POCT

Monitoring Hemoglobin A1c (A1c) Can Improve Outcomes



American Diabetes Association (ADA) recommended glycemic goal is < 7.0% A1c³⁻⁵

 A1c represents the average glycemic control over the past 2-3 months and is the primary tool for assessing glycemic status.³

Only **1 in 4** achieve the recommended A1c goal.⁵

- Every **1%** decrease in A1c level lowers risk of complications.⁴
- ADA recommends individualizing A1c goals.⁵

Individuals at-risk for diabetes and diabetes complications...¹⁻²

- Diagnosed with diabetes or prediabetes
- Overweight
- Age 45+
- Family history
- Physically inactive
- History of gestational diabetes or delivered baby 9+ lbs

- Non-White ethnicity
- Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease



ADA Standards of Care⁶

- For many people with diabetes, glucose monitoring, either using blood glucose monitoring (BGM) or continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) — in addition to regular A1C testing — can help achieve glycemic goals.
- For individuals prone to glycemic variability, especially people with type 1 diabetes or type 2 diabetes with severe insulin deficiency, glycemic status is best evaluated by the combination of results from BGM or CGM and A1C.



- 1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/about/about-type-2-diabetes.html Accessed July 7, 2024.
- 2. World Health Organization. https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/diabetes Accessed July 15, 2024
- 3. Schnell O, et al. J Diabetes Sci Technol. 2017 May;11(3):611-617.
- 4. Stratton IM, et al. BMJ. 2000;321(7258):405–412.
- 5. American Diabetes Association Professional Practice Committee; 6. Glycemic Goals and Hypoglycemia: Standards of Care in Diabetes—2024. Diabetes Care 1 January 2024; 47 (Supplement_1): S111–S125.
- 6. Gourlay A, et al. Prim Care Diabetes. 2024;18(1):7-16