

Glucose Gel in Infants at Risk for Transitional Neonatal Hypoglycemia

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Abstract

Keywords

- glucose gel
- hypoglycemia
- breastfeeding
- transitional hypoglycemia

Objective To evaluate whether glucose gel as a supplement to feedings in infants admitted to the newborn nursery at risk for neonatal hypoglycemia (NH) reduces the frequency of transfer to a higher level of care for intravenous dextrose treatment.

Study Design We revised our newborn nursery protocol for management of infants at risk for NH to include use of 40% glucose gel (200 mg/kg). Study population included late preterm, small and large for gestational age infants, and infants of diabetic mothers. We compared outcomes before (4/1/14–3/31/15: Year 1) and after (4/1/15–3/31/16: Year 2) initiation of the revised protocol. Our prospective primary outcome was transfer to the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) for treatment with a continuous infusion of dextrose.

Results NICU transfer for management of NH fell from 8.1% in Year 1 (34 of 421 at-risk infants screened) to 3.7% in Year 2 (14 of 383 at-risk infants screened). Rate of exclusive breastfeeding increased from 6% in Year 1 to 19% in Year 2. Hospital charges for the study population decreased from 801,276 USD to 387,688 USD in Year 1 and Year 2, respectively.

Conclusion Our study supports the adjunctive use of glucose gel to reduce NICU admissions and total hospitalization expense.

Achieving glucose homeostasis is one of the critical physiological sequences in the extrauterine adaptation of the neonate. Transient blood glucose concentrations as low as 30 mg/dL are common in the first 1 to 2 hours after birth, but generally rise to above 45 mg/dL by 12 hours of age.^{1–3} Neonatal hypoglycemia (NH) occurs when blood glucose concentrations are substantially or persistently below these norms. Infants in the newborn nursery who are at increased risk for NH include late preterm, small for gestational age (SGA) and large for GA (LGA) infants, and infants of diabetic mothers (IDMs). NH is a common issue in the newborn nursery and the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU), affect-

ing 5 to 15% of otherwise healthy infants.⁴ Severe or prolonged NH can result in several systemic signs of illness and can increase the risk of long-term neurological injury.^{5,6} The Pediatric Endocrine Society and the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) disagree on the precise glucose concentration that defines NH at any point in time over the first few days after birth and/or that increases the risk of neurological injury.^{7,8}

The AAP recommends treatment of certain blood glucose concentration with intravenous dextrose.⁷ Hence, a newborn with NH will undergo a potentially painful procedure, and in most institutions will require transfer to a higher level of care

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and consequent greater utilization of health care resources. Mother–infant separation, disrupted maternal–infant bonding, increased maternal anxiety, and breastfeeding failure are other undesired outcomes of treatment. For these reasons, other effective and less invasive options that might prevent the need to treat with intravenous dextrose are highly desirable.

Even though used in many resource-poor settings, 40% glucose gel is not commonly used for prevention of NH in the developed world.^{9,10} In a benchmark study, buccal glucose was shown to decrease NICU admissions due to hypoglycemia, improve breastfeeding rates, and avoid breastfeeding failure associated with maternal infant separation.⁴ However, this study lacked ethnic diversity.¹¹ More recently, a clinical quality improvement report documented the increased use of glucose gel in the United States.¹² A recent Cochrane meta-analysis found no adverse effects of glucose gel during the neonatal period or at 2 years of age and recommended use of glucose gel as a first line approach for glycemic management of late preterm and term infants at risk for NH within the first 48 hours after birth.¹³ No randomized trial of glucose gel has been reported in the United States in populations at risk for NH. Our retrospective study of the use of oral glucose gel for prevention of NH is the largest study so far conducted in the United States.

Materials and Methods

We conducted a retrospective study to compare outcomes in infants at risk for NH admitted to the newborn nursery for the 1-year period before (Year 1) and the 1-year period after (Year 2) introduction on April 1, 2015 of a protocol that prescribed oral glucose gel as an adjunctive therapy. Our institutional pharmacy secured 40% glucose gel in prepackaged tubes of 15 g at a cost of 4.6 USD per tube. The primary study outcome was the rate of transfer of infants in the study population to the NICU for treatment of NH with a continuous infusion of D10W. Secondary study outcomes included the rate of exclusive breastfeeding (EBF; defined by World Health Organization as no other food or drink, not even water, except breast milk, including maternal expressed milk or milk from a wet nurse) for 6 months of life, but allows the infant to receive oral rehydration solution drops and syrups (vitamins, minerals, and medicines)¹⁴ and total NICU charges in the at-risk study population.

Our pregel institutional protocol for management of newborn nursery infants at risk for NH was in accord with extant AAP recommendations.⁷ We monitored LGA and IDM infants for a minimum of 12 hours and late preterm and SGA infants for a minimum of 24 hours. We discontinued monitoring if an infant had acceptable glucose concentration for ≥ 2 consecutive measurements. Point-of-care glucose measurement was performed using the Accu-Check Inform II system (model no. 04882458001, Roche Diagnostics USA) glucometer.

Our management protocols specified interventions contingent upon measured glucose concentration. During Year 1, infants less than 4 hours of age were treated with a 2 mL/kg

bolus of intravenous D10W for a glucose concentration < 25 mg/dL after the initial feed. Early or additional feeds were offered if glucose concentration was 25 to 39 mg/dL. After the first 4 hours of life, infants with glucose concentration < 35 mg/dL received a 2 mL/kg bolus of intravenous D10W. Early or additional feeds were offered if glucose concentration was 35 to 44 mg/dL (**Fig. 1**). If an infant met criteria to receive a second bolus of D10W, the infant was transferred to the NICU for further management.

In Year 2, our revised protocol incorporated adjunctive administration of glucose gel (200 mg/kg or 0.5 mL/kg) immediately before feeding at every intervention point in our former protocol that had called for an early or additional feeding (**Fig. 1**). As in the Year 1 protocol, an infant received an intravenous bolus of 2 mL/kg D10W if the criteria were met. We allowed at most four gel treatments and one bolus of D10W in the nursery. If a second bolus of D10W was indicated, it was given in the nursery and the baby was immediately transferred to the NICU for treatment with a continuous intravenous infusion of D10W.

A team of physicians conducted educational sessions for the nursing staff that highlighted the potential benefits of gel treatment and the proper technique of buccal administration. We then used the “train the trainer” model over a 2-month period before the gel was formally introduced into practice on April 1, 2015.

We included infants in this study who were ≥ 35 weeks' GA and $\geq 2,000$ g birth weight and at increased risk for hypoglycemia (LGA, SGA, late preterm [GA, 35^{0/7}–36^{6/7} weeks], and/or IDM). Exclusion criteria included transfer to the NICU for an indication other than hypoglycemia (e.g., sepsis, respiratory distress at birth), suspicion of a genetic disorder, and failure to adhere to our glucose management protocol. The Institutional Review Board at the University of Florida College of Medicine (UFCOM) – Jacksonville approved this retrospective study.

Statistical support was provided by the Center for Health Equity and Quality Research (CHEQR) at UFCOM – Jacksonville. Descriptive summaries were frequencies and percentages for categorical variables, and means, standard deviations, or medians and quartiles for continuous variables. Comparisons of demographics and study outcomes between study population infants in Year 1 and Year 2 were made using the Pearson's chi-square test (or Fisher's exact test, if appropriate) for categorical data, and the Wilcoxon rank sum test for the continuous data. The level of significance was set at 0.05. All analyses were performed using SAS for Windows Version 9 (SAS Version 9.4 for Windows, SAS Institute Inc., 2008, Cary, NC).

Results

General Results

The study population comprised 804 infants among whom 421 (52%) were admitted to the newborn nursery in Year 1 and 383 (48%) in Year 2. Demographic characteristics of infants were similar in the two 1-year periods (**Table 1**) except for higher number of late preterm infants in Year 1.

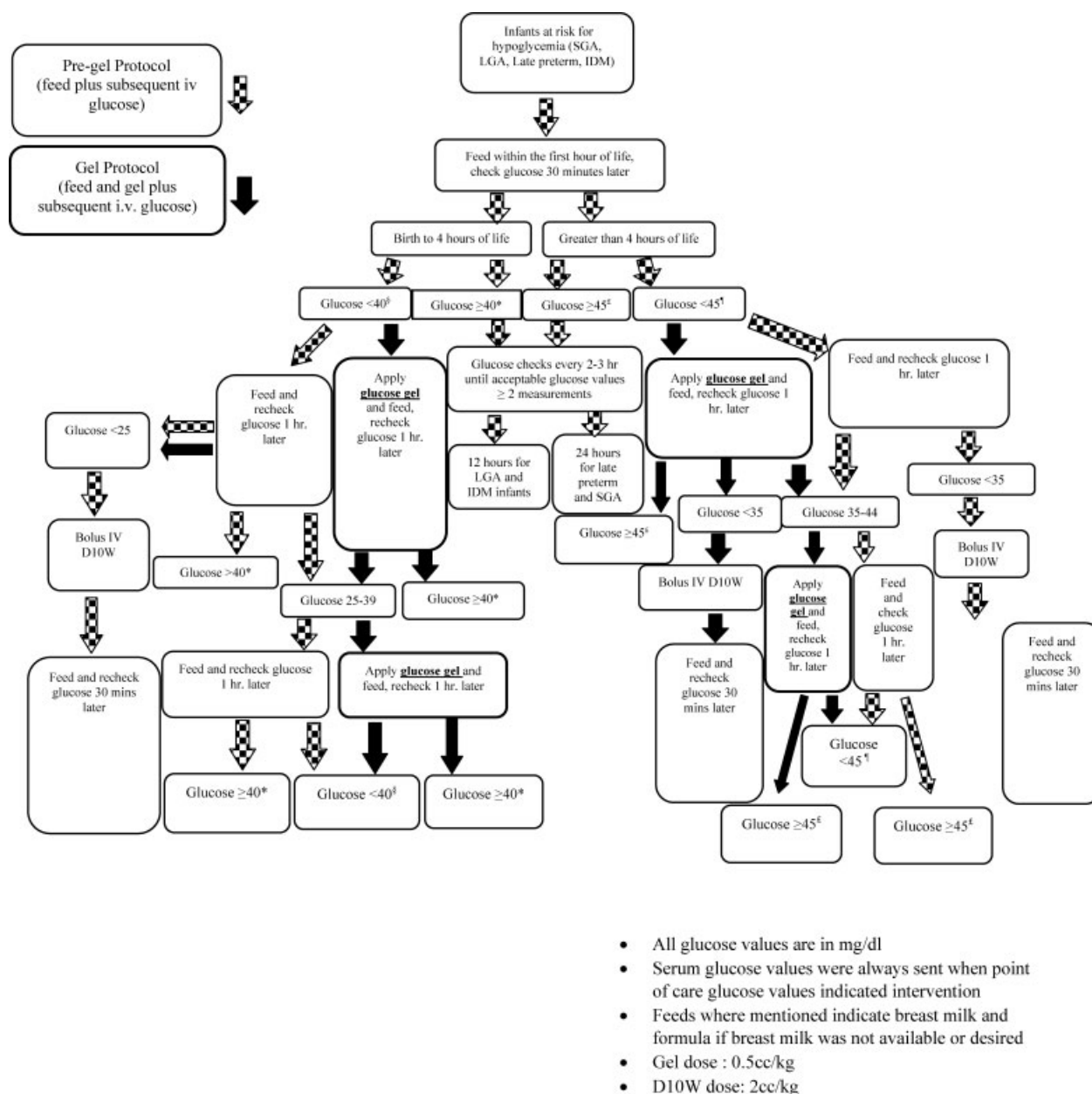


Fig. 1 University of Florida College of Medicine–Jacksonville Newborn Nursery Hypoglycemia Management Protocol.

However, in the subset of infants admitted to NICU, the rate of late preterm infants did not differ between Year 1 ($n = 13$, 38%) and Year 2 ($n = 7$, 50%, $p = 0.45$). The distribution of risk factors for NH also did not differ during the two periods. In Year 1, we documented 253 episodes of hypoglycemia (glucose concentration ≤ 45 mg/dL) with 30 episodes with glucose concentration ≤ 25 mg/dL. In Year 2, there were 305 episodes of hypoglycemia of which 37 episodes had glucose concentration ≤ 25 mg/dL. The incidence of glucose concentration ≤ 25 mg/dL did not differ in Year 2 compared with Year 1, whether indexed to the total number of hypoglycemic events or to the total number of infants at risk for hypoglycemia. In Year 2, of the infants who received a glucose gel treatment and remained in the nursery, the last glucose measurement occurred at a mean age of 24 hours of life (range,

11–38 hours). Because these infants had a median length of stay (LOS) of 2 days in the newborn nursery before discharge home (►Table 2), we observed them on average ~24 hours beyond completion of the hypoglycemia protocol.

Effect on NICU Admissions

Introduction of glucose gel as an adjunctive therapy reduced the percentage of study population babies who required transfer to the NICU for continuous intravenous infusion of D10W from 8.1% in Year 1 to 3.7% in Year 2 ($p = 0.01$, ►Table 2) and reduced the odds ratio (OR) of transfer to the NICU by 57% (OR = 0.43, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.22, 0.83). Of the 161 infants who received glucose gel, 73 infants (45%) received 1 gel, 48 infants (30%) received 2 gels, 28 infants (17%) received 3 gels, and 12 infants (8%) received 4 gel doses. Of

Table 1 Demographics

	Year 1 (n = 421, 52%)	Year 2 (n = 383, 48%)	p-Value
Birth weight (g) ^a	2,984 (670)	2,996 (657)	0.76 ^c
GA (wk) ^a	37.4 (1.8)	37.7 (1.7)	0.08 ^c
Female gender	197 (47)	199 (52)	0.14 ^d
African American	232 (55)	219 (57)	0.70 ^d
Non-Hispanic	362 (86)	337 (88)	0.62 ^d
Vaginal delivery	268 (64)	240 (63)	0.77 ^d
5 min APGAR ^b	9 (9, 9)	9 (9, 9)	0.32 ^c
Infant of diabetic mother	108 (26)	120 (31)	0.07 ^d
Large for gestational age	45 (11)	43 (11)	0.82 ^d
Small for gestational age	140 (33)	128 (33)	0.96 ^d
Late preterm infant	168 (40)	126 (33)	0.03 ^{d,e}

Abbreviations: APGAR, Appearance, Pulse, Grimace, Activity, and Respiration; GA, gestational age.

Note: Data are presented as counts (percentages), unless otherwise specified.

^aMean (SD).

^bMedian (1st quartile, 3rd quartile).

^cWilcoxon rank sum test.

^dPearson's chi-square.

^e $p < 0.05$.

these, 14 were transferred to the NICU. The infants transferred to the NICU did not differ from the other 147 infants treated with gel who remained in the newborn nursery with the exception of glucose concentration (►Table 3). The mean glucose concentration in infants who failed the gel therapy was lower than in infants who responded favorably (30.4 vs. 34.8 mg/dL; $p = 0.002$). The number of glucose gel treatments did not correlate with the likelihood of NICU admission ($p = 0.78$, ►Table 3).

Gel Use and EBF

Among the study population, the rate of EBF increased significantly from 6% in Year 1 to 19% in Year 2

($p < 0.001$, ►Table 2). However, there was no statistical difference in rates of NICU admission in Year 1 between EBF infants and non-EBF infants. Similarly, for Year 2 there was no statistical difference in NICU admissions and gel use in EBF and non-EBF infants. We did not assess EBF rates after discharge.

Effect on Health Care Charges

In the state of Florida, most payers including Medicaid bundle normal newborn charges into the mother's hospital charges. Hospital charges for NICU care are billed separately. The hospital charges for this study population decreased from 801,276 USD in Year 1 to 387,688 USD in Year 2

Table 2 Clinical outcomes

	Year 1 (n = 421, 52%)	Year 2 (n = 383, 48%)	p-Value
NICU admission	34 (8)	14 (4)	0.01 ^{b,c}
Exclusive breastfeeding rates	27 (6)	73 (19)	< 0.001 ^{b,c}
NICU length of stay (LOS) in days ^a	5.5 (3, 11)	4 (3, 10)	0.45 ^d
Nursery LOS for babies admitted eventually to NICU ^a	1 (0, 2)	1 (1, 1)	0.95 ^d
Nursery LOS for babies not admitted to NICU ^a	2 (2, 2)	2 (2, 2)	0.13 ^b
Infants receiving any D10 bolus	25 (6)	24 (6)	0.84 ^b
Infants admitted to NICU after receiving D10 bolus	17 (68)	9 (38)	< 0.001 ^{b,c}

Abbreviation: NICU, neonatal intensive care unit.

Note: Data are presented as counts (percentages) unless specified.

^aMedian (1st quartile, 3rd quartile).

^bPearson's chi-square.

^c $p < 0.05$.

^dWilcoxon rank sum test.

Table 3 Comparison of characteristics of infants who received at least one treatment of glucose gel

	NICU admissions (n = 14, 9%)	No NICU admissions (n = 147, 91%)	p-Value
Birth weight (g) ^a	3,151 (643)	3,084 (703)	0.58 ^c
GA (wk) ^a	36.8 (1.8)	37.5 (1.6)	0.10 ^c
Female gender	9 (64)	74 (50)	0.41 ^d
African American	5 (36)	71 (48)	0.43 ^d
Non-Hispanic	13 (93)	131 (89)	1.00 ^d
Vaginal delivery	9 (64)	89 (61)	1.00 ^d
5 min APGAR ^b	8.9 (0.3)	8.8 (0.6)	0.64 ^c
Infant of diabetic mother	5 (36)	54 (37)	1.00 ^d
Large for gestational age	3 (21)	20 (14)	0.43 ^d
Small for gestational age	3 (21)	39 (27)	1.00 ^d
Late preterm	7(50)	51 (35)	0.383 ^e
Glucose value for gel intervention ^a	30.4 (5.0)	34.8 (7.6)	0.002 ^{c,e}
Number of gels: 1	6	62	0.78 ^d
Number of gels: 2	3	43	
Number of gels: ≥ 3	5	42	

Abbreviations: APGAR, Appearance, Pulse, Grimace, Activity, and Respiration; GA, gestational age; NICU, neonatal intensive care unit.

Note: Data are presented as counts (percentages), unless otherwise specified.

^aMean (SD).

^bMedian (1st quartile, 3rd quartile).

^cWilcoxon rank sum test.

^dFisher's exact test.

^e $p < 0.05$.

(► **Table 4**). Professional charges for only the NICU admissions decreased from 117,835 USD in Year 1 to 59,020 USD in Year 2.

Other Secondary Outcomes

LOS in the NICU for infants transferred for hypoglycemia management in Year 1 (median, 5.5 days, quartiles: 3 days, 11 days) did not differ from that of infants in Year 2 (median, 4 days, quartiles: 3 days, 10 days) (► **Table 2**). For infants transferred to the NICU, LOS in the nursery prior to admission during both periods was not different. The LOS in the nursery for at-risk infants not admitted to the NICU was also similar with a median stay of 2 days during both 1-year periods (► **Table 2**). The number of infants receiving an intravenous bolus of D10W did not differ statistically during the two periods ($p = 0.84$). However, 68% of those receiving a bolus

during Year 1 were admitted to the NICU versus 38% in Year 2 ($p < 0.001$).

Discussion

Significant NH can cause brain injury that later manifests with neurodevelopmental deficits, but the effect of milder NH on long-term neurodevelopmental outcomes is not well defined. Although identification and timely management of recurrent or persistent nontransitional hypoglycemia during infancy improves long-term outcomes,¹⁵ there is no evidence that treatment of infants with asymptomatic NH has the same effect.¹⁶ Currently, 30% of all infants have risk factors for transitional NH and undergo glucose screening after birth. About 10% of screened infants in the United States require higher level care for glycemic management^{4,17} at an

Table 4 Economic impact of gel use

	Year 1	Year 2
Total professional charges for infants admitted to NICU ^a	117,835	59,020
Professional charges per 1,000 nursery admissions ^a	42,601	21,642
Total hospital charges for infants admitted to NICU ^a	801,276	387,688
Hospital charges per 1,000 nursery admissions ^a	289,687	143,216

Abbreviation: NICU, neonatal intensive care unit.

^aAll charges are in US dollars.

annual cost of 2.1 billion USD.¹⁸ Disagreements persist about the glucose concentration at which treatment might be indicated. In children and adults, a blood glucose concentration below 60 mg/dL is considered to be abnormal.¹⁹ The Children with Hypoglycemia and their Later Development (CHYLD) study reported no adverse neurologic outcomes at 2 years of age when the glucose concentration that prompted intervention was no less than 47 mg/dL.²⁰ A follow-up report of the Sugar Babies Study also provided evidence that use of glucose gel was not associated with adverse outcomes at 2 years corrected age.²¹ The Canadian Pediatric Society guidelines²² prescribe intervention for single glucose concentration < 1.8 mmol/L (< 32 mg/dL) and repeated (≥ 2) concentration < 2.6 mmol/L (< 47 mg/dL).

AAP guidelines call for an initial approach of early and/or frequent feeds (with human milk or formula) with treatment escalation to bolus or continuous infusion of intravenous dextrose if glucose concentrations are significantly or persistently low.⁷ Establishing intravenous access may cause pain and stress to a neonate, increase health care workload and costs, and impair maternal–infant bonding and establishment of breastfeeding.⁴ A recent report describes that introduction of glucose gel as an adjunctive therapy decreased the frequency of transfer to the NICU for management of NH among other benefits.²³ We report the largest U.S. experience to date with glucose gel as an adjunctive therapy for infants at risk for NH.

In our study, the percentage of infants at risk for transitional NH transferred to the NICU for management of hypoglycemia fell by more than 50% from Year 1 to Year 2. While the percentage of the study population who received a bolus of D10W bolus did not differ between the 2 years, the rate of NICU transfer for infants who received a D10W bolus during Year 2 was lower than during Year 1 (→ **Table 2**). This suggests that glucose gel was instrumental in achieving extended normoglycemia after the acute effects of the D10W bolus abated. Not surprisingly, the mean glucose concentration of infants who required transfer to the NICU was lower than that in infants who maintained acceptable concentration after gel treatment.

The LOS of neonates who remained in the nursery for the full duration of hospitalization after receiving any glucose gel was comparable to the LOS of infants managed with feeds alone, so that the greater monitoring and higher complexity of care associated with use of glucose gel did not prolong hospital stay. In addition, we found no evidence that use of the gel prolonged stay in the newborn nursery before transfer to the NICU when indicated.

In our innercity hospital, EBF rates are lower than that reported in Florida and U.S. national rates.²⁴ EBF rates for infants at risk for NH increased threefold after the introduction of the adjunctive glucose gel therapy. From Year 1 to Year 2, our overall newborn nursery EBF rate increased from 21 to 35% (not reported in table). This rise is more than could be accounted for by greater breastfeeding success in the study population. Many other factors, including increased focus on breastfeeding promotion by new nursing leaders, introduction of donor breast milk as an option for mothers committed

to exclusive nursing, and increased support from certified lactation consultants, were more influential in achieving this success than the use of glucose gel. Efforts are ongoing to continue to improve our institutional EBF rate.

Our economic impact data quantitate professional and hospital charges for the study population billed during the course of care in both the newborn nursery and the NICU. We found a 50% reduction in both sets of charges. Additionally, the low cost of gel further rationalizes its use as a first line intervention for NH.

We acknowledge that the nonrandomized uncontrolled and sequential nature of our study are the limitations. In this setting, unquantified changes in clinical management attendant to the introduction of a new protocol may have improved care in other ways and magnified the effect of the structured intervention. Also, this was a short-term inpatient study and was not designed to evaluate long-term developmental outcomes.

Other real-world factors may impede the ability of other centers to replicate the magnitude of our treatment effect. First, we allowed for administration of a maximum of four gel treatments, which is higher than the number reported in a previous study²³ but lower than the maximum of six gels allowed in the Sugar Baby Trial⁴ (treatment failure was defined as blood glucose concentration of less than 2.6 mmol/L 30 minutes after the second of the 2 doses of gel). The decision to use four gels in our study was based on input from nursing administration about nursing workload and the fact that our protocol does accommodate a D10W bolus in our nursery. Second, we believe that it is uncommon that other hospitals continue to monitor infants in the newborn nursery after a single intravenous bolus of D10W. The use of D10W has been part of our newborn nursery hypoglycemia management protocol before the introduction of glucose gel. We do recommend that units planning to implement use of glucose gel should carefully set the maximum number of gel treatments and D10W use in consideration of local nursing resources and anticipated workload to achieve operational success. Third, our hypoglycemia protocol and study design limited our ability to determine the change in glucose concentration in response to the gel administration. Use of intravenous D10W bolus prior to gel use in some infants confounds the assessment of glucose response after a subsequent use of glucose gel. However, a recent study has confirmed that the glucose concentration increases significantly after a gel application (mean increase by 11.7 mg/dL [95% CI: 10.4–12.8]) and that breastfeeding is associated with reduced requirement of repeat gel treatment.²⁵ This randomized trial also highlighted that glucose concentration increased by a greater amount after formula than after breast milk (expressed or nursed) or no milk ($p = 0.004$).²⁵ Fourth, the retrospective nature of our study and nonuniform choice of formula allowed under the protocol prevented an assessment of a differential response to glucose gel in breast milk versus formula fed infants.

Accurate quantitation of the effect of adjunctive glucose gel therapy awaits completion of a planned randomized U.S. trial (NCT02523222).²⁰ This and other future trials should

provide more robust information on the optimal dose and timing of glucose gel therapy and on longer term outcomes that will further refine future implementation.

Conflict of Interest

None.

Acknowledgments

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