

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of the study population.

Maternal variable	Non-GDM (n = 788)	GDM (n = 138)	p-value
Maternal age (years)	32.4 ± 4.79	34.02 ± 4.99	<0.001
Maternal age >35 (%)	245 (31.09%)	56 (40.58%)	0.036
Pre-pregnancy BMI (median IQR)	22.6 (20.67–26)	24.2 (21.7–28.17)	<0.001
BMI >25 (%)	238 (30.2%)	55 (39.86%)	0.032
BMI >30 (%)	85 (10.79%)	27 (19.57%)	0.006
Parity = 0 (%)	446 (56.6%)	75 (54.35%)	0.69
1	263 (33.38%)	49 (35.51%)	0.7
2	68 (8.63%)	11 (7.97%)	0.93
3	10 (1.27%)	3 (2.17%)	0.66
4	1 (0.127%)	0 (0%)	-
ART use (%)	69 (8.76%)	19 (13.77%)	0.09
Smoking (%)	72 (9.14%)	20 (14.49%)	0.074
Male fetal gender (%)	407 (51.65%)	73 (52.9%)	0.86
Female fetal gender (%)	381 (48.35%)	65 (47.1%)	0.86

* Continuous variables are presented as mean ± standard deviation (for normally distributed data) or median (interquartile range) as appropriate; categorical variables are expressed as frequencies and percentages. Comparisons between groups were performed using the independent samples t-test or Mann–Whitney U test for continuous variables, and the chi-squared or Fisher’s exact test for categorical variables. A p-value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.