

Supplemental file 1: SUGAR-DIP additional study parameters and endpoints

Maternal baseline characteristics

- BMI at study entrance
- Age (y)
- Parity
- Mean arterial blood pressure at study entry (mmHg)
- Intoxications (smoking, alcohol use)
- Ethnicity: Caucasian, Indian/Pakistani/Bangladesi, Afro-Caribbean (Antilles, Surinam-creole), Hindu/Caribbean (Surinam Hindu), African (Sub-Sahara), Middle Eastern/North African (Turkish, Moroccan), Asian, Other
- PCOS; polycystic ovarian syndrome
- Thyroid problems: hypo- or hyperthyroidism
- History of gestational diabetes mellitus
- History of psychological problems
- Family history: diabetes mellitus, gestational diabetes, hypertension, preeclampsia, congenital defects
- Conception: spontaneous, fertility treatment (clomifene citrate, gonadotropins, IVF, ICSI)
- Reason for GDM screening
- Blood glucose measures of OGTT (fasting, post load)
- Gestational age at time of OGTT

Neonatal characteristics

- Gestational age at delivery
- Birth weight (g)
- Weight at discharge (g)
- Sex
- Apgar score 5 – 10 minutes
- Umbilical artery pH levels
- Respiratory support > 24 hours
- Culture proven sepsis
- Neonatal blood glucose levels 1-3-6-12 (24) hours after delivery
- Intravenous glucose therapy
- Convulsions
- Intrauterine fetal death
- Neonatal death
- Congenital defect/anomaly

Obstetric / delivery characteristics

- Ultrasound examinations: fetal biometry (abdominal circumference, femur length, head circumference, estimated fetal weight) amniotic fluid, fetal heart and brain (where available)
- Induction of labour
- Birth injury: shoulder dystocia (a delivery that requires additional obstetric maneuvers following failure of gentle downward traction on the fetal head to effect delivery of the shoulders), clavicle/humerus fracture or Erb's palsy
- Vacuum assisted delivery
- Blood loss (ml)
- Post-partum haemorrhage >1L
- Blood transfusion
- Sphincter rupture

Diabetes related endpoints

- Ketoacidosis
- Fasting and postprandial blood glucose levels (study diary)
- Maternal HbA1c (study inclusion, 30 weeks and 36 weeks of gestation)
- Maternal weight gain >12kg
- Final daily dose of insulin (study diary)
- Final daily dose of metformin/glibenclamide (study diary)
- Time to reach glycemic control (study diary)
- Treatment failure: percentage of patients requiring insulin after metformin and glibenclamide
- Side effects: metformin, glibenclamide, insulin

Biomarkers and laboratory measurements

- Cord-blood: C-peptide, glucose, insulin, triglycerides (where available)
- Cord-blood: metformin / glibenclamide levels (where available)
- Placenta: pathological examination (where available)

Biobanking (where available)

- Maternal serum
- Placental biopsies
- Umbilical cord blood
- Umbilical cord tissue