	COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AGENCY	Document #	9007.02
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	Pediatric Diabetic Emergency (Hypoglycemia/Hyperglycemia)	Last Approved Date:	09/14/23
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EMS Medical Director

EMS Administrator

## Purpose:

A. To establish treatment standards for patients exhibiting signs and symptoms of a diabetic emergency.

## Authority:

- A. California Health and Safety Code, Division 2.5
- B. California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 9

## Protocol:

- A. The ability to maintain temperature in prehospital settings in pediatric patients is a significant problem with a dose-dependent increase in mortality for temperatures below 37°C or 98.6°F. Simple interventions to prevent hypothermia can reduce mortality. During transport, warm and maintain normal temperature, being careful to avoid hyperthermia.
- B. Perform blood glucose determination.

## Hypoglycemia:

- 1. Blood Glucose Level ≤ 60 mg/dl
- 2. History of Diabetes
- 3. Weakness
- 4. Confusion
- 5. Nausea/Vomiting
- 6. Coma

## BLS

- 1. Supplemental  $O_2$  as necessary to maintain  $SpO_2 \ge 94\%$ . Use the lowest concentration and flow rate of  $O_2$  as possible.
- 2. Airway adjuncts as needed.
- 3. If trauma is suspected, assess for traumatic injury and/or need for Spinal Motion Restriction (SMR) when indicated per PD# 8044.
- 4. If the patient is seizing, protect the patient from further injury.
- 5. If Blood Glucose is  $\leq$  60 mg/dl:
  - If the patient is alert and oriented, consider orange juice sweetened with sugar, regular soft drinks, or oral glucose paste. Have the patient swallow a small amount of water, and if tolerated, EMT may give glucose paste.
- 6. Transport.

	ALO
1.	Initiate vascular access. Titrate to an appropriate Systolic Blood Pressure for the
	patient's age.
2	If blood alucose > 60 ma/dl_consider other causes of decreased sensorium

- 2. If blood glucose  $\geq$  60 mg/dl, consider other causes of decreased sensorium.
- 3. If blood glucose  $\leq$  60 mg/dl and the patient doesn't tolerate oral glucose, treat as follows:
  - Under 2 years old: D10, 5 ml/kg.
  - 2-14 years old: D25, 2 ml/kg or D50 1 ml/kg.

**NOTE:** if blood glucose remains  $\leq$  60 mg/dl a repeat dose may be given.

- 4. If blood sugar remains  $\leq$  60 mg/dl, give additional Dextrose 0.5 gm/kg up to 12.5 gm.
- 5. If IV access is unavailable or delay is anticipated, treatment options are:
  - Glucagon 0.5 mg Intramuscular (IM) if blood sugar ≤ 60 mg/dl OR
  - Dextrose IO as per dosages above.
  - If blood sugar remains ≤ 60 mg/dl, give additional Dextrose as per the doses above.
- 6. Airway management as needed per PD# 8020.

**NOTE:** Concentrations of 10% Dextrose (D10), 25% (D25), or 50% Dextrose (D50) may be used.

- If IV access is unavailable and the blood sugar ≤ 60 mg/dl or decreased responsiveness continues for more than fifteen (15) minutes after administration of Glucagon, IO access should be established.
- Cardiac monitoring.

#### Hyperglycemia:

- 1. Blood Glucose Level ≥ 350mg/dl
- 2. History of Diabetes
- 3. Weakness
- 4. Confusion
- 5. Nausea/Vomiting
- 6. Fruity smelling breath
- 7. Shortness of Breath
- 8. Coma

#### BLS

- 1. Supplemental  $O_2$  as necessary to maintain  $SpO_2 \ge 94\%$ . Use the lowest concentration and flow rate of  $O_2$  as possible.
  - 2. Pediatric Airway Management as needed per PD# 8837.
  - 3. Spinal motion restriction when indicated per PD# 8044.
  - 4. Perform blood glucose determination.
  - 5. If the patient is seizing, protect the patient from further injury.
- 6. Transport.

#### ALS

- Perform blood glucose determination. If blood glucose ≥ 350 mg/dl and there is no evidence of fluid overload, initiate vascular access and administer a Normal Saline bolus of 20 mg/kg.
- 2. Airway adjuncts as needed.
- 3. Cardiac Monitoring.
- 4. Ondansetron when indicated for Nausea/Vomiting per PD# 9020.

# Consider AEIOUTIPS:

AlcoholTraumaEpilepsyInfectionInsulinPsychiatricOverdoseStroke or CardiovascularUremiaVerdose

Cross Reference:	PD# 8044 – Spinal Motion Restriction
	PD# 9020 – Nausea and Vomiting
	PD# 8015 – Trauma
	PD# 9016 – Pediatric Parameters
	PD# 8837 - Pediatric Airway Management