

Intravenous or subcutaneous regular insulin

NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND MENTAL HEALTH

▼ Endocrine, metabolic, and immune disorders

▼ Diabetes mellitus

▼ Management of hyperglycaemic emergencies

Serial laboratory tests

Intravenous fluids

Intravenous or subcutaneous regular insulin

Intravenous potassium chloride

Short text description

Insulin decreases serum glucose by reducing glucose production in the liver and enhancing the use of insulin in other tissues. It also reduces the production of ketones that are found in diabetic ketoacidosis. Both intravenous and subcutaneous regular insulin will lower glucose levels, but intravenous insulin is used more commonly for treatment of moderate-severe diabetic ketoacidosis.

Health programme



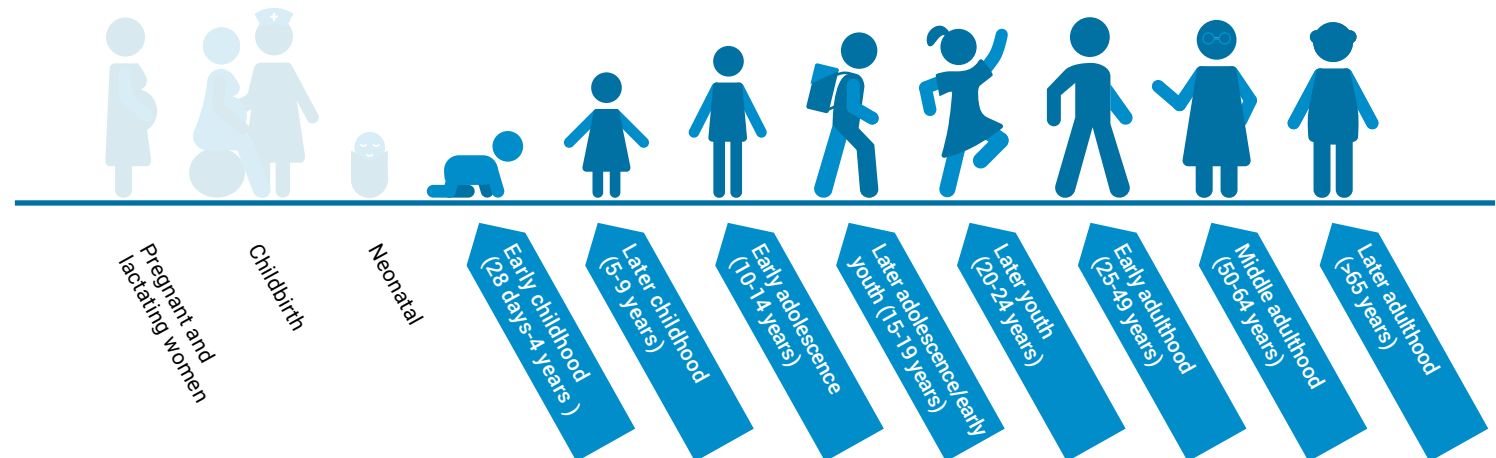
Noncommunicable diseases

Target population

People with hyperglycaemic emergencies

Age/Life course stage

Relevant stages are marked in blue



Resources required



Health workers: 3



Medicines: 1



In vitro Diagnostics: 3

Delivery platform

General outpatient services

General inpatient services in first-level hospital; specialized inpatient services

SDG context



3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

Disclaimer: This page provides an illustration of the resource requirements for the selected clinical action. Resource requirements vary in different contexts, and this illustration should be used only as a reference point for contextualization..

Classifications

ICD-11

(International classification of disease)

5A14 Diabetes mellitus, type, unspecified

5A22 Diabetic acidosis

5A20 Diabetic hyperosmolar hyperglycaemic state

ICHI

(International classification of health interventions)

ET2.AC.ZZ Test of functions of the metabolic and endocrine systems

ICF

(International classification of functions)

b555 Endocrine gland function

References

WHO GRC-approved guideline

World Health Organization. (2013). Implementation tools: package of essential noncommunicable (PEN) disease interventions for primary health care in low-resource settings.

<https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/133525>

WHO (2018) Guidelines on second- and third-line medicines and type of insulin for the control of blood glucose levels in non-pregnant adults with diabetes mellitus:

<https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/272433>

Other WHO reference documents

WHO (2018) First WHO Model List of Essential In Vitro Diagnostics

<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/311567/9789241210263-eng.pdf>

WHO (2017) Interagency list of priority medical devices for reproductive, maternal, new born and child care

https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/205490/9789241565028_eng.pdf?sequence=1