



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: 7.5 mg/dl/unit

Units of Insulin

Glucose	Daytime	Bedtime/Night
130 - 144	4	2
145 - 159	6	4
160 - 174	8	6
175 - 189	10	8
190 - 204	12	10
205 - 219	14	12
220 - 234	16	14
235 - 249	18	16
250 - 264	20	18
265 - 279	22	20
280 - 294	24	22
295 - 309	26	24
310 or more	30	26