

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE

Table 1 Characteristics of included studies

First Author (language)	Year	Country	Study Design	Type(s) of Diabetes	Overall <i>n</i>	Study Objective(s)
Abdollahi <i>et al</i> ^[20]	2014	Iran	Prospective, cohort	GDM	1449	Determine demographic, sociological, psychological, cultural, obstetric, gynecological and possible hormone-related factors involved in the development of PPD in the Iranian population
Ahmed <i>et al</i> ^[21]	2012	Iraq	Prospective, cross-sectional	NR	1000	Determine the prevalence of PPD and analyse risk factors associated with PPD
Bansil <i>et al</i> ^[22]	2010	United States	Retrospective	Type 1, Type 2, GDM	32156438	Compare maternal and foetal outcomes among women with and without diagnosed depression at the time of delivery using a national hospital discharge database
¹ Bener <i>et al</i> ^[23]	2012	Qatar	Prospective, cross-sectional	GDM	1379	Determine the prevalence of PPD and analyse risk factors associated with PPD
Benute <i>et al</i> ^[24]	2010	Brazil	Prospective	NR	326	Identify risk factors for depression among pregnant women with a medical disorder; assess the effect of depression on perinatal outcomes
Berger <i>et al</i> ^[25]	2015	United States	Retrospective	GDM, pre-existing (type NR)	537	Assess differences between universal and targeted risk factor screening for PPD
Bisson <i>et al</i> ^[26]	2014	Canada	Prospective, case-control	GDM	52	Examine the association between GDM and maternal sleep-disordered breathing
Blom <i>et al</i> ^[27]	2010	Netherlands	Prospective	GDM	4941	Examine pregnancy and delivery complications as risk factors for PPD
Bowers <i>et al</i> ^[28]	2013	United States	Retrospective	GDM	128295	Evaluate the association between medical history of depression and GDM

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¹ Burgut <i>et al</i> ^[29]	2013	Qatar	Prospective, cross sectional	GDM	1379	Identify risk factors associated with GDM
Callesen <i>et al</i> ^[30]	2015	Denmark	Prospective, cohort	Type 1, Type 2	148	Explore the role of early pregnancy health-related quality of life, anxiety, depression, and locus of control for pregnancy outcome in women with pregestational diabetes
Chazotte <i>et al</i> ^[31]	1995	United States	Prospective	GDM	90	Evaluate the association between diagnosis and treatment of GDM and depressive symptoms, and between GDM and maternal-child attachment
Chen <i>et al</i> ^[32]	2011	Taiwan	Retrospective	NR	5283	Evaluate extent of prenatal care as risk factor for low birth weight, small-for-gestational age, and preterm birth among women with a history of depression
Crowther <i>et al</i> ^[33]	2005	Australia	RCT	GDM	1000	Assess if active treatment of GDM (dietary advice, blood glucose monitoring, insulin therapy) reduces perinatal complications or affects maternal outcome, mood, or quality of life, compared with routine care
Dalfrà <i>et al</i> ^[34]	2012	Italy	Prospective	Type 1, GDM	245	Assess quality of life among pregnant women with diabetes compared with women with normal glucose tolerance at the same stage of pregnancy
Daniells <i>et al</i> ^[35]	2003	Australia	Prospective longitudinal	GDM	100	Examine anxiety levels at the beginning of the 3 rd trimester, before delivery, and 6 weeks postpartum in women with GDM compared with women with normal glucose tolerance
de Wit <i>et al</i> ^[36]	2015	Europe (7 countries)	Analysis of baseline RCT data	GDM	98	Examine the association between mental health status and objectively measured physical activity levels of obese pregnant women

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Ertel <i>et al</i> ^[37]	2014	United States	Prospective cohort	GDM	934	Examine the association between depressive symptoms in early pregnancy and the risk of subsequent abnormal or impaired glucose tolerance in mid-pregnancy
Huang <i>et al</i> ^[38]	2015	United States	Prospective cohort	GDM	2112	Examine the relationship between hyperglycemia during pregnancy and depressive symptoms during both prenatal and postpartum periods
Jovanovic <i>et al</i> ^[39]	2015	United States	Retrospective claims database	Type 1, Type 2, GDM	839792	Describe the incidence of diabetes, perinatal morbidity and mortality, complications, and direct medical costs for mothers with pre-existing diabetes or GDM and for infants of mothers with diabetes
Katon <i>et al</i> ^[41]	2011	United States	Cross-sectional analysis of prospective cohort	Type 1, Type 2, GDM	2398	Examine the association between pre-existing diabetes or GDM and antenatal depression compared with pregnant women without diabetes
Katon (VA) <i>et al</i> ^[40]	2014	United States	Retrospective VA database	GDM	2288	Determine prevalence of GDM and hypertensive disorders of pregnancy among women veterans and whether pregnancy complications are associated with the timing or frequency of use of VA services
Katon (PPD) <i>et al</i> ^[42]	2014	United States	Retrospective hospital database	GDM, pre-existing (type NR)	1423	Examine socio-demographic factors, health risk behaviors, depression history, pre-pregnancy medical illness, pregnancy-related illnesses, and birth outcomes as risk factors for PPD
Keskin <i>et al</i> ^[43]	2015	Turkey	Prospective cohort	GDM	89	Evaluate the association between cognitive functions and metabolic status in women with GDM
Kim <i>et al</i> ^[44]	2005	United States	Prospective longitudinal	GDM	1445	Evaluate the effect of GDM and pregnancy-induced hypertension on maternal health status

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Ko <i>et al</i> ^[45] (Korean)	2014	South Korea	Prospective, cohort	GDM	68	Investigate the effects of a comprehensive lifestyle modification coaching program with women with GDM
Kozhimannil <i>et al</i> ^[46]	2009	United States	Retrospective cohort	Type 1, Type 2, GDM	11024	Examine the association between diabetes and depression during or after pregnancy among women with low income; examine differential effects of diabetes type on depression
Levy-Shiff <i>et al</i> ^[66]	2002	Israel	Prospective	Pre-existing (type NR), GDM	153	Examine the association between diabetes during pregnancy and psychosocial functioning; examine the relative contributions of medical status, maternal coping, and resources on pregnancy outcomes
Liu <i>et al</i> ^[47]	2013	United States	Prospective	GDM	3748	Examine racial/ethnic differences in PPD diagnosis by identifying predictive factors
Manoudi <i>et al</i> ^[48] (French)	2012	Morocco	Prospective, cross-sectional	GDM	187	Evaluate the prevalence of depressive disorders in patients with diabetes
Mautner <i>et al</i> ^[49]	2009	Austria	Prospective	GDM	40	Examine health-related quality of life and incidence of depressive symptoms in women during pregnancy and after delivery
Mei-Dan <i>et al</i> ^[50]	2015	Canada	Retrospective health administration database	GDM, pre-existing (type NR)	437941	Evaluate the risk of adverse perinatal outcomes among pregnant women previously hospitalized for bipolar disorder compared with women hospitalized for major depressive disorder and women without documented mental illness
Moore <i>et al</i> ^[67]	1991	United States	Prospective	Type 1	131	Examine psychosocial factors involved in pregnancy complications

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Natasha <i>et al</i> ^[51]	2015	Bangladesh	Prospective, case-control	GDM	748	Estimate the prevalence of depression during pregnancy with or without GDM and to assess the determinants of depression in pregnancy
Nicklas <i>et al</i> ^[52]	2013	United States	Baseline description of RCT cohort	GDM	71	Identify risk factors associated with symptoms of PPD among women with recent GDM
O'Brien <i>et al</i> ^[53]	2013	United States	Retrospective records review	GDM	362	Examine the relationship between habitual snoring and prenatal depressive symptoms
Ragland <i>et al</i> ^[54]	2010	United States	Prospective, cross-sectional	Type 1, Type 2, GDM	50	Determine the prevalence of depression in pregnant women with diabetes; determine if pregnant women with comorbid depression and diabetes received adequate care for depression
² Räisänen <i>et al</i> ^[56]	2013	Finland	Retrospective registry review	Pre- existing (type NR), GDM	511422	Examine the association between reproductive risk factors or perinatal outcomes and PPD, especially in women with no history of depression
² Räisänen <i>et al</i> ^[55]	2014	Finland	Retrospective registry review	Pre- existing (type NR), GDM	511938	Identify risk factors for and the perinatal consequences of physician-diagnosed major depression during pregnancy
Rumbold <i>et al</i> ^[57]	2002	Australia	Prospective	GDM	212	Survey women on their experiences of being screened for GDM

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Silveira <i>et al</i> ^[58]	2014	United States	Prospective, cohort	GDM	1115	Evaluate the relationship between stress and glucose intolerance in Hispanic prenatal care patients
Singh <i>et al</i> ^[59]	2004	United States	Retrospective	Type 1, Type 2, GDM	152	Explore the possible relationship between history of depression and pregnancy outcomes
Sit <i>et al</i> ^[60]	2013	United States	Prospective	GDM	186	Examine the relationship between abnormal glucose tolerance screen results, maternal mood disorders, and pregnancy outcomes
Song <i>et al</i> ^[61]	2004	China	Prospective	GDM	104	Examine the prevalence of depression and analyse potential risk factors for depression among women with GDM
Sundaram <i>et al</i> ^[62]	2014	United States	Prospective, exploratory	Pre-existing (type NR), GDM	Up to 61733 pregnancies	Examine the association between antenatal morbidities and PPD among women with self-reported PPD symptoms and among women with a diagnosis of PPD
Walmer <i>et al</i> ^[63]	2015	United States	Retrospective electronic medical records	GDM	18192 pregnancies (14461 women)	Investigate the demographic characteristics of pregnancies among women with and without GDM in order to characterize those at greatest risk for postpartum mental health disorders
Whiteman <i>et al</i> ^[64]	2015	United States	Retrospective maternal and infant database	GDM	1057647	Examine the associations between maternal pre-pregnancy BMI/GDM and maternal comorbidities, pregnancy complications, and birth outcomes, and to estimate the excess costs of inpatient care conferred by overweight/obesity and GDM

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York <i>et al</i> ^[65]	1996	United States	Prospective	Pre- existing (type NR), GDM	36	Provide baseline data on anxiety, depression, and hostility during late pregnancy and early postpartum in women with diabetes

¹The Bener *et al* and Burgut *et al* publications describe the same study, although different subgroups analyses are reported. ²The Räisänen *et al* 2013 and 2014 publications use the same database within the same time period (2002-2010) and, therefore, the study populations are almost identical. GDM: Gestational diabetes mellitus; NR: Not reported; PPD: Postpartum depression; RCT: Randomized controlled trial; VA: Veterans Affairs.