

Two distinct high-risk diabetes populations ID'd in children

December 19 2012



Children with high-risk A1C and impaired fasting glucose define different populations, with differentially increased risk markers, according to research published online Nov. 27 in *Diabetes Care*.

(HealthDay)—Children with high-risk A1C (hrA1C) and impaired fasting glucose (IFG) define different populations, with differentially increased risk markers, according to research published online Nov. 27 in *Diabetes Care*.

John B. Buse, M.D., Ph.D., of the University of North Carolina School of Medicine in Chapel Hill, and colleagues conducted a study involving 3,980 sixth graders from the HEALTHY study cohort in an effort to characterize glycemic abnormalities, specifically including hrA1C, defined as 5.7 to 6.4 percent, and IFG, defined as 100 to 125 mg/dL.

At baseline, the researchers found that 3.2 percent had hrA1C and 16.0 percent had IFG. Children with hrA1C were more likely to be black, have a family history of diabetes, and have higher [body mass index](#) (BMI), waist circumference, and fasting [insulin levels](#), compared with those with A1C

Citation: Two distinct high-risk diabetes populations ID'd in children (2012, December 19) retrieved 26 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2012-12-distinct-high-risk-diabetes-populations-idd.html>

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