

# Managing Diabetic Ketoacidosis Among Patients with Type 1 Diabetes









Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) is a serious medical condition characterized by elevated ketone body and acidity levels in the blood



DKA is most common in individuals with type 1 diabetes (T1D) but can also occur in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus




 Poor adherence to ketone monitoring among patients with T1D, leads to increased morbidity and mortality due to DKA

## Literature review examining the prevalence and economic burden of DKA

Prevalence of DKA	Children and adolescents	Adults
 Incidence of DKA among patients with T1D	 <b>29.9%</b> (overall prevalence across Europe, Australia, New Zealand, and the USA)	5–8% (estimated global prevalence)
 Factors affecting mortality rates	 Age  Time of manifestation or diagnosis  Geographic location	 Age  Ethnicity

 Economic burden associated with DKA
  High annual average total costs of hospital treatment
  Increased duration of hospital stay

### Continuous ketone monitoring may be a solution for improving DKA outcomes among patients with T1D

 Sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitor treatment poses an increased risk of DKA
  Continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) devices help manage glycemia
  CGM sensors capable of measuring ketone bodies in the blood can improve ketone monitoring

The comorbidity of DKA and T1D is more frequent among children and adolescents and monitoring both glucose and ketone body levels can potentially reduce the occurrence, associated costs, and overall burden of DKA