

Various chromatographic and immunochemical techniques are used to measure HbA<sub>1c</sub> but only ion exchange high performance liquid chromatography (IE HPLC) detects abnormal haemoglobins. In some laboratories in the UK, HbA<sub>1c</sub> is reported in the presence of abnormal haemoglobin with a rider saying the results may not be comparable to the DCCT but in others the results are not reported. It is not known whether the glycation rate is affected by conformational changes in abnormal haemoglobin.

Affinity chromatography measures glycation of both normal and abnormal haemoglobin and immunochemical methods measure glycation of some abnormal haemoglobins depending on antibody recognition.

If any condition leads to a change in red cell survival, then HbA<sub>1c</sub> measurement can, at best, be used to track changes in glycaemia when the effects on turnover are not too severe. Other measures of glycaemia may then be required, such as more reliance on self monitored blood glucose values or the use of a serum fructosamine assay, if available.

### **Why not report eAG?**

Conceptually, converting an HbA<sub>1c</sub> result to the equivalent "average glucose" concentration might help our understanding and interpretation of HbA<sub>1c</sub>. A large international study recently produced estimated average glucose values (eAG) for HbA<sub>1c</sub> from continuous glucose monitoring and capillary self-blood glucose measurements and HbA<sub>1c</sub>. However, the study was carried out in a restricted population and issues have been raised about the study design. In addition, eAG will have limited applicability to the majority of patients who do not measure their own blood glucose levels and in some patients, the estimates may be inaccurate enough to be misleading. It has been agreed in the UK that eAG results will not be reported at the moment. Research into the applicability and utility of eAG to a wider range of people with diabetes is ongoing and welcomed.



## **HbA<sub>1c</sub> Standardisation**

### **For Laboratory Professionals**

#### **Change to reporting of HbA<sub>1c</sub>**

From 1 June 2009, the way in which HbA<sub>1c</sub> results are reported in the UK is changing. This leaflet explains why and how this will happen.

#### **What is HbA<sub>1c</sub>?**

Glucose in the blood binds non-enzymatically to the N-terminal valine residue of the  $\beta$ -chain of haemoglobin A in red blood cells. After spontaneous chemical modification, the Amadori rearrangement, the irreversible product HbA<sub>1c</sub> is formed; so the higher the glucose, the higher the HbA<sub>1c</sub>. HbA<sub>1c</sub> circulates for the lifespan of the red blood cell. It therefore reflects the prevailing blood glucose concentration over the preceding 2-3 months.

#### **What does it tell us?**

The Diabetes Control and Complications Trial (DCCT) in Type 1 diabetes and the UK Prospective Study (UKPDS) in Type 2 diabetes both demonstrated the association between the increasing risk of microvascular and macrovascular complications of diabetes and increasing HbA<sub>1c</sub>. HbA<sub>1c</sub> thus gives a measure of an individual's risk of the long-term complications of diabetes.

#### **Why measure it?**

Serial measurements of HbA<sub>1c</sub> show how an individual's glucose control, and thus risk of complications, changes in

response to alterations in management. HbA<sub>1c</sub> should be measured 2-6 monthly. Target HbA<sub>1c</sub> levels can be set for individual patients and therapy adjusted accordingly.

### **How is HbA<sub>1c</sub> reported currently?**

Current HbA<sub>1c</sub> assays in the UK and other parts of the world are aligned to the assay used in the DCCT, so that an individual's risk of complications can be inferred from the result.

### **What are the current targets?**

General targets for HbA<sub>1c</sub> of 6.5 - 7.5 % should be set for an individual, taking into consideration their risk of severe hypoglycaemia, cardiovascular status and co-morbidities.

### **Why change?**

After the DCCT, a new standard specific for HbA<sub>1c</sub> was prepared by the International Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine (IFCC). In future, manufacturers will supply IFCC standardised values for their calibrators as well as DCCT-aligned values. The units for reporting HbA<sub>1c</sub> will also be changed so that HbA<sub>1c</sub> reported by laboratories is traceable to the IFCC reference method. Global comparison of HbA<sub>1c</sub> results will therefore be possible.

### **What are the new units?**

HbA<sub>1c</sub> results traceable to the IFCC reference method will be expressed as mmol per mol.

### **How do DCCT and IFCC results relate?**

The relationship between the IFCC reference method and the "DCCT aligned" assays has been stable over several years. When HbA<sub>1c</sub> results are expressed as % haemoglobin, the equation describing the relationship is:

$$\text{IFCC-HbA}_{1c} \text{ (mmol/mol)} = [\text{DCCT-HbA}_{1c} \text{ (\%)} - 2.15] \times 10.929$$

A guide to the IFCC values expressed as mmol/mol is:

HbA <sub>1c</sub> (DCCT) (%)	HbA <sub>1c</sub> (IFCC) (mmol/mol)
4.0	20
5.0	31
6.0	42
6.5	48
7.0	53
7.5	59
8.0	64
9.0	75
10.0	86
11	97
12	108

### **What are the targets?**

The equivalent of the HbA<sub>1c</sub> (DCCT) targets of 6.5 % and 7.5 % are 48 mmol/mol and 59 mmol/mol in IFCC units, with the non-diabetic reference range of 4.0 % to 6.0 % being 20 mmol/mol to 42 mmol/mol.

### **When is the changeover to new units?**

HbA<sub>1c</sub> results expressed in IFCC units are obviously very different from those currently in use.

From **1 June, 2009**, results will be provided in the UK as both IFCC-standardised units (mmol/mol) and DCCT-aligned units (%). This will give everyone time to become familiar with the IFCC units and how they relate to DCCT numbers, and thus to the risk of complications.

From **1 June 2011**, results will be reported only in the IFCC units.

### **What are the limitations of HbA<sub>1c</sub> measurement?**

As with the current DCCT-aligned system, HbA<sub>1c</sub> results will be misleading in certain situations eg a variety of haematological conditions where there is abnormal red cell turnover, where there is an abnormal haemoglobin, and in some patients with renal or liver disease.