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And

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No disclosures

DIAGNOSING DIABETES: THE ROLE OF HBA1C ASSAY

- The diagnosis of diabetes is clinical and biochemical
- Random glucose values greater than 200 mg/dl accompanied by symptoms and signs of diabetes
- Several random glucose values greater than 200 mg/dl
- Glucose values greater than certain cutpoints on glucose tolerance tests
- Fasting glucose values greater than certain cutpoints
- AND NOW HBA1C> 6.5%

DIAGNOSING DIABETES: THE ROLE OF HBA1C ASSAY IT ALL DEPENDS WHAT YOU MEAN BY GLUCOSE

IS IT PLASMA GLUCOSE, WHOLE BLOOD GLUCOSE, FINGERSTICK GLUCOSE?

IS IT 115 MG/DL, 120 MG/DL?

IS IT DIABETES OR PRE-DIABETES OR IMPAIRED GLUCOSE TOLERANCE OR IMPAIRED FASTING GLUCOSE?

DIFFERS FOR PREGANCY

THE HBA1C DEFINITION WAS A CORRELATION WITH RETINOPATHY, NOT GLUCOSE!

DIAGNOSING DIABETES: THE ROLE OF HBA1C ASSAY IT ALL DEPENDS WHAT YOU MEAN BY HBA1C

IS IT HPLC?

IS IT AFFINITY?

IS IT IMMUNOASSAY?

IS IT PERCENT OR MG/DL?

THE HBA1C DEFINITION WAS A CORRELATION WITH RETINOPATHY, NOT GLUCOSE!

The National Glycohemoglobin Standardization Program (NGSP) Attempts to Standardize All Assays Against an HPLC Standard

COMPARISON OF POC WITH CENTRAL LAB GOOD AT A SINGLE TIME POINT, BUT WE NEED LONG TERM DATA

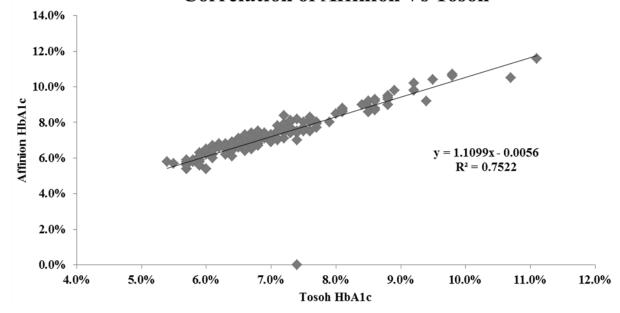
 We compared two POC techniques, Afinion and DCA with two Central Lab techniques, Biorad and Tosoh over a three year time period in a large patient population

We followed NGSP bias of the assays over this duration

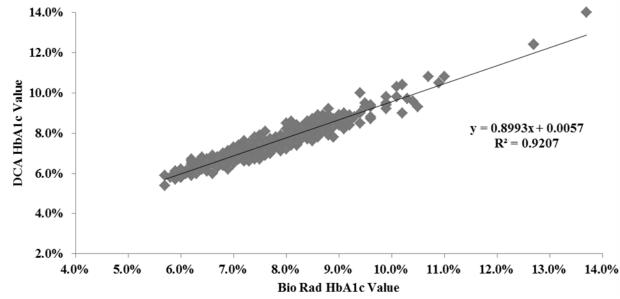
Correlation of Affinion Vs Bio Rad

14.0% 12.0% 10.0% Affinion HbA1c y = 0.8928x + 0.0055 $R^2 = 0.9292$ 4.0% 2.0% 4.0% 5.0% 6.0% 7.0% 8.0% 10.0% 11.0% 12.0% 13.0% 14.0% Bio Rad HbA1c

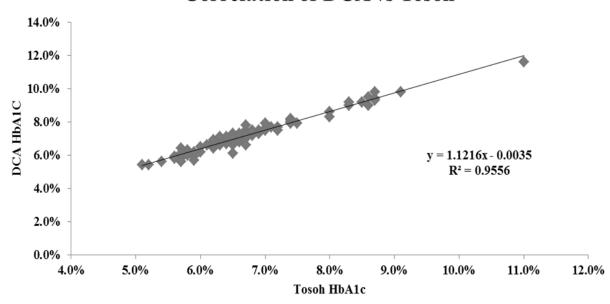
Correlation of Affinion Vs Tosoh



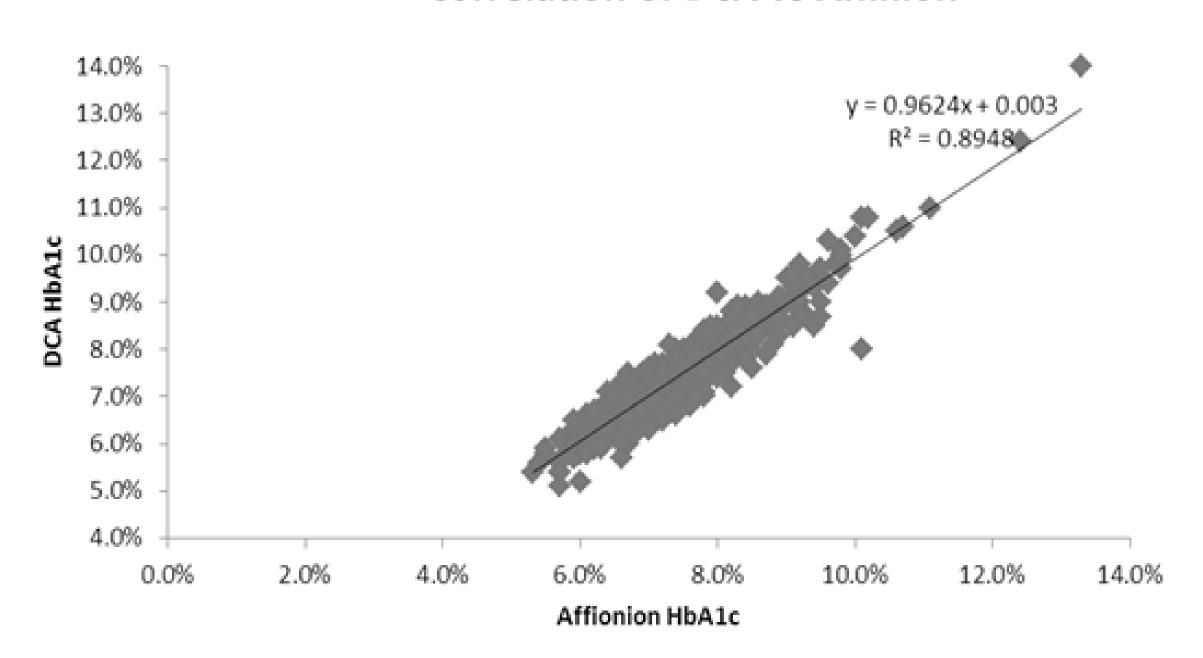
Correlation of DCA Vs Bio Rad

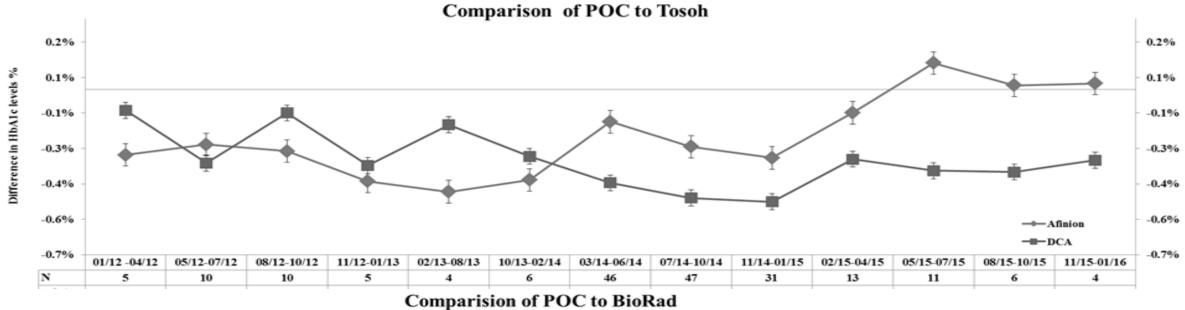


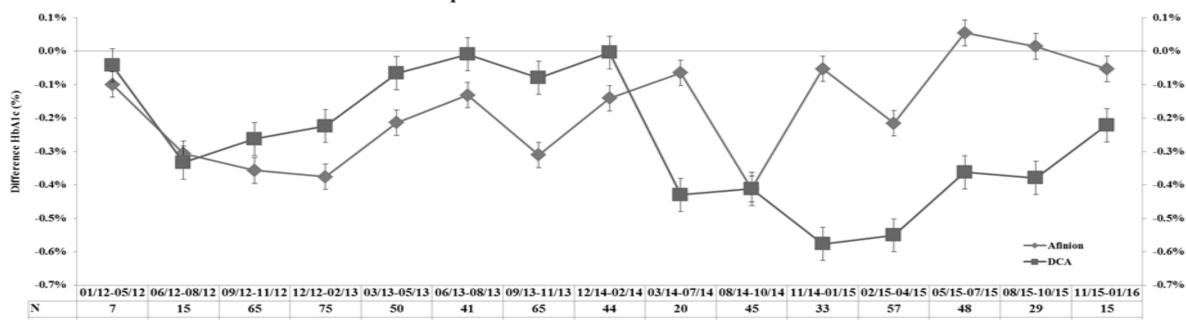
Correlation of DCA vs Tosoh

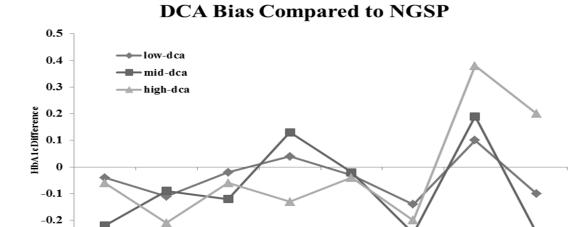


Correlation of DCA vs Affinion

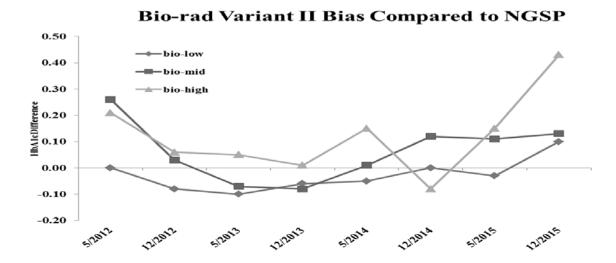


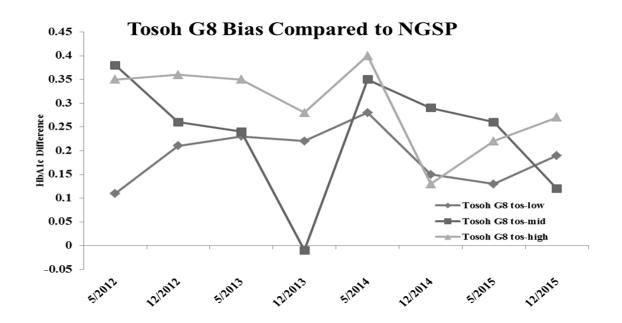


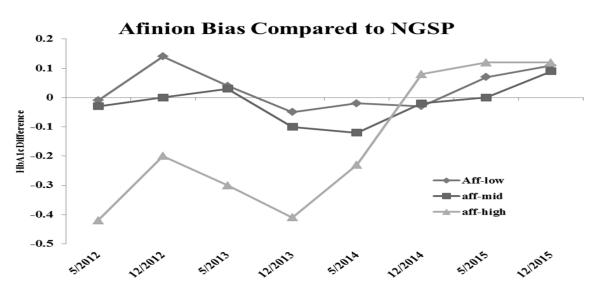




-0.3







CONCLUSIONS

- Hemoglobin A1c Bias with POC techniques in the diabetes diagnostic range varied from -0.4% to 0.4%
- Hemoglobin A1c Bias with Central Lab techniques in the mid range varied from -0.1% to 0.5%.
- The Bias values varied widely over the three years
- POINT OF CARE TECHNIQUES ARE NO WORSE THAN CENTRAL LAB ASSAYS FOR MEASUREMENT OF HBA1C
- IT IS QUESTIONABLE WHETHER ANY SINGLE HBA1C MEASUREMENT BY ANY TECHNIQUE SHOULD BE USED TO MAKE A DIAGNOSIS OF DIABETES