Diagnostic tests for diabetes

Multiple tests are available to support a diagnosis of diabetes. Each has advantages and disadvantages. Use these tests in individuals with symptoms of diabetes, or in those with risk factors for T2D.

| Test | Diagnostic threshold for diabetes | Delivery protocol | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Fasting plasma glucose | ≥7.0 mmol/l (126 mg/dl) | Patient must fast for 8–12 hours prior to test. | |
| 2-hour venous plasma glucose (oral glucose tolerance test) | ≥11.1 mmol/l (200 mg/dl) | Patient must fast for 8–12 hours prior to test. Measure fasting glucose. Administer 75 g oral glucose. Measure <i>venous</i> plasma glucose after 2 hours. | |
| 2-hour capillary plasma glucose (oral glucose tolerance test) | ≥12.2 mmol/l (220 mg/dl) | Patient must fast for 8–12 hours prior to test. Measure fasting glucose. Administer 75 g oral glucose. Measure <i>capillary</i> plasma glucose after 2 hours. | |
| Random plasma glucose | ≥11.1 mmol/l (200 mg/dl) | Administered at any time, fasting not necessary. Appropriate for patients with symptoms of hyperglycaemia. | |
| HbA1c | ≥6.5% (48 mmol/mol) | Administered at any time, fasting not necessary. | |

Advantages and disadvantages of diagnostic tests

| | | Cost | Simplicity of test | Fasting state required | Appropriate for T1D and T2D |
|--|-----------------------------|------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Fasting plasma glucose | ≥7.0 mmol/l (126 mg/dl) | Low | Single blood sample | YES | T1D and T2D |
| 2-hour venous plasma glucose (OGGT) | ≥11.1 mmol/l (200 mg/dl) | High | Multiple blood samples | YES | T1D and T2D |
| 2-hour capillary plasma glucose (OGGT) | ≥12.2 mmol/l (220 mg/dl) | High | Multiple blood samples | YES | T1D and T2D |
| Random plasma glucose | ≥11.1 mmol/l (200 mg/dl) | Low | Single blood sample | NO | T1D and T2D |
| HbA1c | ≥6.5% (48 mmol/mol) | High | Single blood sample | NO | T2D |

Key: ■ Advantage ■ Disadvantage

OGGT, Oral Glucose Tolerance Test; T1D, type 1 diabetes; T2D, type 2 diabetes. ElSayed NA, et al. 2. Classification and Diagnosis of Diabetes: Standards of Care in Diabetes—2023. Diabetes Care 1 January 2023; 46 (Supplement_1): S19–S40; Butler A E, Misselbrook D. Distinguishing between type 1 and type 2 diabetes BMJ 2020; 370:m2998.