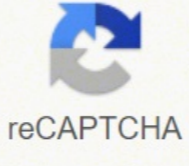




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## Sugar test name list

In this section: Your health care professional can diagnose diabetes, prediabetes, and gestational diabetes through blood tests. The blood tests show if your blood glucose, also called blood sugar, is too high. Do not try to diagnose yourself if you think you might have diabetes. Testing equipment that you can buy over the counter, such as a blood glucose meter, cannot diagnose diabetes. Who should be tested for diabetes? Anyone who has symptoms of diabetes should be tested for the disease. Some people will not have any symptoms but may have risk factors for diabetes and need to be tested. Testing allows health care professionals to find diabetes sooner and work with their patients to manage diabetes and prevent complications. Testing also allows health care professionals to find prediabetes. Making lifestyle changes to lose a modest amount of weight if you are overweight may help you delay or prevent type 2 diabetes. Blood tests help health care professionals diagnose diabetes and prediabetes. Type 1 diabetes Most often, testing for type 1 diabetes occurs in people with diabetes symptoms. Doctors usually diagnose type 1 diabetes in children and young adults. Because type 1 diabetes can run in families, a study called TrialNet offers free testing to family members of people with the disease, even if they don't have symptoms. Type 2 diabetes Experts recommend routine testing for type 2 diabetes if you are age 45 or older are between the ages of 19 and 44, are overweight or obese, and have one or more other diabetes risk factors are a woman who had gestational diabetes Medicare covers the cost of diabetes tests for people with certain risk factors for diabetes. If you have Medicare, find out if you qualify for coverage. If you have different insurance, ask your insurance company if it covers diabetes tests. Though type 2 diabetes most often develops in adults, children also can develop type 2 diabetes. Experts recommend testing children between the ages of 10 and 18 who are overweight or obese and have at least two other risk factors for developing diabetes.1 Gestational diabetes All pregnant women who do not have a prior diabetes diagnosis should be tested for gestational diabetes. If you are pregnant, you will take a glucose challenge test between 24 and 28 weeks of pregnancy.1 What tests are used to diagnose diabetes and prediabetes? Health care professionals most often use the fasting plasma glucose (FPG) test or the A1C test to diagnose diabetes. In some cases, they may use a random plasma glucose (RPG) test. Fasting plasma glucose (FPG) test The FPG blood test measures your blood glucose level at a single point in time. For the most reliable results, it is best to have this test in the morning, after you fast for at least 8 hours. Fasting means having nothing to eat or drink except sips of water. A1C test The A1C test is a blood test that provides your average levels of blood glucose over the past 3 months. Other names for the A1C test are hemoglobin A1C, HbA1C, glycated hemoglobin, and glycosylated hemoglobin test. You can eat and drink before this test. When it comes to using the A1C to diagnose diabetes, your doctor will consider factors such as your age and whether you have anemia or another problem with your blood.1 The A1C test is not accurate in people with anemia. If you're of African, Mediterranean, or Southeast Asian descent, your A1C test results may be falsely high or low. Your health care professional may need to order a different type of A1C test. Your health care professional will report your A1C test result as a percentage, such as an A1C of 7 percent. The higher the percentage, the higher your average blood glucose levels. People with diabetes also use information from the A1C test to help manage their diabetes. Random plasma glucose (RPG) test Sometimes health care professionals use the RPG test to diagnose diabetes when diabetes symptoms are present and they do not want to wait until you have fasted. You do not need to fast overnight for the RPG test. You may have this blood test at any time. What tests are used to diagnose gestational diabetes? Pregnant women may have the glucose challenge test, the oral glucose tolerance test, or both. These tests show how well your body handles glucose. Glucose challenge test If you are pregnant and a health care professional is checking you for gestational diabetes, you may first receive the glucose challenge test. Another name for this test is the glucose screening test. In this test, a health care professional will draw your blood 1 hour after you drink a sweet liquid containing glucose. You do not need to fast for this test. If your blood glucose is too high—135 to 140 or more—you may need to return for an oral glucose tolerance test while fasting. Oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) The OGTT measures blood glucose after you fast for at least 8 hours. First, a health care professional will draw your blood. Then you will drink the liquid containing glucose. For diagnosing gestational diabetes, you will need your blood drawn every hour for 2 to 3 hours. High blood glucose levels at any two or more blood test times during the OGTT—fasting, 1 hour, 2 hours, or 3 hours—mean you have gestational diabetes. Your health care team will explain what your OGTT results mean. Health care professionals also can use the OGTT to diagnose type 2 diabetes and prediabetes in people who are not pregnant. The OGTT helps health care professionals detect type 2 diabetes and prediabetes better than the FPG test. However, the OGTT is a more expensive test and is not as easy to give. To diagnose type 2 diabetes and prediabetes, a health care professional will need to draw your blood 1 hour after you drink the liquid containing glucose and again after 2 hours. What test numbers tell me if I have diabetes or prediabetes? Each test to detect diabetes and prediabetes uses a different measurement. Usually, the same test method needs to be repeated on a second day to diagnose diabetes. Your doctor may also use a second test method to confirm that you have diabetes. The following table helps you understand what your test numbers mean if you are not pregnant. Diagnosis A1C (percent) Fasting plasma glucose (FPG)a Oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT)ab Random plasma glucose test (RPG)a Normal below 5.7 99 or below 139 or below Prediabetes 5.7 to 6.4 100 to 125 140 to 199 Diabetes 6.5 or above 126 or above 200 or above 200 or above aGlucose values are in milligrams per deciliter, or mg/dL. bat 2 hours after drinking 75 grams of glucose. To diagnose gestational diabetes, health care professionals give more glucose to drink and use different numbers as cutoffs. Source: Adapted from American Diabetes Association. Classification and diagnosis of diabetes. Diabetes Care. 2016;39(1):S14–S20, tables 2.1, 2.3. Which tests help my health care professional know what kind of diabetes I have? Even though the tests described here can confirm that you have diabetes, they can't identify what type you have. Sometimes health care professionals are unsure if diabetes is type 1 or type 2. A rare type of diabetes that can occur in babies, called monogenic diabetes, can also be mistaken for type 1 diabetes. Treatment depends on the type of diabetes, so knowing which type you have is important. To find out if your diabetes is type 1, your health care professional may look for certain autoantibodies. Autoantibodies are antibodies that mistakenly attack your healthy tissues and cells. The presence of one or more of several types of autoantibodies specific to diabetes is common in type 1 diabetes, but not in type 2 or monogenic diabetes. A health care professional will have to draw your blood for this test. If you had diabetes while you were pregnant, you should get tested no later than 12 weeks after your baby is born to see if you have type 2 diabetes. References 1American Diabetes Association. Classification and diagnosis of diabetes. Diabetes Care. 2016;39(Suppl. 1):S13–S22. The Social Security Administration (SSA) compiles a list of the most popular baby names over the past 100 years. This represents perhaps the most complete picture of the most common names in the United States. The following list includes both male and female names — ranked from 10 to 1— as well as the most common last names based on the 2010 census.Charles and Margaret MartinezIn 2010, 1,060,159 people in the US had the last name Martinez. This was the tenth most common last name in the country. Meanwhile, the tenth most common first names over the last 100 years have been Charles (2,144,937 or 1.23 percent of 173,916,919 male births) and Margaret (993,136 or 0.59 percent of 169,671,039 female births).Thomas and Sarah RodriguezThe ninth most common last name was also Hispanic. There were 1,094,924 Rodriguezes in 2010. And of all the baby boys born between 1918 and 2017, 2,174,023 have been Thomases. A total of 996,554 baby girls were named Sarah,Joseph and Jessica DavisTwo common 'J' names are the eighth most popular in America: the biblical Joseph and Jessica. These acCOunted for 2,384,205 and 1,043,436 baby names, respectively. Meanwhile, in 2010, 1,116,357 people had the last name Davis.Richard and Susan MillerA sum of 2,487,983 Richards amount to 1.43 percent of all baby boys born between 1918 and 2017. The 1,106,071 Susans represent 0.65 percent of the total baby girl births. As for Millers, there were 1,161,437 of these recorded in 2010.David and Barbara GarciaAnother Hispanic last name comes in at number six. There were 1,166,120 Garcias in the 2010 census. But over the past century, there have been more than 3,557,293 Davids and over 1,410,059 Barbaras.William and Elizabeth JonesLove them or loathe them, the British royal family have long been the inspiration for baby names. There were 3,662,399 Williams born between 1918 and 2017 and 1,443,415 Elizabeths. Good luck keeping up with the Joneses, though; there were 1,425,470 of these in 2010.Michael and Linda BrownThe fourth most common last name in 2010 was Brown, with 1,437,026 occurrences. Michael and Linda were the fourth most common baby names in the century before 2018. There were 4,315,462 and 1,448,097 of these, respectively.Robert and Jennifer WilliamsRobert and Jennifer are both pretty versatile names. Diminutives include Rob, Bob, Robbie, Bobby, and Jen, Jenna, Jenny and Jennie. That might be why they're so popular. Of all baby boys born 1918-2017, 4,571,203 (2.63 percent) were called Robert, while 1,465,928 (0.86 percent) of all girls were called Jennifer. 1,625,252 people had the last name Williams in 2010.John and Patricia JohnsonOK, so you might not find many John Johnsons; but they both take the number two spot. A total 2.64 percent of baby boys (4,594,023 born in the last century) were given the name John, and the last census recorded 1,932,812 last names as Johnson. The 1,564,163 Patricias (Pat, Patty, Trisha, Trixie) represent 0.92 percent of all female births between 1918 and 2017.James and Mary SmithNo surprises here: Smith is by far the most common name in the USA. In the 2010 census, 2,442,977 of them were counted. James and Mary are the most common first names. But while there were just 198,931 more Jameses than Johns born 1918-2017, there were 1,829,293 more Marys than Patricias. The 3,393,456 females called Mary acCOunted for 2 percent of all girl births. MORE FROM QUESTIONSANSWERED.NET





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