CORRELATION BETWEEN GLYCATED HAEMOGLOBIN A1C AND RED BLOOD CELL INDICES IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES



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BACKGROUND

The glycated haemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) measures the presence of glucose over the last three months.

This period of 120 days is equivalent to the lifespan of a red blood cell (RBC) which suggests that HbA1c is affected by RBCs conditions. However, the association of HbA1c with RBC parameters is not widely investigated.

The aim of this study was to investigate this association between HbA1c and RBCs indices in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).

METHODS

It was a retrospective study including patients with **T2DM** for whom an HbA1c test and Complete Blood Count (CBC) were carried out in our laboratory.

The **RBC indices** studied:

- Red Blood cell Count (RBC)
- Haemoglobin (Hb)
- Haematocrit (HCT)
- Mean Corpuscular Volume (MCV)
- Mean Corpuscular Haemoglobin (MCH)
- Mean Corpuscular Haemoglobin Concentration (MCHC)
- Red cell Distribution Width (RDW)

Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS v 26.

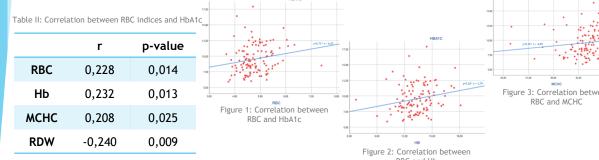
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

115 patients with T2DM were included in this study Mean age = 62 ± 11 years Sex ratio (M/F) = 0.47

Table I: Mean levels of studied parameters

	HbA1c	RBC	Hb	нст	MCV	мсн	мснс	RDW
Mean levels	9.53 ±2.29%.	4.79 ±0.58 G/mm3	13.27 ±1.78 g/dL	39.91 ±4.47%	83.67 ±6.79 fL	27.82 ±3.08 pg	33.09 ±1.73 g/dL	13.43 ±1.71%

The correlation between HbA1c and RBC indices indicated that HbA1c was positively correlated with RBC, with Hb and with MCHC while it was reversely correlated with RDW.



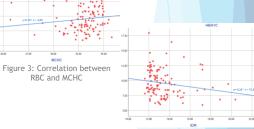


Figure 4: Correlation between **RBC** and **RDW**

However, no significant correlation of HbA1c with HCT, MCV and MCH was documented.

Our study showed a significant correlation between some RBC indices and HbA1c levels. This finding has also been reported in other multiple studies. An Ethiopian study (1) among diabetic patients showed a significant correlation between RBC and HbA1c levels while a study conducted by Abass and al. (2) among diabetic pregnant patients found significant correlation between Hb, MCHC and HbA1c. However, they did find a significant association between HCT and HbA1C levels, which is in contrast to our results.

CONCLUSION

Our study showed that HbA1c values could be affected by erythrocyte parameters, although further large studies are needed to fully elucidate the relationship between them. Nevertheless, this correlation must be taken into account particularly when interpreting **HbA1c** values in diabetic patients who suffer simultaneously from anaemia, hemoglobinopathy or other conditions affecting RBCs.