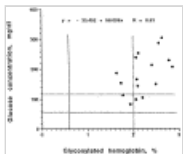


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**Figures and tables****Table 1****Domestic Animal Endocrinology**

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Research Papers

**Diagnostic utility of glycosylated hemoglobin concentrations in the cat** ☆M Hoenig<sup>a</sup>, D.C Ferguson<sup>a</sup>[Show more](#)[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0739-7240\(98\)00050-2](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0739-7240(98)00050-2)[Get rights and content](#)**Abstract**

Changes in glycosylated hemoglobin (GHb) concentrations, K values (% disappearance of glucose/min after an intravenous injection of 1 g/kg dextrose), and blood glucose concentrations were examined in eight cats before and during the induction of diabetes, and in four of these cats after they were placed on insulin treatment. There was a statistically significant separation of GHb, K values, and fasting blood glucose concentrations between healthy and diabetic cats. Changes in GHb correlated best with the K value and single weekly fasting glucose concentrations averaged over eight periods for each cat while diabetes was induced ( $R = 0.80$  and  $0.78$ , respectively); however, fasting blood glucose concentrations obtained on the day of the GHb

measurement were also highly correlated ( $R = 0.69$ ;  $P < 0.001$ ). The correlation between GHb and single weekly glucose concentrations obtained in insulin-treated cats at the time of insulin peak action and averaged over an 8-wk time period for each cat was less but still significant ( $R = 0.53$ ;  $P < 0.001$ ). It is concluded that GHb measurements are a simple and reliable way to monitor changes in glucose control in the diabetic cat over a prolonged period.

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