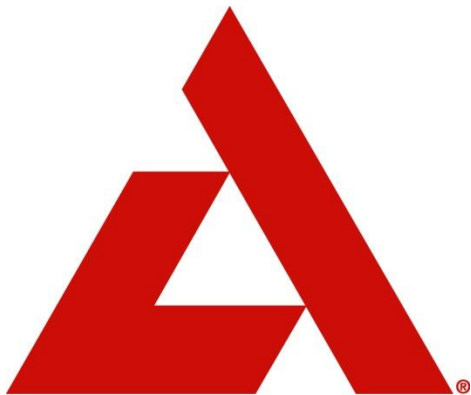


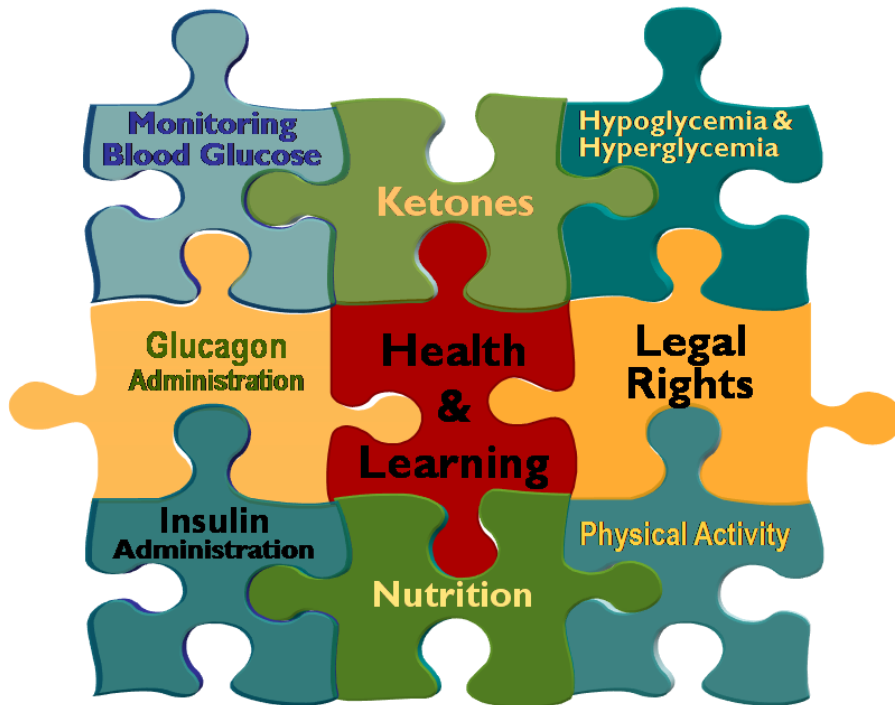
# DIABETES CARE TASKS AT SCHOOL: What Key Personnel Need to Know



**American Diabetes Association®**  
*Cure • Care • Commitment®*

**GLUCAGON ADMINISTRATION**

# Goal: Optimal Student Health and Learning



Timely glucagon administration, when indicated, is a vital piece of a comprehensive plan.

# Learning Objectives

Participants will be able to understand:

- *What glucagon is*
- *How glucagon should be stored*
- *When glucagon is used*

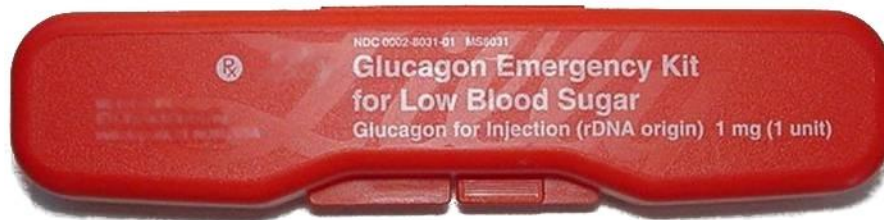
Participants will be able to demonstrate:

- *How to administer glucagon*

# What Is Glucagon?

- Naturally occurring hormone made in the pancreas
- A life-saving, injectable hormone, Glucagon/GlucaGen that raises blood glucose level by stimulating the liver to release stored glucose
- Treatment for severe hypoglycemia
- Life-saving, cannot harm a student – cannot overdose

# Glucagon or GlucaGen Kit Storage

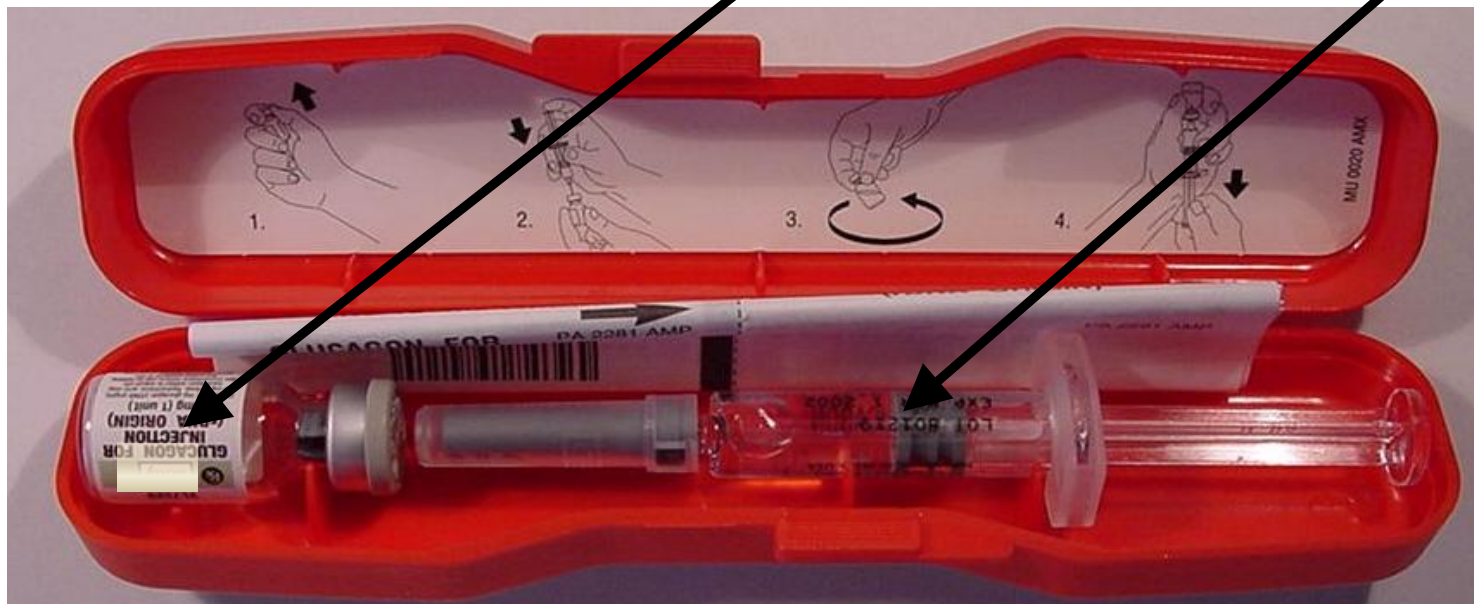


- Place: As designated in DMMP accessible to school personnel
- Store at room temperature
- Expiration date: Monitor
- After mixing, dispose of any unused portion within one hour

# Emergency Kit Contents:

1 mg of freeze-dried glucagon (Vial)

1 ml of water for reconstitution (Syringe)



Combine immediately before use

# When to Give Glucagon/Glucagen

If authorized by the student's DMMP and if student exhibits:

- *Unconsciousness, unresponsiveness*
- *Convulsions (seizures)*
- *Inability to safely eat or drink*

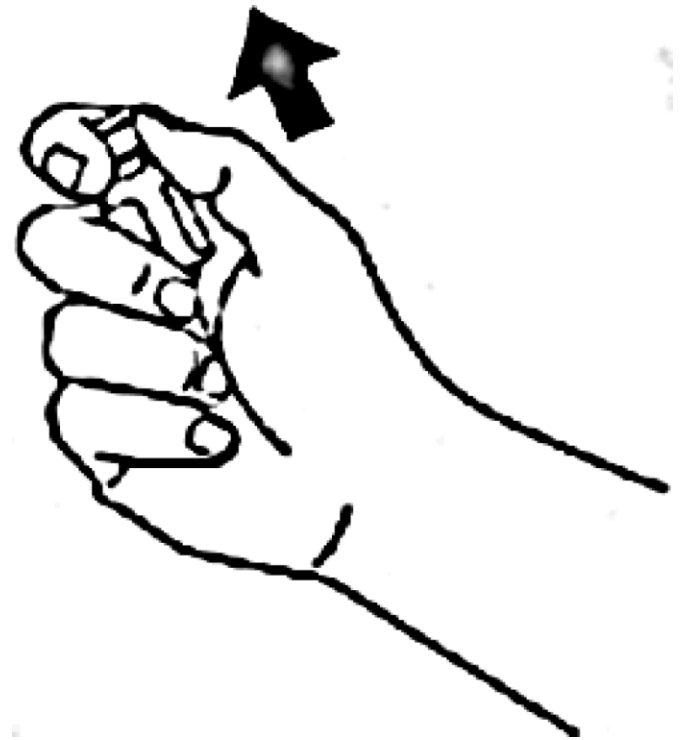
# Procedure: Act Immediately

- If possible check blood glucose, don't delay
- If in doubt, always treat
- Position student safely on side for comfort and protection from injury
- School nurse or trained personnel notified to give glucagon in accordance with DMMP or emergency care plan
- Call 911, parent/guardian, school nurse as per DMMP or emergency care plan



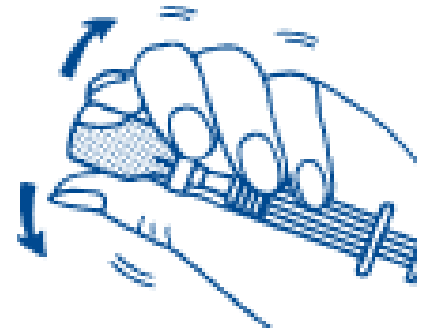
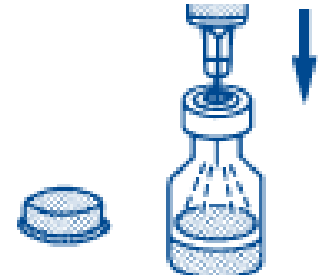
# Preparation

1. Flip cap off glass vial containing dry powder
2. Remove cap from syringe
3. Put on gloves if available



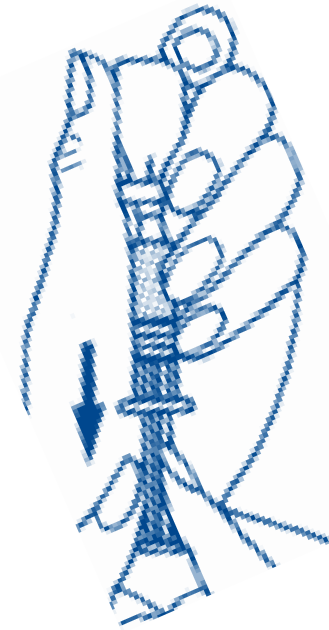
# Mixing Solution

4. Inject entire fluid in syringe into the bottle containing powder
5. Without taking the syringe with a needle out of the vial, gently shake the vial in your hand until the powder has completely dissolved, and the solution is clear.



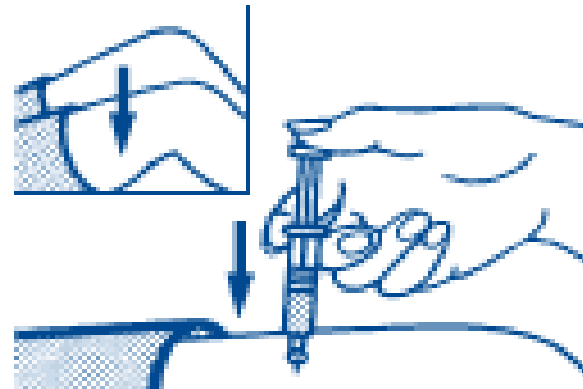
# Dosing and Drawing Out

6. Inspect. Solution should be clear and colorless.
7. Draw prescribed amount of glucagon back into syringe.



# Injecting

8. Clean site if possible.
9. Inject at 90° into the tissue under cleansed area (may administer through clothing as necessary)
  - buttocks
  - thigh
  - arm



## **After Injecting**

10. May take 10-20 minutes for student to regain consciousness
11. Check blood glucose
12. Give sips of fruit juice or regular soda, once student is awake and able to drink
13. Advance diet as tolerated
14. Document as per DMMP
15. Do not recap syringe. Discard sharp in appropriate container

# Considerations

- The time to complete recovery from a severe hypoglycemic episode varies according to how low the blood glucose level was and for how long prior to treatment
- Some signs and symptoms, such as headache, may persist for several hours, although the blood glucose level is satisfactory
- Continued monitoring is important
- Student may need to be transported via EMS or go home with parent/guardian

## **Don't Be Surprised If. . .**

- Student does not remember being unconscious, incoherent or has a headache
- Blood glucose becomes very high (over 200)
- Nausea or vomiting may occur