

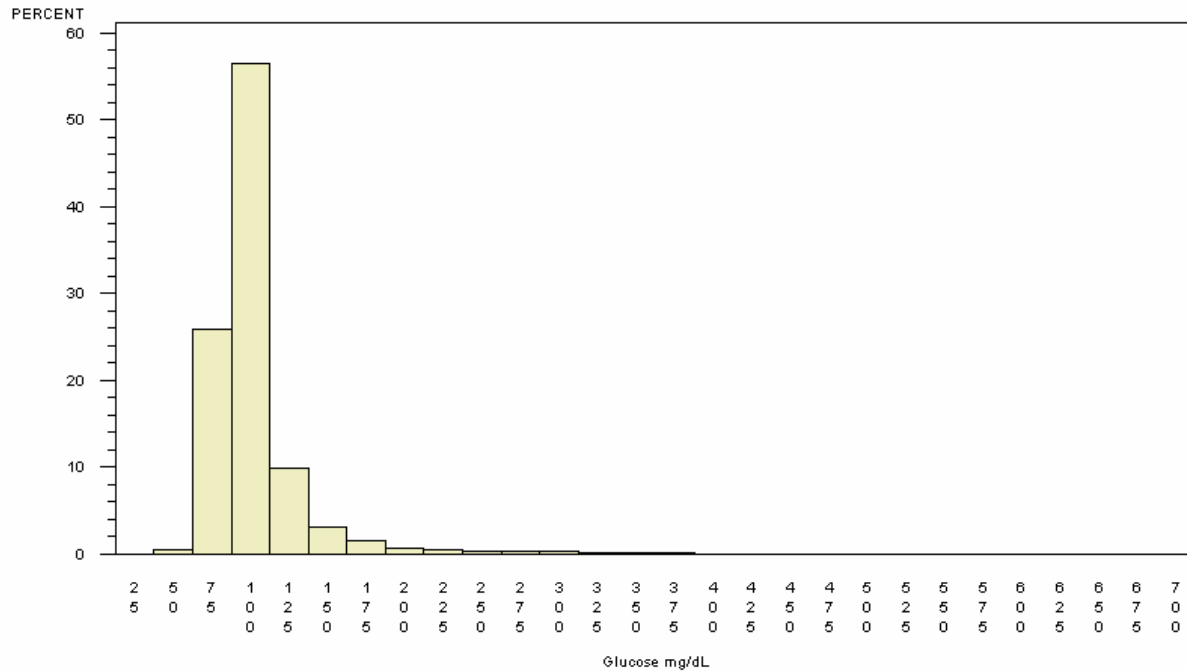
Summary Results for Serum Glucose for Participants Fasting for 8 or More Hours

SERUM GLUCOSE AFTER >=8 HOURS OF FASTING

FOR ALL AGE GROUPS

PARTICIPANTS=18229, MEAN=102.42, STANDARD DEVIATION=35.06

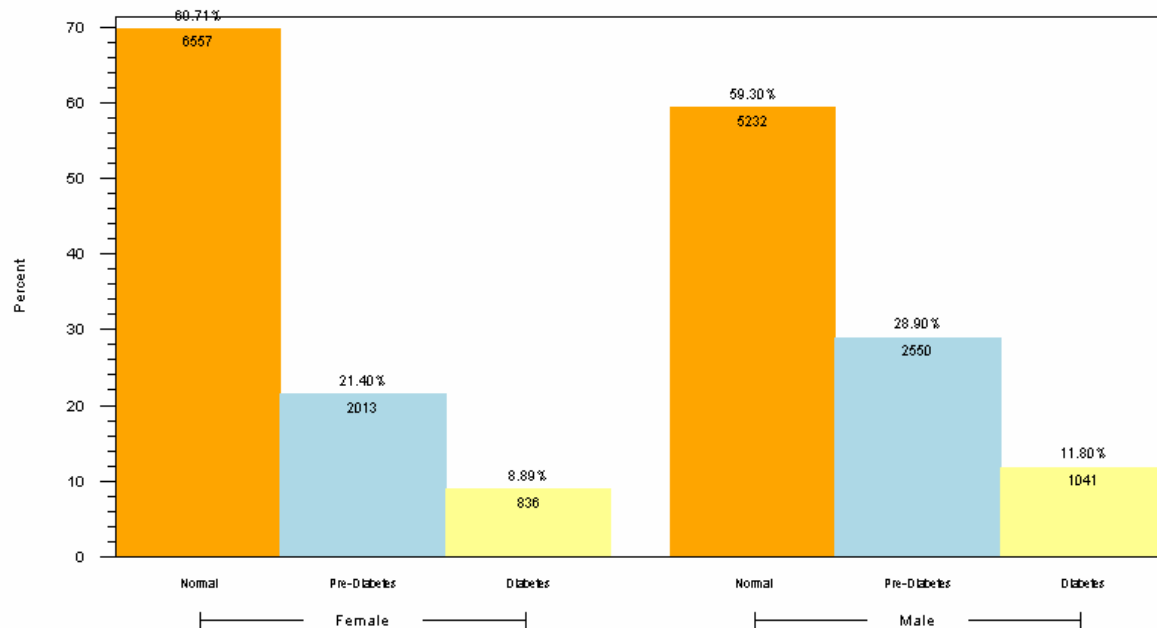
1st PERCENTILE=67.00, MEDIAN=94.00, 99th PERCENTILE=273.00



NORMAL <100 mg/dL, TAKEN FROM <http://www.diabetes.org/pre-diabetes/pre-diabetes-symptoms.jsp>

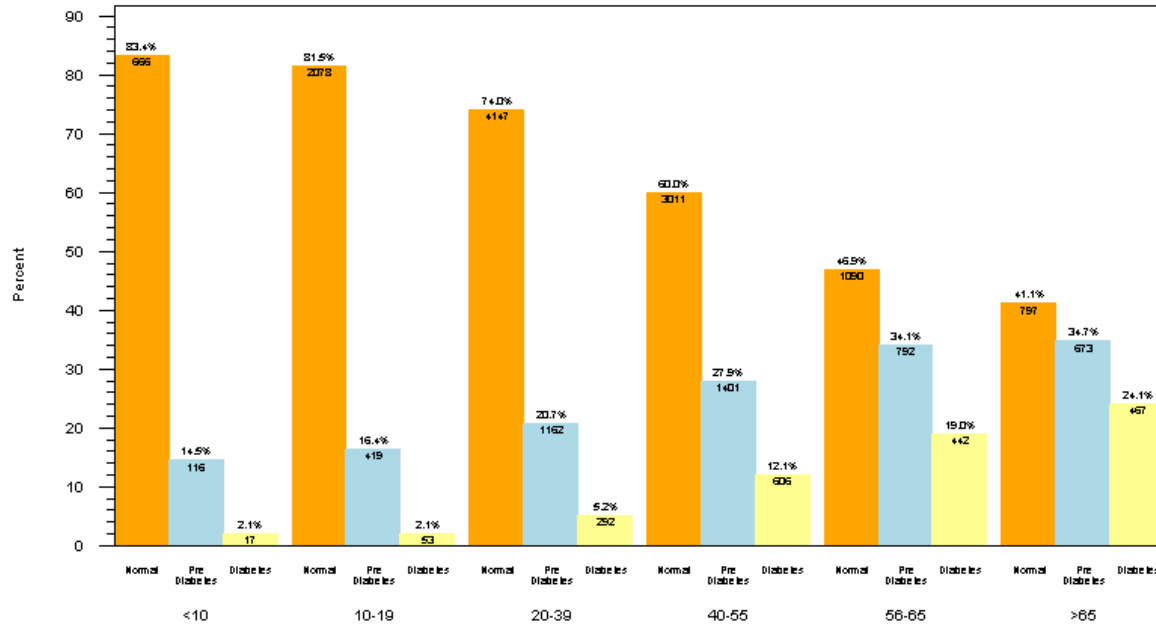
SERUM GLUCOSE AFTER >=8 HOURS OF FASTING

BY DIABETES CATEGORY WITHIN GENDER (PARTICIPANTS=18229)



1. NORMAL <100, PRE-DIABETES 100-125.99, DIABETES >=126 (UNIT: mg/dL)
 2. RANGES TAKEN FROM <http://www.diabetes.org/pre-diabetes/pre-diabetes-symptoms.jsp>
 3. RESULTS BASED ON LAB VALUES, NOT DIAGNOSIS

SERUM GLUCOSE AFTER ≥ 8 HOURS OF FASTING
 BY DIABETES CATEGORY WITHIN AGE GROUP (PARTICIPANTS=18229)



1. NORMAL <100 , PRE-DIABETES 100-125.99, DIABETES ≥ 126 (UNIT: mg/dL)
2. RANGES TAKEN FROM <http://www.diabetes.org/pre-diabetes/pre-diabetes-symptoms.jsp>
3. RESULTS BASED ON LAB VALUES, NOT DIAGNOSIS

Reader's Guide to Understanding This Information:

These graphs represent results for participants reporting at least an 8 hour fast prior to providing a blood sample. Approximately 10% of participants had fasting blood glucose values indicating diabetes, and an additional $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ of participants had fasting blood glucose values indicative of elevated risk for diabetes (pre-diabetes). The prevalence of both diabetes and pre-diabetes was higher in men than in women. The prevalence of diabetes and pre-diabetes also increased substantially with increasing age, with more than 50% of participants over the age of 40 being pre-diabetic or pre-diabetic.