

DIABETES

PP-D-01

DIABETIC KETOACIDOSIS COMPLICATED BY DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS IN A NEWLY DIAGNOSED PATIENT WITH TYPE 1 DIABETES MELLITUS WITH UNDIAGNOSED MAY-THURNER SYNDROME

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CASE

May-Thurner syndrome is a rare vascular condition where the left common iliac vein is compressed by the right common iliac artery, leading to left iliac vein thrombosis. Here, we present a case of diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) complicated by deep vein thrombosis (DVT) in a patient with type 1 diabetes mellitus with May-Thurner syndrome.

A 41-year-old Thai male with T1D and a recent COVID-19 infection presented with polyuria and significant weight loss. He discontinued insulin treatment for a month and was diagnosed with DKA. Shortly after admission, he developed left lower limb swelling with elevated D-dimer levels. Doppler ultrasound revealed acute DVT in the left common iliac vein with a collateral blood flow, prompting suspicion of extrinsic venous compression including May-Thurner syndrome, later confirmed by CT venography. The follow-up endovascular treatment was planned.

In patients with DKA with lower extremity DVT, consider May-Thurner syndrome as a potential cause alongside the known hypercoagulable state.

KEYWORDS

deep vein thrombosis, COVID-19, type 1 diabetes, diabetic ketoacidosis, May-Thurner syndrome

PP-D-02

GLYCEMIC CONTROL IN CONTINGENT SITUATIONS: A LOOK INTO THE HbA1c OF PERSONS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN METRO MANILA

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INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus Disease-2019 (COVID-19) was declared by the World Health Organization as a pandemic last March 11, 2020. Different governments enforced different measures like imposition of lockdowns to control the spread of the disease. However, lockdowns have adverse effects. This study aimed to determine the effect of quarantine restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic on the glycemic control of adult patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus at the East Avenue Medical Center. It also aimed to identify socioeconomic and lifestyle changes that affected glycemic control during the lockdown.

METHODOLOGY

This study compared glycemic control of people with type 2 diabetes mellitus pre- and post-imposition of community quarantine during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study analyzed factor/s that affected glycemic control in such a contingent situation. It is a cross-sectional analytic study that examined HbA1c as a measure of glycemic control. Specifically, it compared HbA1c taken from patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus before the Enhanced Community Quarantine in Metro Manila and compared it with HbA1c taken post-ECQ/MECQ. It also identified other factor/s that affected glycemic control present in a lockdown.

RESULTS

A total of 120 patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus participated in the study. The median HbA1c prior to ECQ was 8.0 while the median HbA1c post-ECQ/MECQ was 8.23. Median fasting blood sugar was 144.88 mg/dl prior to quarantine which increased to 158.05 mg/dl after ECQ/MECQ.