Objective: To update the epidemiologic data of pregnant women with Type 2 diabetes and to assess obstetrical outcomes.

Study design: The pregnant women with Type 2 diabetes who delivered between 2002 and 2010 were systematically involved in an observational study. Maternal and fetal outcomes were reviewed, as well as the potential impact of preconceptional management. The presented data were compared with those from the 2010 French perinatal study.

Results: A rise in the incidence of Type 2 diabetes was observed during the study period (from 0.19% to 0.35% between 2002 and 2010). Women with diabetes (n=97) were older and had a higher BMI than the general population (>35 years 49% vs 19% p<0.00001, BMI>25 86% vs 27.2 p<0.00001). The delivery mode was, for half of these women with diabetes, a C-section. Pregnancy was scheduled in only 4% of cases. Compared to the general population, prematurity rate was multiplied by 6 (28.7% vs 4.7% p<0.0001) and the malformation rate by 3.2 (7.22% vs 2.2% p<0.00001).

Conclusion: Obstetrical complications were more frequent than in the general population. Preconception care was almost inexistent, despite its potential benefits for the mother and child.