

Table 1. Conditions associated with limitations in HbA1c measurement interpretation

False relative increase	False relative decrease
Iron deficiency anemia B12 or folic acid deficiency anemia	Anemia due to blood loss Hemolytic anemia
Functional asplenia	Splenomegaly
Chronic Kidney Disease	Pregnancy
Severe metabolic abnormalities ((triglycerides >1750 mg/dl or bilirubin>20mg/dl)	Vitamin E intake
Chronic alcohol intake	Use of ribavirin, interferon A, cephalosporins, levofloxacin, penicillins, anti-inflammatory drugs and quinine
Chronic ingestion of salicylates and opioids	
Lead poisoning	
Variable effect in the case of hemoglobinopathies, vitamin C ingestion and blood transfusion	