

prevalence was 41% whereas mostly in mild and moderate levels (44% and 55% respectively). The most common pattern of food consumption was rice, fish, and some vegetables. However, vegetables and fruit mostly consumed only 3-6 time a week. Energy and protein intakes were only 59% to 72% RDA or 1300kcal and 48gr respectively. Most vitamin was consumed only around 40% except for vitamin A (76%, 605RE), folic acid (195%, 1170ug), and Vitamin B12 (142%, 3,7ug). However, iron and zinc intakes were only 6.1gr (17.5%RDA) and 5.9gr (44%RDA), respectively. Multivariate analyses showed that education duration of mothers, nutritional status, iron tablet intakes, vitamin C, and B6 consumption were significantly related to anemia of pregnant mothers in the study and accounted for 24% (p

FP-091

The Risk Factors of Gestational Diabetes (GDM) and Development of Subsequent Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus at Early Postpartum

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Background & Purpose: Women with gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) will develop diabetes potentially, aim of the study will determine the incidence and the risk factors for predicting the development of type 2 diabetes.

Methods: A prospective study of GDM women were adopted in a medical center and it's branches during Apr. 2006 to Dec. 2007. The following data were collected before delivery: age; pre-pregnancy BMI; family history of diabetes mellitus; glycemic parameters of 50-g 1-h glucose challenge test(GCT) and 100-g 3-h oral glucose tolerance test(OGTT); ac and pc glycemic level at 32 weeks gestation. The following data were collected at 8 weeks postpartum: new born body weight; waist circumstance; BMI; blood pressure; ac and pc glycemic level after 75g OGTT; HbA1c.

Results: 94 participants with GDM were analyzed. 6.4% were developed diabetes. The following data were significant between diabetes and non diabetes group: 50g GCT; 1, 2, 3 hour after 100g OGTT; fasting glucose level at 32 weeks gestation; postpartum BMI; HbA1c. Pregnancy factors predictive for the development of diabetes included elevated 50g GCT and glucose level on 2 and 3 hour after 100g OGTT.

Conclusion: The early postpartum diabetes in GDM women was 6.4 %, and 50g GCT; glucose level on 2 and 3 hour after 100g OGTT were risk factors for detecting early postpartum diabetes. Those findings will useful for mentioned GDM women to maintain a healthy life style.

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Food Pattern and Dietary Intake of Pregnant Women in Maros District, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

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This study was intended to assess food pattern and nutrition asupan of pregnant women. This was an abservational study in pregnant women (n=200) who selected using proportional stratified random sampling in two Puskesmas areas (urban and rural). Data was collected by trained field workers using 24-hours food recall and food frequency questionnaire methods. Data was analyzed using bivariate analyses and comparison between two areas was performed usign independent t-test. Results showed that rice was consumed every day by almost all subjects (95%) while fish consumed every day by 51% of subjects. In addition, meat, liver, and milk were never consumed by 36%, 64%, and 36% of subjects. Pregnant mothers consumed vegetable and fruits mostly 3-6 times a week such as green leave vegetables (73%), pepaya (46%), orange (49%), banana (65%) tomato (67%) and nuts (64%). Except for folic acid, vitamin B12, vitamin D and phosfor, most nutrients was consumed less than recommended (> 80% AKG). In addition, there were no significat difference of nutrion asupans between rural and urban areas except for vitamin E. We conclude that pregnant mother consumed lower than recommneded and in general no difference between rural and urban for dietary intake.

FP-094

A Comparison of Two Surveys (2004 and 2005) That Investigate the Situations and Related Factors of Families with Nurturing Problems, Including Child Abuse, That Require Ongoing Support

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Using the health questionnaire and results of the regular municipal health checkup for infants at 4 months, seven factors were extracted from data of A City's year-long survey (the 2004 Survey) of infants of that age group (n=2,104). In this study, similar research was carried out in order to confirm the accuracy of screening that had been done by A City for 4-month-old infants from October 2005(n=2,136). 1. In this survey of 2005, there was a group of 137 (6.4%) "families with nurturing problems." 26 families(1.2%) "abused child" were included. There was a significant in the percentage of these two groups, "families with nurturing problems" and "abused child," from those of the previous year's survey. 2. Of the seven factors in the 2004 survey that were related to the 2005 survey, four of the factors: "nurturing anxiety and feelings of burden;" "required monitoring following medical examination results;" "not playing