**EGWU PIUS KEDONOJO**

**17/MHS01/103**

**300L MBBS**

DEFINITIONS:

* KETOGENESIS: This is the biochemical process by which organisms produce ketone bodies through the breakdown of fatty acids and ketogenic amino acids.
* KETONAEMIA: This is an increase in concentration of ketone bodies in the blood.
* KETONURIA: This is a condition in which ketone bodies are present in the urine.

**2.** CONSEQUENCES OF KETOSIS: ketosis can lead to certain symptoms such as: weight loss, appetite suppression, short term fatique, short term decreased performance, digestive issues, insomnia etc. it can also lead to ketoacidosis if left untreated.

**3.** MANAGEMENT OF KETOACIDOSIS: The management of patients with diabetic ketoacidosis includes full clinical assessments with regular monitoring of vital signs. Key areas in the management of DKA include:

* Restoring circulatory volume
* Insulin therapy{fixed rate IV insulin infusion}
* Correcting metabolic acidosis and electrolyte imbalances
* Identifying and treating participating factors
* Early involvementof the diabetes specialist teams.