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Glucose tolerance test - non-pregnant

The glucose tolerance test is a lab test to check how your body moves sugar from the blood into tissues like muscle and fat. The test is often used to diagnose diabetes.

Tests to screen for diabetes during pregnancy are similar, but are done differently.

How the Test is Performed

The most common glucose tolerance test is the oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT).

Before the test begins, when you have had nothing to eat or drink for at least 8 hours, a sample of blood will be taken.

You will then be asked to drink a liquid containing a certain amount of glucose (usually 75 grams). Your blood will be taken again every 30 to 60 minutes after you drink the solution.

The test may take up to 3 hours.

A similar test is the intravenous (IV) glucose tolerance test (IGTT). It is rarely used, and is never used to diagnose diabetes. In one version of the IGTT, glucose is injected into your vein for 3 minutes. Blood insulin levels are measured before the injection, and again at 1 and 3 minutes after the injection. The timing may vary. This IGTT is almost always used for research purposes only.

A similar test is used in the diagnosis of growth hormone excess (acromegaly) when both glucose and growth hormone are measured after the glucose drink is consumed.

How to Prepare for the Test

Make sure you eat normally for several days before the test.

Do not eat or drink anything for at least 8 hours before the test. You cannot eat during the test.

Ask your health care provider if any of the medicines you take can affect the test results.

How the Test will Feel

Drinking the glucose solution is similar to drinking very sweet soda.

Serious side effects from this test are very uncommon. With the blood test, some people feel nauseated, sweaty, lightheaded, or may even feel short of breath or faint after drinking the glucose. Tell your provider if you have a history of these symptoms related to blood tests or medical procedures.

When the needle is inserted to draw blood, some people feel moderate pain. Others feel only a prick or stinging. Afterward, there may be some throbbing or a slight bruise. This soon goes away.

Why the Test is Performed

Glucose is the sugar the body uses for energy. People with untreated diabetes have high blood glucose levels.

Most often, the first tests used to diagnose diabetes in people who are not pregnant are:

- Fasting blood glucose level: diabetes is diagnosed if it is 126 mg/dL (7 mmol/L) or higher, on 2 different tests, done when a person is in their usual state of health
- Hemoglobin A1C test: diabetes is diagnosed if the test result is 6.5% or higher

Glucose tolerance tests are also used to diagnose diabetes. The OGTT is used to check for or diagnose diabetes in people with a fasting blood glucose level that is high, but is not high enough (at or above 126 mg/dL or 7 mmol/L) to meet the diagnosis for diabetes.

Abnormal glucose tolerance (blood sugar goes too high during the glucose challenge) is an earlier sign of diabetes than an abnormal fasting glucose.

Normal Results

Normal blood values for a 75 gram OGTT used to check for type 2 diabetes in those who are not pregnant:

Fasting -- 60 to 99 mg/dL (3.3 to 5.5 mmol/L)

1 hour -- Less than 200 mg/dL (11.1 mmol/L)

2 hours -- This value is used to make the diagnosis of diabetes.

- Less than 140 mg/dL (7.8 mmol/L) is normal
- From 140 mg/dL to 199 mg/dL (7.8 to 11.1 mmol/L) is considered impaired glucose tolerance
- A level of 200 mg/dL (11.1 mmol/L) or higher is diagnostic of diabetes

The examples above are common measurements for results of these tests. Normal value ranges may vary slightly among different labs. Some labs use different measurements or test different samples. Talk to your provider about the meaning of your specific test results.

What Abnormal Results Mean

A glucose level that is higher than normal may mean you have pre-diabetes or diabetes:

- A 2-hour value of 140 to 199 mg/dL (7.8 and 11.1 mmol/L) is called impaired glucose tolerance. Your provider may call this pre-diabetes. It means you are at increased risk of developing diabetes over time.
- Any glucose level of 200 mg/dL (11.1 mmol/L) or higher means you have diabetes.

Serious stress to the body, such as from trauma, stroke, heart attack, or surgery, can raise your blood glucose level. Vigorous exercise can lower your blood glucose level over hours but may immediately increase blood glucose.

Some medicines can raise or lower your blood glucose level. Before having the test, tell your provider about any medicines you are taking.

Risks

You may have some of the symptoms listed above under the heading titled "How the Test will Feel."

There is little risk involved with having your blood taken. Veins and arteries vary in size from one person to another and from one side of the body to the other. Taking blood from some people may be more difficult than from others.

Other risks associated with having blood drawn are slight, but may include:

- Excessive bleeding
- Multiple punctures to locate veins
- Fainting or feeling lightheaded
- Hematoma (blood buildup under the skin)
- Infection (a slight risk any time the skin is broken)

Alternative Names

Oral glucose tolerance test - non-pregnant; OGTT - non-pregnant; Diabetes - glucose tolerance test; Diabetic - glucose tolerance test

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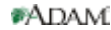
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