

MEDICATION REFERENCE LIST

INSULIN (HUMULIN, NOVOLIN)

1. Classification: hormone
2. Physiologic Effect: Insulin and its analogs lower blood glucose levels by stimulating peripheral glucose uptake, especially by skeletal muscle and fat, and by inhibiting hepatic glucose production. Insulin inhibits lipolysis, proteolysis, and enhances protein synthesis.
3. Major Indications:
 - 3.1. Management of type 1 diabetes mellitus (insulin-dependent) and type 2 diabetes mellitus (non-insulin-dependent) not properly controlled by diet, exercise, and weight reduction.
 - 3.2. Diabetic ketoacidosis
 - 3.3. Nonketotic hyperosmolar syndrome
 - 3.4. In hyperkalemia, infusions of glucose and insulin lower serum potassium levels.
4. Primary Contraindications:
 - 4.1. Hypersensitivity
 - 4.2. hypoglycemia.
5. Side Effects:
 - 5.1. hypoglycemia
6. Additional information:
 - 6.1. Insulin preparations are classified into 3 groups based on promptness, duration, and intensity of action following subcutaneous administration. These classifications are rapid-(regular), intermediate-(NPH), or long-acting. Maintenance doses are given subcutaneous and must be individualized by monitoring patients closely.