

COMPARISON CHART OF DIFFERENT INSULINS



Insulin:

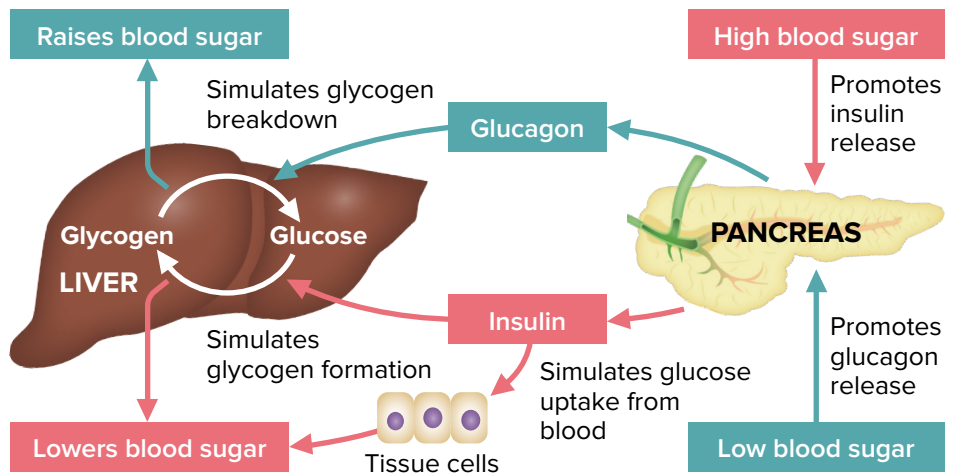
A naturally occurring hormone from the pancreas that regulates blood glucose

LEARNING TIP:

Inability to make, low production, or resistance to the insulin produced by the body naturally leads to *diabetes mellitus*.

CLINICAL TIP:

Insulin delivery can be done through subcutaneous injection (syringes, pens, pumps), inhalation, and/or intravenously (IV).



Insulin type (Different brands of insulin may vary in onset, peak time, and duration, even if they're the same type.)	Onset (min)	Peak (h)	Duration (h)	Method
Rapid-acting	15	1	2-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taken right before meal • Can be used in insulin pumps
Rapid-acting inhaled	10-15	0.5	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taken right before meal • Often used with injectable long-acting insulin
Regular/short-acting	30	2-3	3-6	Taken 30-60 min before meal.
Intermediate-acting	120-240	4-12	12-18	Covers insulin needs for half a day or overnight
Long-acting	120	Does not peak	Up to 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a baseline of insulin throughout the day • Slow and steady release
Ultra-long-acting	360	Does not peak	36 or longer	Provides steady insulin for long periods
Premixed	5-60	Peaks vary.	10-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intermediate- and short-acting insulin combined • No mixing necessary, and only one injection

CLINICAL TIP:

Educate clients to test glucose levels according to provider instructions and to avoid meal delays after injection or skipping meals to avoid hypoglycemic events.

CLINICAL TIP:

Mix insulins in the appropriate order: First, draw up regular insulin (clear), then draw up NPH (cloudy).

NOTES

