



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: 20 mg/dl/unit

Units of Insulin

Glucose	Daytime	Bedtime/Night
120 - 139	1	0
140 - 159	2	1
160 - 179	3	2
180 - 199	4	3
200 - 219	5	4
220 - 239	6	5
240 - 259	7	6
260 - 279	8	7
280 - 299	9	8
300 or more	11	9