

Policy for Undesignated Glucagon

Overview

Glucagon is a medication used to treat severe low blood sugar in persons with known Type 1 Diabetes. If a person's blood sugar drops so low they are unable to treat it themselves, they are having severe low blood sugar (severe hypoglycemia). Symptoms include:

- Being unresponsive
- Having a seizure
- Being so uncooperative that you cannot give juice or sugar by mouth

This is an emergency that can lead to death.

Only the school nurse or staff that has been trained as a delegated care aid should administer Glucagon to a student with known Type 1 Diabetes that is experiencing severe hypoglycemia according to their Diabetic Medical Management Plan.

Response to severe low blood sugar (severe hypoglycemia)

- Place student in recovery position
- Tell someone to call 911. Tell someone to call the students' parents.
- Stay with the student until an ambulance arrives. Do not put anything in their mouth, such as food or drink (choking hazard).
- If there is a signed consent and mutual agreement to give glucagon, give it now. Only the school nurse or delegated care aid may give Glucagon.

How to give Nasal Glucagon

- Remove the shrink wrap from the device
- Open the lid, and remove the device from the tube
- Hold the device between fingers and thumb
- Insert the top gently in one of the student's nostrils until fingers touch the outside of the nose.
- Push the plunger all the way in. The dose is complete when the green line is no longer showing.

How to give Injectable Glucagon

- Remove cap from vial (bottle) of powder
- Remove needle protector from syringe and insert the needle all the way into the vial
- Inject liquid from syringe into dry powder bottle
- Roll the bottle gently to dissolve powder. The solution will be clear.
- Draw the fluid back into the syringe
- Inject into outer mid-thigh (it is OK to inject it through clothing)

Recovery from severe low blood sugar

The student may take 5-20 minutes to wake up. Once the student is alert:

- Check blood sugar
- Give juice or fast-acting sugar
- Give a carbohydrate snack (such as crackers or a granola bar) if the student can eat.

A severe low blood sugar or the use of glucagon may cause nausea or vomiting. The student may not be able to eat or drink afterward. If this happens:

- Check blood sugar
- Seek medical help immediately. 911 should be called even before giving glucagon

Post Event Actions

- Document the event
- Complete incident report
- Replace Glucagon stock medication immediately
- Alert healthcare provider and physician writing standing order for Glucagon within 24 hours
- Document use of undesignated Glucagon within 3 days online at <https://www.isbe.net/Pages/School-Nursing.aspx>

Yearly Mandatory Training

All faculty will be trained yearly on the signs and symptoms of Hypoglycemia in a student with Type 1 Diabetes. Administration and delegated care aids will be trained yearly on how to give Glucagon in the event of a severe hypoglycemic episode in a student with known Type 1 Diabetes and a Diabetic Medical Management Plan on file.