

# ORAL GLUCOSE

## PHARMACOLOGY & MECHANISM OF ACTIONS:

- ❑ Carbohydrate
- ❑ The body's primary source of quick energy
- ❑ Absorbed into the bloodstream in the small intestine
- ❑ Use is regulated by insulin that stimulates storage of excess glucose from the bloodstream and glucagon that mobilizes stored glucose into the bloodstream.  
Glucose is the body's basic fuel

## INDICATIONS:

- ❑ Hypoglycemic states usually associated with insulin shock, or oral hypoglycemic medications in diabetics
- ❑ In patients with any focal or partial neurological deficit or altered state of consciousness felt to be due to hypoglycemia (EMT level and above, confirm with field glucose test).
- ❑ Mild to moderate hypothermia (93.2 – 96.8 degrees) and patient is exhibiting signs of re-warming  
Known hypoglycemia when blood glucose level is at or below 60 mg/dl and patient can protect their airway

## CONTRAINDICATIONS:

- ❑ Significantly reduced level of consciousness
- ❑ Patients inability to protect airway

## ADMINISTRATION:

	ADULT	PEDIATRIC	
EMR	❑ 15 g (1 Tube) PO	❑ 1g/kg up to 15 g (1 Tube) PO	EMR

## PRECAUTIONS & SIDE EFFECTS:

- ❑ Hyperglycemia

## SPECIAL NOTES:

- ❑ Document patient's blood glucose level before and after glucose administration.
- ❑ First Responders are not allowed to collect CBG specimens. Therefore, may give oral glucose as indicated above if hypoglycemia is suspected and the patient is able to protect their own airway.