1. Ketogenesis is a catabolic pathway of metabolism. In this process, fatty acids and certain ketogenic amino acids are broken down to derive energy by alternative means.

 Ketoanaemia: a condition marked by an abnormal increase of ketone bodies in the circulating blood.

Ketonuria: the presence of excess ketone bodies in the urine.

2. Diarrhea

 Reduced athletic performance

Decreased Metabolism

Increased risk of heart disease and diabetes

Less muscle mass

Ketoacidosis.

3. Managing diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) in an intensive care unit during the first 24-48 hours always is advisable. When treating patients with DKA, the following points must be considered and closely monitored:

Correction of fluid loss with intravenous fluids

Correction of hyperglycemia with insulin

Correction of electrolyte disturbances, particularly potassium loss

Correction of acid-base balance

Treatment of concurrent infection.