sup> |
| Height, m (self-reported)                   | 164.8 ± 5.8 | 165.5 ± 5.9    | 0.005               |                     |
| BMI, kg/m² (self-reported, pre-pregnancy)   | 28.2 ± 6.1 (1145) | 23.6 ± 4.2    | <0.001              | <0.001<sup>c</sup> |
| Education % (self-reported)                 | (1030)      | (935)          | 0.014               |                     |
| Basic or less, n                            | 68 (6.6%)   | 42 (4.5%)      |                     |                     |
| Secondary, n                                | 486 (47.2%) | 426 (45.6%)    |                     |                     |
| Lower-level tertiary, n                     | 270 (26.2%) | 231 (24.7%)    |                     |                     |
| Upper-level tertiary, n                     | 206 (20.0%) | 236 (25.2%)    |                     |                     |
| Smoking before pregnancy, n (%)             | 340 (31.1%) (1094) | 298 (30.1%) (990) | 0.629               |                     |
| Smoking during pregnancy, n (%)             | 191 (16.7%) (1142) | 161 (15.1%) (1065) | 0.303               |                     |
| Gestational weight gain, kg<sup>d</sup>     | 12.3 ± 5.8 (1055) | 14.8 ± 5.1 (1032) | <0.001              | <0.001<sup>c</sup> |
| Excess gestational weight gain<sup>e</sup>, n (%) | 521 (49.4%) | 470 (45.5%) | 0.079               | 0.006<sup>c</sup> |
| Chronic hypertension, n (%)<sup>f</sup>     | 181 (15.8%) (1144) | 54 (5.1%) | <0.001              | 0.011<sup>g</sup> |
| Gestational hypertension, n (%)<sup>h</sup> | 235 (20.5%) (1144) | 151 (14.2%) | <0.001              | 0.134<sup>g</sup> |
| Preeclampsia, n (%)<sup>i</sup>            | 70 (6.1%) (1144) | 28 (2.6%) | <0.001              | 0.016<sup>g</sup> |
| Induced labour, n (%)                       | 515 (44.9%) | 342 (32.1%)    | <0.001              | 0.012<sup>g</sup> |
| Gestational weeks at delivery               | 39.6 ± 1.4  | 40.1 ± 1.4     | <0.001              | <0.001<sup>g</sup> |
| <37 weeks, n (%)                            | 41 (3.6%)   | 23 (2.2%)      | 0.046               | 0.302<sup>j</sup> |
| ≥42 weeks, n (%)                            | 16 (1.4%)   | 30 (2.8%)      | 0.020               | 0.012<sup>j</sup> |
| Mode of delivery, n (%)                     |             |                |                     |                     |
| Vaginal, n (%)                              | 912 (79.6%) | 923 (86.6%)    | <0.001              |                     |
| Vacuum extraction, n (%)                    | 109 (9.5%)  | 129 (12.1%)    | 0.050               | 0.228               |
| Caesarean section                           | 234 (20.4%) | 143 (13.4%)    | <0.001              |                     |
| **Neonatal characteristics**                |             |                |                     |                     |
| Five-minute Apgar points <7, n (%)          | 26 (2.6%) (999) | 20 (2.1%) (937) | 0.499               |                     |
| Shoulder dystocia, n (%)                    | 5 (0.4%)    | 4 (0.4%)       | 0.822               |                     |
| Erb’s palsy, n (%)                          | 1 (0.1%)    | (0.0%)         | 0.355               |                     |
| Birthweight, g                              | 3674 ± 507  | 3570 ± 496     | <0.001              | <0.001<sup>k</sup> |
| Relative birthweight, SD                    | 0.2 ± 1.1   | −0.1 ± 1.0     | <0.001              | <0.001<sup>k</sup> |
| Birthweight ≥ 4500 g, n (%)                 | 33 (2.9%)   | 24 (2.3%)      | 0.351               |                     |
| LGA, n (%)                                  | 64 (5.6%)   | 28 (2.6%)      | <0.001              | 0.214<sup>l</sup> |
| SGA, n (%)                                  | 21 (1.8%)   | 34 (3.2%)      | 0.041               | 0.240<sup>l</sup> |
| **Paternal characteristics**                |             |                |                     |                     |
| Age, years                                  | 33.9 ± 6.2 (984) | 31.5 ± 5.7 (933) | <0.001              |                     |
| BMI, kg/m² (self-reported)                  | 27.0 ± 3.9 (591) | 26.2 ± 3.7 (578) | <0.001              |                     |

Data are presented as mean ± SD or as number (percentages).
GDM, gestational diabetes mellitus; BMI, body mass index; LGA, large for gestational age (birthweight ≥ 2 SD); SGA, small for gestational age (birthweight ≤ 2 SD).

<sup>a</sup>Unadjusted P-values based on Student’s t test or χ² test.

<sup>b</sup>Adjusted P-values based on logistic regression.

<sup>c</sup>Adjusted for parity and mother’s age at birth.

<sup>d</sup>Difference of (self-reported) pre-pregnancy weight and weight at the last antenatal visit at 35 gestational weeks or later.

<sup>e</sup>Excess gestational weight gain based on Institute of Medicine 2009 criteria.

<sup>f</sup>Systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg detected before 20 weeks of gestation.

<sup>g</sup>Adjusted for parity, mother’s age at birth and pre-pregnancy BMI.

<sup>h</sup>Blood pressure ≥ 140/90 mmHg, no proteinuria.

<sup>i</sup>Blood pressure ≥ 140/90 mmHg and proteinuria (≥ 0.3 g/24h or two ≥ 1+ readings on a dipstick).

<sup>j</sup>Adjusted for parity, mother’s age at birth, pre-pregnancy BMI, hypertensive pregnancy complications and induction of labour (yes/no).

<sup>k</sup>Adjusted for parity, mother’s age at birth, gestational weeks, pre-pregnancy BMI and hypertensive pregnancy complications.
Supplementary Data
Supplementary data are available at IJE online.

Funding
The study is funded by Academy of Finland, Diabetes Research Foundation, Foundation for Pediatric Research, Juho Vainio Foundation, Novo Nordisk Foundation, Signe and Ane Gyllenberg Foundation, Sigrid Jusélius Foundation, Yrjö Jahnsson Foundation, Finnish Medical Foundation, Research Funds of Oulu University Hospital (state grants), Research Funds of Helsinki University Hospital (state grants), Medical Research Center Oulu and National Institute for Health and Welfare (Finland).

Acknowledgements
Statistician Aini Bloigu is acknowledged for advice with data extraction and statistical analyses. Research staff members Susanna Hamari, Riitta Kokko, Jenni Kovalainen, Anu Ojala, Sanni Paloviita, Saara Peuhkuri, Hanna Valtonen and Räili Voittonen deserve gratitude for data extraction. Nurse coordinator Tiina Kemppainen and research nurse Sarianna Vaara are acknowledged for help with practical arrangements. We are also grateful to the staff in the participating hospitals for collaboration: Piaa Jääskeläinen, Tarja Pulkkinen, Sirrka-Liisa Uusi-Rasi, Marika Nieminen, Kati Kuhmonen, Sirpa Valpas and Teija Karkkulainen.

Conflict of Interest
None declared.

Profile in a nutshell
• The FinnGeDi cohort was set up to provide a database combining detailed clinical data and DNA trio samples from mother, father and child to study genetics, epigenetics, phenotype and long-term consequences of GDM diagnosed using the new comprehensive screening guidelines.
• The cohort is based at the National Institute for Health and Welfare (Oulu, Finland).
• The case-control cohort was recruited in 2009–12 and includes 1146 women with GDM and 1066 non-diabetic controls aged 17–48 years, their children and the children’s fathers.
• The register-based cohort consists of Finnish families where a mother gave birth in 2009 ($n = 59 \, 057$ singleton pregnancies). This cohort includes 6583 women (11.1%) with GDM.
• The main categories of data were blood samples from parents and children, clinical data from hospital and maternal welfare clinic records, register data from national registers and self-reported lifestyle and medical and family history data from questionnaires.
• Follow-up data collection will be performed 7–10 years after the end of the recruitment for both cohorts, and is planned to continue for decades. This will include the linkage of baseline data to national registers—for example, hospital discharge diagnoses, data on reimbursement for and purchase of drugs and time and causes of deaths. Registers are updated annually.

• The data cannot be provided as open access due to strict national data protection regulations, but we welcome collaboration. The use of registry data requires study permission from all national registry authorities. Requests may be addressed to [marja.vaarasmaki@oulu.fi].

References

1. Working Group Established by the Finnish Medical Society Duodecim, the Medical Advisory Board of the Finnish Diabetes Association and the Finnish Gynecological Association. Current Care Guideline. Gestational Diabetes. Helsinki: Finnish Medical Society Duodecim, 2008.

2. Metzger BE, Lowe LP, Dyer AR ; HAPO Study Cooperative Research Group. Hyperglycemia and adverse pregnancy outcomes. N Engl J Med 2008;358:1991–2002.

3. American Diabetes Association. Classification and diagnosis of diabetes: standards of medical care in diabetes—2019. Diabetes Care 2019;42(Suppl 1):S13–28.

4. Guariguata L, Linnenkamp U, Beagley J, Whiting DR, Cho NH. Global estimates of the prevalence of hyperglycaemia in pregnancy. Diabetes Res Clin Pract 2014;103:176–85.

5. Schwartz N, Nachum Z, Green MS. The prevalence of gestational diabetes mellitus recurrence—effect of ethnicity and parity: a metaanalysis. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2015;213:310–17.

6. World Health Organization. Global Report on Diabetes. Geneva: WHO, 2016.

7. Lowe WL, Scholten DM, Lowe LP ; for the HAPO Follow-up Study Cooperative Research Group. Association of gestational diabetes with maternal disorders of glucose metabolism and childhood adiposity. JAMA 2018;320:1005–16.

8. Aroda VR, Christophi CA, Edelstein SL ; for the Diabetes Prevention Program Research Group. The effect of lifestyle intervention and metformin on preventing or delaying diabetes among women with and without gestational diabetes: the Diabetes Prevention Program outcomes study 10-year follow-up. J Clin Endocrinol Metab 2015;100:1646–53.

9. Pirkola J, Pouta A, Bloigu A . Prepregnancy overweight and gestational diabetes as determinants of subsequent diabetes and hypertension after 20-year follow-up. J Clin Endocrinol Metab 2010;95:772–78.

10. Remakaran R, Qi Y, Connelly PW, Sermer M, Hanley AJ, Zinman B. The graded relationship between glucose tolerance status in pregnancy and postpartum levels of low-density-lipoprotein cholesterol and apolipoprotein B in young women: implications for future cardiovascular risk. J Clin Endocrinol Metab 2010;95:4345–53.

11. HAPO Study Cooperative Research Group. Hyperglycemia and Adverse Pregnancy Outcome (HAPO) study: associations with neonatal anthropometrics. Diabetes 2009;58:453–59.

12. Vääräsmaki M, Pouta A, Elliot P . Adolescent manifestations of metabolic syndrome among children born to women with gestational diabetes in a general-population birth cohort. Am J Epidemiol 2009;169:1209–15.

13. Pirkola J, Pouta A, Bloigu A . Risks of overweight and abdominal obesity at age 16 years associated with prenatal exposures to maternal prepregnancy overweight and gestational diabetes mellitus. Diabetes Care 2010;33:1115–21.

14. Wan H, Zhang C, Li H, Luan S, Liu C . Association of maternal diabetes with autism spectrum disorders in offspring: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Medicine (Baltimore) 2018;97:e9438.

15. Tieu J, McPhee AJ, Crowther CA, Middleton P, Shepherd E . Screening for gestational diabetes mellitus based on different risk profiles and settings for improving maternal and infant health. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2017;8:CD007222.

16. Benhalima K, Mathieu C, Van Assche A . Survey by the European Board and College of Obstetrics and Gynaecology on screening for gestational diabetes in Europe. Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol 2016;201:197–202.

17. Farrar D, Simmonds M, Bryant M . Risk factor screening to identify women requiring oral glucose tolerance testing to diagnose gestational diabetes: a systematic review and meta-analysis and analysis of two pregnancy cohorts. PLoS One 2017;12:e0175288.

18. Mustaniami S, Vääräsmaki M, Eriksson JG . Polycystic ovary syndrome and risk factors for gestational diabetes. Endocr Connect 2018;7:859–69.

19. Koivunen S, Viljakainen M, Männistö T et al. Pregnancy outcomes according to the definition of gestational diabetes. PLoS One 2020;15:e0229496.

20. Gissler M, Teperi J, Hemminki E, Merilainen J . Data quality after restructuring a national medical registry. Scand J Soc Med 1995;23:75–80.

21. Gissler M, Shelley J . Quality of data on subsequent events in a routine Medical Birth Register. Med Inform Internet Med 2002;27:33–38.

22. Ellenberg A, Sarvilinna N, Gissler M, Ulander VM. New guidelines for screening, diagnosing, and treating gestational diabetes—evaluation of maternal and neonatal outcomes in Finland from 2006 to 2012. Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand 2017;96:372–81.

23. Koivunen S, Kajantie E, Torkki A . The changing face of gestational diabetes: the effect of the shift from risk factor-based to comprehensive screening. Eur J Endocrinol 2015;173:623–32.

24. Gissler M, Kiuru S . Perinatal statistics – Parturients, Deliveries and Newborns 2018. Helsinki: National Institute for Health and Welfare, 2019. Available online at: http://www.julkari.fi/handle/10024/138998 (29 March 2020, date last accessed).