INTRODUCTION
Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) is a life-threatening acute complication of type-1 DM and infection is the most common precipitating factor for DKA and is responsible for more than 50% of cases.

AIM
We evaluated the frequency and severity of DKA in children with type 1 DM, before and during the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak, in order to identify its indirect effects on DKA incidence.

METHOD
- A single-center, retrospective study;
- The control groups included those newly diagnosed with type 1 DM from March 2016 to March 2020.
- DKA was defined according to ISPAD:
  - blood glucose >11 mmol/L;
  - venous pH <7.3 or bicarbonate <15 mmol/L;
  - ketonemia and ketonuria
- DKA severity categorized as follows:
  - mild, venous pH <7.3 or bicarbonate <15 mmol/L;
  - moderate, pH <7.2, bicarbonate <10 mmol/L;
  - severe, pH <7.1, bicarbonate <5 mmol/L.

CONCLUSIONS
- No increase in DKA percentage and severity was detected during pandemic period when compared to previous 5 years.
- We thought that pandemic measures and lock-down did not delay the diagnosis of diabetes and did not cause disruption in the functioning of the healthcare system.

REFERENCES

CONTACT INFORMATION
Correspondence:
Arzu Jalilova
Ege University Faculty of Medicine, Division of Pediatric Endocrinology and Diabetes, Izmir, Turkey
Email: draruzajalilova@gmail.com
Phone: +90-232-3901230