Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c) (HBA1C)

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TEST OVERVIEW

Test Name	Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c)
Test Code	HBA1C
Short Description	HBA1C

OVERVIEW

Test Name	Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c)
Test Code	HBA1C
Category	Biochemistry
TAT	Main Lab: 6, 1 Hour(s), Day(s) Family Site: <8hrs, <6hrs, 1 Day
Specimen(s)	1 x Venous blood - 4 mL Tube - Lavender - EDTA HbA1c

SPECIMEN(S)

EDTA HbA1c

Specimen Type	EDTA HbA1c
Specimen Format	Tube
Specimen Colour	Lavender
Specimen Volume	4 mL
Sampling Order	4
Origin	Venous blood
Collection time after baseline	-
Transport Temperature	15-25°C
Accepted Other Specimens	EDTA Whole Blood Lithium Heparin Whole Blood Sodium Heparin Whole Blood

	- -
TAT	Main Lab: 6, 1 Hour(s), Day(s) Family Site: <8hrs, <6hrs, 1 Day
Test Stability	Room Temp: 3 Day(s) 2–8°C: 7 Day(s)

CLINICAL INFORMATION

HbA1c

Methodology	-
Specimen Type	EDTA HbA1c
Delay before pre-treatment	-
Transport Temperature	15-25°C
Transport Stability at room temp	3 Day
Transport Stability at 2–8°C	7 Day
Haemolysis interference	No

Clinical Interest

HbA1c is used in the diagnosis of diabetes and prediabetes. It reflects average blood glucose levels over the past 2-3 months, providing a more stable and reliable measure compared to daily glucose monitoring. It's particularly useful for monitoring long-term glycemic control in diabetic patients.

For individuals with diabetes, HbA1c levels serve as a marker of average blood glucose levels over time. Regular monitoring helps healthcare providers assess the effectiveness of treatment plans and make adjustments as necessary to achieve target levels and prevent complications.

Elevated HbA1c levels are associated with an increased risk of diabetes-related complications such as cardiovascular disease, nephropathy, retinopathy, and neuropathy. Monitoring HbA1c levels helps identify patients at higher risk of developing these complications and allows for early intervention to prevent or delay their onset.

HbA1c levels guide treatment decisions in diabetes management. Lowering HbA1c levels through lifestyle changes, medication adjustments, and other interventions reduces the risk of long-term complications and improves overall health outcomes.

PATIENT INFORMATION

Clinical Information Required	Insulin Therapy Oral Antidiabetic Medications Drug name
Patient Collection Notes	-

COMMENTS & NOTES

LOINC Code	48-4, 4548-4
Outwork	No