



## Factors associated with stillbirth in women with diabetes

Sharon T. Mackin<sup>1</sup> · Scott M. Nelson<sup>2</sup> · Sarah H. Wild<sup>3</sup> · Helen M. Colhoun<sup>4</sup> · Rachael Wood<sup>5</sup> · Robert S. Lindsay<sup>1</sup> · on behalf of the SDRN Epidemiology Group and Scottish Diabetes Group Pregnancy subgroup

Received: 16 January 2019 / Accepted: 20 May 2019 / Published online: 29 July 2019  
© The Author(s) 2019

### Abstract

**Aims/hypothesis** Stillbirth risk is increased in pregnancy complicated by diabetes. Fear of stillbirth has major influence on obstetric management, particularly timing of delivery. We analysed population-level data from Scotland to describe timing of stillbirths in women with diabetes and associated risk factors.

**Methods** A retrospective cohort of singleton deliveries to mothers with type 1 ( $n = 3778$ ) and type 2 diabetes ( $n = 1614$ ) from 1 April 1998 to 30 June 2016 was analysed using linked routine care datasets. Maternal and fetal characteristics, HbA<sub>1c</sub> data and delivery timing were compared between stillborn and liveborn groups.

**Results** Stillbirth rates were 16.1 (95% CI 12.4, 20.8) and 22.9 (95% CI 16.4, 31.8) per 1000 births in women with type 1 ( $n = 61$ ) and type 2 diabetes ( $n = 37$ ), respectively. In women with type 1 diabetes, higher HbA<sub>1c</sub> before pregnancy (OR 1.03 [95% CI 1.01, 1.04];  $p = 0.0003$ ) and in later pregnancy (OR 1.06 [95% CI 1.04, 1.08];  $p < 0.0001$ ) were associated with stillbirth, while in women with type 2 diabetes, higher maternal BMI (OR 1.07 [95% CI 1.01, 1.14];  $p = 0.02$ ) and pre-pregnancy HbA<sub>1c</sub> (OR 1.02 [95% CI 1.00, 1.04];  $p = 0.016$ ) were associated with stillbirth. Risk was highest in infants with birthweights <10th centile (sixfold higher born to women with type 1 diabetes [ $n = 5$  stillbirths, 67 livebirths]; threefold higher for women with type 2 diabetes [ $n = 4$  stillbirths, 78 livebirths]) compared with those in the 10th–90th centile ( $n = 20$  stillbirths, 1685 livebirths). Risk was twofold higher in infants with birthweights >95th centile born to women with type 2 diabetes ( $n = 15$  stillbirths, 402 livebirths). A high proportion of stillborn infants were male among mothers with type 2 diabetes (81.1% vs 50.5% livebirths,  $p = 0.0002$ ). A third of stillbirths occurred at term, with highest rates in the 38th week (7.0 [95% CI 3.7, 12.9] per 1000 ongoing pregnancies) among mothers with type 1 diabetes and in the 39th week (9.3 [95% CI 2.4, 29.2]) for type 2 diabetes.

**Conclusions/interpretation** Maternal blood glucose levels and BMI are important modifiable risk factors for stillbirth in diabetes. Babies at extremes of weight centiles are at most risk. Many stillbirths occur at term and could potentially be prevented by change in routine care and delivery policies.

**Keywords** Birthweight · Epidemiology · Neonatal · Pregnancy · Stillbirth · Type 1 diabetes · Type 2 diabetes

**Electronic supplementary material** The online version of this article (<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00125-019-4943-9>) contains peer-reviewed but unedited supplementary material, which is available to authorised users.

✉ Robert S. Lindsay  
Robert.lindsay@glasgow.ac.uk

<sup>1</sup> Institute of Cardiovascular and Medical Sciences, British Heart Foundation Glasgow Cardiovascular Research Centre, University of Glasgow, 126 University Place, Glasgow G12 8TA, UK

<sup>2</sup> School of Medicine, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK

<sup>3</sup> Usher Institute of Population Health Science and Informatics, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK

<sup>4</sup> Institute of Genetics and Molecular Medicine, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK

<sup>5</sup> ISD Scotland, Edinburgh, UK

### Abbreviations

IUGR	Intrauterine growth restriction
LGA	Large for gestational age
RDS	Respiratory distress syndrome
SCI-Diabetes	Scottish Care Information-Diabetes
SGA	Small for gestational age
SIMD	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
SMR02	Scottish Morbidity Record 02

### Introduction

Mothers with pregestational diabetes are at 4–5-fold increased risk of stillbirth [1], with data from our and other populations showing no improvement in recent

## Research in context

### What is already known about this subject?

- Stillbirth rates remain significantly higher in mothers with diabetes
- Good predictors of stillbirth are lacking and the optimal timing of delivery to prevent stillbirth in women with diabetes is unknown
- There are few large studies that explore stillbirth risk factor prevalence in mothers with diabetes, and findings are often extrapolated from general obstetric populations

### What is the key question?

- What maternal and fetal characteristics are associated with stillbirth in women with diabetes, and when does stillbirth occur?

### What are the new findings?

- Maternal blood glucose levels and BMI had the strongest associations with stillbirth, and other maternal risk factor associations, including age, deprivation and smoking status, were not apparent
- Babies with birthweight below the 10th centile had up to sixfold higher risk of stillbirth, while those above the 95th centile had up to threefold higher risk
- A significant proportion of stillbirths occur at  $\geq 37$  weeks' gestation (38% in type 1, 32% in type 2), peaking in the 38th and 39th weeks

### How might this impact on clinical practice in the foreseeable future?

- Stillbirth rates among women with diabetes are highest at term, and more accurate prediction of at-risk pregnancies is a clinical priority

years [1, 2]. This contrasts with decreasing stillbirth rates seen in the general obstetric population [1]. Maternal obesity, advanced maternal age and smoking are important modifiable risk factors for stillbirth in the general obstetric population [3, 4]. Fetal growth is also important, with growth-restricted pregnancies having the highest risk [3]. Data on pregnancies complicated by diabetes are more limited. Suboptimal maternal blood glucose levels even at minimal levels, presence of microvascular complications and poor preparation for pregnancy are associated with stillbirth [5, 6]. Other traditional risk factors seen in the general obstetric population are less well documented in diabetes. Prevention of stillbirth underpins part of the clinical rationale for obstetric intervention in diabetes, particularly around timing of delivery. While we lack predictive models, presence of risk factors may guide obstetricians to earlier delivery, which is appropriate in many cases but associated with neonatal morbidity [7]. We therefore analysed national data from all deliveries to mothers with pregestational diabetes in Scotland over an 18 year period, to better define maternal and fetal characteristics associated with stillbirth. Timing of stillbirth was also analysed to identify potential for population-based strategies around routine delivery.

## Methods

### Data sources

As previously described [1], we linked data from maternity records in the Scottish Morbidity Record 02 (SMR02) database and the national diabetes database, Scottish Care Information-Diabetes (SCI-Diabetes). SMR02 contains clinical information on all obstetric inpatient episodes across Scotland including maternal and infant demographics, obstetric complications and delivery details. Quality assurance procedures have shown >90% completion and accuracy for data [8]. SCI-Diabetes contains patient demographics and clinical information on diabetes diagnosis, presence of complications and management. National data capture is excellent, with 99.5% of the Scottish population with diabetes included from 2004 onwards [9]. Diabetes diagnosis is entered onto SCI-Diabetes by individual clinical teams, and correlates with inpatient records in greater than 99% of cases [9]. For this study, type of diabetes was further refined by algorithm based on prescription history and age of diagnosis. Type 1 was reclassified as type 2 diabetes if there was more than 1 year without diabetes medications prescribed or treatment with oral hypoglycaemic agents only. Type 2 diabetes was

reclassified as type 1 if diabetes was diagnosed under 30 years of age and initiated on insulin therapy within 1 year of diagnosis.

Episodes that resulted in the delivery of an infant at or beyond 24 weeks of gestation from 1 April 1998 to 30 June 2016 were identified from SMR02. Linkage with SCI-Diabetes identified mothers diagnosed with type 1 or type 2 diabetes predating delivery. Mothers with other diabetes diagnoses were excluded ( $n = 145$ ). Analysis was restricted to singleton births only.

## Definitions

In keeping with the legal definition set out in the 1992 amendment of the Births and Deaths Registration (Scotland) Act 1965 [10], stillbirth was defined as the birth of an infant at or after 24 weeks of gestation, who at the time of delivery did not breathe or show signs of life. Gestational age has been calculated from ultrasound scanning in the first half of pregnancy in >95% of pregnancies since the 1990s [11].

Birthweight  $z$  score taking into account infant gestation at delivery, sex and parity was calculated using a reference population of all Scottish births between 1998 and 2003 [12]. Large for gestational age (LGA) describes infants whose corrected birthweights were above the 90th centile, while small for gestational age (SGA) included those below the 10th centile.

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2012 score was used as a national standard measure of deprivation [13]. SIMD scores are calculated at small area (data zone) level based on multiple indicators of material deprivation, with women allocated to a score based on their postcode at time of delivery. Scores range from 0.89 to 89.89, with higher numbers reflecting residence in an area of higher material deprivation.

HbA<sub>1c</sub> data are presented according to stages of pregnancy. The pre-pregnancy period was defined as 6 months preceding estimated conception date, and HbA<sub>1c</sub> data were collected for the latest entry within that time. Conception date was calculated from gestational age and date of delivery. First trimester was defined as days 1–90 of pregnancy (up to week 12 + 6 days), trimester two as days 91–188 (week 13 + 0 days to week 26 + 6 days and trimester three from day 189 to delivery (week 27 onwards).

Mother's BMI was available from routine diabetes clinic appointments (outwith pregnancy) and included as the last BMI within 6 months before pregnancy.

Healthcare provision in Scotland is divided into local health boards, defined by 14 distinct geographical areas [14]. We examined outcomes by health board of delivery and delivering hospital size, defined according to the mean number of deliveries of mothers with diabetes performed per annum (grouped as less than 5, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 29, and 30 or greater deliveries). Very small units delivering under five

women across the entire course of the study were not included. This represented 126 deliveries and under 1.8% of all data. Data for health boards are presented anonymised (A to K).

## Statistics

Data analysis was performed using Statistical Analysis Software (SAS) v.9.4 (Cary, NC, USA). Crude stillbirth rates are presented with a denominator of ongoing pregnancies at that gestational week. Risk factors and pregnancy outcomes are presented according to diabetes diagnosis for those in stillbirth and livebirth groups as means and SDs, or frequencies, as appropriate. As women may have had more than one pregnancy (range 1–8 with 67% of women having a single pregnancy and 94% one or two pregnancies), comparison between groups was assessed using a generalised mixed model with a term for the mother incorporated as a random effect. Differences in outcomes between health board and hospital unit size were analysed using logistic regression or general linear model with additional terms for year of delivery, deprivation score, maternal age, smoking and diabetes duration as appropriate. Due to low absolute numbers, effect of health board area of delivery and unit size on stillbirth rates was calculated from data combining type 1 and type 2 deliveries together, but including a term for type of diabetes. For analysis of stillbirth, two small island and one mainland health board were excluded due to low number of deliveries (<5 per annum). For analysis of the association of health board area and size with birthweight and gestational age at delivery, these were included. Statistical significance was assumed where  $p < 0.05$ .

The Caldicott Guardians of all Health Boards in Scotland and the Privacy Advisory Committee of the Information Services Division (ISD) of NHS Scotland approved database access and linkage. Ethical approvals were provided by the national multicentre research ethics committee. Data were accessed in a pseudonymised format.

## Results

There were 5621 pregnancies in mothers with diabetes, of which 229 were excluded for reasons including missing gestational age at delivery ( $n = 7$ ), missing sex of infant ( $n = 3$ ), delivery before 24 weeks of gestation ( $n = 5$ ), diabetes diagnosis other than type 1 or type 2 ( $n = 145$ ) or twin pregnancy ( $n = 74$ ). Exclusions could have been in more than one category.

The remaining 5392 singleton babies (3778 offspring of mothers with type 1 diabetes, 1614 offspring of mothers with type 2 diabetes) were born to 3847 mothers (2582 mothers with type 1 diabetes, 1265 mothers with type 2 diabetes). Stillbirth rates were 16.1 per 1000 births (95% CI 12.4,

20.8) in type 1 diabetes ( $n = 61$ ) and 22.9 per 1000 births (95% CI 16.4, 31.8) in type 2 diabetes ( $n = 37$ ). Stillbirth rates did not change with time in type 1 diabetes. There was a very small reduction with time in type 2 diabetes ( $p = 0.02$ ).

## Type 1 diabetes

Distributions of age, parity, smoking rates and deprivation scores were similar in mothers regardless of whether the pregnancy ended in stillbirth or livebirth (Table 1). Duration of diabetes was lower in the stillbirth group, as was pre-pregnancy BMI (Table 1).

HbA<sub>1c</sub> was recorded at each stage of pregnancy in 50–60% of cases (Fig. 1). Stillbirth rates were similar in women with an available pre-pregnancy HbA<sub>1c</sub> measure to those without (1.6% both,  $p = 0.9$ ), despite higher levels of deprivation and smoking (26.1% vs 17.0%) in those without a pre-pregnancy HbA<sub>1c</sub> measurement (electronic supplementary material [ESM] Table 1). Overall, one in five women achieved pre-pregnancy glycaemic targets (<53 mmol/mol [7%]), with lower rates in the stillbirth group (Table 1). Mean pre-pregnancy HbA<sub>1c</sub> was 11 mmol/mol (1%) higher in pregnancies ending in stillbirth ( $p = 0.0002$ ). Glycaemic control improved from pre-pregnancy across successive trimesters in both stillborn and liveborn groups, but with the stillborn group maintaining a similar relative level of hyperglycaemia compared with the liveborn group at all points (Fig. 1).

Stillborn infants were born 2.8 weeks earlier than liveborn infants (Table 1). Stillbirths occurred between weeks 24 and

38, with over a third (38%) at term (Fig. 2), compared with 63% of livebirths occurring at term. Stillbirth rates (expressed per week of pregnancy) were highest in the 37th and 38th weeks at 5.1 (95% CI 2.8, 9.1) and 7.0 (95% CI 3.7, 12.9) per 1000 ongoing pregnancies, respectively (Fig. 2). There were no stillbirths after 38 weeks, and only 11% of all deliveries occurred beyond this.

**HbA<sub>1c</sub>, birthweight and stillbirth risk** Stillborn infants had similar corrected birthweights to liveborn infants, with birthweight  $z$  scores 1.38 and 1.37, respectively (Table 1). Over half of babies (52% combined live and stillborn) born to mothers with type 1 diabetes were LGA, of which the majority (78%) had birthweights above the 95th centile (ESM Table 2). Higher birthweight was related to higher HbA<sub>1c</sub>. Mean birthweight  $z$  scores for this combined group were 0.9 (0.12) SD higher than the reference population in the subgroup of women in the lowest quartiles for HbA<sub>1c</sub> pre-pregnancy (<52 mmol/mol [6.9%]) and in the third trimester (<42 mmol/mol [6.0%]), increasing to 1.73 (0.09) SD for those in the highest quartiles (>76 mmol/mol [9.1%] pre-pregnancy and >56 mmol/mol [7.3%] third trimester) (ESM Table 3). SGA infants had sixfold higher stillbirth rates than birthweight appropriate for gestational age infants (ESM Table 2). There was a significant non-linear relationship of birthweight  $z$  score and stillbirth ( $p = 0.002$ ). When categorised as in ESM Table 2, there was a significant effect of birthweight category ( $p = 0.005$ ) and SGA vs the reference category in particular.

**Table 1** Maternal and neonatal factors associated with stillbirth according to infant vital status and type of diabetes

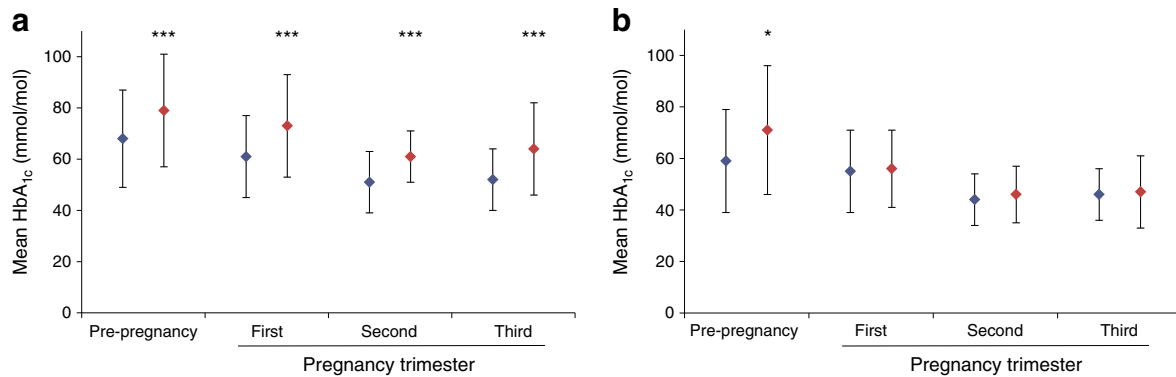
Factor	Type 1 diabetes ( $n = 3778$ babies to 2582 mothers)		Type 2 diabetes ( $n = 1614$ babies to 1265 mothers)	
	Stillbirth ( $n = 61$ )	Livebirth ( $n = 3717$ )	Stillbirth ( $n = 37$ )	Livebirth ( $n = 1577$ )
Maternal age at delivery, years	29.1 (5.3)	29.8 (5.7)	33.8 (6.0)	33.2 (5.6)
SIMD score	25.4 (16.4)	23.5 (17.1)	28.4 (19.1)	28.0 (18.1)
Duration of diabetes, years	11.4 (9.2)*	14.1 (8.4)	4.4 (4.0)	4.2 (4.1)
Nulliparous, %	55.7	50.0	16.7	31.3
Maternal smoking, %	25.5	20.4	30.3	21.0
Pre-pregnancy maternal BMI	24.8 (4.9)*	26.3 (4.9)	38.2 (6.4)*	33.9 (7.1)
Preconception HbA <sub>1c</sub> below 53 mmol/mol (7%) <sup>a</sup> , %	7.9 (3 of 38)	19.6 (438 of 2236)	28.6 (4 of 14)	47.6 (380 of 799)
Male fetus, %	54.1	49.4	81.1***	50.5
Gestational age delivery, weeks	33.8 (4.1)***	36.6 (2.2)	33.7 (4.7)***	37.2 (2.3)
Birthweight $z$ score	1.38 (1.69)	1.37 (1.30)	1.08 (1.82)	0.83 (1.36)

Values are presented as percentage of group, or as mean (SD)

Missing values ( $n$ ): Parity: 40 in type 1, 13 in type 2; maternal smoking: 294 in type 1, 128 in type 2; pre-pregnancy BMI: 1302 in type 1, 776 in type 2; preconception HbA<sub>1c</sub>: 1427 in type 1, 801 in type 2; birthweight  $z$  score: 50 in type 1, 13 in type 2

<sup>a</sup> Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (SIGN) recommended target HbA<sub>1c</sub><53 mmol/mol pre-pregnancy

\* $p < 0.05$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$  in generalised mixed models for stillbirth vs livebirth

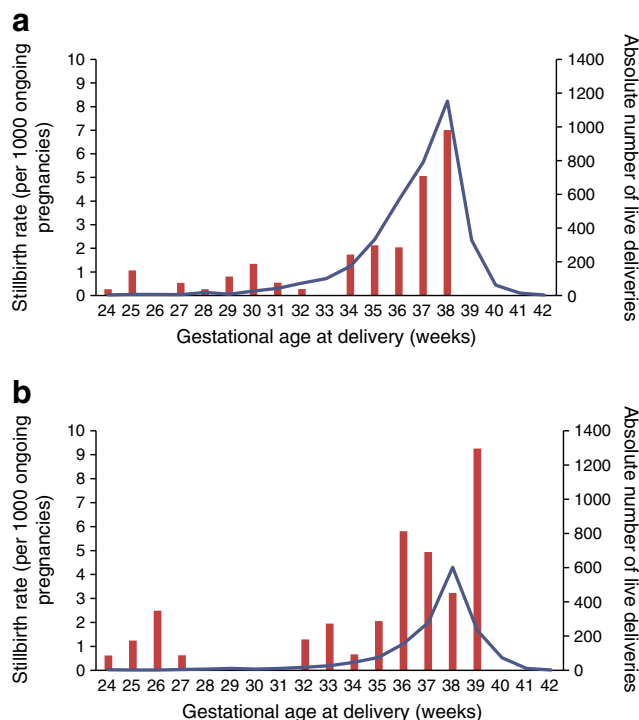


**Fig. 1** Mean HbA<sub>1c</sub> according to stage of pregnancy and vital status of infant in women with (a) type 1 diabetes and (b) type 2 diabetes. Blue diamond, mean HbA<sub>1c</sub> in livebirths; red diamond, mean HbA<sub>1c</sub> in stillbirths. Error bars show SD. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.01$  for stillbirth vs livebirth in the same diabetes group at the same pregnancy stage using a generalised mixed model with mother as random effect. Number of available HbA<sub>1c</sub> values: pre-pregnancy: 2313 (62%) livebirths and 38 (63%) stillbirths in women with type 1 diabetes; 796 (50%) livebirths and 17 (46%) stillbirths in women with type 2 diabetes; first trimester:

2156 (58%) livebirths and 30 (49%) stillbirths in women with type 1 diabetes; 785 (50%) livebirths and 15 (41%) stillbirths in women with type 2 diabetes; second trimester: 2119 (57%) livebirths and 29 (48%) stillbirths in women with type 1 diabetes; 775 (49%) livebirths and 16 (43%) stillbirths in women with type 2 diabetes; third trimester: 1933 (52%) livebirths and 27 (44%) stillbirths in women with type 1 diabetes; 782 (50%) livebirths and 11 (30%) stillbirths in women with type 2 diabetes

## Type 2 diabetes

Mothers who had a stillbirth had higher mean pre-pregnancy BMI than mothers delivering a live infant ( $p = 0.01$ , Table 1) and with a non-significant trend to higher parity ( $p = 0.06$ ). Stillborn infants were more likely to be male ( $p = 0.0007$ ).



**Fig. 2** Stillbirth rate (per 1000 ongoing pregnancies) in women with (a) type 1 diabetes and (b) type 2 diabetes according to gestational age at delivery. Red bars, crude stillbirth rates (per 1000 ongoing pregnancies) on the y-axis; blue line, absolute number of live deliveries on the secondary y-axis

Smoking, deprivation score and duration of diabetes were similar between groups (Table 1). HbA<sub>1c</sub> was documented at each gestational period in approximately 50% of cases (Fig. 1). There was no difference in stillbirth rates in those with an available pre-pregnancy HbA<sub>1c</sub> vs those without (2.1% vs 2.5%, respectively;  $p = 0.6$ ). Almost half of women achieved pre-conceptual targets ( $< 53$  mmol/mol [7%]), with lower rates in the stillbirth group. There was no association between gestational blood glucose level and stillbirth (Fig. 1) but pre-conception HbA<sub>1c</sub> was 12 mmol/mol (1.1%) higher in the stillbirth group ( $p = 0.01$ ).

In type 2 diabetes, stillborn infants were delivered over 3 weeks earlier than liveborn infants ( $p < 0.0001$ ) (Table 1). Stillbirth occurred in low frequency across all gestations from 24 weeks (Fig. 2), with 68% occurring preterm (Fig. 2) compared with 24% of livebirths occurring preterm. Stillbirth rates were highest in the 39th week at 9.3 (95% CI 2.4, 29.2) per 1000 ongoing pregnancies (Fig. 2).

**HbA<sub>1c</sub> birthweight and stillbirth risk** Mean birthweights were similar between live and stillborn infants (Table 1). Stillbirth odds were highest amongst infants with birthweights  $< 10$ th centile (threefold) and  $> 95$ th centile (2.2-fold) (ESM Table 2). There was a significant non-linear relationship of birthweight  $z$  score and stillbirth ( $p = 0.007$ ) and, when categorised as in ESM Table 2, there was a significant effect of birthweight category ( $p = 0.04$ ), with suggestion of increased risk for both SGA and birthweight percentile  $> 95$ th. Similar to type 1, babies (live and stillborn) born to mothers with HbA<sub>1c</sub> in the lowest pre-pregnancy and third trimester quartiles were 0.39 (0.13) SD heavier than the reference population. This increased to 1.79 (0.26) SD for those with HbA<sub>1c</sub> in the highest pre-pregnancy and third trimester quartiles (ESM Table 3).

## Risk factor effect estimation in stillbirth

In type 1 diabetes, univariate models suggested that shorter diabetes duration (OR 0.96 [95% CI 0.93, 0.99];  $p = 0.01$ ) and lower BMI (OR 0.92 [95% CI 0.86, 0.99];  $p = 0.04$ ) were weakly associated with stillbirth. There were significant associations between stillbirth and higher HbA<sub>1c</sub> pre-pregnancy (OR 1.03 [95% CI 1.01, 1.04];  $p = 0.0003$ ) and in each trimester (OR 1.04 [95% CI 1.02, 1.05], 1.05 [95% CI 1.03, 1.07] and 1.06 [95% CI 1.04, 1.08] in first, second and third trimesters, respectively; all  $p < 0.0001$ ). These effects remained in models adjusted for maternal age, SIMD and diabetes duration.

For type 2 diabetes, univariate models showed that higher BMI (OR 1.07 [95% CI 1.01, 1.14];  $p = 0.02$ ) and higher pre-pregnancy HbA<sub>1c</sub> (OR 1.02 [95% CI 1.00, 1.04];  $p = 0.016$ ) were associated with stillbirth. In contrast to type 1 diabetes, HbA<sub>1c</sub> later in pregnancy was not associated. These effects remained when adjusted for maternal age, SIMD and diabetes duration.

For type 1 diabetes, we further explored whether associations between HbA<sub>1c</sub> and stillbirth varied by timing of HbA<sub>1c</sub>. Unsurprisingly, HbA<sub>1c</sub> at various stages of pregnancy was highly correlated (ESM Table 4). In models including maternal age, diabetes duration, deprivation score, and pre-pregnancy and third trimester HbA<sub>1c</sub> ( $n = 1382$  with all variables), only third trimester HbA<sub>1c</sub> remained significantly associated with stillbirth (OR 1.05 [95% CI 1.02, 1.08];  $p = 0.0008$ ). The effect of HbA<sub>1c</sub> pre-pregnancy was attenuated (OR 1.02 [95% CI 0.99, 1.04];  $p = 0.08$ ). Third trimester HbA<sub>1c</sub> did not have a significantly greater effect than pre-pregnancy HbA<sub>1c</sub> ( $p = 0.12$ ) on stillbirth but analysis was limited by low numbers of women with both HbA<sub>1c</sub> measures.

For type 2 diabetes, the effect of BMI appeared independent of pre-pregnancy HbA<sub>1c</sub>, with both remaining associated with stillbirth (OR 1.09 [95% CI 1.02, 1.17];  $p = 0.01$  and 1.03 [95% CI 1.01, 1.05];  $p = 0.006$ , respectively) in models including both factors, maternal age, diabetes duration and deprivation score ( $n = 594$  with all values).

## Variation by region and unit size

There were no significant differences in stillbirth rates by health board area of delivery ( $p = 0.60$ ) or by hospital unit size ( $p = 0.39$ ). Regional differences in gestational age at delivery were observed for type 1 (range  $33.4 \pm 1.6$  to  $36.9 \pm 0.2$  weeks,  $p < 0.0001$ ) and type 2 diabetes (range  $36.4 \pm 0.3$  to  $37.8 \pm 0.2$  weeks,  $p = 0.006$ ). This appeared partly driven by earlier delivery in very small boards, but remained significant after exclusion of these in type 1 (range  $36.1 \pm 0.1$  to  $36.9 \pm 0.2$  weeks,  $p < 0.0001$ ) and type 2 diabetes (range  $36.5 \pm 0.3$  to  $37.8 \pm 0.2$  weeks,  $p = 0.007$ ) (ESM Fig. 1). Babies born at the largest units were delivered 4 days earlier than those delivering 10–19 mothers with diabetes per annum in type 1

( $p = 0.002$ ), but with no difference in type 2 diabetes. Mean birthweight  $z$  score in type 2 diabetes varied across health boards ( $p < 0.0001$ ) (ESM Fig. 1), but not in type 1 diabetes ( $p = 0.05$ ). Birthweight  $z$  score did not vary by hospital unit size in type 1 ( $p = 0.20$ ) or type 2 diabetes ( $p = 0.15$ ) in models including smoking (lower in smokers), year of delivery (small increase with time), maternal age at delivery (reduced with age), diabetes duration (increased with duration type 2 diabetes) and deprivation score (similar in type 2 diabetes, lower with higher SIMD in type 1 diabetes).

## Discussion

We have examined risk factors for stillbirth in a large population of mothers with diabetes. In keeping with other studies, we find that maternal blood glucose level is the key modifiable risk factor for adverse perinatal outcomes [6, 15, 16]. Women with type 1 diabetes who suffer a stillbirth have higher mean HbA<sub>1c</sub> levels at all stages of pregnancy, although blood glucose level improves in both groups over the course of pregnancy. At the same time, there is large overlap in HbA<sub>1c</sub> values between live and stillborn groups. The pattern of blood glucose levels in women with type 2 diabetes in relation to stillbirth appears somewhat different. Pre-pregnancy HbA<sub>1c</sub> appears a more important predictor in type 2 diabetes, and unexpectedly there was no independent association in later pregnancy. The number of stillbirths in this group is small, however, and the findings should be interpreted with caution. An important clinical correlate is that pre-pregnancy counselling including glycaemic control may be particularly important to address in women with type 2 diabetes but uptake is generally lower than in type 1 diabetes [17]. Overall efforts to improve blood glucose levels before and during pregnancy remain central.

Despite lower blood glucose levels, mothers with type 2 diabetes had higher stillbirth rates than mothers with type 1 diabetes, in keeping with other reports [18, 19]. Maternal BMI was associated with stillbirth in this group. Maternal obesity is an independent risk factor for stillbirth, contributing to higher rates of preeclampsia, congenital anomalies and fetal overgrowth [20, 21]. Gestational weight gain would be of interest, with excessive gain conferring additional risk, but we lack data on late pregnancy weight to explore this further [22–24]. Other factors known to increase stillbirth include advancing maternal age [4], nulliparity, maternal smoking and social deprivation [3, 4]. While they were not formally statistically significant in their effects on stillbirth, we acknowledge their importance more widely in pregnancy outcomes.

The aetiology of stillbirth is still often unclear and we do not have specific information on causes in this cohort. In diabetes, at least some cases will reflect underlying congenital

anomaly, the risk of which is associated with early pregnancy blood glucose levels [25]. However, in keeping with other studies, we expect that most stillbirths were unrelated to congenital anomalies, and instead caused by metabolic effects on fetal growth and placental function [26, 27].

Is it possible to predict those babies most at risk? Babies at the extremes of centiles for growth are known to have an increased risk of stillbirth [28]. In the general obstetric population, intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) is the strongest indicator of stillbirth risk, increasing 4.0-fold if detected antenatally, and 8.0-fold if undetected [3]. In our data, absolute risk of stillbirth was highest in SGA infants, particularly in type 1 diabetes. There were very few babies born in this weight category ( $n = 78$ ), with potential for overestimation of risk, but we think this is unlikely given similar increased risk seen in general obstetric populations [3]. In the general obstetric population, LGA infants are also at higher risk, particularly when weight is above the 95th centile [28]. This was demonstrated in women with type 2 diabetes but less apparent in type 1 diabetes. Routine obstetric care for women with diabetes recommends regular growth scans from 28 weeks of gestation to help identify at-risk pregnancies and allow earlier delivery where appropriate [29]. Given this likely pattern of obstetric intervention, similar rates of stillbirth in those at higher weights may represent some success of these policies. Birthweights of babies who were stillborn were similar to live births in type 1 and type 2 diabetes. We lack data on antenatal growth measures and have used birthweight as the only available measure to us to explore whether risk is predominantly in one growth group or another. Further, we accept that birthweight may underestimate fetal growth in the stillbirth group as it may have reduced or stopped prior to delivery. Fetal overgrowth relates to maternal hyperglycaemia in later pregnancy. However, it is notable that even in the subgroup of women with  $HbA_{1c}$  in the lowest quartiles pre-pregnancy ( $<52$  mmol/mol [ $<6.9\%$ ]) and in the third trimester ( $<42$  mmol/mol [ $6\%$ ]) birthweight remained considerably above that of the background population in both type 1 and 2 diabetes.

Optimal timing of delivery in diabetes remains controversial. In Scotland, routine delivery is recommended between 38 and 40 weeks, while the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists suggests delivery in the 39th week [29, 30], with individualised assessment for earlier delivery in those with additional risk factors. Recent National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidelines suggest earlier delivery during the 37th or 38th week, expedited for those with maternal and fetal complications [31]. In two prior series from the UK, RR of stillbirth in women with diabetes compared with the background population was increased at all stages of pregnancy [6, 32], but specifically at least fivefold at term [6, 32]. A third of the stillbirths in this study occurred at term, the majority of which would be expected to be antepartum rather than

intrapartum. While it is facile to observe that earlier delivery might avoid these, it has to be balanced against increased risk of complications such as neonatal respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) [7]. We could speculate using these data that routine delivery of our population at 37 weeks would have resulted in approximately 142 cases of RDS with potential prevention of 22 stillbirths in type 1 diabetes (resulting in stillbirth rate 10.3 per 1000 births), and 72 cases of RDS with potential prevention of 12 stillbirths in type 2 diabetes (stillbirth rate 15.5 per 1000 births). However, the increased risk of neonatal morbidity would need to be more formally explored before recommendations for optimal timing of delivery are made, especially considering the very low representation of mothers with diabetes in current studies [7]. This balance will also be different in individuals achieving near normoglycaemia. For stillbirths occurring preterm, earlier delivery is less likely to prevent them until more accurate methods of predicting risk become available.

Others have suggested marked clinic-to-clinic variation in delivery of care to women with diabetes in pregnancy [33]. In Scotland, almost all care is organised in multidisciplinary clinics based in secondary (hospital) care. While units are of differing sizes, stillbirth rates do not appear significantly different. While accepting limitations of the power of our study, this is reassuring. There is slight variation in gestational age at delivery and birthweight, which may reflect migration of complex cases to larger centres for delivery, but may also indicate variation in obstetric practice relating to timing of delivery.

It was unexpected that male infants were much more likely to be stillborn in type 2 diabetes. Male fetuses are more vulnerable in utero, with risk moderately increased by 10% [34]. Yet our rates are fourfold higher in male infants than in females for type 2 diabetes (36.3 per 1000 male births vs 8.8 per 1000 female births). Male fetuses have higher metabolic demand in the later stages of pregnancy yet have smaller placentas than females, which may mean less compensatory reserve [35, 36]. Perhaps the combination of a vulnerable placenta and increased metabolic demand of the male infant explains this higher prevalence.

We have major strengths from robust, whole-population data that avoid selection bias but acknowledge shortcomings. First, these are observational data from a population in whom interventions, such as earlier delivery, will have occurred. Second,  $HbA_{1c}$  was only available in 50–60% of our population. After 2006–2008, this would have been from DCCT-aligned laboratories but there may have been greater variation between laboratories before this.  $HbA_{1c}$  may not always be measured in later pregnancy as it becomes a less robust correlate of maternal blood glucose level in second and third trimesters, and is not always routinely recommended [29, 37]. At the same time, our glycaemic results complement other studies [5, 27, 38, 39]. Third, we lack information across the whole of the study on important risk factors including

microvascular complications. Nephropathy increases risk of IUGR and stillbirth [5, 40]. Methodologies for detecting microvascular renal disease (e.g. albuminuria) changed over the audit period in our population, limiting our ability to accurately report prevalence for the whole time course of the study. Information on BMI in early pregnancy and gestational weight gain is also lacking and would be of interest. Prescription information has only become robustly available in later years of the study. Folic acid supplementation is routinely recommended and would be of great interest, along with exposure to potentially teratogenic drugs. Finally, preeclampsia is a risk factor for IUGR and stillbirth [41–43]. Preeclampsia is known to be underreported in these routine data, and consistent with this it affects 6.1% of our type 1 diabetes and 4.5% of our type 2 diabetes cohorts, which is substantially lower than other population estimates [44].

In conclusion, maternal blood glucose level and BMI are the main modifiable risk factors associated with stillbirth in our population of women with diabetes. However, there is significant overlap in values between live and stillborn groups making it difficult to predict exactly which pregnancies will end in stillbirth. Achievement of near normoglycaemia remains key to reducing risk. Methods of supporting women to improve blood glucose levels in pregnancy along with programmes to optimise weight before pregnancy may help reduce stillbirth rates but are often challenging to implement successfully. Mortality risks are highest in infants born SGA, but large infants are also at increased risk. Stillbirth rate remains high at term in women with diabetes in our population, and until more accurate prediction of at-risk pregnancies is available, earlier delivery may be considered an attractive option.

**Acknowledgements** We wish to thank the members of the Scottish Diabetes Research Network Epidemiology Group who are involved in data provisioning and data quality for this and other projects involving the national diabetes dataset. The Scottish Diabetes Group Pregnancy subgroup is a multidisciplinary group involved in the care of women with diabetes in pregnancy; we acknowledge their contribution to the data, particularly in data provisioning and clinical care. We also acknowledge the mothers with diabetes in Scotland. We also wish to thank the Glasgow Children's Hospital Charity who fund S.T. Mackin's clinical research fellowship.

**Data availability** Due to the confidential nature of clinical records, our data are not available in the public domain. SDRN Epidemiology Group have developed a series of algorithms refining pseudonymised datasets provisioned by ISD Scotland and can be contacted for collaboration.

**Funding** The SDRN Epidemiology Group receives financial support from the Chief Scientists Office of the Scottish Government. Glasgow Children's Hospital Charity fund STM's clinical research fellowship.

**Duality of interest** HMC has received research support and honoraria and is a member of advisory panels for Sanofi Aventis, Regneron, Novartis Pharmaceuticals, Novo-Nordisk and Eli Lilly. HMC has received research support from Pfizer and AstraZeneca LP and is a shareholder of

Roche Pharmaceuticals and Bayer. RSL has acted on advisory boards for NovoNordisk, Eli Lilly and Servier. These authors have no conflict of interest in presentation of this manuscript. There are no conflicts of interest from the other authors.

**Contribution statement** STM and RSL contributed to study concept and design. RSL, SMN, HMC, SHW and RW helped with data acquisition and STM and RSL were responsible for data analysis. All authors contributed to data interpretation. STM and RSL prepared the manuscript. All authors had significant input to revising the manuscript and approving the final version. RSL is the guarantor of this work.

Scottish Diabetes Research Network Epidemiology Group: S. Gribble, A. Abubaker, A. Barnett, C. Fischbacher, E. Pearson, G. Leese, J. Chalmers, J. McKnight, J. Petrie, N. Sattar, O. Wu, R. McCrimmon, S. Philip, S. Cunningham.

**Open Access** This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made.

## References

- Mackin ST, Nelson SM, Keressens JJ et al (2018) Diabetes and pregnancy: national trends over a 15 year period. *Diabetologia* 61(5):1081–1088. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00125-017-4529-3>
- Feig DS, Hwee J, Shah BR, Booth GL, Bierman AS, Lipscombe LL (2014) Trends in incidence of diabetes in pregnancy and serious perinatal outcomes: a large, population-based study in Ontario, Canada, 1996–2010. *Diabetes Care* 37(6):1590–1596. <https://doi.org/10.2337/dc13-2717>
- Gardosi J, Madurasinghe V, Williams M, Malik A, Francis A (2013) Maternal and fetal risk factors for stillbirth: population based study. *BMJ* 346:f108. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.f108>
- Flenady V, Koopmans L, Middleton P et al (2011) Major risk factors for stillbirth in high-income countries: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet* 377(9774):1331–1340. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(10\)62233-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(10)62233-7)
- Lauenborg J, Mathiesen E, Ovesen P et al (2003) Audit on stillbirths in women with pregestational type 1 diabetes. *Diabetes Care* 26(5):1385–1389. <https://doi.org/10.2337/diacare.26.5.1385>
- Tennant PWG, Glinianaia SV, Bilous RW, Rankin J, Bell R (2014) Pre-existing diabetes, maternal glycated haemoglobin, and the risks of fetal and infant death: a population-based study. *Diabetologia* 57(2):285–294. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00125-013-3108-5>
- Stutchfield P, Whitaker R, Russell I, on behalf of the Antenatal Steroids for Term Elective Caesarean Section Research Team (2005) Antenatal betamethasone and incidence of neonatal respiratory distress after elective caesarean section: pragmatic randomised trial. *BMJ* 331(7518):662–662. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.38547.416493.06>
- Scotland ISD (2010) Data quality assurance. Assessment of maternity data 2008–2009. Available from [www.isdscotland.org/data\\_quality\\_assurance/DQA-Assessment-of-Maternity-Data-SMR02-2008-to-2009.pdf](http://www.isdscotland.org/data_quality_assurance/DQA-Assessment-of-Maternity-Data-SMR02-2008-to-2009.pdf). Accessed 31 July 2018
- Anwar H, Fischbacher CM, Leese G, Lindsay R, McKnight J, Wild S (2011) Assessment of the under-reporting of diabetes in hospital admission data: a study from the Scottish diabetes research network epidemiology group: under-reporting of diabetes in hospital



- admission data. *Diabet Med* 28(12):1514–1519. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1464-5491.2011.03432.x>
10. Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act. Sect. 56 (1965)
  11. Campbell S, Soothill P (1993) Detection and management of intra-uterine growth retardation: a British approach. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol* 2:1432–1435
  12. Bonellie S, Chalmers J, Gray R, Greer I, Jarvis S, Williams C (2008) Centile charts for birthweight for gestational age for Scottish singleton births. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth* 8(1):5. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2393-8-5>
  13. Scotland ISD (2012) Scottish Index Multiple Deprivation. Available from: [www.isdscotland.org/Products-and-Services/GPD-Support/Deprivation/SIMD](http://www.isdscotland.org/Products-and-Services/GPD-Support/Deprivation/SIMD). Accessed 3 June 2019
  14. Scotland's Health on the Web (2018) About NHS Scotland. Available from [www.scot.nhs.uk/about-nhs-scotland](http://www.scot.nhs.uk/about-nhs-scotland). Accessed 3 June 2019
  15. Pedersen J, Brandstrup E (1956) Foetal mortality in pregnant diabetics: strict control of diabetes with conservative obstetric management. *Lancet* 267(6923):607–610. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(56\)90649-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(56)90649-3)
  16. Temple R, Aldridge V, Greenwood R, Heyburn P, Sampson M, Stanley K (2002) Association between outcome of pregnancy and glycaemic control in early pregnancy in type 1 diabetes: population based study. *BMJ* 325(7375):1275–1276. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.325.7375.1275>
  17. Macintosh MCM, Fleming KM, Bailey JA et al (2006) Perinatal mortality and congenital anomalies in babies of women with type 1 or type 2 diabetes in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland: population based study. *BMJ* 333(7560):177–177. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.33856.692986.AE>
  18. Clausen TD, Mathiesen E, Ekbom P, Hellmuth E, Mandrup-Poulsen T, Damm P (2005) Poor pregnancy outcome in women with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Care* 28(2):323–328. <https://doi.org/10.2337/diacare.28.2.323>
  19. Roland JM, Murphy HR, Ball V, Northcote-Wright J, Temple RC (2005) The pregnancies of women with type 2 diabetes: poor outcomes but opportunities for improvement. *Diabet Med* 22(12):1774–1777. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1464-5491.2005.01784.x>
  20. Aune D, Saugstad O, Henriksen T, Tonstad S (2014) Maternal body mass index and the risk of fetal death, stillbirth, and infant death: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA* 311(15):1536–1546. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2014.2269>
  21. Ray JG, Vermeulen MJ, Shapiro JL, Kenshole AB (2001) Maternal and neonatal outcomes in pregestational and gestational diabetes mellitus, and the influence of maternal obesity and weight gain: the DEPOSIT\* study. *QJM* 94(7):347–356. <https://doi.org/10.1093/qjmed/94.7.347>
  22. Yang W, Han F, Gao X, Chen Y, Ji L, Cai X (2017) Relationship between gestational weight gain and pregnancy complications or delivery outcome. *Sci Rep* 7(1):12531. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-12921-3>
  23. Yao R, Park BY, Foster SE, Caughey AB (2017) The association between gestational weight gain and risk of stillbirth: a population-based cohort study. *Ann Epidemiol* 27(10):638–644.e631. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annepidem.2017.09.006>
  24. Institute of Medicine (2009) Weight gain during pregnancy: reexamining the guidelines. National Academies Press (US), Washington (DC)
  25. Bell R, Glinianaia SV, Tennant PWG, Bilous RW, Rankin J (2012) Peri-conception hyperglycaemia and nephropathy are associated with risk of congenital anomaly in women with pre-existing diabetes: a population-based cohort study. *Diabetologia* 55(4):936–947. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00125-012-2455-y>
  26. Rackham O, Paize F, Weindling AM (2009) Cause of death in infants of women with pregestational diabetes mellitus and the relationship with glycemic control. *Postgrad Med* 121(4):26–32. <https://doi.org/10.3810/pgm.2009.07.2026>
  27. Edwards A, Springett A, Padfield J, Dorling J, Bugg G, Mansell P (2013) Differences in post-mortem findings after stillbirth in women with and without diabetes. *Diabet Med* 30(10):1219–1224. <https://doi.org/10.1111/dme.12272>
  28. Contag S, Brown C, Crimmins S, Goetzinger K (2016) Influence of birthweight on the prospective stillbirth risk in the third trimester: a cross-sectional cohort study. *AJP Rep* 6:e287–e298
  29. Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (2010) (March 2010 [updated November 2017]) SIGN 116. Management of diabetes. Available at [www.sign.ac.uk/assets/sign116.pdf](http://www.sign.ac.uk/assets/sign116.pdf). Accessed 3 June 2019
  30. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (2005) ACOG practice bulletin number 60: Pregestational diabetes mellitus. *Obstet Gynecol* 105:675–685
  31. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (2015) Diabetes in pregnancy: management from preconception to the postnatal period. Available from [www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng3](http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng3). Accessed 5 July 2019
  32. Holman N, Bell R, Murphy H, Maresh M (2014) Women with pre-gestational diabetes have a higher risk of stillbirth at all gestations after 32 weeks. *Diabet Med* 31(9):1129–1132. <https://doi.org/10.1111/dme.12502>
  33. Murphy HR, Bell R, Cartwright C et al (2017) Improved pregnancy outcomes in women with type 1 and type 2 diabetes but substantial clinic-to-clinic variations: a prospective nationwide study. *Diabetologia* 60(9):1668–1677. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00125-017-4314-3>
  34. Mondal D, Galloway TS, Bailey TC, Mathews F (2014) Elevated risk of stillbirth in males: systematic review and meta-analysis of more than 30 million births. *BMC Med* 12(1):220. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12916-014-0220-4>
  35. Eriksson JG, Kajantie E, Osmond C, Thornburg K, Barker DJP (2010) Boys live dangerously in the womb. *Am J Hum Biol* 22(3):330–335. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ajhb.20995>
  36. Dearden L, Bouret SG, Ozanne SE (2018) Sex and gender differences in developmental programming of metabolism. *Mol Metab* 15:8–19. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.molmet.2018.04.007>
  37. Hughes RCE, Rowan J, Florkowski CM (2016) Is there a role for HbA<sub>1c</sub> in pregnancy? *Curr Diab Rep* 16(1):5. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11892-015-0698-y>
  38. Mathiesen ER, Ringholm L, Damm P (2011) Stillbirth in diabetic pregnancies. *Best Pract Res Clin Obstet Gynaecol* 25(1):105–111. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bpobgyn.2010.11.001>
  39. Mathiesen ER (2016) Pregnancy outcomes in women with diabetes—lessons learned from clinical research: the 2015 Norbert Freinkel award lecture. *Diabetes Care* 39(12):2111–2117. <https://doi.org/10.2337/dc16-1647>
  40. Ekbom PIA, Damm P, Feldt-Rasmussen BO, Feldt-Rasmussen U, Molvig J, Mathiesen ER (2001) Pregnancy outcome in type 1 diabetic women with microalbuminuria. *Diabetes Care* 24(10):1739–1744. <https://doi.org/10.2337/diacare.24.10.1739>
  41. Duley L (2009) The global impact of pre-eclampsia and eclampsia. *Semin Perinatol* 33(3):130–137. <https://doi.org/10.1053/j.semper.2009.02.010>
  42. Persson M, Norman M, Hanson U (2009) Obstetric and perinatal outcomes in type 1 diabetic pregnancies. A large, population-based study. *Diabetes Care* 32(11):2005–2009. <https://doi.org/10.2337/dc09-0656>
  43. Dunne F, Brydon P, Smith K, Gee H (2003) Pregnancy in women with type 2 diabetes: 12 years outcome data 1990–2002. *Diabet Med* 20(9):734–738. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1464-5491.2003.01017.x>

44. Roberts CL, Ford JB, Algert CS et al (2011) Population-based trends in pregnancy hypertension and pre-eclampsia: an international comparative study. *BMJ Open* 1:e000101

**Publisher's note** Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.