

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

GLUCAGON ADMINISTRATION

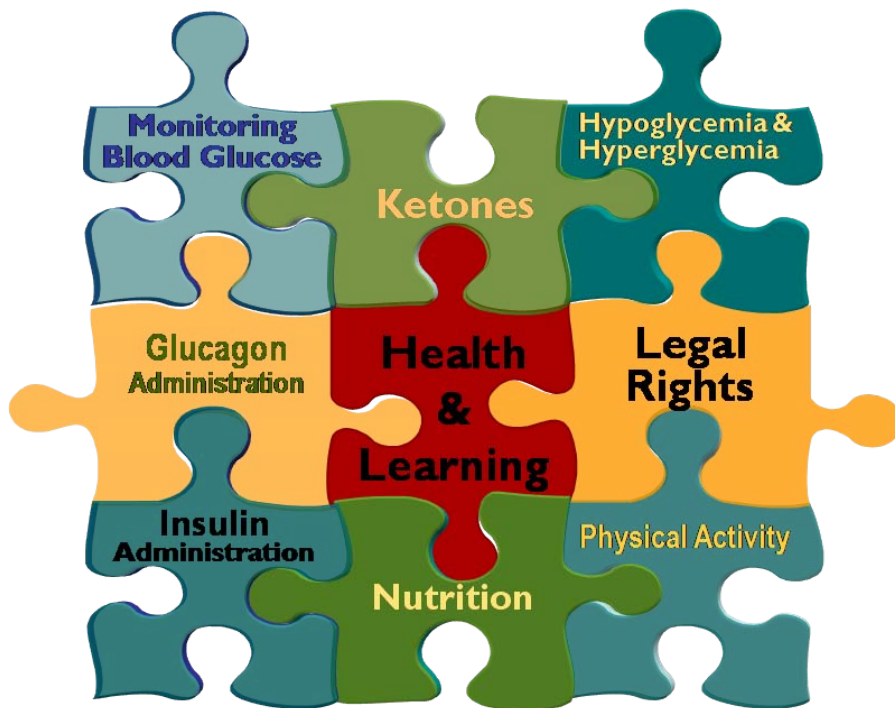
for

New Jersey School Nurses and Trained
Delegates

Diabetes Care Tasks at School

- This presentation has been adapted from the school training modules: *Diabetes Care Tasks at School: What Key Personnel Need to Know*
- It has been modified by the New Jersey Department of Education to reflect the requirements of New Jersey laws and regulations.

Goal: Optimal Student Health and Learning



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

N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.11-21

- Requires IHP/IEHP
- Requires school nurse to coordinate care
- Requires school nurse to train all appropriate school personnel about diabetes
- Authorizes a “trained delegate” for glucagon administration

Training Questions

- What is glucagon?
- How should glucagon be stored?
- When is glucagon used?
- How is glucagon administered?
- What should I do after I administer the glucagon?

What Is Glucagon?

- Naturally-occurring hormone made in the pancreas
- Raises blood glucose level by stimulating the liver to release stored glucose
- Used to treat severe hypoglycemia/low blood sugar
- Is life-saving, cannot overdose

Glucagon or GlucaGen Kit Storage

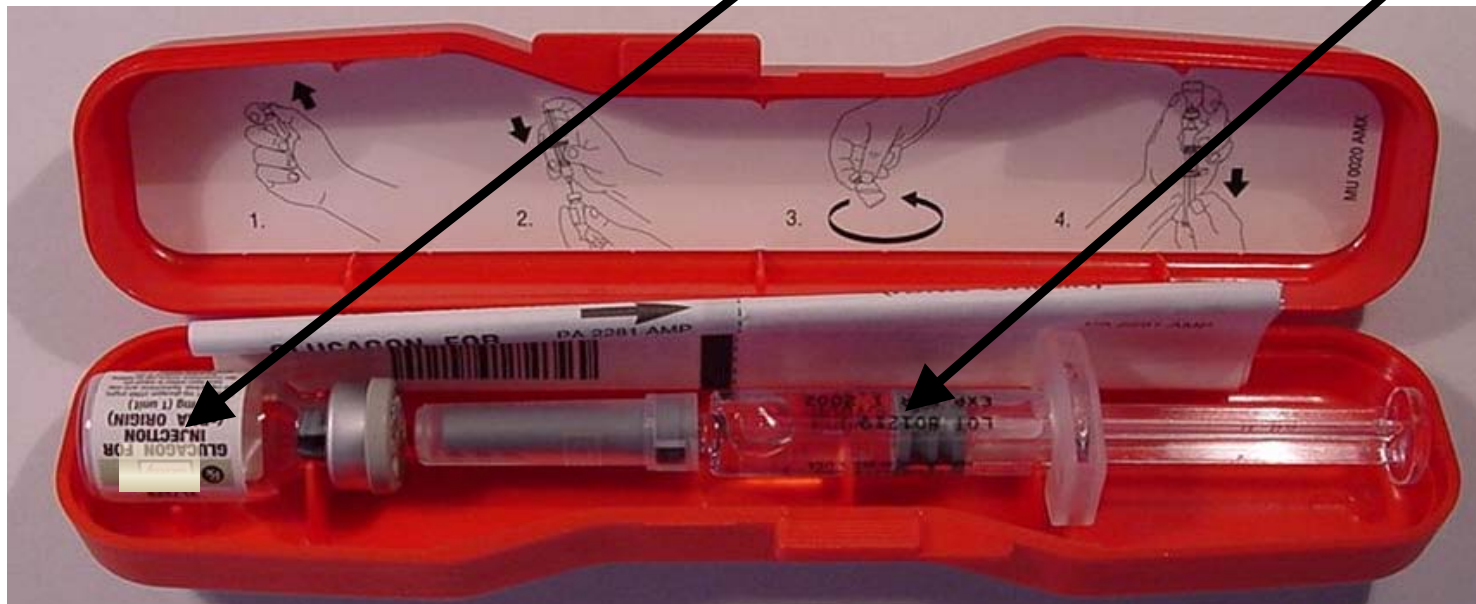


- Locations should be included in student's IHP/IEHP
- Store at room temperature
- Monitor expiration date
- After mixing, dispose of any unused portion within one hour

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 a student with diabetes exhibits:

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

Procedure: Act Immediately

The school nurse or trained delegate will:

1. Assess: airway, breathing, circulation, and symptoms
2. Administer glucagon in accordance with the student's IHP/IEHP
3. Position student safely on his side and monitor

Procedure: Act Immediately

- If the responder is alone, call 911 as part of steps 1-3 and then call for assistance from other school personnel.
- If others are immediately available, have them call 911 and contact the parents/guardians while the responder attends to the student.

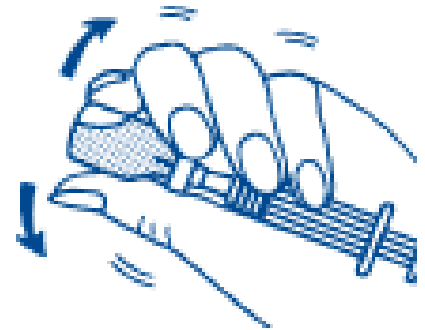
Preparation of Glucagon

1. Remove flip-off seal from the glass vial containing dry powder.
2. Remove needle protector from syringe.
3. Put on gloves, if available.



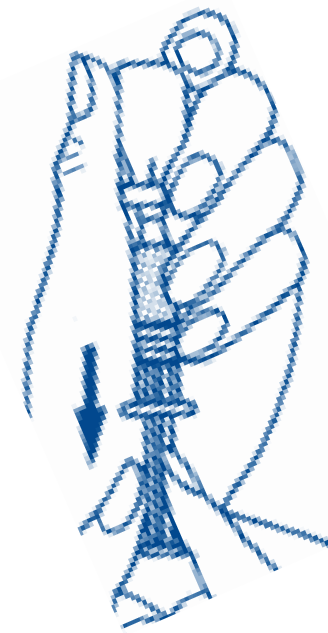
Mixing Solution

4. Inject entire fluid in syringe into the bottle containing the powder.
5. Don't take the syringe/needle out of the vial. Gently shake the vial in your hand until the powder has completely dissolved. The solution should be clear and colorless.



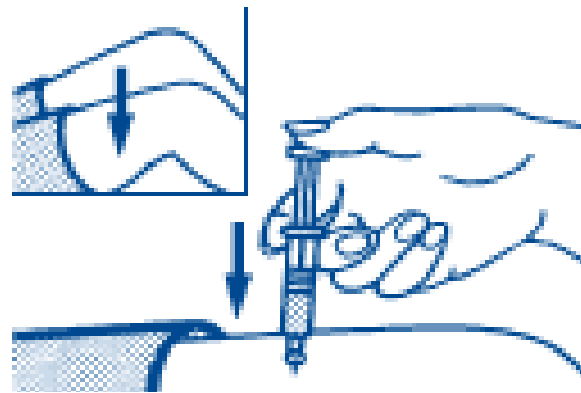
Dosing and Drawing Out

6. Draw prescribed amount of glucagon back into syringe by pulling gently on the syringe plunger.
7. The correct dosage is based on the child's body weight. The correct dose can be taped inside the child's kit for quick reference.
8. Remove air from the syringe and tip of the needle.



Injecting

9. Inject at 90° into the tissue on the upper arm, thigh, or buttock. Maintain the student's privacy as much as possible.



After Injecting

10. Apply light pressure at injection site and withdraw needle.
11. Do not recap syringe. Discard needle/syringe in a medical waste container.
12. Be sure student is positioned on side as vomiting may occur.
13. It may take 10-20 minutes for student to regain consciousness.
14. Wait for EMS to arrive.

After Injecting

15. Once student is awake and able to drink, give sips of fruit juice or regular soda.
16. Document incident per district school health policy. Ensure that incidents that occur outside of the school day are recorded and submitted to the school nurse.

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.**
- **Once 911 is initiated, the student will be transported for follow-up care via EMS. Follow district emergency protocols.**

Don't Be Surprised If. . .

- **Student does not remember being unconscious, incoherent or has a headache.**
- **The blood glucose level becomes very high (over 200).**
- **Nausea or vomiting occurs.**

Information

For more information:

- Glucagon Emergency Kit: Eli Lilly
– 1-800-545-5979

www.humalog.com/pdf/HI57375_GlucagonBrochure_22045.pdf

Information

- Glucagen HypoKit: Novo Nordisk

- 1-800-727-6500

- <http://www.novonordisk.com/diabetes/public/hypokit/glucagenhypokit/default.asp>

- <http://www.novonordisk.com/diabetes/public/hypokit/hypokit/demo.asp>

Questions?

- Questions about the law and glucagon delegate training can be sent to:

doenurse@doe.state.nj.us