Increasing numbers of people with diabetes are seeking advice about participation in high altitude climbing, which has the problems of serious metabolic demands, a high likelihood of acute mountain sickness (AMS), and leaving the climber remote from medical care. The American Diabetes Association states that “all levels of exercise, including leisure activities, recreational sports, and competitive professional performance, can be performed by people with type 1 diabetes who do not have complications and are in good blood glucose control”7. But, are all forms of sport suitable for people with type 1 diabetes? Lack of data on the effects of altitude on blood glucose control has led to reticence among members of the medical profession to endorse high altitude mountaineering for people with diabetes.

The Diabetes Federation of Ireland Expedition to Kilimanjaro (4559 m) gave some indication of the potential for people with diabetes among members of the medical profession to endorse high altitude mountaineering for those with diabetes. The possibility of retinal haemorrhage should caution against those with significant retinopathy from ascending to high altitude. Recognition of hypoglycaemia, which occurs more commonly during hillwalking than in other sports,9 is difficult because of the symptoms of AMS and the inaccuracy of blood glucose meters. In addition, once symptoms of AMS occur, particularly vomiting, there is a significant likelihood of diabetic ketoacidosis, which is a serious complication, shown in one study of trekkers to account for 8% of deaths at high altitude.10 Acetazolamide, which has recently been reported to be useful in preventing AMS only at high doses of 750 mg a day,11 may also predispose towards ketoacidosis in diabetic climbers. Once things go wrong, climbers may have to walk long distances from remote mountains before they can be evacuated to medical care, which may worsen developing ketoacidosis.

Patients will make their own decision about participation in high altitude mountaineering, but should do so with the benefit of informed advice about the potential hazards. For patients with type 1 diabetes, the dangers of developing ketoacidosis, with potentially fatal outcome, are considerable. The key risk factor for the development of ketoacidosis seems to be the development of AMS, so any measures that may worsen developing ketoacidosis should be discouraged.

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