



**Wolverhampton
Diabetes Care**

What Care to Expect

Diagnostic Criteria for Diabetes

The diagnosis of diabetes must be made and documented according to standard criteria.

The re-classification of those first found to have Impaired Fasting Glucose by oral glucose tolerance testing should be considered.

Do not screen whole population for diabetes

Maintain high index of suspicion

Active case finding is encouraged

Annual re-testing of those with IFG, IGT or previous GDM is essential

In symptomatic patients a single diagnostic test is acceptable but in asymptomatic patients 2 positive tests are required to establish the diagnosis.

A Random Blood Glucose >11.1 mmol/l confirms Diabetes

A Fasting Blood Glucose >7.0 mmol/l confirms Diabetes (fasting 8 hours)

Those diagnosed with Impaired Fasting Glucose (FBG >6 to <7 mmol/l) for the first time should undergo an oral glucose tolerance test after 5 days of unrestricted food and carbohydrate intake to reclassify into those that have Diabetes, Impaired Glucose Tolerance or Impaired Fasting Glucose. If OGTT is not undertaken they remain categorised as IFG and followed up accordingly.

Flow chart:

The diagnostic criteria for Diabetes Mellitus, Impaired fasting Glucose and Impaired Glucose Tolerance.

