


GLUCAGON

Indication		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment of refractory hypoglycaemia when liver glycogen is available¹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Less effective if glycogen stores are likely to be low (e.g. growth restricted or preterm)
INTRAVENOUS	Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vial: 1 mg (1 international unit) supplied with 1 mL diluent • Prefilled syringe (NOVO) brand
	Dosage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IV injection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 200 microgram/kg stat^{1,2} ○ THEN commence IV infusion of glucagon • IV Infusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Commence at 10–20 microgram/kg/hour¹ ○ Titrate according to response¹ up to 50 microgram/kg/hour^{3,4}
	Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IV injection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Add 1 mL supplied diluent to vial⁵ ○ Agitate gently until powder dissolved ○ <i>Concentration now equal to 1000 microgram/mL</i> • IV Infusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Add 1 mL supplied diluent into each vial⁵ ○ Agitate gently until powder dissolved ○ <i>Concentration now equal to 1000 microgram/mL</i> ○ THEN method A OR method B according to weight • <u>More than 2 kg (method A)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Draw up 500 microgram/kg from reconstituted vial/s, and make up to 50 mL total volume with 5% glucose ○ <i>If infused at 1 mL/hour, delivers 10 microgram/kg/hour</i> • <u>2 kg or less (method B)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Draw up 1000 microgram/kg from reconstituted vial/s, and make up to 50 mL total volume with 5% glucose ○ <i>If infused at 0.5 mL/hour, delivers 10 microgram/kg/hour</i>
	Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IV injection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Draw up prescribed dose ○ IV injection over 1 minute⁵ • IV infusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prime the infusion line ○ Via syringe driver pump at prescribed rate



IM	Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vial: 1 mg (1 international unit) supplied with 1 mL diluent
	Dosage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 microgram/kg stat^{1,2} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ THEN commence IV infusion of glucagon¹
	Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add 1 mL supplied diluent to 1 mg vial⁵ • Agitate gently until the powder dissolved⁵ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Concentration now equal to 1000 microgram/mL</i>
	Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw up prescribed dose • Intramuscular injection into thickest part of the vastus lateralis in the anterolateral thigh (maximum 0.5 mL per site)⁶



SUBCUT	Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vial: 1 mg (1 international unit) supplied with 1 mL diluent 	
	Dosage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 microgram/kg stat^{1,2} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> THEN commence IV infusion of glucagon¹ 	
	Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add 1 mL supplied diluent to 1 mg vial⁵ Agitate gently until the powder dissolved⁵ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concentration now equal to 1000 microgram/mL 	
	Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw up prescribed dose Subcutaneous injection into anterolateral thigh 	
Special considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Queensland Clinical Guideline: <i>Newborn hypoglycaemia</i>⁷ Use the supplied diluent for preparation. If manufacturer diluent not available or insufficient, use water for injection¹ Use of low stiction syringe recommended Do not use concentrations greater than 1 mg/mL¹ Use a dedicated IV line Use IM and SC route only if IV route not available 		
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BGL 		
Compatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluids⁵ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5% glucose, 0.9% sodium chloride Insufficient information about 10% glucose Y-site⁵ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information 		
Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solutions containing calcium³ 		
Interactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indomethacin may cause paradoxical hypoglycaemia with glucagon⁸ 		
Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store below 25°C. Protect from light⁵ Reconstituted solution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should be clear and colourless and particle free⁵ Infusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change every 24 hours 		
Side effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blood pathology: rebound hypoglycaemia¹ Digestive: vomiting (also an expected result of a hypoglycaemic state⁸), inhibits small bowel motility¹ Circulatory (rare)²: hypertension, hypotension, tachycardia Integumentary: (rare) necrolytic migratory erythema⁹ 		
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hyperglycaemic agent that mobilises the breakdown of liver glycogen, which is released into the blood as glucose⁸ 		
Abbreviations	BGL: blood glucose level, IM: intramuscular, IV: intravenous, SC: subcutaneous		
Keywords	Glucagon, hypoglycaemia, hyperglycaemic, hyperinsulinemia, blood glucose, newborn hypoglycaemia, neonatal hypoglycaemia		

The Queensland Clinical Guideline *Neonatal Medicines* is integral to and should be read in conjunction with this monograph. Refer to the disclaimer. Destroy all printed copies of this monograph after use.

References

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Document history

ID number	Effective	Review	Summary of updates
NMedQ19.021-V1-R24	25/08/2019	25/08/2024	Endorsed by Queensland Neonatal Services Advisory Group (QNSAG)
NMedQ19.021-V2-R24	10/12/2020	25/08/2024	Amendment to IV infusion administration instructions Addition of QR scan code

QR code

