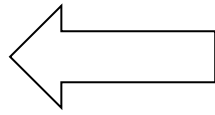
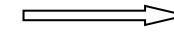


Correction Factor



Stronger

Weaker



Current Blood Glucose level (mmol/l)

	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	15	20		
7	1	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
8	2	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
9	3	2	1.5	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10	4	2.5	2	1.5	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-		
11	5	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-		
12	6	4	3	2	2	1.5	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-		
13	7	4.5	3.5	2.5	2	1.5	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-		
14	8	5	4	3	2.5	2	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-		
15	9	6	4.5	3.5	3	2	1.5	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-		
16	10	6.5	5	4	3	2.5	1.5	1.5	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		
17	11	7	5.5	4	3.5	2.5	2	1.5	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5		
18	12	8	6	4.5	4	3	2	1.5	1.5	1	1	1	0.5	0.5		
19	13	8.5	6.5	5	4	3	2	2	1.5	1.5	1	1	0.5	0.5		
20	14	9	7	5.5	4.5	3.5	2.5	2	2	1.5	1	1	0.5	0.5		
21	15	10	7.5	6	5	3.5	3	2.5	2	1.5	1.5	1	1	0.5		
22	16	10.5	8	6	5	4	3	2.5	2	2	1.5	1	1	0.5		
23	17	11	8.5	6.5	5.5	4	3	2.5	2	2	1.5	1	1	0.5		
24	18	12	9	7	6	4.5	3.5	3	2.5	2	1.5	1.5	1	0.5		
25	19	12.5	9.5	7.5	6	4.5	3.5	3	2.5	2	1.5	1.5	1	0.5		
26	20	13	10	8	6.5	5	4	3	2.5	2.5	2	1.5	1	1		
27	21	14	10.5	8	7	5	4	3.5	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	1		
28	22	14.5	11	8.5	7	5.5	4	3.5	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	1		
29	23	15	11.5	9	7.5	5.5	4.5	3.5	3	2.5	2	1.5	1.5	1		
30+	24	16	12	9.5	8	6	4.5	4	3	3	2	2	1.5	1		

Correction Factor

A correction factor (sometimes referred to as Insulin Sensitivity Factor or ISF) is the amount that 1 unit of rapid acting insulin (e.g. NovoRapid, Humalog or Apidra) will lower blood glucose level. The target is 6mmol/L. It is. Your diabetes doctor, nurse or dietitian will tell you what your correction factor is. A correction dose is the dose of insulin needed.

How to calculate a correction dose using your correction factor

$$\frac{\text{Blood glucose level} - \text{Target (6mmol/l)}}{\text{Correction factor}} = \text{Units of NovoRapid}$$

Example: Blood glucose = 18 less target of 6 = 12. Divide by correction factor of (for example) 4 = 3U

Or use the table over-page

When can corrections be used?

Use before meals or between meals

When should corrections NOT be used?

Do NOT give a correction within 3 hours of another injection

Do NOT give a correction within 1 hour of sport

Important things to remember:

If the glucose levels are >15 and have not improved with the first correction test for ketones. If ketones are 1.0 or higher give correction X 1.5

Exercise and sport: may need 50% less insulin than usual correction before or after 3 hours of strenuous activity

If correcting at school some children may not need to correct unless >10. Discuss this with your diabetes team

Pre-supper and overnight: Start by giving 50% of calculated correction and re-test 2 hours later

If you/your child is using a continuous or flash glucose monitor and there is a downward arrow showing, don't correct but check again in 1 to 2 hours

If you need to correct glucose levels frequently, your usual dose probably needs to be adjusted