

Glucagon Education Module Test

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1. When is glucagon given?
 - a. during an episode of hypoglycemia
 - b. when the diabetic child has lost consciousness during severe hypoglycemia
 - c. when the child has not taken insulin, but he has eaten a full meal
 - d. when any school aged child is having a seizure

2. What is the usual dose of glucagon for a child who weighs less than 45 pounds?
 - a. ½ ml. subq or IM
 - b. 1 ml subq or IM
 - c. 1 mgm/Kgm. orally
 - d. 0.5 mgm/Kgm. orally

3. Immediately after administering glucagon the school nurse should:
 - a. call the parents of the child
 - b. call the doctor
 - c. take the child's blood pressure
 - d. turn the diabetic child on their side

4. Before giving glucagon, it is necessary to:
 - a. mix the diluent with the powdered glucagon and draw the mixture into a syringe
 - b. weigh the child and calculate a dosage
 - c. take a blood glucose level
 - d. get a verbal order for its administration from the child's doctor

5. Glucagon should be stored:
 - a. in an airtight container in the refrigerator
 - b. away from high humidity and temperatures above 90 degrees
 - c. in a locked box in the school health office
 - d. in the principal's office but not locked up

6. In Tennessee as of June 2002:
 - a. only licensed health professionals can administer glucagon
 - b. only EMT's can give glucagon
 - c. non-licensed school staff may give glucagon if an RN has trained them
 - d. only non-licensed school staff can give glucagon

7. What is the best way to avoid having to give glucagon?

- a. home school all unstable diabetic school-aged children
 - b. prevent episodes of severe hypoglycemia by consistent glucose monitoring
 - c. anytime the child says they have low blood sugar give them 12 ounces of regular cola
 - d. administer 5 units of humulin insulin for every carbohydrate serving the child has eaten
8. What characteristics should the school nurse look for in choosing whom to train to give glucagon in emergencies?
 - a. dexterity, confidence, competence, and the ability to stay calm in stressful situations
 - b. a person who is diabetic and already on insulin
 - c. coaches, health educators and physical education teachers
 - d. a volunteer who works regularly in the school as a teacher's aide
9. Unless corrected, hypoglycemia will lead to:
 - a. unconsciousness
 - b. convulsions
 - c. possibly death
 - d. all of the above
10. After giving the injection of glucagon, the child with diabetes should regain consciousness within:
 - a. an hour
 - b. 20-30 minutes
 - c. 15-20 minutes
 - d. 2-10 minutes
11. Once the child with diabetes who is unconscious has had glucagon and has revived, the school nurse or person to whom she has delegated the task should:
 - a. offer the alert child a sugar source such as glucose tablets or Cake Mate gel
 - b. call the child's parents
 - c. call the child's doctor
 - d. anticipate nausea and/or vomiting
 - e. all of the above
12. The reason the child who has been given glucagon should receive a meal within an hour after the hypoglycemic episode is:
 - a. he or she will be hungry
 - b. the child will feel that the incident is over and he/she is normal
 - c. the effects of glucagon only last an hour and a half
 - d. the child's blood sugar will remain low until he/she eats

13. The registered nurse who works in the school system in Tennessee must have:
- an individualized health plan for every diabetic child according to the 2002 law on glucagon
 - a protocol, which covers any and all diabetic school-aged children
 - a school system wide policy covering the decision to allow trained school staff to administer glucagon
 - malpractice insurance
14. Each registered nurse who works in the schools as an employee or by contract must, by law, in Tennessee:
- use an up to date pediatric nursing textbook to teach school staff to administer glucagon
 - use the new state “Guidelines for Use of Health Care Professionals and Health Procedures in a School Setting”
 - use the protocols and procedures prepared by the American Diabetic Association regarding glucagon
 - ask their local diabetic educator to prepare a class and instruct the volunteers from the local schools
15. The volunteers at the schools, in which children with insulin dependant diabetes are enrolled, shall be retrained in glucagon administration:
- every 90 days
 - twice a year
 - annually
 - no retraining is necessary

KEY 1.b 2.a 3.d 4.a 5.b 6.c 7.b 8.a 9.d 10.d 11.a 12.c 13.a 14.b 15. c.