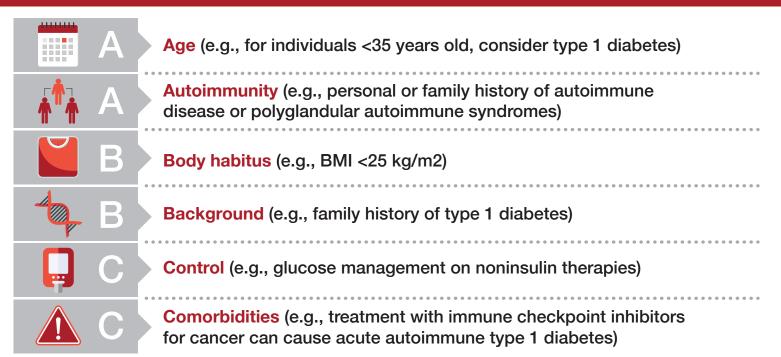




Which Type Is It?

What is recommended for diagnosing type 1 diabetes? Misdiagnosis of type 1 diabetes is common and occurs in all age groups.

The AABBCC approach



ANTIBODY TESTING	IDENTIFY STAGE		
	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3
	CHARACTERISTICS		
GAD	Autoimmunity Normoglycemia	AutoimmunityDysglycemia	AutoimmunityOvert hyperglycemia
IA-2	Presymptomatic	Presymptomatic	Symptomatic
ZnT8	DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA		
	 Multiple islet autoantibodies No IGT or IFG FPG, fasting plasma glucose; IFG, impaired fastir 	 Islet autoantibodies (usually multiple) Dysglycemia: IFG and/or IGT FPG 100–125 mg/dL (5.6–6.9 mmol/L) 2-h PG 140–199 mg/dL (7.8–11.0 mmol/L) A1C 5.7–6.4% (39–47 mmol/mol) or ≥10% increase in A1C g glucose; IGT, impaired glucose tolerance; 2-h PG, 	 Autoantibodies may become absent Diabetes by standard criteria 2-h plasma glucose.
	Alternative additional stage 2 diagnostic criteria of 30-, 60-, or 90-min plasma glucose on oral glucose tolerance test ≥200 mg/dL (≥11.1 mmol/L) and confirmatory testing in those aged ≥18 years have been used in clinical trials.		
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Learn more at diabetes.org | 1-800-DIABETES (1-800-342-2383)