



Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA_{1c})

An Index of Mean Glycemia and a Measure of Risk for the Development of Diabetes Complications

Guidelines for Lab Analysis in Detection & Measurement of Diabetes Mellitus

RECOMMEND

- Laboratories should use only HbA_{1c} assay methods that are certified by the National Glycohemoglobin Standardization Program (NGSP) as traceable to the Diabetes Control and Complications Trial (DCCT) reference.
- Laboratories that measure HbA_{1c} should participate in College of American Pathologists (CAP) proficiency - testing program

Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA_{1c}) @ Metropolis

- Is performed by the HPLC method
- Is NGSP level 1 certified
- Is CAP certified



Diab

HbA1c



Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA_{1c})

Performed by "Gold Standard" HPLC method at Metropolis

American Diabetes Association (ADA) Recommendations for Treatment Goals in Diabetics

- Maintain HbA_{1c} target of <7% for adults
- Higher values for children and adolescents and for patients with history of severe hypoglycemia, or advanced complications

Emerging Evidence for HbA_{1c} Testing

- Values $\geq 6.5\%$ for diagnosis of diabetes with an advancement over fasting glucose or OGTT
- Individuals with HbA_{1c} values between 5.7% and 6.4% should be considered at high risk for future diabetes

Frequency of HbA_{1c} Testing

- Biannually in all patients
- Quarterly for patients whose treatment has changed or who do not meet treatment goals



Diab

(Laboratory Medicine Practice Guidelines: Guidelines and Recommendations for Laboratory Analysis in the Diagnosis and Management of Diabetes Mellitus)