Clinical Evidence

NEWLY PUBLISHED STUDY– GLYCOMARK AND POSTPRANDIAL HYPERGLYCEMIA

1,5-Anhydroglucitol (GlycoMark) and Postprandial Hyperglycemia as Measured by CGMS in Moderately Controlled Patients

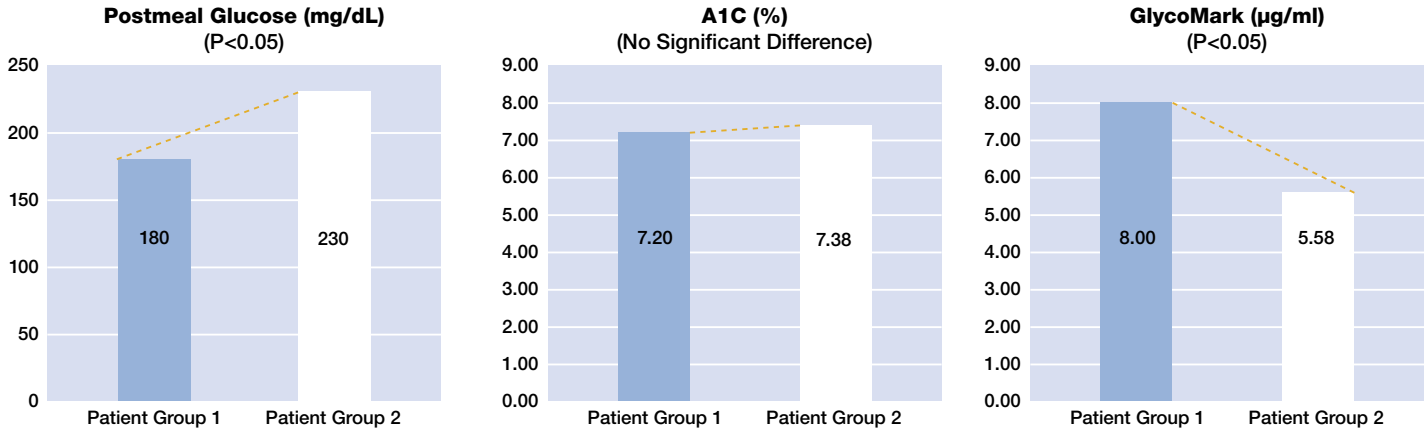
Buse, J. et al., *Diabetes Care, Volume 29, June 2006.*

STUDY OBJECTIVE

To demonstrate the relationship between 1,5-anhydroglucitol and postprandial hyperglycemia, as assessed by CGMS in suboptimally controlled patients with diabetes.

KEY RESULTS

Patients were sorted by glycemic excursions as measured by CGMS (AUC-180) and subdivided into two populations – bottom 50th percentile (17 patients) and top 50th percentile (17 patients)



AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

- 1,5-AG (GlycoMark) was reflective of varying postmeal glucose levels, despite similarities in A1Cs.
- The 1,5-AG assay reflects glycemic excursions, often in the postprandial state, more robustly than other established glycemic assays.
- In clinical practice, A1C and 1,5-AG may be used sequentially, first employing the A1C assay to identify patients who are moderately controlled and then using the 1,5-AG assay to determine the extent of postprandial glycemic excursions.

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Clinical Evidence

RECENTLY PUBLISHED STUDY– GLYCOMARK AND SHORT TERM GLYCEMIC CONTROL

Circulating 1,5-Anhydroglucitol Levels in Adult Patients With Diabetes Reflect Longitudinal Changes of Glycemia

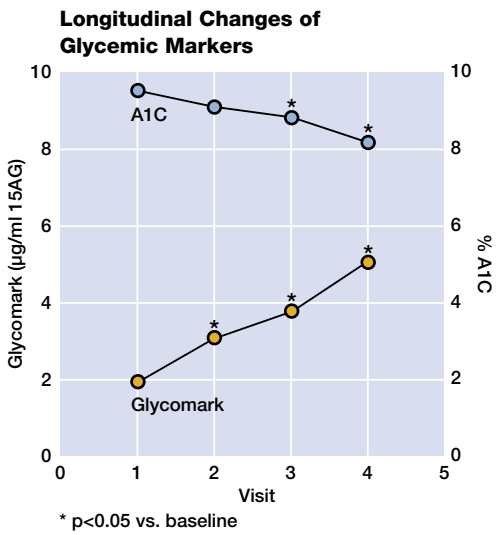
McGill, J. et al. *Diabetes Care, Volume 27, August 2004.*

STUDY OBJECTIVE

To compare the ability of the 1,5-AG (GlycoMark) assay to other established glycemic assays to reflect glycemic changes in patients with diabetes.

KEY RESULTS

Patients (n=77) were monitored for 8 weeks following therapy initiation, and it was determined that 1,5-AG responds more sensitively and rapidly to glycemic changes than established assays.



Time Point	Statistic	GlycoMark (µg/ml)	A1C (%)	Fructosamine (µmol/L)	Glucose (mg/dL)
Baseline	Mean	1.9	9.5	410.6	225
Visit 2 (2 weeks)	Mean	3.0*	9.1	362.4*	187.4*
	Mean% Change	57.9%	-4.2%	-11.7%	-16.7%
Visit 3 (4 weeks)	Mean	3.7*	8.8*	340.0*	181.4*
	Mean% Change	94.7%	-7.4%	-17.2%	-19.4%
Visit 4 (8 weeks)	Mean	5.0*	8.2*	317.5*	172.6*
	Mean% Change	163.2%	-13.7%	-22.7%	-23.3%

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

- By the second week, 1,5-AG had already changed 57.9% compared to an A1C change of 4.2%.
- The 1,5-AG assay, reflecting glycemia over 1-2 weeks, will allow patients to seek medical intervention in a timely manner, such as when initiating or altering therapy.

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