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BCH ASSIGNMENT
17/MHS01/001

1.) a.) **KETOGENESIS:** Ketogenesis is the biochemical process through which organisms produce ketone bodies through breakdown of fatty acids and ketogenic amino acids. This process supplies energy under circumstances such as fasting or caloric restriction to certain organs, particularly the brain, heart and skeletal muscle.

b.) **KETONAEMIA:** the presence of an abnormally high concentration of ketone bodies in the blood.

c.) **KETONURIA:** 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.) The consequences of ketosis are: Headache, Fatigue, Brain fog, Increased hunger, Poor sleep, Nausea, Decreased physical performance

3.) MANAGEMENT OF KETOACIDOSIS

There are several ways to manage KETOACIDOSIS namely:

i.) **Fluid replacement.** You'll receive fluids either 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.

ii.) **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.

iii.) **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.