



Below 0.6 mmol/L

Readings below 0.6 mmol/L are in the normal range, and no action is needed.



0.6 to 1.5 mmol/L

Readings between 0.6 and 1.5 mmol/L indicate the development of a problem that may require medical assistance. Call your healthcare team.



Above 1.5 mmol/L

Readings above 1.5 mmol/L in the presence of hyperglycemia indicates high risk of DKA. Contact your healthcare team immediately for advice.

Diabetic ketoacidosis can be life threatening and is the most common cause of death in children with type 1 diabetes.³

The ADA and many healthcare teams strongly recommend testing your blood for ketones if your glucose is persistently above 250 mg/dL⁴ or if you have other symptoms of ketoacidosis.