Post Test:

1. The most common causes of low blood sugar (hypoglycemia) are:
   a. skipping or not finishing meals or snacks
   b. taking too much insulin
   c. changes in meal or snack times
   d. getting more exercise or physical activity than usual
   e. all the above

2. Unless corrected, hypoglycemia can lead to
   a. unconsciousness
   b. convulsions
   c. possible death
   d. all of the above

3. How to avoid giving glucagon?
   a. recognizes signs and symptoms of low blood sugars
   b. management of blood glucose level
   c. regular snacks as needed
   d. all of the above

4. When is glucagon given?
   a. during an episode of hypoglycemia
   b. when the diabetic student has lost consciousness during severe hypoglycemia
   c. when the student with diabetes has not taken insulin, but has eaten a full meal
   d. when the school age child is hungry

5. Immediately after giving glucagon the school personnel should:
   a. call the parents of the child
   b. call the doctor
   c. take the child’s blood pressure
   d. dial 911 and turn child to the side
6. Before giving glucagon, it is necessary to:
   a. weigh the child
   b. check a blood sugar
   c. mix the diluent with a powdered glucagon and draw the mixture in a syringe
   d. get a verbal order from the physician to give the glucagon

7. When should Glucagon powder be mixed?
   a. glucagon powder is not to be mixed with the diluting solution until just immediately before administration
   b. daily in the medication room
   c. prior to field trips
   d. before lunch

8. After giving glucagon injection, the student with diabetes may regain consciousness within:
   a. an hour
   b. 30 minutes
   c. 20 minutes
   d. 2 minutes

9. The designated school personnel to be trained in assisting with giving glucagon will receive training:
   a. daily
   b. annually with reviews quarterly
   c. quarterly
   d. monthly

10. 911 is called when a student is unconscious and glucagon is given.  True or False