

Modest predictive power for HbA1c in atherosclerotic CVD risk

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(HealthDay)—In the context of conventional cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk factors, hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) has a modest effect on predicted atherosclerotic CVD risk, according to a study published online Sept. 8 in *Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes*.

Jamie A. Jarmul, from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and colleagues examined the effect of HbA1c on CVD risk in the context of other CVD [risk factors](#). HbA1c and other CVD risk factor measurements were analyzed in 2,000 individuals aged 40 to 79 years without preexisting diabetes mellitus or CVD. For a set of example scenarios, post-test 10-year atherosclerotic CVD risk was calculated incorporating the actual versus predicted HbA1c, according to established methods.

The researchers found that significant predictors in the model included age, sex, race/ethnicity, and traditional [cardiovascular risk factors](#), with the expected HbA1c distribution significantly higher in non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic Asian, and Hispanic individuals versus non-Hispanic whites/others. A modest effect was seen on post-test atherosclerotic CVD risk for incorporation of the expected HbA1c distribution into pretest atherosclerotic CVD risk. In the patient examples, depending on the scenario, HbA1c of

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