Glucagon

Newborn use only

Alert				
Indication	Management of neonatal hypoglycaemia:			
	 Refractory to intravenous glucose 			
	 When glucose infusion is unavaila 			
	Management of hyperinsulinaemic hypo	glycaemia (e.g. congenital hyperinsulinism).		
	Adjunctive treatment of beta-blocker over	erdose.		
Action	Stimulates hepatic gluconeogenesis and	glycogenolysis. Glucagon has a positive inotropic action.		
Drug type	Polypeptide hormone – hyperglycaemic	agent		
Trade name	GlucaGen HypoKit 1 mg/mL			
Presentation	1 mg/mL vial.			
	1 unit of glucagon = 1 mg (1000 microgram) glucagon			
Dose	IV bolus/IM/SC			
	200 microgram/kg/dose. Do not exceed 1 mg/dose. IV glucose is to be administered as soon as possible. IV infusion 5–20 microgram/kg/hour. Consider starting dose of 20 microgram/kg/hour and decrease carefully, monitoring blood glucose, until the minimum effective dose is reached.			
	Beta-blocker overdose: Refer to evidence summary.			
Dose adjustment	Therapeutic hypothermia – No information.			
	ECMO – NO information.			
	Renal impairment – No information.			
	Hepatic impairment – No information.			
Maximum dose	Maximum stat dose: 1 mg (1000 microgram)			
Total cumulative				
dose	N/ 10.4 CC			
Route	IV, IM, SC			
Preparation	IV bolus/IM/SC:			
	Reconstitute 1 mg (1000 microgram) glucagon vial with 1 mL of diluent provided (water for injection) to			
	make a 1 mg/mL (1000 microgram/mL) s	olation.		
	IV infusion			
	SINGLE STRENGTH infusion:			
	Infusion Strength	Prescribed amount		
		0.5 mg/kg (0.5 mL/kg) glucagon to make up to 50 mL		
		injection) to the 1 mg vial (1000 microgram of glucagon) to make a		
	1mg/mL solution.			
	FURTHER DILUTE			
	Draw up 0.5 mL/kg (0.5 mg/kg of glucagon) of the above solution and make up to a final volume of 50 mL with glucose 5% to make a final concentration of 10 microgram/kg/mL. Infusing at 1 mL/hour = 10 microgram/kg/hour.			
	DOUBLE STRENGTH infusion	DOUBLE STRENGTH infusion		
	Infusion Strength	Prescribed amount		
	1 mL/hour = 20 microgram/kg/hour	1 mg/kg (1 mL/kg) glucagon to make up to 50 mL		
		injection) to the 1 mg vial (1000 microgram of glucagon) to make a		
	1mg/mL solution.	, ,		
	FURTHER DILUTE			
	Draw up 1 mL/kg (1 mg/kg of glucagon) of the above solution and make up to a final volume of 50 mL with glucose 5% to make a final concentration of 20 microgram/kg/mL. Infusing at 1 mL/hour = 20 microgram/kg/hour.			
Administration	Do not use the reconstituted solution unless it is clear.			
		constituted solution (to a maximum 1 mL) over 3 to 5 minutes.		
	IM: Inject into the anterolateral thigh (pr	referred) or the ventrogluteal areas [1, 2].		

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	SC: Inject into the area over the deltoid muscle or over the anterolateral thigh [1, 3].	
	Continuous IV infusion: Via syringe driver.	
Monitoring	Blood glucose concentrations, watch for rebound hypoglycaemia after cessation.	
	Consider cardiorespiratory and blood pressure monitoring.	
	Electrolytes for continuous infusion.	
Contraindications	Phaeochromocytoma [4-6], glucagonoma.	
	Hypersensitivity to glucagon or any component.	
Precautions	Hypertension.	
	Insulinoma: Glucagon has been used to treat hypoglycaemia caused by insulinoma. However, it should be	
	used cautiously because of the propensity to release insulin [7].	
Drug interactions	Drug interactions largely unreported in newborn infants.	
	Glucagon has a positive inotropic action which may counteract effect of beta-blockers. Beta-blockers may	
	reduce hyperglycaemic effect of glucagon [8].	
	Warfarin: Increased effect of warfarin resulting in increased risk of bleeding.[9]	
	Indomethacin: Glucagon may lose its ability to raise blood glucose or paradoxically may even produce	
	hypoglycaemia [7].	
Adverse	Generally well tolerated.	
reactions	Transient increase in blood pressure and pulse rate. [7]	
	Anaphylaxis or hypersensitivity reactions have been reported in adults. [7]	
	Very rare: Hypertension, hypotension, vomiting. [7]	
	Erythema necrolyticum migrans (erythematosquamous skin lesions) has been reported with prolonged	
	glucagon infusion.	
Compatibility	Fluids: Glucose 5% and 10%, sodium chloride 0.9%.	
	Y-site: Naloxone.	
Incompatibility	Fluids: Solutions that contain calcium. Y-site: No information.	
Stability	Discard any unused solution.	
	IV infusion solution is stable for 24 hours.	
Storage	Store below 25°C. Do not freeze. The sealed container should be protected from light.	
Excipients	Lactose monohydrate, hydrochloric acid (for pH adjustment), sodium hydroxide (for pH adjustment), and	
	water for injections.	
Special		
comments		
Evidence	Refer to full version.	
Practice points	Refer to full version.	
References	Refer to full version.	
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VERSION/NUMBER	DATE
Original 1.0	18/05/2017
Revised 1.1	01/01/2018
Current 2.0	15/12/2020
REVIEW	15/12/2025

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JHCH_NICU_19.004