ACTIONS

Glucagon, produced in the pancreas by the Alpha cells of the Islets of Langerhans, causes an increase in blood glucose concentrations.

It is effective in small doses and no evidence of toxicity has been reported with its use.

Glucagon acts only on liver glycogen, converting it to glucose, if patient has adequate glycogen reserves.

Also, possesses positive inotropic and chronotropic properties.

INDICATIONS

1. Glucagon is indicated for the treatment of hypoglycemia when an IV cannot be established and oral glucose is contraindicated.

2. Possibly effective in symptomatic beta blocker overdose.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Since glucagon is a protein, hypersensitivity is a possibility.

ADVERSE REACTIONS AND SIDE EFFECTS

Occasional nausea and vomiting.
WARNINGS

Glucagon should be administered with caution in patients with a history of insulinoma and/or pheochromocytoma.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

**Adult:** 0.5 to 1.0 unit (or 0.5 - 1.0 mg) of Glucagon IM (or IV).

This can be repeated twice.

**If administered via IV - only compatible with D5W.**

**Incompatible with Normal Saline and LR - NaCl, KCl, CaCl**

May require very high IV doses for Beta blocker overdose (8 - 10 mg IV).

**Ped:** 0.025 unit / kg (mg / kg) (Not as effective in children)