**A1C at the First Prenatal Visit in a Population at High Risk for Gestational Diabetes.**

**Statistical Report**

Statistical analysis was performed using the SAS package version 9.3. Sample size was chosen assuming that the incidence of GDM in patients with A1C ≥ 5.7 was 15%. In patients with A1C < 5.7% the incidence of GDM was assumed to be 5%. A 2:1 ratio of patients with A1C< 5.7% to patients with A1C≥5.7% was used to compensate for the comparatively low incidence of GDM in the former group. Desired enrollment numbers were 98 patients with A1C ≥ 5.7 % and 196 patients with A1C < 5.7%. The study was powered to have an 80% probability of detecting a difference in the incidence of GDM between patients with A1C< 5.7% compared to patients with A1C≥ 5.7% at a significance level of .05. Logistic Regression was used to calculate odds ratios and ANOVA was used to determine the effect of group on the use of medication and the week medication was started.