

# Lightning Learning: DKA in Adults



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Aims<sup>(3)</sup>





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Version: 1.0

**Date:** 16.12.2019

## STOP!

Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) is a medical emergency with a significant morbidity and mortality. It should be diagnosed and managed promptly.

## How common is DKA?<sup>(1)</sup>

Nearly 4% of people with type 1 diabetes experience DKA each year, about 8% of episodes occur in inpatients who didn't primarily present with DKA.

## Diagnostic criteria (3) (all 3 must be present)

- 1. Ketonaemia ≥3.0 mmol/L or 2+ ketonuria
- 2. Blood glucose >11.0 mmol/L or known diabetes mellitus
- 3. Bicarbonate <15.0 mmol/L and/or venous pH < 7.3

#### Causes of death associated with DKA

- Cerebral oedema
- Hypokalaemia, hypoglycaemia
- Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)
- Infections/sepsis
- DKA is prothrombotic (e.g. PE/MI)

DKA IS FATAL IF NOT TREATED

## LOOK

- Replacement of fluid deficit
- Insulin treatment
- Monitoring and maintaining electrolyte, potassium balance
- Avoiding complications of treatment

#### Management

- 1. Treat the patient in ER with full monitoring
- 2. Rapid ABCDE assessment
- 3. IV access, bloods (e.g. VBG, blood ketones, FBC, U&E, LFT, CRP, coagulation profile, consider blood cultures) & ECG
- 4. Start DKA care pathway
- **5.** Look for precipitating cause (e.g. infection)
- 6. Input/output monitoring

### **DKA treatment pathway:** (0-60 minutes)<sup>(2)</sup>

- Commence IV 0.9% sodium chloride
- Fixed rate insulin infusion (FRII) at 0.1 units/kg/h
- Give IM/SC actrapid 10 units if delay in diagnosis/commencing FRII.
- Potassium replacement if needed (see DKA chart below)
- Hourly BM, ketones, VBG
- Review IV fluids accordingly
- Give long-acting insulin
- Patients with DKA will be admitted to the Acute Care Bay (ACB) or ITU depending on severity

	AVENOUS FLUIDS should be common support should be requested immon						
Sodium chloride 0.9%		Rate mL/hour (circle as appropriate)		Prescriber & bleep No.	Administered by	2nd Nurse check	Time & date commenced
1st Litre over 1hr	Sodium chloride 0.9% 500ml/30mins	1000/other *					
	Sodium chloride 0.9% 500ml/30mins						
pregnant,	rate and reduced volume of infusic patients with heart or known chron BP <90mmHg give 500ml over 15mir	ic kidney failur	e (eGFR <30mL/min and				
	STANDARD INFUSION RATE; AMEND ACCORDING TO	Rate mL/hour	Potassium Check potassium &	Prescriber & bleep No.	Administered by	2nd Nurse check	Time & date commenced
	PATIENT FLUID STATUS	(circle as appropriate)	(circle as appropriate)				
2nd Litre over 2hrs	Sodium chloride 0.9% 500ml/hr	500/	Nil/20mmol in				
	Sodium chloride 0.9% 500ml/hr	other	500ml other				
3rd Litre over 2hrs	Sodium chloride 0.9% 500ml/hr	500/	Nil/20mmol in		_		
	Sodium chloride 0.9% 500ml/hr	other	500ml other				
4th Litre over 4hrs	Sodium chloride 0.9% 500ml/2hrs	250/	Nil/20mmol in				
	Sodium chloride 0.9% 500ml/2hrs	other	500ml other		<b>'</b>		
5th Litre over 4hrs	Sodium chloride 0.9% 500ml/2hrs	250/	Nil/20mmol in				
	Sodium chloride 0.9% 500ml/2hrs	other	500ml other				
6th Litre over 6hrs	Sodium chloride 0.9% 500ml/3hrs	166/	Nil/20mmol in				
	Sodium chloride 0.9% 500ml/3hrs	other	500ml other				
7th Litre over 6hrs	Sodium chloride 0.9% 500ml/3hrs	166/	Nil/20mmol in				
	Sodium chloride 0.9% 500ml/3hrs	other	500ml other				

## **LEARN**

DON'T FORGET! Patient education is the best prevention → www.dafne.uk.com

- 1. Diabetic Ketoacidosis (Patient.info) http://bit.ly/2YX0Gu3
- 2. DKA guideline prescription chart (UHL) http://bit.ly/34psecE
- 3. Guidelines for the management of DKA in adults (UHL) http://bit.ly/2PDioPg
- 4. Diabetic Ketoacidosis in Adults (BMJ clinical review) http://bit.ly/38oNvGH