# Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c) (HBA1C)

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### **TEST OVERVIEW**

**Test Name** Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c)

**Test Code** HBA1C **Short Description** HBA1C

### **OVERVIEW**

**Test Name** Glycosylated Hemoglobin (HbA1c)

HBA1C **Test Code** 

Category Biochemistry

TAT Main Lab: 6 Hour(s)

Family Site: <8hrs

1 x Venous blood - 4000 mL Tube - Lavender - EDTA HbA1c Specimen(s)

# SPECIMEN(S)

### **EDTA HbA1c**

EDTA HbA1c Specimen Type

**Specimen Format** Tube

**Specimen Colour** Lavender 4000 mL Specimen Volume

Sampling Order

Origin Venous blood

Collection time after baseline

15-25°C **Transport Temperature** 

**Accepted Other Specimens** EDTA Whole Blood

Lithium Heparin Whole Blood Sodium Heparin Whole Blood TAT Main Lab: 6 Hour(s)

Family Site: <8hrs

Test Stability Room Temp: 3 Day(s)

2-8°C: 7 Day(s)

### **CLINICAL INFORMATION**

### Glycosylated Hemoglobin (NGSP)-HbA1c

Methodology Capillary electrophoresis

Specimen Type EDTA HbA1c

Delay before pre-treatment -

Transport Temperature 15-25°C

Transport Stability at room temp 3 Day

Transport Stability at 2–8°C 7 Day

Haemolysis interference

# Glycosylated Hemoglobin (IFCC)-HbA1c

Methodology Capillary electrophoresis

Specimen Type EDTA HbA1c

Delay before pre-treatment

Transport Temperature 15-25°C

Transport Stability at room temp 3 Day

Transport Stability at 2–8°C 7 Day

Haemolysis interference

### **Estimated Average Glucose**

 Methodology
 Calculation

 Specimen Type
 EDTA HbA1c

Delay before pre-treatment -

Transport Temperature 15-25°C

Transport Stability at room temp 3 Day

Transport Stability at 2–8°C 7 Day

Haemolysis interference

# **American Diabetes Association-HbA1c Interpretation**

Methodology -

Specimen Type EDTA HbA1c

Delay before pre-treatment -

Transport Temperature 15-25°C

Transport Stability at room temp 3 Day

**Transport Stability at 2–8°C** 7 Day

Haemolysis interference

#### **Clinical Interest**

**HbA1c** is used in the diagnosis of diabetes and prediabetes. It reflects average blood glucose levels over the past 2-3 months, providing a more stable and reliable measure compared to daily glucose monitoring. It's particularly useful for monitoring long-term glycemic control in diabetic patients.

For individuals with diabetes, HbA1c levels serve as a marker of average blood glucose levels over time. Regular monitoring helps healthcare providers assess the effectiveness of treatment plans and make adjustments as necessary to achieve target levels and prevent complications.

Elevated HbA1c levels are associated with an increased risk of diabetes-related complications such as cardiovascular disease, nephropathy, retinopathy, and neuropathy. Monitoring HbA1c levels helps identify patients at higher risk of developing these complications and allows for early intervention to prevent or delay their onset.

HbA1c levels guide treatment decisions in diabetes management. Lowering HbA1c levels through lifestyle changes, medication adjustments, and other interventions reduces the risk of long-term complications and improves overall health outcomes.

### **PATIENT INFORMATION**

Clinical Information Required Insulin Therapy

Oral Antidiabetic Medications

Drug name

Patient Collection Notes -

### **COMMENTS & NOTES**

**LOINC Code** 48-4, 4548-4

Outwork

No