

GUIDELINES FOR THE TREATMENT OF DIABETIC KETOACIDOSIS

**(to be used in conjunction with DKA prescription and monitoring
chart)**

This guidance does not override the individual responsibility of health professionals to make appropriate decision according to the circumstances of the individual patient in consultation with the patient and /or carer. Health care professionals must be prepared to justify any deviation from this guidance.

INTRODUCTION

Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA) is a life threatening complication of Type 1 Diabetes. The 1999 British Diabetic Association (BDA) Cohort Study on Type 1 Diabetes concluded that the biggest cause of diabetes related deaths in the young adults was DKA. Patients with Type 2 diabetes can also develop DKA; the initial treatment is the same.

This guideline is for the treatment of patients aged 17 years and over with confirmed DKA. For guidance on managing DKA in children and adolescents please refer to WAHT –PAE-037 via the trust intranet.

THIS GUIDELINE IS FOR USE BY STAFF GROUPS WHO HAVE THE ABILITY TO:

- Assess the health related needs of patients admitted with suspected or confirmed DKA.
- Assess, diagnose and treat patients with DKA in accordance to agreed nursing/medical guidelines.
- Initiate and contribute to the DKA Care Pathway which is designed to promote and improve standards of care for patients admitted with DKA.
- Provide accurate data to ensure care is delivered to a high standard.
- Work in collaboration with the multidisciplinary team so that continuity and consistency of care is being delivered to a high standard.
- Undertake forms of audit review on a regular basis.

Lead Clinician

Dr David Jenkins

Consultant Diabetologist

Approved by Diabetes Directorate on:

December 2014

Approved by Medicines Safety Committee:

5th March 2015

Updated by Diabetes Directorate:

10th October 2017

Review Date:

10th October 2019

This is the most current document and is to be used until a revised version is available

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Key Amendments to this Guideline

Date	Amendment	By:
March 2015	Guideline updated to include latest advice and information as per National guidelines from Joint British Diabetes Societies Inpatient Care Group.	Diabetes Directorate
March 2015	Development of DKA prescription and monitoring chart (WR4922) to accompany DKA guideline.	Diabetes Directorate
April 2017	Advice given re: type 2 diabetes patients and SGLT2 and possibility of DKA.	Diabetes Directorate
December 2017	Sentence added in at the request of the Coroner	

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These Guidelines are based on accepted good practice; references are available where research has been carried out to support practice.

Confirmation of Diagnosis of DKA

The presence of any 3 of the following (record results on DKA prescription and monitoring chart):

- a) Significant ketonuria (++) or greater) or capillary ketones >3.0mmol/L
- b) Bicarbonate less than 15.0mmol/l.
- c) pH less than 7.3.
- d) Blood glucose >11.0mmol/L

Ketoacidosis can occasionally occur even when plasma glucose is only mildly elevated; it should be excluded by blood gas analysis, not by blood glucose alone.

Significant hyperglycaemia in the absence of acidosis may indicate hyperglycaemic hyperosmolar state (HHS) and is also a diabetes emergency (See *WAHT-END-008*)

All patients should be reviewed by a consultant physician and considered for referral to the critical care team if patient is exhibiting signs of severe DKA.

Signs of severe DKA

- Blood ketones over 6 mmol/L
- Bicarbonate below 5 mmol/L
- pH less than 7.0
- GCS less than 12/15
- Systolic BP below 90 mmHg and/or pulse over 100 or below 60 bpm despite fluid replacement as advised in **Initial treatment: 0 to 60 minutes**.

If the patient is nursed in a non-Level 2/HDU environment critical care outreach nurses or those with appropriate experience should lead on nursing care.

Initial Treatment: 0 to 60 minutes

History

- Has the patient been diagnosed with diabetes previously, what type of insulin they take and the usual dose?
 - When they last took the insulin and how much they took.
 - Any missed insulin doses
 - Past medical history and treatment.

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- Has patient been previously admitted with DKA?
- History of vomiting
- Last menstrual period and possibility of pregnancy
- Consider possibility of DKA in patients with type 2 diabetes and blood glucose within normal parameters on SGLT2 inhibitors (Dapagliflozin, Empagliflozin, Canagliflozin).

Physical examination

- Assess for volume depletion (consider central venous pressure line)
- Assess for signs of infection (include foot examination)
- Assess for signs of myocardial infarction (consider silent M.I.)
- Assess for signs of concurrent illness.

Observations and bedside tests

- Pulse and blood pressure.
- Temperature
- Respiratory rate and pulse oximetry
- Glasgow coma scale (GCS)
- Capillary blood glucose (and ketones if available)
- Perform 12 lead ECG and commence cardiac monitoring.
- Urinalysis to check for ketones and infection, if leukocytes or nitrites present send MSU for culture.
- Commence hourly fluid balance chart/recording.

Establish large bore IV access x 2

Investigations

The following blood tests need to be taken and processed as lab emergency samples.

- Full Blood Count, HbA1c
- Creatinine and electrolytes, amylase, glucose
- Arterial blood gases

Consider:

- CXR
- Blood Cultures
- Cardiac enzymes
- Nasogastric tube if drowsy

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- Urinary catheter
- Lumbar puncture

Treatment

Following an assessment of the level of dehydration the two early goals of treatment are fluid replacement and administration of insulin. Fluid replacement and administration of insulin should correct acidosis.

Fluid Replacement

If systolic BP on admission 90mmHg and over

- 0.9% Sodium Chloride 1 Litre over 60 minutes

Fluids should be prescribed on the DKA prescription and monitoring chart

If systolic BP on admission is lower than 90mmHg

Likely to be due to low circulating volume but consider other causes such as sepsis, heart failure.

Give 500mls 0.9% sodium chloride over 10-15 minutes, repeat if systolic BP remains less than 90mmHg.

If no improvement seek immediate senior review and involve ITU team.

Once systolic BP is greater than 90 mmHg continue with fluid regime as below.

Potassium replacement

Potassium level (mmol/L)	Potassium replacement mmol/L of infusion solution
>5.5	Nil
3.5-5.5	40 mmol/L
<3.5 required	40 mmol/L and seek Senior review for additional potassium

Note: the maximum *concentration* of potassium which can be administered via peripheral line is 40mmol/L. The maximum *rate* of potassium infusion via peripheral line is 20mmol/hr. Aim to maintain serum potassium between 4 and 5mmo/L.

Commence a fixed rate intravenous insulin infusion (FRIII)

- Prepare an insulin infusion of 50 units human soluble insulin (Actrapid) made up to 50ml with 0.9% sodium chloride solution in a syringe pump.
- FRIII to be prescribed on the DKA monitoring and prescription chart (WR4922)

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- Weigh patient or estimate in kilograms
- In pregnancy, use present weight.
- Infuse a fixed rate of 0.1 units/kg/hour (see table below)
- Give 0.1 units/kg human soluble insulin (i.e. Actrapid) by intramuscular injection **only** if unable to commence insulin infusion within 30 minutes.
- **If a patient normally takes long acting insulin (e.g. Insulatard, Humulin I, Glargine (Lantus), Detemir (Levemir), Degludec (Tresiba), Toujeo (u300) continue at the usual dose and time. Prescribe this insulin on the s/c insulin prescription chart (WR2169) .**

Administration of bicarbonate is **not** recommended. Fluid replacement and insulin should correct the acidosis.

Prescribe low molecular weight heparin for VTE prophylaxis as per Trust Guidance.

Commence treatment of concurrent illness if suspected

Continuing Treatment and monitoring: 60 minutes to 6 hours

Aims

- Clear ketones and suppress ketogenesis (reduce blood ketones by at least 0.5mmol/hr)
- Bicarbonate should rise by 3.0 mmol/L/hour
- Blood glucose should fall by 3.0mmol/L/hour
- Maintain serum potassium in the range of 4.0-5.0 mmol/l
- Avoid hypoglycaemia

Fluid Replacement

(FOR PATIENTS AGED 16-18 years USE FLUID REGIMEN IN PAEDIATRIC DKA PROTOCOL ref. WAHT-PAE-037 section D1)

Contact on call paediatric registrar/consultant, ward 1 (AGH) or Riverbank ward (WRH) for advice if needed.

0.9% sodium chloride 1L with potassium chloride over next 2 hours

0.9% sodium chloride 1L with potassium chloride over next 2 hours

0.9% sodium chloride 1L with potassium chloride over next 4 hours

0.9% sodium chloride 1L with potassium chloride over next 4 hours

0.9% sodium chloride 1L with potassium chloride over next 6 hours

Fluids should be prescribed on the DKA prescription and monitoring chart

Reassessment of fluid status at 12 hours is required.

Monitoring (record results on DKA prescription and monitoring chart)

Check hourly capillary blood ketones if meter available

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Check hourly capillary blood glucose (if meter reads "Hi" check venous blood glucose in blood gas analyser until glucose within the meter's range)

Venous blood gas for pH, bicarbonate and potassium at 60 minutes, 2 hours and 2 hourly thereafter

If potassium is outside normal range, re-assess potassium replacement and check hourly. If abnormal after a further hour seek immediate senior medical advice.

****** If acidosis is not resolving at the rate required increase the insulin infusion rate by 1 unit/hour increments hourly. This should also be done if the blood glucose is not falling at the desired rate of 3 mmol/L/hour. Ensure pump and lines are working correctly.

If glucose is less than 7 mmol decrease the rate by 1 unit/hour.

Continue the FRIII until capillary ketones <0.6mmol/L (if available), and/or venous pH>7.3 and venous bicarbonate >18.0mmol/L (**i.e. resolved DKA**)

When blood glucose falls below 14.0mmol/L commence 10% glucose at rate of 125ml/hr via Y connector to the same cannula as the FRIII, this is prescribed as accompanying fluid to prevent hypoglycaemia.

0.9% sodium chloride to continue as per earlier guidance for fluid replacement/resuscitation

If persistent severe hypernatraemia consider substituting 0.9% sodium chloride with 0.45% sodium chloride.

On-going care: 6 to 24 hours

Aims

- Ensure clinical and biochemical parameters are improving
- Continue IV fluid replacement
- Continue insulin
- Assess for complications of treatment e.g. fluid overload (risk of cerebral oedema higher in patients less than 25 years old)
- Continue to treat precipitating causes
- Avoid hypoglycaemia

At 6 and 12 hours check venous pH, bicarbonate, potassium, blood ketones (if available) and glucose

If DKA not resolving at 6 hours return to ******(above), if not resolving at 12 hours seek senior specialist advice.

When the acidosis has resolved, transfer from HDU can be arranged to a ward that specialises in caring for patients with diabetes.

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Resolving DKA

If **DKA resolving** at either 6 or 12 hours and

1. Patient not eating and drinking

Move to continuous variable rate intravenous insulin infusion (CVRIII) and decrease accompanying 10% glucose infusion rate to 40ml/hour. Use CVRIII prescription and monitoring chart for infusion and accompanying fluid.

Continue IV fluid replacement with 0.9% normal saline with potassium chloride replacement levels if needed, continue to prescribe on the DKA prescription and monitoring chart.

2. Patient eating and drinking

Convert to subcutaneous insulin regime if eating and drinking and discontinue IV fluids. Prescribe on subcutaneous insulin prescription and monitoring chart.

Refer to diabetes specialist team as soon as possible

- The FRIII/CVRIII should be continued for 30 minutes after the initial subcutaneous dose of rapid-acting insulin (or 60 minutes if a basal insulin given). If biphasic insulin given or insulin pump therapy restarted wait 30 mins before discontinuing IV insulin.

Referrals

- If this episode of DKA is a first presentation of Type 1 diabetes the patient should be transferred onto the Care pathway for Management of Initiation of Insulin (*CP-END-001*) and should receive the Diabetes Kit including First Steps for Starting Insulin booklet (which includes the countywide DSN contact details).
- Referral to the diabetes team is essential and should be done at the earliest opportunity.
Referrals should be made to the following:
 - a) Diabetes Specialist Nurse* WRH bleep 315, Alexandra Hospital bleep 0030
 - b) Consultant diabetologist or diabetes registrar
 - c) Dietician
- The Diabetologist should take over care on the next working day.
- If a patient is ready for discharge before a diabetologist is available to review (e.g. over a weekend) the patient can be referred and seen as an outpatient.
- The Diabetes Specialist Nurse will review patients on the ward wherever possible. Follow up by a member of the diabetes nursing team after discharge is essential.

*Messages can also be left for diabetes specialist nurse on answer phone.

- A member of the diabetes team (Doctor or Nurse) should see all patients prior to discharge.

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Provide copy of the following leaflet:

- Diabetes – When you are ill. (Available on wards and via Diabetes Specialist Nurse).

Criteria for Discharge

- Metabolically stable (see **resolved DKA**) and clinically well
- Established on subcutaneous insulin regime and self-administering doses
- No vomiting within 24 hours
- Eating and drinking
- Capillary blood glucose less than 14 mmol/l
- Seen by a member of the Diabetes Specialist Team
- Has own capillary blood glucose meter and monitoring capillary blood glucose effectively
- Able to use Ketostix or blood ketone monitoring effectively
- Information leaflets given
- Appointment made for follow-up – Diabetes Specialist Nurse and Diabetologist
- Discharge letter completed for GP

- **Audit and Outcomes**

All aspects of these guidelines will be audited within 12 months.

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Monitoring Tool

This should include realistic goals, timeframes and measurable outcomes.

How will monitoring be carried out?

Who will monitor compliance with the guideline?

Page/ Section of Key Document	Key control:	Checks to be carried out to confirm compliance with the policy:	How often the check will be carried out:	Responsible for carrying out the check:	Results of check reported to: <i>(Responsible for also ensuring actions are developed to address any areas of non- compliance)</i>	Frequency of reporting:
	WHAT?	HOW?	WHEN?	WHO?	WHERE?	WHEN?
Pages 3-9	Blood glucose rate reduction 3.0 mmol/hr	Audit	annually	Diabetes Directorate	Diabetes Directorate members 3-monthly meetings & Diabetes Consultants (trustwide)	Annually
Pages 3-9	Urine ketones or capillary ketones monitoring as per guideline & monitoring chart	Audit	annually	Diabetes Directorate	Diabetes Directorate members 3-monthly meetings & Diabetes Consultants (trustwide)	Annually
Page 6	Basal subcutaneous insulin continued with fixed rate IV insulin infusion	Audit	annually	Diabetes Directorate	Diabetes Directorate members 3-monthly meetings & Diabetes	Annually
Page 5	Commencement of fixed rate IV insulin infusion (FRIII) occurred within 0-60 minutes	Audit	annually	Diabetes Directorate	Diabetes Directorate members 3-monthly meetings & Diabetes Consultants (trustwide)	Annually
Page 5	Commencement of IV fluids according to protocol occurred within 0-60	Audit	annually	Diabetes Directorate	Diabetes Directorate members 3-monthly meetings & Diabetes	Annually

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	minutes				Consultants (trustwide)	
Page 9	Patient admitted into hospital with diabetic ketoacidosis receive follow-up by the Diabetes Specialist team	Audit	annually	Diabetes Directorate	Diabetes Directorate members 3-monthly meetings & Diabetes Consultants (trustwide)	Annually

References

1. Joint British Diabetes Societies Inpatient Care Group (JBDS) (2013). '*The Management of Diabetic Ketoacidosis in Adults*'. 2nd Edition, September 2013.
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5. The British Diabetic Association (1996). *Diabetes in the UK*. 1996.
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7. Gloucestershire Royal Hospital NHS Trust (2012). *Guidelines for the Emergency Management of Diabetic Ketoacidosis*. Published January 2012. Accessed via internet on:07.09.14.
8. Injectable Medicines Guideline (*potassium chloride injection*) Published: 25/04/12) (Accessed on: 07/09/14). Available from: www.inguide.nhs.uk.
9. Joint Formulary Committee (2010). *British National Formulary*. 67th Edition. London, Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.
10. Longmore et al (2007). *Oxford Handbook of Clinical Medicine*. 7th Edition. Oxford University Press.
11. Worcestershire Acute NHS Hospitals Trust (WAHT) (2010). *Handbook of Pathology*. Accessed via trust intranet on 07/09/14.

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Name	Directorate / Department
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Circulated to the following Trust Committee for approval

Name	Trust Committee
Steve Graystone	Medicines Safety Committee

Supporting Document 1 - Equality Impact Assessment Tool

To be completed by the key document author and attached to key document when submitted to the appropriate committee for consideration and approval.

		Yes/No	Comments
1.	Does the policy/guidance affect one group less or more favourably than another on the basis of:		
	• Race	No	
	• Ethnic origins (including gypsies and travellers)	No	
	• Nationality	No	
	• Gender	No	
	• Culture	No	
	• Religion or belief	No	
	• Sexual orientation including lesbian, gay and bisexual people	No	
	• Age	No	
2.	Is there any evidence that some groups are affected differently?	No	
3.	If you have identified potential discrimination, are any exceptions valid, legal and/or justifiable?	No	
4.	Is the impact of the policy/guidance likely to be negative?	No	
5.	If so can the impact be avoided?	N/A	
6.	What alternatives are there to achieving the policy/guidance without the impact?	N/A	
7.	Can we reduce the impact by taking different action?	N/A	

If you have identified a potential discriminatory impact of this key document, please refer it to Human Resources, together with any suggestions as to the action required to avoid/reduce this impact.

For advice in respect of answering the above questions, please contact Human Resources.

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Supporting Document 2 – Financial Impact Assessment

To be completed by the key document author and attached to key document when submitted to the appropriate committee for consideration and approval.

	Title of document:	Yes/No
1.	Does the implementation of this document require any additional Capital resources	No
2.	Does the implementation of this document require additional revenue	No
3.	Does the implementation of this document require additional manpower	No
4.	Does the implementation of this document release any manpower costs through a change in practice	No
5.	Are there additional staff training costs associated with implementing this document which cannot be delivered through current training programmes or allocated training times for staff	No
	Other comments:	

If the response to any of the above is yes, please complete a business case and which is signed by your Finance Manager and Directorate Manager for consideration by the Accountable Director before progressing to the relevant committee for approval.