



British Inherited Metabolic Disease Group

Contact Details Name:

Hospital

Telephone:

- has **HHH or LPI** (*delete as appropriate*)
- **Please read carefully. ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT ARE URGENT.** Treatment should be meticulous as there is a high risk of serious complications.
- The major acute complication is hyperammonaemia.
- **Start this treatment** if the patient is obviously unwell, vomiting, drowsy, uncooperative, or is behaving oddly. Do not delay if you are uncertain.
- **Give Glucose 200 mg/kg at once** (2 ml/kg of 10% glucose or 1ml/kg of 20% glucose) over a few minutes.
- **Give normal saline 10 ml/kg** unless the peripheral circulation is poor or the patient is frankly shocked, then give 20 ml/kg normal saline as a bolus immediately after the glucose. Repeat the saline bolus if the poor circulation persists as for a shocked non-metabolic patient.
- **Continue with glucose 10% / saline 0.45% at 5 ml/kg/h ONLY UNTIL THE NEXT SOLUTION IS READY AND AN ACCURATE INFUSION RATE HAS BEEN CALCULATED – DO NOT LEAVE ON HIGH INFUSION RATES FOR TOO LONG**
- If this is not immediately available, continue with glucose 10% until it is ready. (For instructions to make glucose 10% / saline 0.45% solution [click here](#))
- Call paediatrician for further management If there is any doubt at all, the child must be admitted, even if only necessary for a short period of observation.
- *This protocol is for the immediate management only.*

More information can be found in the BIMDG standard emergency guideline for these conditions - Hyperammonaemia due to transport disorders.