

Blood glucose measure appears to provide little benefit in predicting risk of CVD

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In a study that included nearly 300,000 adults without a known history of diabetes or cardiovascular disease (CVD), adding information about glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c), a measure of longer-term blood sugar control, to conventional CVD risk factors like smoking and cholesterol was associated with little improvement in the prediction of CVD risk, according to a study in the March 26 issue of *JAMA*.

Because higher glucose levels have been associated with higher CVD incidence, it has been proposed that information on [blood sugar control](#) might improve doctors' ability to predict who will develop CVD, according to background information in the article.

Emanuele Di Angelantonio, M.D., of the University of Cambridge, United Kingdom, and colleagues with the Emerging Risk Factors Collaboration, conducted an analysis of data available from 73 studies involving 294,998 participants to determine whether adding information on HbA1c levels to information about conventional [cardiovascular risk factors](#) is associated with improvements in the prediction of CVD risk. Predicted 10-year risk categories were classified as low (

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