

Step 4: Is there an AG acidosis?

First, we calculate the AG, which is 12 ($140 - 94 - 34$). Δ AG therefore equals zero, and we can conclude that there is no underlying AG metabolic acidosis.

SOLUTION: Combined 1° respiratory and metabolic alkalosis.

SLIDING-SCALE INSULIN

When patients are admitted to the hospital, you will often be asked to write a sliding-scale insulin (SSI) order in their admission orders. Scales differ significantly across institutions and may also be tailored to individual patients. Table 2-10 gives just one example of a scale you might see.

**REGULAR INSULIN DOSING**

Some patients need a regular insulin schedule. Type 1 diabetics generally require 0.4–0.6 unit per kilogram of lean body weight. A typical dosing schedule is constructed in the following way:

- $\frac{2}{3}$ total insulin in the AM:
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ regular
 - $\frac{1}{3}$ NPH
- $\frac{1}{2}$ total insulin in the PM:
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ regular
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ NPH

TABLE 2-10. Sliding-Scale Insulin Orders

VALUE ^a	SSI ^b
< 60	Give 1 amp of D50 (dextrose) and call house officer
61–150	None
151–200	2 units
201–250	4 units
251–300	6 units
301–350	8 units
351–400	10 units
> 400	Give 12 units and call house officer

^a Result of finger-stick blood glucose measurement.

^b Regular human insulin administered subcutaneously.