In conclusion, we observed higher HbA1c at older ages but also saw comparable associations for other (nonhemoglobin-related) biomarkers of hyperglycemia. Our results provide some evidence that the age associations with HbA1c, fasting glucose, fructosamine, and glycated albumin may reflect increases in the prevalence of hyperglycemia in aging.

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**Figure 1**—Scatterplots with linear predictions, Pearson correlation coefficients, and unadjusted β coefficients (95% CIs) from linear regressions of z-scores of markers of hyperglycemia (standardized to visit 2) on age (visit 2: 1990–1992 and visit 5: 2011–2013). HbA1c (A), fasting glucose (B), fructosamine (C), and glycated albumin (D). Black circles, visit 2 biomarker values; white line, visit 2 linear prediction; white circles, visit 5 biomarker values; black line, visit 5 linear prediction. *P* < 0.05, **P** < 0.001.