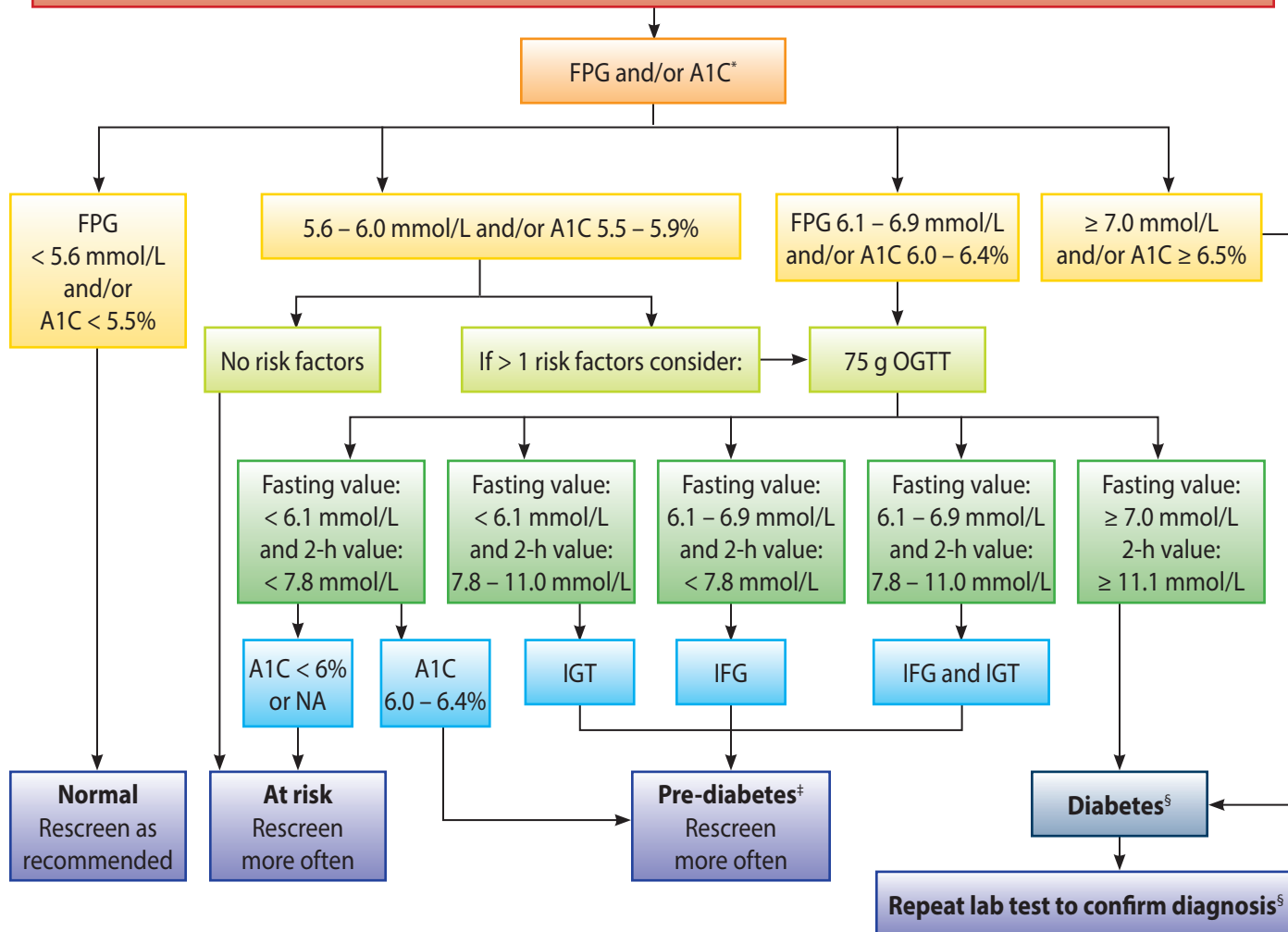




## Appendix A: Screening Algorithm for Type 2 Diabetes in Adults

Note: an interactive form of this tool is available at website: [guidelines.diabetes.ca/ScreeningAndDiagnosis/Screening](http://guidelines.diabetes.ca/ScreeningAndDiagnosis/Screening)

Screen every 3 years in individuals > 40 years of age or in individuals at high risk using a [risk calculator](#).  
Screen earlier and/or more frequently in people with additional risk factors for diabetes or in people at very high risk.



**Abbreviations:** A1C= glycated hemoglobin; FPG= fasting blood glucose; 75-g OGTT= 75 gram oral glucose tolerance test; 2hPG= 2-hour plasma glucose; IFG= impaired fasting glucose; IGT= impaired glucose tolerance; NA = Not available; PG= plasma glucose.

\* If both FPG and A1C are available but conflict, use the test that appears to the furthest to the right of the algorithm.

† The term "prediabetes" refers to IFG and/or IGT, or A1C 6.0-6.4%. These individuals are at risk of developing diabetes, should be monitored regularly, and benefit from cardiovascular disease risk factor modification.

§ If a single lab test is in the diabetes range, then a **confirmatory laboratory test** (FPG, A1C or a 2hPG in a 75 g OGTT) must be done on another day (in timely fashion) in all cases in the absence of unequivocal hyperglycemia accompanied by acute metabolic decompensation. It is preferable the same test is repeated. If two lab tests are available and both are above cutoff points, then diagnosis is confirmed.

**Adapted from:** Ekoe, J-M, Punthakee, Z, et al. Canadian Diabetes Association 2013 Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Prevention and Management of Diabetes in Canada: Screening for Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes. Can J Diabetes. 2013 Apr;37 (Suppl 1):S12-15.