

How to Find Out if You Have **Diabetes**

Talk to your health care provider

If you think you may have diabetes or are at risk for type 2 diabetes, it can be overwhelming and you might feel a little lost. The American Diabetes Association® is here to help you. The first step is to make an appointment with your health care provider. Only your health care provider can tell you for sure if you have diabetes or not.

Don't delay—early detection and treatment of diabetes decreases the risk of developing the complications of diabetes.

What are the symptoms?

You may have no noticeable symptoms or only mild symptoms for years before diabetes is diagnosed.

Common signs and symptoms of type 2 diabetes include:

- urinating more than usual.
- feeling very thirsty.
- feeling hungry even after eating.
- feeling tired.
- having blurred vision.
- having frequent infections or slow-healing cuts and sores.
- having tingling, pain, or numbness in the hands or feet.

How is diabetes diagnosed?

There are several ways to diagnose diabetes, and testing sometimes needs to be repeated to confirm the diagnosis. Testing should be carried out in a health care setting (such as your health care provider's office or a lab). If your doctor determines that your blood glucose level is very high, or if you have classic symptoms of high blood glucose in addition to one positive test, your doctor may not require a second test.

A1C

The A1C test measures your average blood glucose for the past two to three months. The advantage of this testing method is that you do not have to do anything to prepare for it.

Diabetes is diagnosed at:

- A1C: 6.5% or higher.

Fasting Plasma Glucose (FPG)

This test is usually done first thing in the morning, before breakfast, and checks your blood glucose after not eating or drinking anything (except water) for eight hours.

Diabetes is diagnosed at:

- fasting blood glucose: 126 mg/dL or higher

Oral Glucose Tolerance Test (also called the OGTT)

The OGTT is a two-hour test that checks your blood glucose levels before and two hours after you drink liquid glucose, a sweet liquid. It tells the health care provider how your body processes glucose.

Diabetes is diagnosed at:

- two-hour blood glucose: 200 mg/dL or higher.

Random (sometimes called Casual) Plasma Glucose Test

If you are showing severe diabetes symptoms, your doctor may use a random glucose test.

Diabetes is diagnosed at:

- blood glucose: 200 mg/dL or higher.

What is prediabetes?

Prediabetes is a condition that occurs when your blood glucose is higher than normal but not high enough to be diabetes. This condition puts you at risk for developing type 2 diabetes.

Results indicating prediabetes are:

- an A1C of 5.7%–6.4%.
- fasting blood glucose of 100–125 mg/dL.
- two-hour blood glucose of 140 mg/dL–199 mg/dL.