

STANDARD ORDERS FOR ADULT

Treatment for Hypoglycemia (Patients greater than 12 years of age)

NB: These orders are to be used as a guideline and do not replace sound clinical judgment and professional practice standards. Patient allergy and contraindications must be considered when completing these orders.		
■ Indicates Standard orders. If not in agreement with an order, cross out and initial □ Requires a check ☑ for activation		
\square Mild to Moderate	☐ Severe Hypoglycemia	☐ Severe Hypoglycemia
Hypoglycemia	(Patient is Conscious)	(Patient is Unconscious)
Blood Glucose 2.8 – 4 mmol/L	Blood Glucose Less than 2.8 mmol/L	Blood Glucose Less than 2.8 mmol/L
	Blood Glucose Less than 2.8 mmol/L Check Blood Glucose If patient conscious treat with 20 grams Glucose gel: Or 5 x Glucose Tablets Alternatives to Glucose Tablets: 250 mL juice or milk OR 20 mL honey For Patients who are NPO/Dysphagic 250 mL juice via feeding tube OR Establish IV of D10W & Call prescriber Wait 15 minutes, then retest Blood Glucose Retest Blood Glucose Treat with another 15 g of glucose if Blood Glucose remains less than 4mmol/L Wait 15 minutes, then retest Blood Glucose If Blood Glucose remains less than 4 mmol/L notify attending physician or On-Call physician If hypoglycemia is reversed with fast acting treatment give patient their regular meal or snack within 30 minutes to prevent repeated hypoglycemia. Snack should include 15 g Carbohydrates (7 crackers or 1 slice bread) and a protein source (30 mL peanut butter or 30 g cheese) Document assessment on Progress Notes Search for precipitating cause of hypoglycemia Notify attending physician or OnCall before administering next dose of diabetic medication	,
For patients taking Acarbose, Glucose tablets preferred treatment. If glucose tablets		
are not available – use 15 mL honey; or 150 mL juice or milk		Data / Time:
PRESCRIBER SIGNATURE:		Date / Time:
Faxed/sent to Pharmacy – Date / Time and Signature:		

Source CDA 2018 Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Prevention and Management of Diabetes in Canada: Chapter 15 In -Hospital Management of Diabetes