



Abstract Title: Evaluation and Assessment of Glycemic Control in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients by Glycated Hemoglobin and Estimated Average Blood Glucose

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Abstract: Introduction: Glycated hemoglobin concentrations reflect time-averaged blood glucose during the previous 2-3 months and are used as the gold standard for long term follow up of glycemic control. The patients should be clearly explained in the context of the importance of having good daily glycemic profiles to understand the relationship between high HbA1c results and health risks.

Objective: To estimate HbA1c (%) in type 2 Diabetes mellitus (DM) patients to calculate estimated average blood glucose (eAG) and to correlate them with fasting and post prandial blood glucose level.

Materials and methods: HbA1c was estimated in hemolysate by nephelometric method followed by National Glycohemoglobin Standardization Program (NGSP) protocol with MISPA-I2 smart card system in 104 type 2 DM patients.

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