**Hypoglycemia Guideline for Newborns (Green and Yellow Pathways)**

All infants should be fed within the first hour of life and prior to first BG check

**RISK CATEGORY 1**
Measure 1st BG within 1 hour of life (after 1st feed/attempted feed) and at approximately 4 and 7 hours of life.

- a) Infant of Diabetic Mother
- b) LGA, see chart below
- c) Post-dates >41/6/7 weeks
- d) 5 min Apgar <7
- e) Any beta blocker or terbutaline administered within 48 hours of baby’s birth
- f) Respiratory distress > 1 hr **

- **GREEN PATHWAY**
  - Risk Category 1 (a) – (f)
    - Continue breast or formula feeding
    - Repeat q3h BGx2 with at least one prefeed check
    - Can stop BG check if BG GREEN x 3

- **YELLOW PATHWAY**
  - GEL
    - GIVE GEL ASAP
  - FEED
    - FIRST GEL, feed per parental preference
    - SECOND and THIRD GEL, feed formula (15-30ml)³ then breastfeed if desired

- **NEXT STEPS**
  - Recheck BG 30 min after gel & feeding complete
    - If RED, repeat gel¹, notify MD², start feeding and go to RED pathway
    - If YELLOW, repeat YELLOW pathway
      - If BG does not increase by more than 5mg/dL after gel/feed, notify MD²
      - If 3 gels have been given¹, and BG is YELLOW or RED, notify MD², start formula feeding and go to RED

- **RED PATHWAY**
  - (or transferred from Yellow Pathway)
    - Transfer to NICU Triage and See Red Pathway guideline

**RISK CATEGORY 2**
Measure 1st BG within 1 hour of life (after 1st feed/attempted feed) and at approximately 4, 7, 13, and 19 hours of life. Last measure should be pre-feed.

- g) SGA, see chart below
- h) Preterm (<37/0/7 weeks)
- i) Birth weight <2500gm
- j) Family history of hypoglycemia **
- k) Congenital syndrome or midline abnormalities (e.g. cleft lip/palate, microphallus)**

- **GREEN PATHWAY**
  - Risk Category 2 (g) – (k)
    - Continue breast or formula feeding
    - Repeat q3h BG x2 and then q6hx2 with at least one prefeed check
    - Can stop BG check if BG GREEN at all checks
    - Consider 6 hour safety fast before discharge for risk category j, k

**REVISIONS**

- **Table 1. Blood Glucose Ranges (mg/dL)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE (hours)</th>
<th>0-4</th>
<th>&gt;4 and ≤24</th>
<th>&gt;24 and ≤48</th>
<th>&gt;48</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Red</td>
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<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
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<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
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<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
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<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
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<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Table 2. SGA/LGA cutoffs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GA</th>
<th>SGA</th>
<th>LGA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37 - 37/6/7</td>
<td>&lt;2500</td>
<td>&gt;3500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 - 38/6/7</td>
<td>&lt;2700</td>
<td>&gt;3800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39 - 39/6/7</td>
<td>&lt;2800</td>
<td>&gt;4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40+</td>
<td>&lt;2900</td>
<td>&gt;4100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Revised 05/2020

**NOTES:**

¹ Dosage for dextrose gel (40%): 200 mg/kg or 0.5ml/kg, massage gently onto buccal mucosa. Gel is available in omnicell as override medication

² MD refers to pediatrician who is assigned to infant during the day and DR-1 overnight.

³ 15-30mL is recommended feeding amount, but volume should be infant driven. When infants require formula, ensure that mothers pump to promote lactogenesis.

⁴ Dextrose gel can be provided a maximum of three times total during hospital stay

**Risk factors not included in BPA**