

## **A subpopulation of interest when comparing oral glucose tolerance and glycosylated hemoglobin tests to identify Type 2 Diabetes**

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The American Diabetes Association (ADA) recommends a 6.5% cutoff point for HbA1c to diagnose Type 2 diabetes (T2D). Using data from a longitudinal study (Mexico City Diabetes Study), a cohort from 1989-2015 of low-income population from Mexico City, we identified a subpopulation of normoglycemic subjects with elevated HbA1c. In this talk, we describe the behaviour of the general population in relation to HbA1c as well as the subpopulation of interest. We are also interested in characterising this subpopulation, the latter since some authors propose an increase in the diagnostic cutoff for certain populations and others propose a decrease in the diagnostic cutoff point for other ethnic groups.