Treat and Release Hypoglycemia - Guideline



Patient/legal guardian wishes to refuse treatment after dextrose administration for hypoglycemia

Refusal is required when the patient is not a diabetic, the patient is on oral hypoglycemic medications, or takes intermediate and/or long acting insulin.

If the patient's symptoms have resolved, may consider release without transport. All of the following conditions must be met:

- Not actively vomiting/is tolerating oral intake
- Patient had adequate response to single dose of dextrose with VS in BLS range, normal mentation, and FSBG within normal limits.
- Patient has no acute conditions other than hypoglycemia (chest pain, shortness of breath, intoxication, liver disease, kidney disease, or febrile illness).
- Patient only on short acting insulin or premixed analog (e.g. NovoLog® 70/30 or Humalog® 70/30)
- Patients on a single oral agent EXCLUDING sulfonylureas and meglitinides (see chart below)
- Patient released to competent adult
- Patient or legal guardian refuses transport or patient and providers agree transport is not indicated

New onset hyperglycemia in pediatric patients requires ED evaluation

Drug Name	Drug Class	Route	Risk of Hypoglycemia
Metformin	Biguanide	РО	Very low
Glyburide Glipizide Glimepiride	Sulfonylureas	РО	High
Repaglinide Nateglinide	Meglitinides (same MOA as sulfonylureas)	РО	High
Rosiglitazone Pioglitazone	Thiazolidinediones	РО	Low
Acarbose Miglitol	Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors	РО	Low
Bromocriptine	Dopamine-2 agonist	РО	Low
Sitagliptin Saxagliptin Linagliptin Vildagliptin	DPP-IV inhibitors	РО	Low
Canagliflozin Dapagliflozin Empagliflozin Ertugliflozin	SGLT-2 inhibitors	РО	Very Low
Exenatide Liraglutide Dulaglutide Semaglutide	GLP-1 agonists	SubQ	Low