

WHO DO YOU TEST with TIGAR™

Patients with Type 2 Diabetes

Generally, anyone with the following:

Blood Glucose Criteria

- FPG (fasting plasma glucose) \geq 126 mg/dL
- OGTT (oral glucose tolerance test) > 2h PG \geq 200 mg/dL
- An HbA1c of 6.5%, or higher
- Any of above that has been trending upward over six months
- LDL-C cholesterol \geq 70 or TC/HDL-c ratio \geq 3.0

Weight and BMI Criteria

Weight and BMI: Moderate to morbidly overweight for age, sex and height

- Overweight: BMI \geq 25-29.9 kg/m² (plus other risk factors)
- Obese: BMI \geq 30 kg/m²
- BMI of 21 – 24.9 kg/m² may be considered overweight in certain ethnicities, i. e., South or East Asian, African American, Hispanic, Native American and Pacific Islander

Clinical Signs of Progression of Disease

- Little activity or exercise
- Deteriorating cardiovascular health (CVD)
- Rising blood pressure
- Increasing hsCRP levels (even if on statins)
- Other elevated cardiovascular markers
- Worsening atherosclerosis based on diagnostic assessments

Inadequate or Unexpected Response to Current Therapy

- Cases in which the response to therapy is not as expected, including ‘clinical dilemmas’
- Rising HbA1c despite reaching maximum tolerated dose of drug regimen, with or without insulins
- Signs of worsening clinical condition; such as, peripheral neuropathy, eye sight deterioration, renal impairment (onset or deterioration)
- Use for selection of alternative therapies when patient is having difficulty with side effects

Verification that therapy regimen is optimal at any stage of disease

- Ensure maximum possible control and improvement of condition for patient

Population Groups with Higher Risk

If Patient is newly diagnosed with Type 2 diabetes

- Watch for signs of more advanced disease based on first three month assessment after initiating first line therapy

Patients with Prediabetes

Blood Glucose Criteria

- FPG (fasting plasma glucose) ≥ 105 mg/dL
- OGTT (oral glucose tolerance test) > 2h PG ≥ 130 mg/dL
- An HbA1c of 5.8%, or higher
- Any of above that has been trending upward over last two or three years
- LDL-C cholesterol ≥ 50 or TC/HDL-c ratio ≥ 2.0

Weight and BMI Criteria

Weight and BMI: Moderate to morbidly overweight for age, sex and height

- Overweight: BMI ≥ 25 -29.9 kg/m² (plus other risk factors)
- Obese: BMI ≥ 30 kg/m²
- BMI of 21 – 24.9 kg/m² may be considered overweight in certain ethnicities, i. e., South or East Asian, African American, Hispanic, Native American and Pacific Islander

Clinical Signs of Elevated Risk or Progression of Disease

- Little activity or exercise
- Deteriorating cardiovascular health (CVD)
- Rising blood pressure
- Increasing hsCRP levels (even if on statins)
- Other elevated cardiovascular markers
- Worsening atherosclerosis based on diagnostic assessments

Population Groups with Higher Risk

If Patient has a family history of Type 2 diabetes

- If both parents have Type 2 diabetes, a child's risk is 1 in 2 of developing diabetes
- Risk level is 1 in 7 if one parent is diagnosed before age 50, 1 in 13 if parent is diagnosed after age 50

This information is solely for use by an appropriately qualified health care professional, and is meant to be used as a supplementary aid for a clinician. It may contain errors and should not be solely relied upon. As a health care professional, you are encouraged to use this information in conjunction with other information relevant to you.