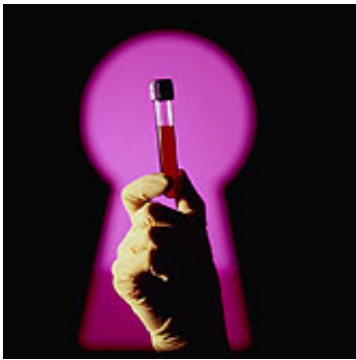


Time-updated hemoglobin A1c variables linked to MI risk

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(HealthDay)—Time-updated hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) variables have a stronger association with myocardial infarction (MI) than baseline HbA1c, according to a study published online May 26 in *Diabetes Care*.

Marita Olsson, Ph.D., from R&D AstraZeneca in Mölndal, Sweden, and colleagues examined the risk of MI by impaired glycemic control in a cohort of patients with type 2 diabetes, diagnosed between 1995 and 2001, using data from the Clinical Practice Research Data (CPRD) Link in the United Kingdom (101,799 participants). Participants were divided into an early cohort (diagnosed from 1997 to 2004) and a recent cohort (diagnosed from 2004 to 2011). The correlation between three HbA1c metrics and MI was examined.

The researchers found that the risk increase for MI per 1 percent increase in HbA1c was higher for updated latest and updated mean HbA1c than for baseline HbA1c (1.11 and 1.15, respectively, versus 1.05), in the overall cohort. The corresponding risk estimates were greater in the early versus the recent cohort. In the recent, but not the early, cohort the updated latest variable showed an increased risk for HbA1c

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