Learning points
▪ Testing for G6PD deficiency should be considered in children and adults (especially males of African, Mediterranean, or Asian descent) when a diagnosis of diabetes is made
▪ In a G6PD-deficient diabetic patient, haemolysis may occur as a result hypoglycaemia, blood glucose normalization, ketoacidosis, glibenclamide, metformin
▪ Methaemoglobinaemia can be used to aid diagnosis of G6PD-deficency
▪ There may be an increased incidence of diabetes in G6PD deficient individuals
▪ Rhabdomyolysis can occur especially in the presence of very high glucose and low phosphate levels and high plasma osmolality
▪ Serum creatine kinase level can be used to detect rhabdomyolysis