

Discharge Instructions: Using Injection Pens

Your health care provider has prescribed a medicine that you can give yourself using an injection pen. One medicine that is commonly given with an injection pen is insulin. Other medicines can also be injected with a pen, including growth hormone and monoclonal antibodies. Injection pens are popular because they are easy to use. Also, many people like how pens look better than syringes.

Injection pens can be disposable or nondisposable:

- Disposable pens come already filled (prefilled) with a set amount of medicine. Some disposable pens only have enough medicine for 1 dose. If your pen has 1 dose, throw it away after injecting. Other types of disposable pens may have enough medicine for multiple doses. For these pens you won't throw the pen away until it's empty.
- With nondisposable pens, you replace the medicine cartridge when it's empty.

Both types of pens need a pen needle. This is screwed onto the tip of the pen before each injection. Pen needles come in different lengths and thicknesses. Always throw away needles right after you use them. Never reuse needles.



Standard pen needle. This needle often has a removable outer and inner cover. Both covers need to be removed before the injection.

Safety pen needle. This needle has a removable outer cover, but the inner cover is a fixed safety shield that's not removed. Instead, the shield will be pushed back exposing the needle as the injector is pressed against the injection site.

When you get a new box of needles, always check to see what kind of needle it is. It might be different than what you are used to. If you are not sure how to use the needles you have, talk to your health care provider or pharmacist.

Step 1. Gather your supplies

- Alcohol swabs

- Injector pen
- Pen needle
- Cartridge if pen is the nondisposable type
- Special container to throw out the used needles and disposable pens (sharps container). You can buy a sharps container at a drugstore or medical supply store. You can also use an empty laundry detergent bottle, or any other puncture-proof container and lid.

Step 2. Prepare the pen

Each pen will come with its own special instructions. Read the directions that came with your pen. Discuss the instructions with your diabetes care team or diabetes educator before injecting insulin. In general, here is what to do:

- Wash your hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.
- Remove the pen cap.
- Check the medicine. Make sure it's the type your provider prescribed. Check that it has not expired. Also check that it's not discolored, frosted, or lumpy. If the medicine doesn't look right to you, don't use it. Get a new cartridge or a new disposable pen. Never share needles, injection pens or medicine cartridges.
- Some medicines need to be mixed. You can do this by rolling the pen between your palms about 20 times. You can also tip the pen back and forth.
- Wipe the pen tip with an alcohol swab.
- Attach a needle to your pen. Read the directions that came with your pen. They will give you the steps for attaching a needle.
- Remove the needle cover. If are using a standard needle you will need to remove the outer and inner cover.

Step 3. Prime the pen and set the dose

Prime your pen and make sure that it's working by doing a trial shot in the air before actually injecting your medicine. Then set the dose.

- Dial the pen to give 1 or 2 units of medicine, or as instructed.
- Hold the pen with the needle pointing up in the air.
- Tap the barrel of the pen. This will make sure that any air bubbles in the cartridge float to the top of the cartridge.
- Push down firmly on the pen's injector button. This will send medicine into the air. You should see a couple of drops of medicine come out of the needle. If nothing comes out, try doing another air shot. If medicine still doesn't come out after a second try, your pen may be low on medicine. Or the needle may not be connected correctly. Look at the troubleshooting tips in the directions that came with your pen.

- Set your dose. Dial the pen to give the amount of medicine you need to take. As you turn the dial, you should hear a clicking sound. Your pen is now ready to use.

Step 4. Inject your medicine

- Choose an injection site. The belly (abdomen), upper arms, thighs, and buttocks are the most common sites to use. Don't use sites that are close to a mole or scar. Make sure sites are more than 2 inches away from your belly button. Ask your health care provider if you aren't sure where to inject. Don't inject in the exact same place every time. This could cause skin or tissue problems. Inject at a slightly different place each time, even if it's on the same body part.
- Make sure the site is clean. Clean it with an alcohol swab. Let it dry.
- Pinch up a fold of skin around the site you've picked. Pinching up the skin may not be needed for certain body types. It may also not be needed if you are using a shorter needle or if you are using a safety pen needle. Ask your provider if you need to pinch up your skin.
- Hold it firmly with 1 hand.
- In your other hand, hold the injection pen like a pencil.
- Put the needle straight into the pinched-up skin. Thin adults or children may need to inject the needle at a slight angle. Your provider will show you what is best for you.
- Make sure the needle gets all the way into the fatty tissue below the skin.
- Push the pen injection button. Unless you take a very small dose, the injection should take a couple of seconds. You may have to hold the pen in place for 5 to 10 seconds after injecting the insulin. This will depend on the pen you are using. Carefully follow the instructions that came with your pen. Or follow the advice your diabetes care team or diabetes educator gives you.
- Let go of the skin and remove the needle from your skin.

Step 5. After the injection

- If you will be reusing the pen, remove the needle by unscrewing it.
- Put any used needles or empty disposable pens into the sharps container. Make sure that needles point down. Never put your fingers into the container.
- Know how to safely dispose of your sharps container when it's full. Go to [SafeNeedleDisposal.org](https://www.safeneedledisposal.org) or talk with your health care provider about how to safely dispose of sharps.

Follow-up care

Follow up with your health care provider as advised.

When to call your doctor

Contact your doctor right away if you have:

-
- Problems that stop you from giving your injection.
 - Bleeding at the injection site for more than 10 minutes.
 - Pain at the injection site that doesn't go away.
 - Accidental or incorrect injection, such as:
 - Injecting the medicine in the wrong area.
 - Injecting too much medicine.
 - Rash at the injection site.
 - Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher, or as directed by your doctor.
 - Redness, warmth, swelling, or drainage at the injection site.
 - Signs of allergic reaction. These include trouble breathing, hives, or rash.