# Article information:

The Influence of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus upon the Selected Parameters of the Maternal and Fetal System of Insulin-Like Growth Factors (IGF-1, IGF-2, IGFBP1-3)—A Review and a Clinical Study - PMC  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7600633/>

# Article summary:

1. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) on the selected parameters of the insulin-like growth factors (IGF-1, IGF-2, IGFBP1-3) in the maternal and fetal blood.

2. The analysis of concentrations of IGF-1, -2 and IGFBP-3 in peripheral blood as well as umbilical cord blood did not demonstrate a statistically significant difference between the study group and the control group.

3. A positive correlation between the concentration of IGF-1 in umbilical cord blood and the length of a newborn suggests an influence of IGF-1 on the process of fetal development.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy, as it provides evidence for its claims through a clinical study conducted with 109 pregnant women and their offspring. The authors have also provided detailed information about their methods, which adds to its trustworthiness. Furthermore, they have discussed potential limitations to their findings such as sample size and lack of data on other parameters that could affect GDM outcomes.

However, there are some points that could be improved upon in terms of trustworthiness and reliability. For example, there is no discussion about potential biases or sources of bias in the study design or data collection process that could affect results. Additionally, there is no mention of possible risks associated with GDM or any counterarguments to their findings that should be considered when interpreting results. Finally, while this article does provide evidence for its claims, it does not present both sides equally; instead it focuses solely on supporting its own conclusions without exploring alternative explanations or interpretations for its findings.

# Topics for further research:

* Gestational diabetes mellitus risks
* Gestational diabetes mellitus bias
* Gestational diabetes mellitus counterarguments
* Gestational diabetes mellitus sample size
* Gestational diabetes mellitus data collection
* Gestational diabetes mellitus alternative explanations

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/83e164c0a86f1f32ff2b75abaaefd4d0>