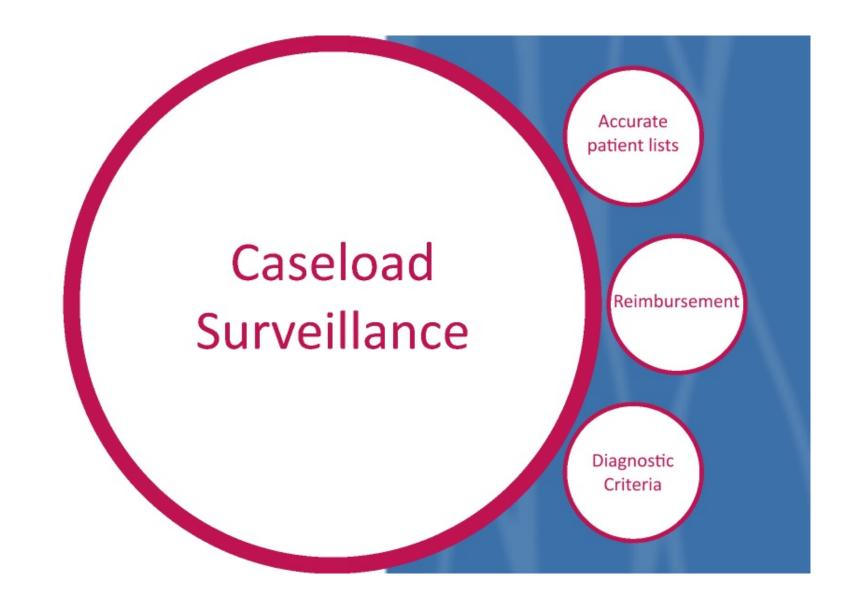
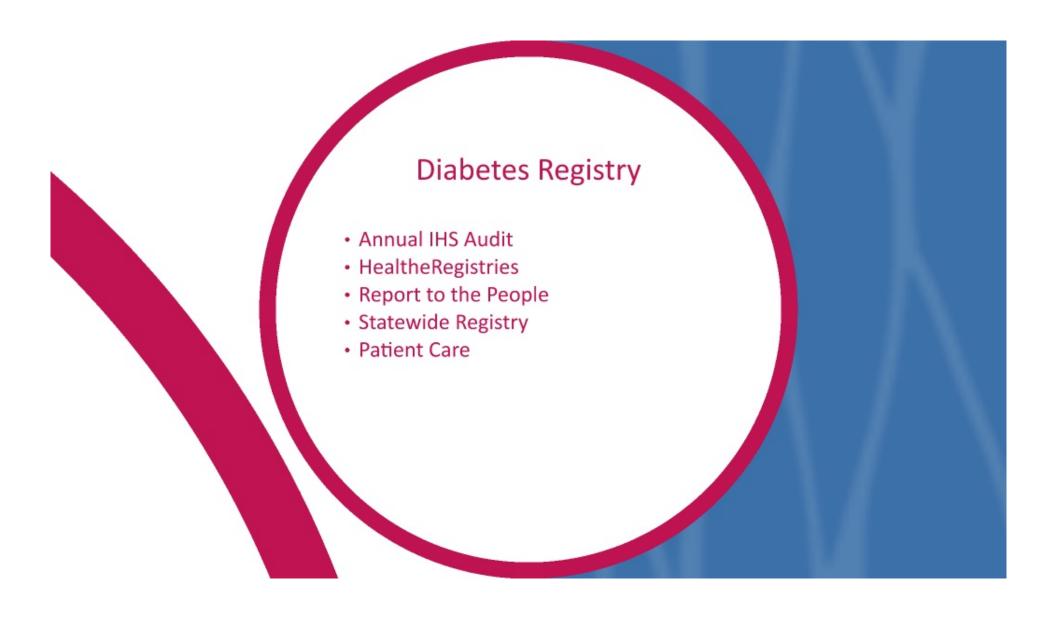


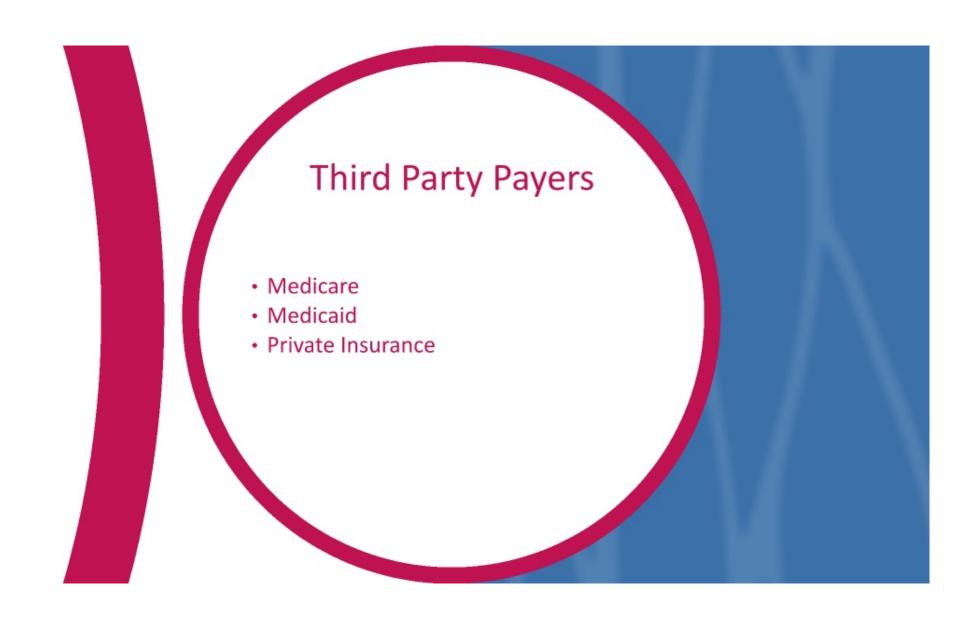
Diabetes Outreach Specialists

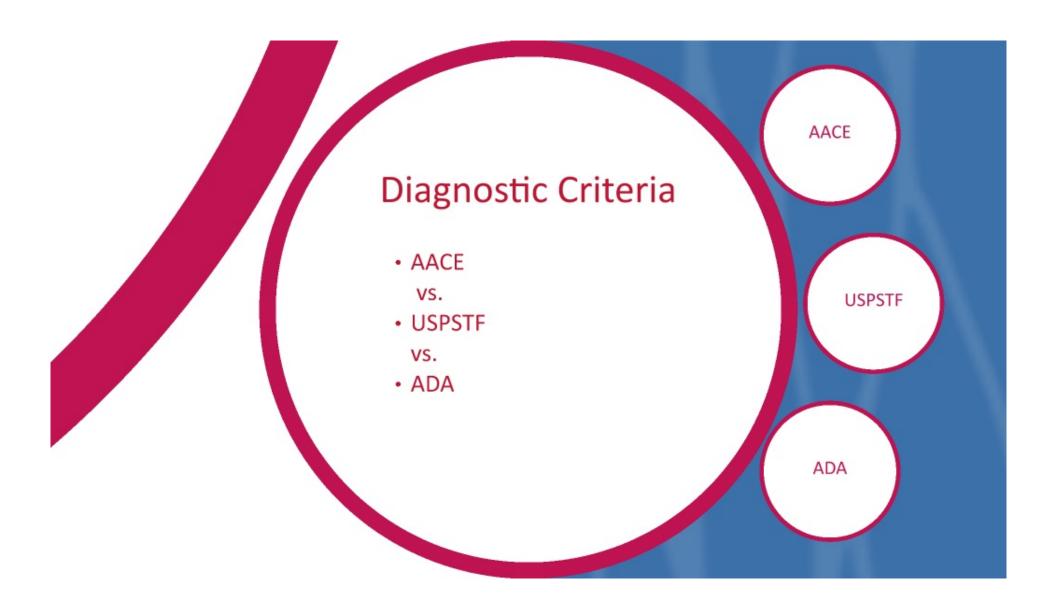
- · School Presentations
- Tribal Council Presentations
- Camp Fire Alaska Rural Program
- · Community Garden & Activity Awards
- Community Events
- National Healthy Lunch Day
- · Zombie Run
- **Today Diabetes Alert Day**











AACE

Diagnostic Criteria for Prediabetes and Diabetes in Nonpregnant Adults

Normal	High Risk for Diabetes	Diabetes	
FPG <100 mg/dL	IFG FPG ≥100-125 mg/dL	FPG ≥126 mg/dL	
2-h PG <140 mg/dL	IGT 2-h PG ≥140-199 mg/dL	2-h PG ≥200 mg/dL Random PG ≥200 mg/dL + symptoms*	
A1C <5.5%	5.5 to 6.4% For screening of prediabetes [†]	≥6.5% Secondary‡	

¹A1C should be used only for screening prediabetes. The diagnosis of prediabetes, which may manifest as either IFG or IGT, should be confirmed with glucose testing.

*Glucose criteria are preferred for the diagnosis of DM. In all cases, the diagnosis should be confirmed on a separate day by repeating the glucose or A1C testing. When A1C is used for diagnosis, follow-up glucose testing should be done when possible to help manage DM.

FPG, fasting plasma glucose; IFG, impaired fasting glucose; IGT, impaired glucose tolerance; PG, plasma glucose. Handelsman YH, et al. Endocr Pract. 2015;21(suppl 1):1-67.

USPSTF

Table 2. Test Values for Normal Glucose Metabolism, IFG or IGT, and Type 2 Diabetes*

Test	Normal	IFG or IGT	Type 2 diabetes
Hemoglobin A1C level, %	< 5.7	5.7-6.4	≥ 6.5
Fasting plasma glucose			
mmol/L	< 5.6	5.6-6.9	≥ 7.0
mg/dL	< 100	100-125	≥ 126
OGTT results†			
mmol/L	7.8	7.8-11.0	≥ 11.1
mg/dL	< 140	140-199	≥ 200

IFG = impaired fasting glucose; IGT = impaired glucose tolerance; OGTT = oral glucose tolerance test.

^{*—}From reference 46 (see full recommendation statement). All positive test results should be confirmed with repeated testing.

^{†-}After 2 hours.

American Diabetes Association

Table 2.2-Criteria for the diagnosis of diabetes

FPG ≥126 mg/dL (7.0 mmol/L). Fasting is defined as no caloric intake for at least 8 h.*

OR

2-h PG ≥200 mg/dL (11.1 mmol/L) during OGTT. The test should be performed as described by the WHO, using a glucose load containing the equivalent of 75-g anhydrous glucose dissolved in water.*

OR

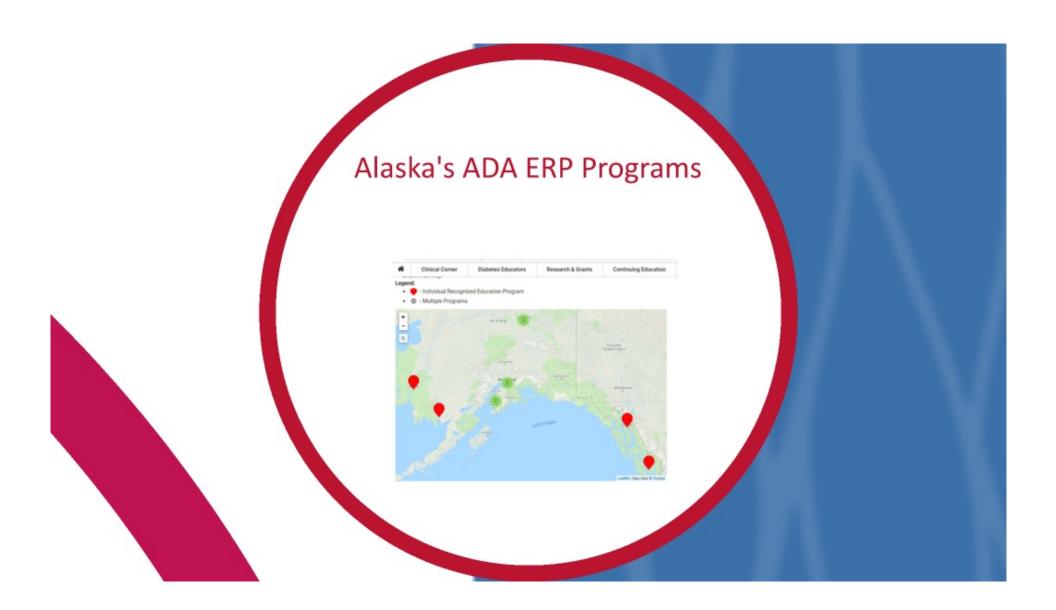
A1C ≥6.5% (48 mmol/mol). The test should be performed in a laboratory using a method that is NGSP certified and standardized to the DCCT ascay.*

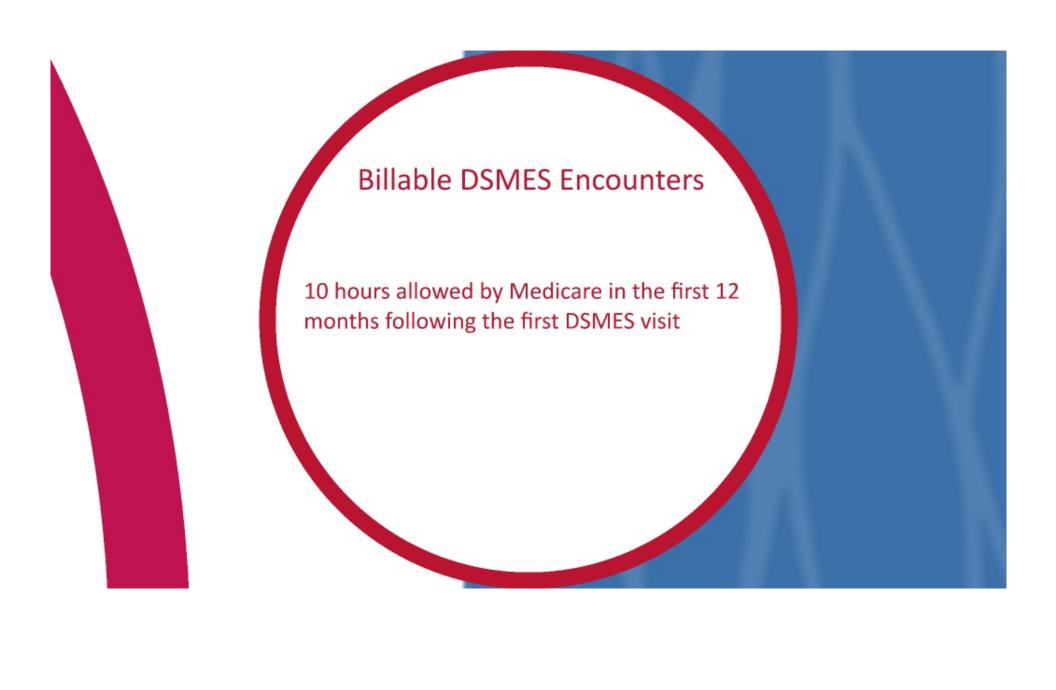
OR

In a patient with classic symptoms of hyperglycemia or hyperglycemic crisis, a random plasma glucose ≥200 mg/dL (11.1 mmol/L).

*In the absence of unequivocal hyperglycemia, diagnosis requires two abnormal test results from the same sample or in two separate test samples.

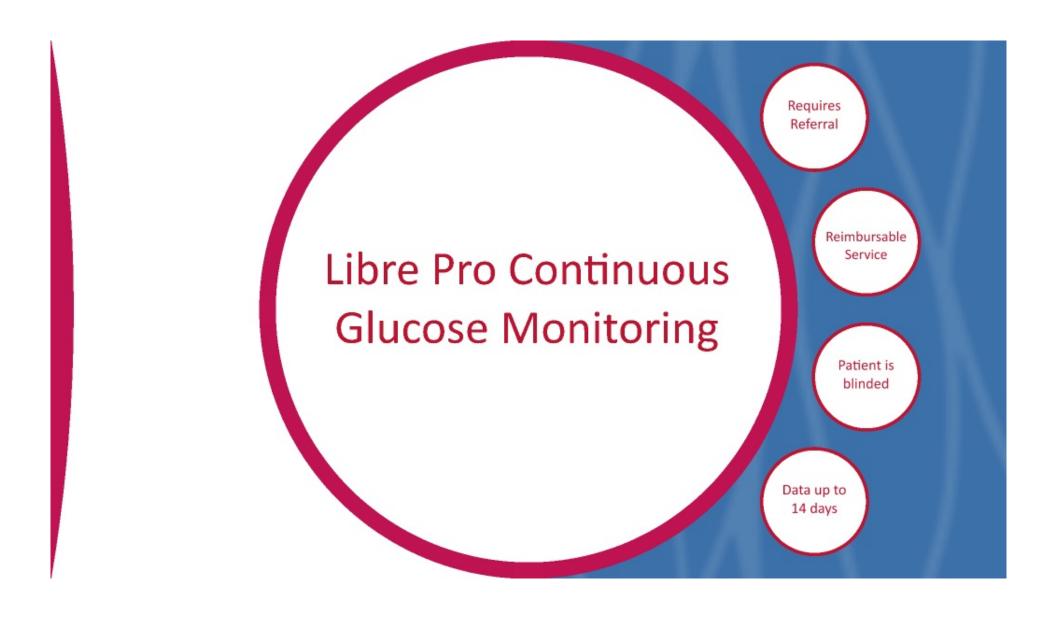






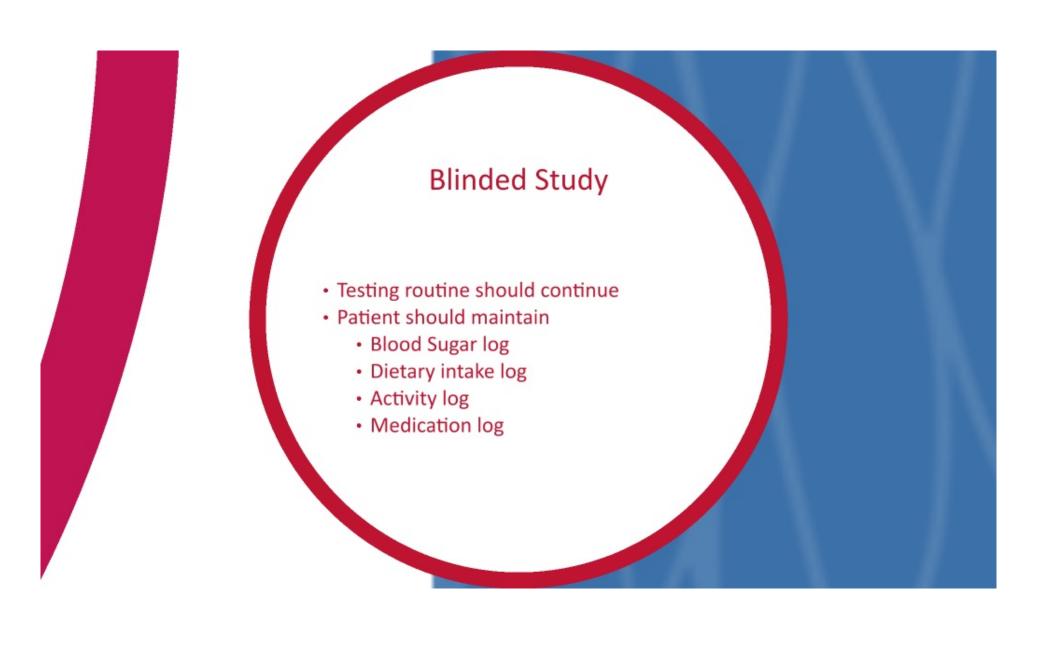


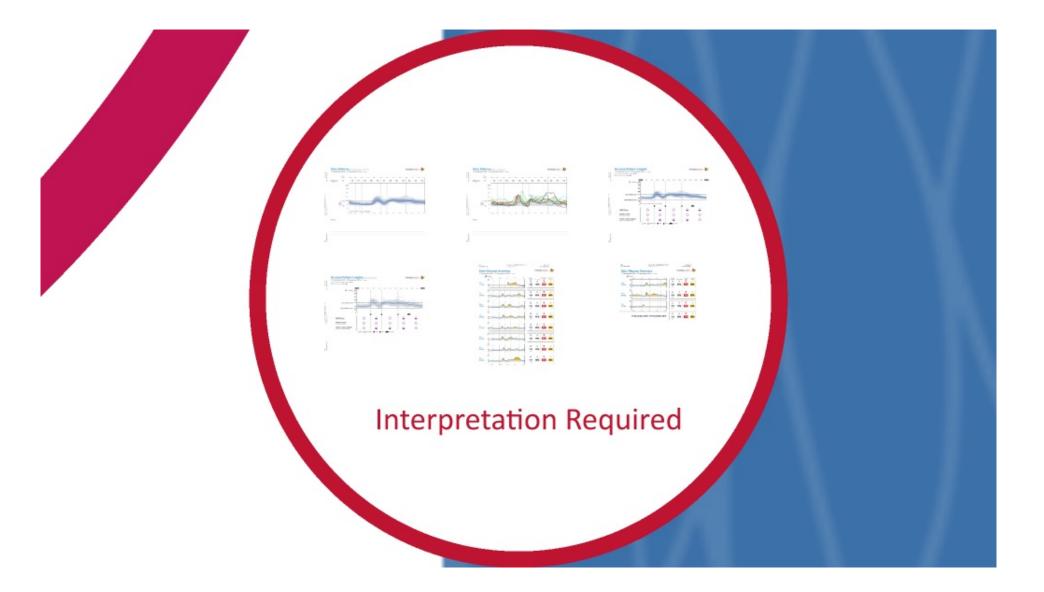














"Nutritional diagnostic, therapy, and counseling services for the purpose of disease management which are furnished by a registered dietitian or nutrition professional..." (source Medicare MNT legislation, 2000). MNT is a specific application of the Nutrition Care Process in clinical settings that is focused on the management of diseases. MNT involves in-depth individualized nutrition assessment and a duration and frequency of care using the Nutrition Care Process to manage disease.

Registered Dietitian

> Requires Referral

Billable Service

