

A Short Note on Diabetic Ketoacidosis

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Abstract

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Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) is a life-threatening complication of diabetes mellitus, primarily affecting individuals with type 1 diabetes but occasionally occurring in those with type 2 diabetes. This condition is characterized by a profound insulin deficiency, leading to the accumulation of ketones in the blood and metabolic acidosis. The pathogenesis of DKA involves a combination of factors, including insulin deficiency, increased counterregulatory hormone activity, and dehydration. The clinical presentation typically includes polyuria, polydipsia, weight loss, and symptoms of dehydration. Laboratory findings include hyperglycemia, ketonuria, and metabolic acidosis. The management of DKA involves the administration of insulin, fluids, and electrolytes, with close monitoring of the patient's clinical and laboratory parameters. Early recognition and prompt treatment are essential to prevent complications and improve outcomes. This short note discusses the pathogenesis, clinical presentation, and management of DKA.

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