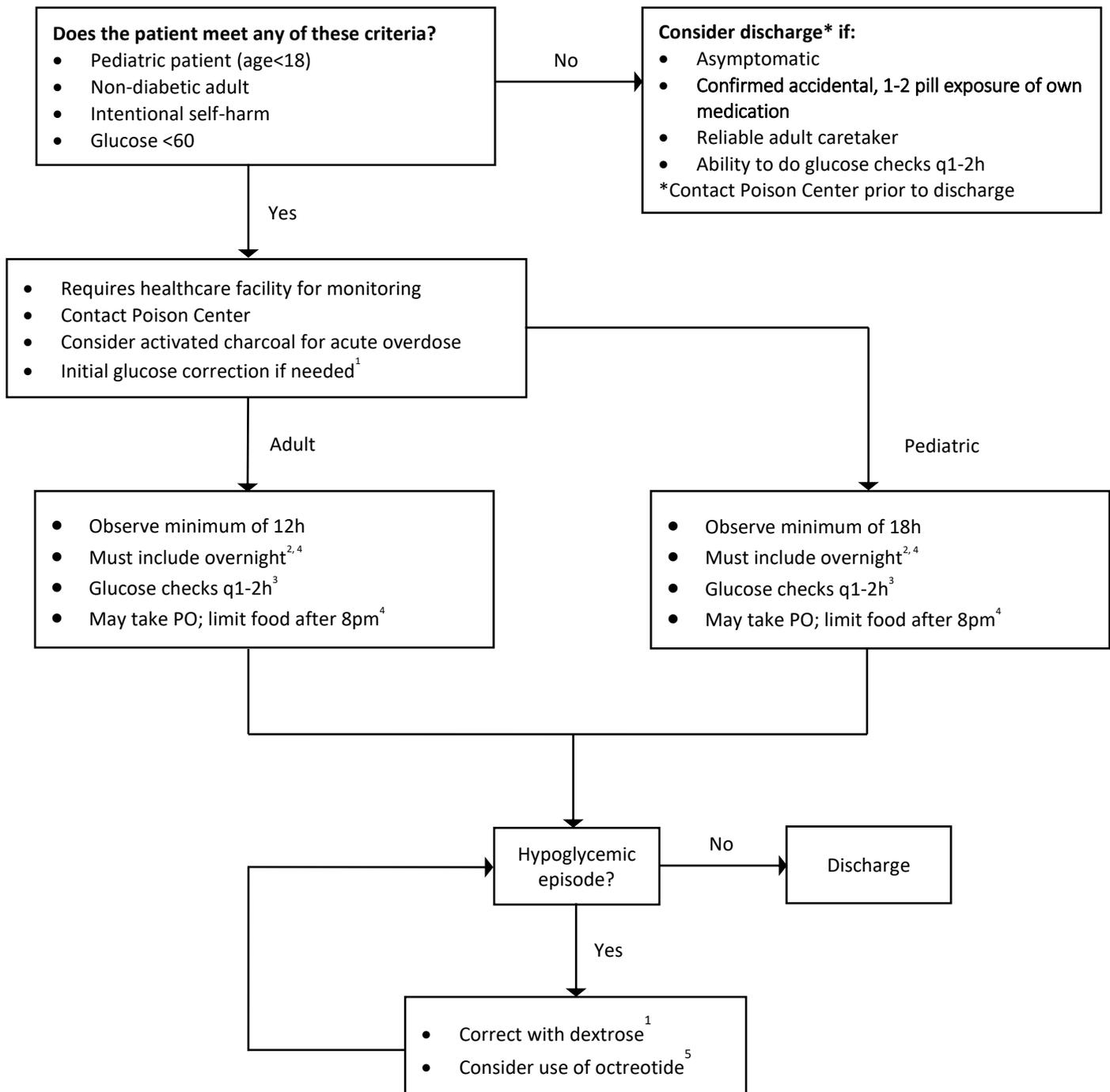


Sulfonylurea Toxicity Management



This guideline DOES NOT replace either the poison center or a toxicology consult. It is very important to call 800-222-1222 to report and for further clinical assistance on all cases of possible sulfonylurea toxicity.

Sulfonylurea Toxicity Management

1. Dextrose dosing for initial hypoglycemia correction:

Adult

- D50 50mL (1amp)

Pediatric*

- Age 30d-2yr
 - D10 4-5 mL/kg
- Age >2yrs
 - D50 2ml/kg
 - Consider D10 4-5mL/kg due to vein irritation)

*Maximum dose 25g

2. Monitoring:

Telemetry monitoring recommended while patient is sleeping as may be an early indicator of hypoglycemia

3. Glucose checks:

Recommend POC glucose checks every 2h while *awake* and every 1h while *sleeping*

4. Recommend avoiding empiric dextrose infusion when monitoring for hypoglycemia as use:

- May result in rebound hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia in patients with intact pancreas
- Unlikely to prevent hypoglycemia in patients that experience significant hypoglycemia
- May create false/inorganic euglycemia

Thus, it is preferable to monitor without dextrose supplementation

5. Octreotide:

Dosing:

- Adult: 50-100mcg SQ q8h
- Pediatric: 1mcg/kg SQ q8h (max 50-100mcg)

Considerations:

- Low-risk patients (1-2 pill ingestions) may be at reduced risk for recurrent hypoglycemia episodes – consider foregoing octreotide
- High risk patients (suicidal, pediatric) are at increased risk for recurrent hypoglycemic episodes – consider treating with octreotide after initial hypoglycemic episode
- Hypoglycemia risk during first hour following octreotide administration due to delayed onset of activity
- Continue monitoring patients for recurrent hypoglycemia 16-24h after last dose of octreotide
- Patient's receiving octreotide may take PO

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