



Correction Factor:

- The expected decrease in the blood glucose for each unit of insulin taken.
- Example: If the Correction Factor is 20 mg/dl, then
 - 1 unit of insulin would cause the blood glucose to decrease by 20 mg/dl;
 - 2 units of insulin would cause the blood glucose to decline by 40 mg/dl.
- The Correction Factor is used whenever you need to lower your current glucose value.
- Short-acting insulin is used: Humalog, Novolog, Apidra and sometimes Regular
- It may be added to your meal dose if your glucose is elevated prior to the meal
- You should always wait 2 to 3 hours between doses of insulin using the Correction Factor in order to avoid low glucose reactions.
- A slightly smaller dose is recommended at bedtime or when used during the night, in order to decrease the risk of a low glucose reaction while you are sleeping.

Correction Factor: 15 mg/dl/unit

Units of Insulin

Glucose	Daytime	Bedtime/Night
115 - 129	1	0
130 - 144	2	1
145 - 159	3	2
160 - 174	4	3
175 - 189	5	4
190 - 204	6	5
205 - 219	7	6
220 - 234	8	7
235 - 249	9	8
250 - 264	10	9
265 - 279	11	10
280 - 294	12	11
295 - 309	13	12
310 or more	15	13