

DKA Management Checklist

Adult diabetic ketoacidosis bedside framework

Emergency & Resuscitation

PHYSICIAN REFERENCE

Confirm & assess

- Glucose, ketones, venous/arterial pH/bicarbonate, electrolytes, renal function; identify precipitant.

Treat

- Isotonic fluid resuscitation; insulin after initial assessment and potassium safety check; potassium replacement guided by serum K and renal function.
- Add dextrose as glucose falls so insulin can continue until ketoacidosis resolves.

Monitor

- Glucose, electrolytes, ketones/anion gap or bicarbonate/pH, fluid balance and neurologic status. Avoid routine bicarbonate except selected extreme acidemia.

Clinical safety note

Use this as a memory aid, not a prescription. Verify current guidelines, local protocols, contraindications, renal/hepatic dosing, pregnancy status, interactions and patient-specific factors before treatment.