Correlation between the diabetic marker (HBA1C) and the anaemia marker (HBA2) in type 2 diabetes

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Abstract

The haemoglobin HbA1C level is widely used to monitor diabetes mellitus patients. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of the effect of iron deficiency anaemia on the glycated haemoglobin level in diabetic patients. Study was conducted on 200 patients. Each patient is provided a blood sample for haemoglobin and rated the serum HbA1C/HBA2 levels using the capillary electrophoresis technique in liquid phase. The results showed that in 200 diabetic and non-diabetic patients, (60%) was normal while (40%) was T2D, in the same group of T2D (41.25%) presented iron deficiency anaemia or HBA2 rate less than (2.2%). With a female predominance of (69.69%) compared to men (30.31%), the age group between (40-50) years revealed (45.45%) of the cases followed by the (<50years) with (36.36%), and the least affect was (30-40years) by (18.18%). A moderately positive correlation was found between HbA1c and HbA2 levels in patients with diabetes mellitus. The iron deficiency anaemia raises HbA1c levels in diabetics. There is a need to integrate the treatment of iron deficiency anaemia before improving the overall care of diabetic patients.

Biography

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