

In ~~medical~~the emergency medical setting, it is crucial to detect hypoglycemia and identify ~~the roots~~its cause ~~of hypoglycemia on a prompt basis. With the aim of elucidating as rapidly as possible. To elucidate~~ the characteristics of patients attending the emergency visits for hypoglycemic cases~~room with hypoglycemia~~, we performed the present study. Among ~~those ambulated~~patients brought by ambulance to our ~~institution~~hospital from 1 March 1 2008 to 30 November ~~30~~ 2012, ~~patients of those with~~ an initial blood glucose level <60 mg/dL were registered as the subjects. However, patients younger than 6 years ~~of age having cardio-pulmonary with cardiopulmonary~~ arrest were excluded. ~~Age, gender~~The age, sex, blood glucose, ~~hypoglycemia cause of hypoglycemia~~, symptoms, and outcomes of the ~~study~~subjects, were investigated. ~~As a result, of~~Among the ~~total of 18522 cases~~18,522 patients transported by ambulance, 488 (2.6%) were ~~involved~~enrolled in this study. The mean age of the patients, ~~297 of which male~~, was 68.7±15.5 years, 297 were male, and the mean ~~of~~ blood glucose level was 34.9±15.7 mg/dL. The most ~~commonly presented~~common presenting symptom was “altered consciousness,” ~~whereas~~ while 60 patients had no symptoms. The cause of hypoglycemia ~~causes~~ included: ~~Insulin~~ insulin in 74 cases, oral hypoglycemic ~~medication~~medications in 69, chronic ~~alcoholies~~alcoholism in 23, sepsis in 20, liver cirrhosis/failure in 17, malignant tumor in 16, malnutrition in 15, dumping syndrome in

4, endocrine ~~disorderdisorders~~ in 2, ~~and~~ other in 4. Significantly lower blood glucose levels were noted in the ~~grouppatients~~ with ~~lowerimpaired~~ consciousness ~~levels-~~ ( $P < 0.005$ ). The incidence rate of hypoglycemic hemiplegia was 1.9%. The ~~proportionpercentage~~ of patients without any symptoms was ~~larger in the group with-~~ ~~higher among those with hypoglycemia related to~~ non-diabetic ~~medical agent related-~~ ~~medications than among those with~~ hypoglycemia ~~comparedrelated~~ to ~~that with-~~ ~~anti-diabetic medical agent related hypoglycemia medications~~ ( $P < 0.05$ ). Five patients had ~~non-reversiblepermanent~~ neurologic sequelae. All of these ~~5~~ patients were aged 70 years or older, and 3 were on sulfonylurea ~~agent treatment therapy~~. All of the deaths following hospitalization ~~were from~~ ~~occurred in~~ the group ~~of~~ ~~with hypoglycemia due to~~ non-diabetic ~~agent medications~~ ( $N = 24$ ), and the death rate in this group was 23.9%.

~~The incidence rate of~~ ~~Hypoglycemia caused by~~ non-diabetic ~~medical agent related-~~ ~~hypoglycemia was medications accounted for~~ 41.2% ~~among of the~~ hypoglycemic ~~cases-~~ ~~ambulance patients arriving by ambulance~~. Many of these patients had ~~markedly-~~ ~~marked disturbance of~~ consciousness ~~disturbance-~~ and all of the ~~post-hospitalization-~~ deaths ~~were derived from~~ ~~after admission occurred in~~ this group.

~~Non-reversible~~ ~~Irreversible~~ neurologic sequelae were ~~constantly~~ ~~often~~ seen in elderly ~~treated with a sulphonylurea. With the incidence rate of patients on sulfonylurea therapy.~~

Since hypoglycemic hemiplegia ~~being occurred in~~ 1.8%, ~~due cautions~~ caution is required for differentiation of hypoglycemia from stroke ~~are recommended~~ in these patients.

SAMPLE