

**Table 3:** Studies in the literature examining the associations between gestational diabetes mellitus and childhood overweight/obesity occurrence.

Source	Study Sample	Type of Study	Location	Follow-up Period Study Design	Study Results
Catalano et al. 2009 <sup>36</sup>	89 mother-offspring dyads	Prospective case-control study	United States of America	Follow up between 6 and 11 years of age of children, for body composition evaluation	Even though there existed a statistically significant difference on the BMI z-score in the exposed and unexposed to gestational diabetes mellitus children, the strongest predictor of childhood obesity seemed to be maternal pregravid BMI
Nehring et al. 2013 <sup>10</sup>	7,355 mother-child dyads (mean age of children: 5.8 years)	Retrospective cohort study (Perinatal Prevention of Obesity)	Bavaria, Germany	Data collection about the perinatal environment retrospectively, through the use of questionnaires	A statistically significant association was found between maternal gestational diabetes mellitus and overweight and obesity in children
Zhao et al. 2015 <sup>35</sup>	2,833 term-born children aged 1-10 years and their mothers	Retrospective study	Yunnan province, China	Data collection about the perinatal environment retrospectively, through telephone interviews	Offsprings exposed to gestational diabetes mellitus had a higher prevalence of overweight and obesity in ages 5-10 years
Zhao et al. 2016 <sup>9</sup>	4,740 children aged 9-11 years	Cross-sectional study (ISCOLE)	Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Finland, India, Kenya, Portugal, South Africa, the UK and the USA	Data collection about the perinatal environment retrospectively, through the use of questionnaires	Intrauterine exposure to gestational diabetes mellitus was a statistically significant risk factor for the development of central obesity in ages 9-11 years

BMI: Body Mass Index