

Conventional risk factors in original ACOG guideline derived from the 4th International Workshop Conference (1998)	New risk factors in recent ACOG guideline derived from the American Diabetes Association (2018)
<p>High risk population; if one or more of the following risk factors</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Family history of type 2 diabetes2. Severe obesity3. Previous history of GDM4. Impaired glucose metabolism5. Glucosuria	<p>High risk population; overweight or obese women and have one or more of the following risk factors</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Physical inactivity2. Family history of type 2 diabetes3. High risk race or ethnicity4. Previous given birth of macrosomia5. Previous history of GDM6. Hypertension7. HDL <35 mg/dL or TG >250 mg/dL8. Women with PCOS9. HbA1c >5.7%, impaired glucose tolerance* or impaired fasting glucose10. History of cardiovascular disease11. Other condition (e.g., severe obesity)

Supplementary Figure 2. Definition of high-risk women by the old and new ACOG criteria. ACOG, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; GDM, gestational diabetes; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; TG, triglycerides; PCOS, polycystic ovarian syndrome. *HbA1c and 75-g oral glucose tolerance test were not available in this study.