The correct formula for the triglycerides and glucose index

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Certainly, there was a mistake in the first publication [1]; however, consistently all analyses and results using the triglyceride and glucose (TyG) index have been performed with the following formula: Ln [fasting triglycerides (mg/dL) $\times$ fasting glucose (mg/dL)]/2. Several studies have used other formula, dividing by 2 the product of triglycerides and glucose, and after division, calculating the Ln . Obviously, the range of TyG values is different; however, they have consistently reported that TyG index is a reliable biomarker of insulin resistance.

Regarding the usefulness of the TyG index in comparison with its components alone, a previous cohort study involving 43,197.32 person years revealed that TyG index exhibit a higher area under the curve (AUC = 0.75, 95% CI 0.70–0.81) than fasting plasma glucose (AUC = 0.66, 95% CI 0.60–0.72) and triglyceride levels (AUC = 0.71, 95% CI 0.65–0.77), resulting in a better predictor for the development of type 2 diabetes [2]. Additionally, another cohort study of 10-year follow-up demonstrated that TyG index is a better predictor for incident diabetes than triglycerides and fasting plasma glucose [3]. Evidence suggest that TyG index is a more effective biomarker than its separate components to identify glucose metabolism abnormalities; hence, the TyG index has been recommended as a screening tool of subjects at high risk of developing type 2 diabetes [2, 3].

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