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**COURSE CODE: BCH 313**

**COURSE TITLE: MEDICAL BIOCHEMISTRY 2**

**QUESTIONS**

1. Define the following terms:
2. Ketogenesis
3. Ketonaemia
4. Ketonuria
5. Ketogenesis
6. What are the consequences of Ketogenesis?
7. Write concisely on the management of ketoacidosis.

KETOGENESIS

 This is a biochemical process through which organisms produce ketone bodies through breakdown of fatty acids and ketogenic amino acids. The process supplies energy under circumstances such as fasting or caloric restrictions to certain organs, like the brain, heart and skeletal muscles.

KETONAEMIA

 This is the presence of an abnormally high concentration of ketone bodies in the blood.

KETONURIA

 This is a medical condition in which ketone bodies are present in the urine. It is especially seen in conditions where the body produce excess ketones as an indication that it is using an alternative source of energy, like during starvation or in type 1 diabetes mellitus.

KETOGENESIS

 It is the biochemical process through which organisms produce ketone bodies through breakdown of fatty acids and ketogenic amino acids.

**CONSEQUENCES OF KETOSIS**

 Ketosis is a metabolic state characterized by high levels of ketone bodies in the body tissues, which is typically pathological in conditions such as, diabetes or consequences of a diet very low in carbohydrate. Some consequences of ketosis are;

Constipation

High cholesterol levels

Bad breath

Fatigue

Headache

Kidney stones

**MANAGEMENT OF KETOACIDOSIS**

The management of ketoacidosis depends on the underlying cause of the ketoacidosis. The diabetic ketoacidosis is managed with insulin infusion, intravenous fluids, electrolyte replacement and supportive care. Alcoholic ketoacidosis is treated with intravenous dextrose and supportive care. It does not usually require insulin. Starvation ketoaciodosis can be resolved with intravenous dextrose with attention to electrolyte changes that occur with refeeding syndrome.