short biphasic technique and the use of the minimal effective dose of glucagon (0.05–0.1 mg intravenously) result in slight inconvenience to patients and a minimal increase in the cost of the procedure. However, this is needed to increase the diagnostic accuracy of the upper GI study [1–4], an examination whose role in the evaluation of the upper GI tract is increasingly being questioned [20–22].

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Addendum

Since completion of this study, Glucagon is marketed in 1 mg ampoules which will only hold 3 cc's of solution. After mixing the Glucagon with 1 cc diluent, this is brought to 3 cc's by adding 2 ml of 5% dextrose in water. At this dilution 0.3 ml is equivalent to 0.1 mg.