Clinical application of glycosylated hemoglobin detection in the early diagnosis of gestational diabetes mellitus

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[Foundation Project]: This Work is Financially Supported by Special Foundation for Clinical Studies from Committee of Medical Journal of Chinese Universities (112010167)
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Received: 2012-02-14 Revised: 2012-03-12
JHMC, 2012; 18(6): 774-776

View from specialist: It is creative, and of certain scientific and educational value.

[ABSTRACT] Objective: To study value of glycosylated hemoglobin detection in the early diagnosis of gestational diabetes mellitus, condition monitoring and evaluation of efficacy. Methods: A total of 345 pregnant women were selected, including 178 with gestational diabetes mellitus who served as GDM group, and 167 pregnant women with normal blood glucose who served as control group. Fasting blood glucose, glycosylated hemoglobin and oral glucose tolerance test were conducted. And the sensitivity, specificity, accuracy, correct diagnosis index, negative predictive value and positive predictive values were observed and compared among three methods. Results: There was significant difference in fasting blood glucose, glycosylated hemoglobin and oral glucose tolerance test between two groups (P<0.05). Glycosylated hemoglobin test revealed the highest sensitivity, specificity, accuracy, correct diagnosis index and negative predictive value, positive predictive values (81.5%, 95.2%, 88.1%, 0.77, 94.7%, 87.3%, respectively). Conclusions: Glycated hemoglobin has a higher sensitivity, specificity, and predictive value, and can be used in early diagnosis of diabetes in pregnancy

[KEY WORDS] Glycosylated hemoglobin; Gestational diabetes; Fasting blood glucose; Oral glucose tolerance test