

ADEJOH OJOCHENEMI CHARITY

17/MHS01/015

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

1. (A) KETOGENESIS: This is a biochemical process through which organisms produce ketone bodies through breakdown of fatty acids and ketogenic amino acids.
(b) KETOANAEMIA: the presence of an abnormally high concentration of ketone bodies in the blood.
(C) KETONURIA: This is a medical condition in which ketone bodies are present in the urine. It is seen in conditions in which the body produces excess ketones as an indication that it is using an alternative source of energy.

2. CONSEQUENCES OF KETOSIS

Consequences of ketosis includes

- Headache
- Fatigue
- Brain fog
- Increased hunger
- Decreased physical performance
- Poor sleep
- Nausea

3. MANAGEMENT OF KETOACIDOSIS

The major treatment of this condition is initial rehydration (using isotonic saline) with subsequent electrolyte replacement and low-dose insulin therapy.

- REHYDRATION: Can either be done by mouth or through a vein (intravenously) until you're rehydrated. The fluids will replace those you've lost through excessive urination, as well as help dilute the excess sugar in your blood.
- ELECTROLYTE REPLACEMENT: Electrolytes are minerals in your blood that carry an electric charge, such as sodium, potassium and chloride. The absence of insulin can lower the level of several electrolytes in your blood. You'll receive electrolytes through a vein to help keep your heart, muscles and nerve cells functioning normally.
- INSULIN THERAPY: Insulin reverses the processes that cause diabetic ketoacidosis. In addition to fluids and electrolytes, you'll receive insulin therapy — usually through a vein. When your blood sugar level falls to about 200 mg/dL (11.1 mmol/L) and your blood is no longer acidic, you may be able to stop intravenous insulin therapy and resume your normal subcutaneous insulin therapy.

