

Hemoglobin Glycation Index Is Associated with Incident Chronic Kidney Disease in Subjects with Impaired Glucose Metabolism: A 10-Year Longitudinal Cohort Study

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Introduction

We have in recent times read with great enthusiasm the article entitled "Hemoglobin glycation index is associated with incident chronic kidney disease in subjects with impaired glucose metabolism: A 10-year longitudinal cohort study" by Wonjin Kim et al.¹ The author's endeavours are cherished regarding this valuable topic and need to be endorsed by readers.

We acknowledge the prime conclusion of the research article that high haemoglobin glycation index is associated with increased chances of incident chronic kidney disease.¹ However, some concerns crop up, disturbing the efficacy of the study.

Even though the author pointed out the drawbacks of the study, such as not including participants on oral hypoglycemic agents or insulin and taking glucocorticoids or diuretics but there remain some factors that markedly make an impact on the findings, such as they could have left out the participants having a history of any malignant disease, heart failure and gastrointestinal diseases which regulates glucose metabolism.² Secondly, the author's should have considered the participants' ethnicity to increase the diversification within the population, Like the study of 2011 included blacks and whites that radically influenced their issues.³

Thirdly, vitamin D has many roles and major effects on our bodies. In this case, vitamin D is associated with the Hemoglobin glycation index. For example study in 2021 stated that the Hemoglobin glycation index value tends to increase in female patients having low vitamin D.⁴ Therefore, the authors should have taken into consideration the laboratory value of vitamin D. Lastly, some of the recent studies show that glycosylated albumin carries increased potential to identify the complications associated with impaired glucose metabolism. Therefore authors could have included glycosylated albumin as a predictor.⁵

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