



Highly accurate point-of-care testing for HbA1c supports early diagnosis and improved management of diabetes.

Around 1.7 million Australians are living with diabetes including an estimated 500,000 people with undiagnosed Type 2 diabetes.¹

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are almost four times more likely to have diabetes than non-Indigenous Australians, and type 2 diabetes is a direct or indirect cause for 20% of deaths in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.²

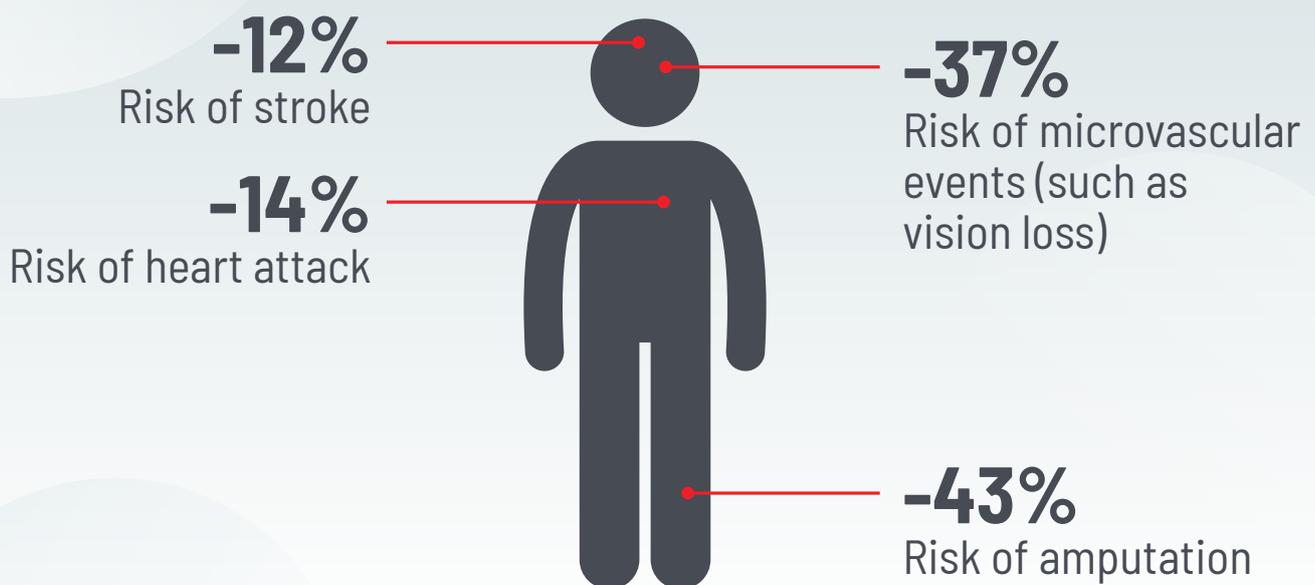
Early identification and optimal management of people with type 2 diabetes can significantly reduce the risk of coronary artery disease, stroke, kidney failure, limb amputations and vision loss.²

Haemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) is the universally accepted 'gold standard' blood test for monitoring glycaemic control in people with established diabetes.³ For people living with diabetes, regular HbA1c testing is an important part of managing their condition.⁴

The test can also be used as an aid in the diagnosis of diabetes or in identifying people who may be at risk of developing diabetes.⁴ HbA1c is a convenient test to identify prediabetes, a metabolic condition that affects nearly 1 in 6 Australian adults over the age of 25 years.⁵

HbA1c testing can be performed at the point-of-care from a small fingerstick sample of blood with results available in 3-6 minutes.

The higher the HbA1c result, the greater the risk of developing complications such as cardiovascular disease, nerve damage (neuropathy), kidney damage (nephropathy), eye damage (retinopathy), and/or foot damage. In people with type 2 diabetes, each 1% drop in HbA1c is associated with significantly reduced risk of complications and improved health outcomes.⁶



1. <https://www.diabetesaustralia.com.au/about-diabetes>

2. The Royal Australian College of General Practitioners. Management of type 2 diabetes: A handbook for general practice. East Melbourne, Vic: RACGP, 2020

3. Shephard M. A Practical Guide to Global Point-of-Care Testing. CSIRO 2016

4. <https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/hba1c-test>

5. Shaw J, Tanamas S. Diabetes: the silent pandemic and its impact on Australia. Melbourne, Australia: 2012.

6. Stratton IM, et al. Association of glycaemia with macrovascular and microvascular complications of type 2 diabetes (UKPDS 35): prospective observational study. BMJ. 2000