

Preexisting Diabetes and Pregnancy

Preconception, glycemic management, technology, delivery, and postpartum care for preexisting diabetes mellitus (PDM).

GRADE 1 • Strong For 2 • Suggest For 2- • Suggest Against Ungraded / Best Practice

1 Preconception Care

- 2

Ask a **pregnancy-intention screening question** at every reproductive, diabetes, and primary-care visit – and at urgent care/ED visits when appropriate.
- 2

Use **contraception** when pregnancy is not desired.
- 2

In T2DM, **discontinue GLP-1RA before conception** rather than between conception and end of the first trimester.

2 Glycemic Management

- 2-

Against routine addition of metformin to insulin in pregnant individuals with T2DM already on insulin – LGA benefit doesn't outweigh SGA/body-composition risk.
- 2

Either a **carbohydrate-restricted diet (<175 g/day)** or a usual diet (>175 g/day) is reasonable during pregnancy – evidence is insufficient to favor either.
- 2

In T2DM, either **CGM or SMBG** is a reasonable monitoring approach – no direct evidence of CGM superiority in T2DM pregnancy specifically.
- 2-

Against a single 24-hour CGM target <140 mg/dL in place of standard pregnancy targets: fasting <95, 1h postprandial <140, 2h postprandial <120 mg/dL.

3 Technology, Delivery & Postpartum

- 2

In T1DM, use a **hybrid closed-loop pump** rather than a pump+CGM without an algorithm or multiple daily injections+CGM – improves time-in-range and reduces time below range.
- 2

Early delivery based on risk assessment rather than expectant management – risks may outweigh benefits of expectant management beyond 38 weeks.
- 2

Postpartum endocrine/diabetes care in addition to usual obstetric care – including after pregnancy loss or termination, since this period often overlaps with the next preconception window.