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Hypocalcemia treatment guidelines 2018

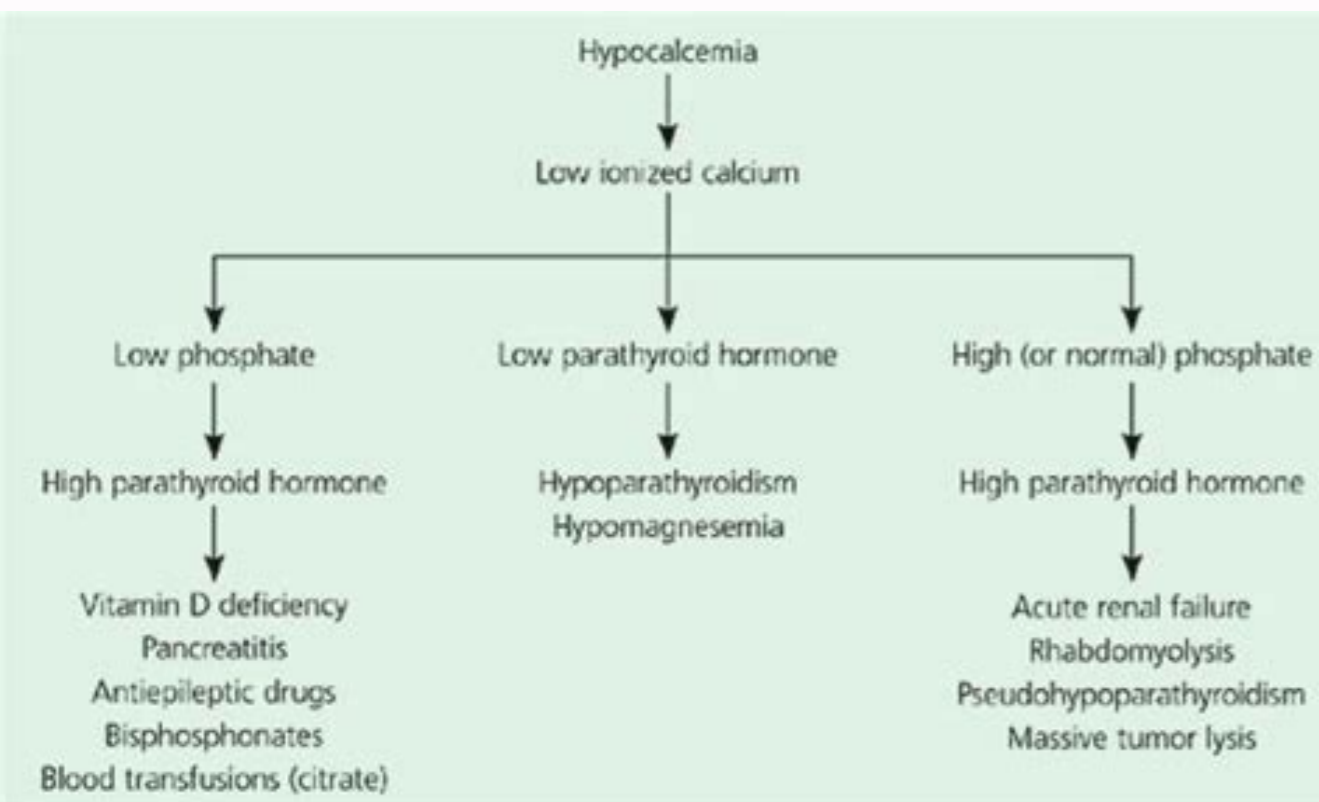
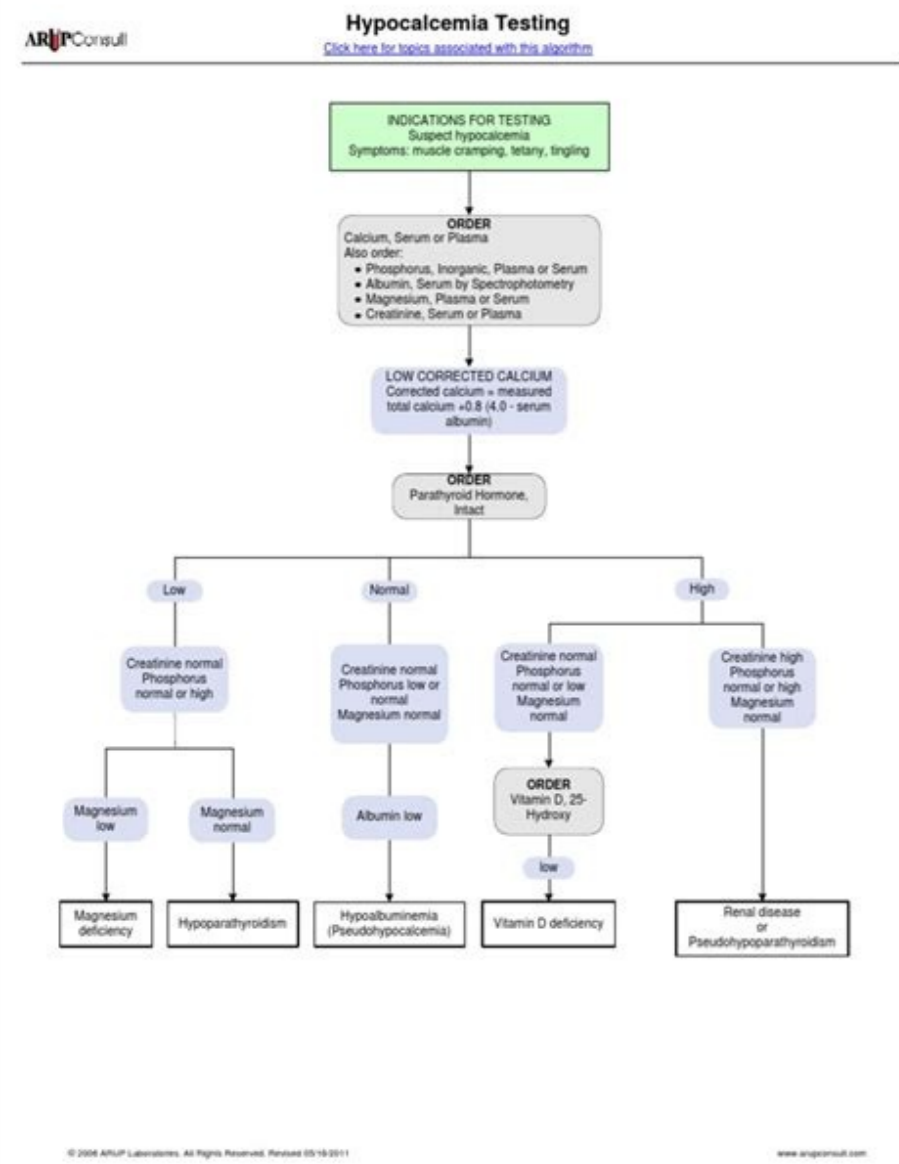
Add additional antihyperglycemic agent best suited to the individual by prioritizing patient characteristics (Classes listed in alphabetical order)						
Class*	Effect on CVD outcomes	Hypoglycemia	Weight	Relative A1C lowering when added to metformin	Other therapeutic considerations	Cost
GLP-1 receptor agonists	lira: Superiority in people with type 2 diabetes with clinical CVD exenatide LAR & lixi: Neutral	Rare	↓ ↓	↓ ↓ to ↓ ↓ ↓	GI side-effects Gallstone disease Contraindicated with personal/family history of medullary thyroid cancer or MEN 2 Requires subcutaneous injection	\$\$\$\$
SGLT2 inhibitors	cana & empa: Superiority in people with type 2 diabetes with clinical CVD	Rare	↓ ↓	↓ ↓ to ↓ ↓ ↓	Genital infections, UTI, hypotension, dose-related changes in LDL-C. Caution with renal dysfunction, loop diuretics, in the elderly. Dapagliflozin not to be used if bladder cancer. Rare diabetic ketoacidosis (may occur with no hyperglycemia). Increased risk of fractures and amputations with canagliflozin Reduced progression of nephropathy and CHF hospitalizations with empagliflozin and canagliflozin in persons with clinical CVD	\$\$\$
DPP-4 Inhibitors	Neutral (alo, saxa, sita)	Rare	Neutral	↓ ↓	Caution with saxagliptin in heart failure Rare joint pain	\$\$\$
Insulin	glar: Neutral degludec: noninferior to glar	Yes	↑ ↑	↓ ↓ to ↓ ↓ ↓	No dose ceiling, flexible regimens Requires subcutaneous injection	\$- \$\$\$\$
Thiazolidinediones	Neutral	Rare	↑ ↑	↓ ↓	CHF, edema, fractures, rare bladder cancer (pioglitazone), cardiovascular controversy (rosiglitazone), 6-12 weeks required for maximal effect	\$
Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors (acarbose)		Rare	Neutral	↓	GI side-effects common Requires 3 times daily dosing	\$
Insulin secretagogue: Meglitinide		Yes	↑	↓ ↓	More rapid BG-lowering response Reduced postprandial glycemia with meglitinides but usually requires 3 to 4 times daily dosing Gliclazide and gliclazide associated with less hypoglycemia than glyburide	\$
Sulfonylurea		Yes	↑	↓ ↓	Poor durability	\$
Weight loss agent (orlistat)		None	↓	↓	GI side effects Requires 3 times daily dosing	\$\$\$

alo, alogliptin; cana, canagliflozin; empa, empagliflozin; glar, glargine; lira, liraglutide; exenatide LAR, exenatide long-acting release; lixi, lixisenatide; saxa, saxagliptin; sita, sitagliptin.

If not at glycemic targets

Add another antihyperglycemic agent from a different class and/or add/intensify insulin regimen
Make timely adjustments to attain target A1C within 3-6 months

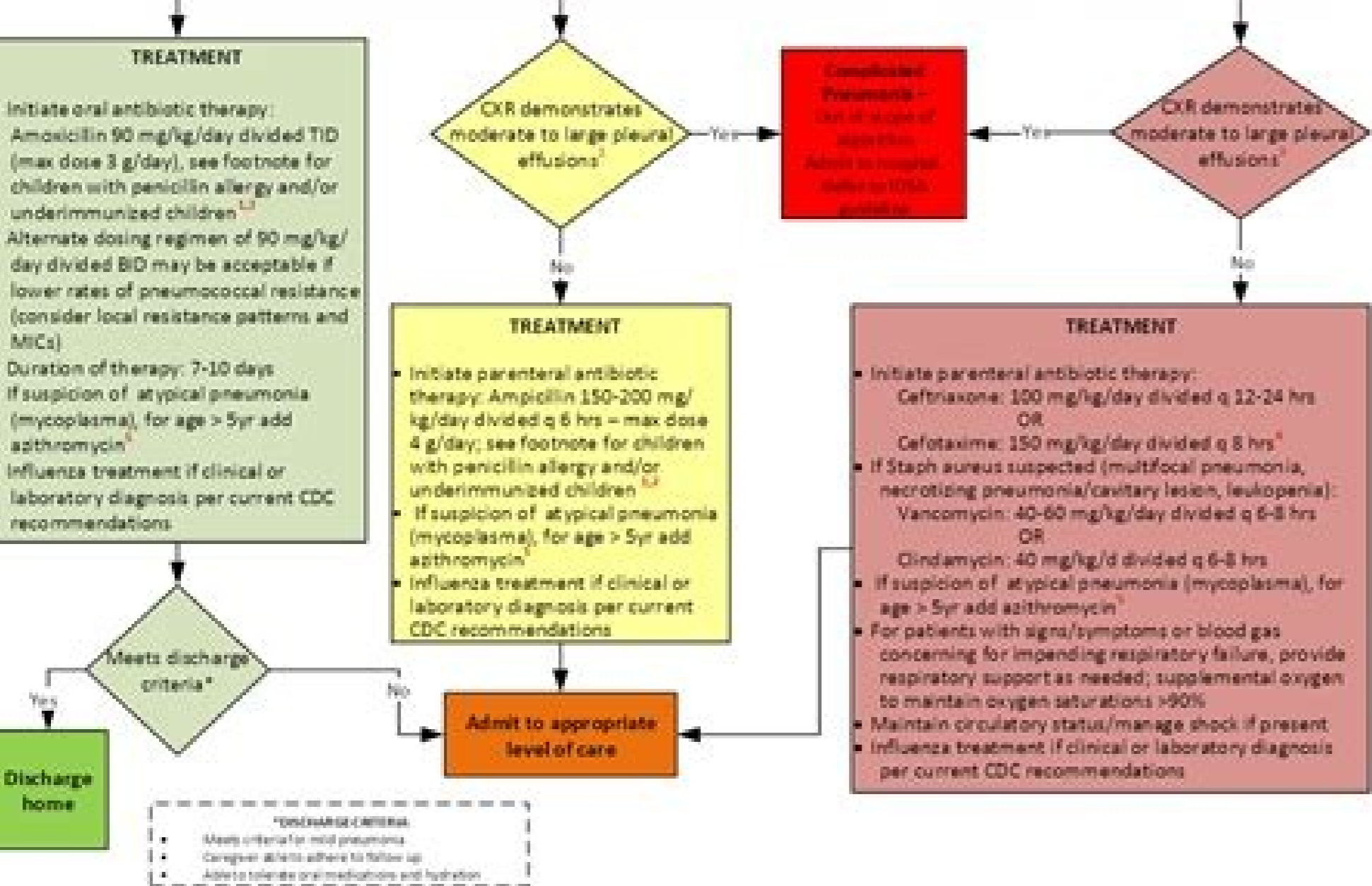
* Listed by CV outcome data



AAP Section on Emergency Medicine Committee on Quality Transformation
Clinical Algorithm for Emergency Department Evaluation and
Management of Pediatric Community Acquired Pneumonia

Overview		
Definition of community acquired pneumonia (CAP) is complicated by lack of gold standard as clinical and radiographic findings may be discordant. This algorithm applies to children whom the clinician has diagnosed uncomplicated CAP by clinical or imaging findings. Base antibiotic choice and dosing on local resistance patterns and MICs of prevalent bacterial organisms causing pneumonia (S. pneumoniae, Group A Streptococcus, S. aureus, H. influenzae, M. pneumoniae, C. pneumoniae). This algorithm was developed through the efforts of the American Academy of Pediatrics Section on Emergency Medicine in the interest of advancing pediatric healthcare. Ultimately, the patient's physician must determine the most appropriate care.		
Scope		
Emergency Department (ED) Setting		
Patients 3 months to 18 years of age with community acquired pneumonia include patients with asthma or reactive airway disease		
Excludes		
Immunocompromised, tracheostomy/ventilator dependent, or children with chronic conditions such as cystic fibrosis		
Suspected hospital-acquired pneumonia or aspiration pneumonia		

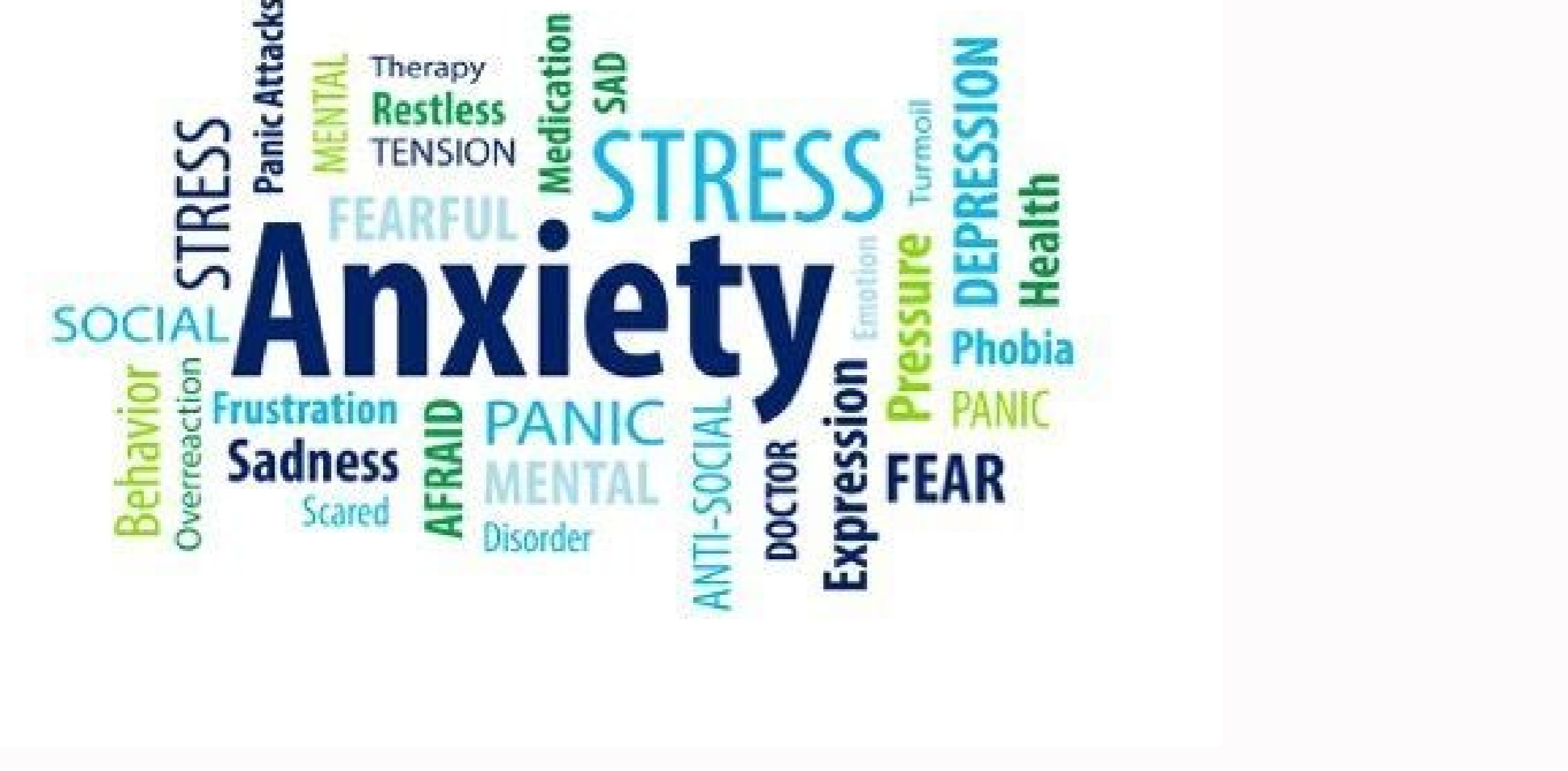
	Assessment		
	MILD (meets ALL criteria below)	MODERATE (meets ANY criteria below)	SEVERE (meets ANY criteria below)
Oxygenation	Oxygen saturation ≥90% on room air	Oxygen saturation persistently <90% on room air	Oxygen saturation <92% despite supplemental oxygen on 50% FIO ₂ ; apnea, bradypnea or hypercarbia
Work of Breathing	None or minimal (i.e., no grunting, flaring, retractions, apnea)	Increased/moderate respiratory distress (i.e., grunting, retractions, nasal flaring)	Need for mechanical ventilation or non-invasive positive pressure ventilation; severe respiratory distress or concern for impending respiratory failure
Hydration	Able to tolerate fluids and medication	Signs of dehydration; persistent vomiting; inability to take oral medications	Systemic signs of inadequate perfusion, including fluid refractory shock, hypotension, sustained tachycardia, need for pharmacologic support of blood pressure or perfusion
Appearance	Not significantly ill or toxic appearing	Ill appearing	Toxic or septic appearing and/or altered mental status
	Diagnosis		
	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE
Leabs	CBC and inflammatory markers NOT routinely indicated	CBC and inflammatory markers NOT routinely indicated	Obtain CBC/differential Consider inflammatory markers (ESR, CRP), lactate, WBC, and BMP
Cultures	Blood cultures NOT routinely indicated	Blood culture NOT routinely indicated unless complicated pneumonia or underimmunized child	Obtain blood and sputum culture (if able to expectorate)
Imaging	Not routinely indicated; consider CXR in those with diagnostic uncertainty or concern for complications	Obtain AP and lateral chest x-ray; consider bedside ultrasound as adjunct diagnostic tool if ultrasound credentialed provider is present.	Obtain AP and lateral chest x-ray; consider bedside ultrasound as adjunct diagnostic tool if ultrasound credentialed provider is present.
Viral testing	Influenza treatment if clinical or laboratory diagnosis per current CDC recommendations- www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/		



Footnotes:
1 - If penicillin allergy, administer cephalosporin (oral cefprozil, cefuroxime, or cefprozil, parenteral ceftriaxone or ceftazidime).
If severe penicillin allergy: oral levofloxacin (16-20 mg/kg/day divided q 12 hr (age 6 mos - 5 yrs) or 8-10 mg/kg/day (age 5-16 yrs) once daily (max daily dose 750 mg); ceftriaxone (40 mg/kg/day divided q 8 hr - max dose 900 mg), or linezolid.
2 - In underimmunized children: oral amoxicillin-clavulanate or parenteral 3rd generation cephalosporin (ceftriaxone, ceftazidime).
3 - Effusion > 30 mm/cm or > 1/4 lower thorax qualified.
4 - If severe penicillin allergy: levofloxacin OR clindamycin OR linezolid.
5 - Azithromycin: IV-10 mg/kg (max dose 500 mg) day 1 and 2, then transition to oral; Oral-10 mg/kg (max dose 500 mg) once on day 1, then 5 mg/kg (max dose 250 mg) once on days 2-5.

Community Acquired Pneumonia Core Expert Panel:
William J. B. MD, MEd, FAAP | Children's Healthcare of Atlanta
Anne Beck, MD | Co-Chief of Pediatric Hospital
Scott A. Barron, MD | Research Director Hospital
Michael Chappell, MD | Children's Hospital of Colorado
Robert Duff, MD | Children's Hospital
Todd Harris, MD, MEd | Children's Hospital Medical Center
This work supported by the Evidence Based Outcomes Center at Children's Hospital and the EBIC Innovation Improvement Center with guidance and support by Sheela Pinar, W. Nita & Christine Pardo, BBA.

Note: This algorithm does not represent AAP policy and was not reviewed or approved by the AAP Board of Directors. <http://bit.ly/2eemx0mg>



Hypocalcemia treatment protocol. Hypocalcemia treatment pediatric. Hypocalcemia treatment guidelines. Hypocalcemia treatment algorithm. Hypocalcemia treatment medscape.

Background: Hypocalcemia is a common electrolyte abnormality. It is often associated with hypoparathyroidism, a condition characterized by deficient production or action of parathyroid hormone (PTH). Hypocalcemia can cause various symptoms, including fatigue, muscle weakness, numbness and tingling, and in severe cases, seizures. The most common cause of hypocalcemia is hypoparathyroidism. Other common causes include chronic kidney disease, liver disease, and certain medications.

Diagnosis: Hypocalcemia is typically diagnosed through a blood test that measures the levels of calcium in the blood. The normal range for calcium in the blood is approximately 8.8 to 10.2 mg/dL. Hypocalcemia is defined as a calcium level below 8.8 mg/dL. Symptoms of hypocalcemia include muscle weakness, numbness and tingling, and in severe cases, seizures.

Treatment: The primary treatment for hypocalcemia is the administration of calcium supplements. The most commonly used calcium supplement is calcium gluconate. The dose of calcium gluconate is typically 1-2 mL/kg of a 10% solution, given intravenously over 10-15 minutes. In severe cases, the dose may be increased to 3-5 mL/kg. In addition to calcium supplements, patients may also receive parathyroid hormone-related protein (PTHrP) analogs, which can help to increase calcium levels. PTHrP analogs are typically given intravenously over 15-30 minutes. The dose of PTHrP analogs is typically 4-6 mg/kg of a 200 µg/mL solution. In addition to calcium supplements and PTHrP analogs, patients may also receive thiazide diuretics, which can help to reduce urinary calcium excretion. Thiazide diuretics are typically given orally in a dose of 1-2 mg/kg daily. In addition to these treatments, patients may also receive vitamin D supplements, which can help to increase calcium levels. Vitamin D supplements are typically given orally in a dose of 20-40 µg/kg daily.

Prognosis: The prognosis for hypocalcemia depends on the underlying cause. If the hypocalcemia is due to hypoparathyroidism, the prognosis is generally good, as treatment with calcium supplements and PTHrP analogs can effectively manage the condition. However, if the hypocalcemia is due to chronic kidney disease or liver disease, the prognosis may be poorer, as these conditions can lead to permanent damage to the kidneys or liver. In addition, hypocalcemia can increase the risk of complications, such as fractures and cardiovascular disease.

Conclusion: Hypocalcemia is a common electrolyte abnormality that can cause various symptoms. The most common cause of hypocalcemia is hypoparathyroidism. Other common causes include chronic kidney disease, liver disease, and certain medications. Hypocalcemia is typically diagnosed through a blood test that measures the levels of calcium in the blood. The primary treatment for hypocalcemia is the administration of calcium supplements. The most commonly used calcium supplement is calcium gluconate. In severe cases, the dose may be increased to 3-5 mL/kg. In addition to calcium supplements, patients may also receive PTHrP analogs, thiazide diuretics, and vitamin D supplements. The prognosis for hypocalcemia depends on the underlying cause.

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