6. Temporary Modulation for Exercise and lighter (In-)Activity V 2.1

Please note that with autoISF 3.0 you are in an early-dev. environment, where the user interface is **not optimized for safety** of users who stray away from intended ways to use. Good safety features exist, but these are only as good as the development-oriented user understands and implements them. This is not a medical product, refer to disclaimer in section 0

Exercise management in autoISF builds on the „historic“ exercise mode of OpenAPS, and integrates the iobTH aspect for full closed looping.

6.1 Dynamic iobTH and sensitivity ratio („exercise mode“)

iobTH is a threshold you can set above which AAPS will no longer deliver additional SMBs.

For exercise, we like to limit how high iob can go, so automatic “dynamic” reduction of your default iobTH is a benefit, notably as you can individually tune it.

> Note: When transitioning to autoISF 3.0 from a previous version, de-activate (but keep for a while) the Automations you had for iobTH in previous autoISF versions. autoISF 3.0 totally changes how iobTH is accessed and modulated. (This can affect your automatic meal management, too).

In autoISF 3.0 and later, iobTH is a parameter in AAPS preferences, defined there as fraction (e.g. 0.6) of your set maxIOB:

/OpenAPS_SMB/autoISF_settings/Full_Loop_settings: iob_threshold_percent,

6.1.1 Manual (direct) iobTH modulation

„Manual“ routes to change iobTH would be

- changing the setting for the new parameter „iob_threshold_percent „
- or changing the setting for iobMAX

in /Preferences.

This is <u>not</u> a preferred route for temporary adjustment, because it would not revert to default automatically after use.

Your FCL cockpit (-> section 5.3) may also give you direct access to

- override iobTH temporarily at any point of time.

6.1.2 Automation for temporary iob modulation

You can define an Automation that sets a different iobTH for a defined period (hours).

Note that this is the iobTH you tell the loop to use.
It does not go in place of the default iobTH which would be modulated by %profile and TT set. (DEV: correct?)

Watch out for a potential stumbling block, because many Automations only work under the condition that no TT is running.

6.1.3 Dynamic iobTH: Fully automated iobTH modulation via setting a temp. glucose target

Dynamic iobTH is the default and preferred way to (automatically) adjust iobTH. **Dynamic modulation of iobTH will be proportional to modulation of ISF** (i.e. to sensitivity).

Note that in AAPS preferences, you need to set high TT raises sensitivity = TRUE.

Activity TT + Exercise mode

When the exercise button is ON (lit yellow), iobTH gets reduces particularly strong, and ISF weakened (as desired for exercise). The effect is the stronger (**ISF gets the weaker, iobTH the lower**), **the lower you set the half-basal exercise target** for your exercise mode in AAPS/preferences/OpenAPS SMB:

The following table shows, for a profile target of 100 mg/dl, the effects of your set:

- half_basal_exercise_target (set in AAPS/preferences/OpenAPS SMB)

  Choose a low number if you later want a high dynamic range of sensitivity modulation

- and your current exercise TT.

  Set your TT with an eye on how you wish sensitivity auto-adjusted. Higher TT = lesser insulin delivered

Note that:

- temp. basal = profile basal * sens.ratio

  Example: At a half-basal_exercise_target of 120, setting a TT of 120 gives only half (0.5) of profile basal (hence the name of the parameter)

- temp.ISF = profile ISF / sens.ratio

- temp.iobTH = set iobTH * sens.ratio

The following table gives some examples for resulting sensitivity ratios.

Half basal ex.target	180	150	120
TT	sens.ratio	sens.ratio	sens.ratio
100	1	1	1
120	0,8	0,71	0,5
140	0,67	0,56	0,33
160	0,57	0,45	0,25
180	0,50	0,38	0,20

The exact calculation for *any* combination of profile target, set TT, and half-basal_exercise_target is given in section 3.3

You do not really have to deal with these details, though. Just sit back in your cockpit, and watch the effects of various inputs on iobTH and %sens on your AAPS home screen.

Try to determine good settings for the kinds of exercise that you frequently engage in.

Later, just press the grey DIY button, or the TT button, and make an exercise-related entry there (sections 6.2 or 6.3; case study 6.2). This will automatically switch the exercise button to yellow (ON), and lower basal and iobTH as (in your experience) suitable.

Note that

(1) setting a TT often shuts out other Automations. Choose the duration wisely (and also the sequence, in which all your Automations are listed).

(2) (assuming, you use the even/odd differentiation for SMB on/off:) Consciously decide whether you set an even or an odd numbered TT.

- Pick **odd,** if you do not want SMBs during exercise. (Despite you softened ISF, SMBs still might „attack“ a sports snack too strongly).

However, odd cannot be set too early, when your meal digestion still requires SMBs. Likewise, you might want the option for a few automatically delivered SMBs against unforeseen spikes (e.g. from excitement) also later. An **Automation** that switches from odd to even for a couple of minutes might sneak in a desired SMB or two .

However, you are probably out of luck because an already set odd (or any) TT would preclude such Automation from kicking in. Then you need to develop additional ideas, another detour, like to first define an Automation that briefly shuts your odd TT down.

- Working with an **even** TT can sometimes be preferable, notably of course if your exercise is one that can get you totally excited, with glucose spikes. While this mode generally does allow SMBs, the loop softens the ISF (by the sens.factor like in the table given above), and will temp. shut SMBs down, when **iobTH** (which also got lowered by the sens. factor) is exceeded.

Whether odd or even TT is better depends on the kinds of exercise you are doing, and probably depends on the protein and fat load of your meal and snacks, as well.

(3) Timing can be critical as to when you do this exercise announcement, especially relative to a preceding hi-carb meal. Then you want the reduced iobTH in place latest after you received the first SMB. See section 6.4 and case study 6.2

You always can see the valid iobTH your loop is working with in your AAPS home screen, next to the current iob status.

Still, you can use any of the above discussed methods to further tweek iobTH temporarily, should you see a need. (DEV: correct?)

6.2 Temporary % profile switch

A complementary measure you can take from the AAPS home screen is to set a **reduced temp.% profile sensitivity.**

This setting would **multiply** with the results in above table and further reduce basal and iobTH (whenever exercise button AND profile button both are yellow).

Temp. reduction of basal will proportionally also reduce the max. allowed size of SMBs (which = 2 hours worth of basal x SMB_range_extention, see section 2.1)

Note that the **time windows** for doing this profile switch (which was the main ingredient of going into exercise in hybrid closed loop) can differ from your TT-related exercise settings. Using all

available tools then allows a nearly surgical approach to what you want to achieve for and during your favorite exercise(s).

- Often the %profile modulation is used for several hours if not days to accommodate "long waved" sensitivity swings (See e.g. in case study 6.2).
- Instead, or even additionally, the percentage might be modified for just a couple of minutes, or for one special meal duration, to "nudge" the proportionally modulated aggressiveness of the FCL (see section 5.2.3).

You can prepare yourself for anything you see coming up in your daily life, so, from the comfort of your cockpit you get ready for it within just a second or two, doing a few „clicks".

6.3 Managing exercise via Cockpit inputs

6.3.1 Basic Settings for Exercise

Coming from FCL with no TT set (both top fields, TT and exercise, are grey), you best prepare for an intended exercise by **pressing the TT field** of your AAPS main screen (your looping cockpit; presented in section 5.2).

There, you can **freely select** TT and duration.

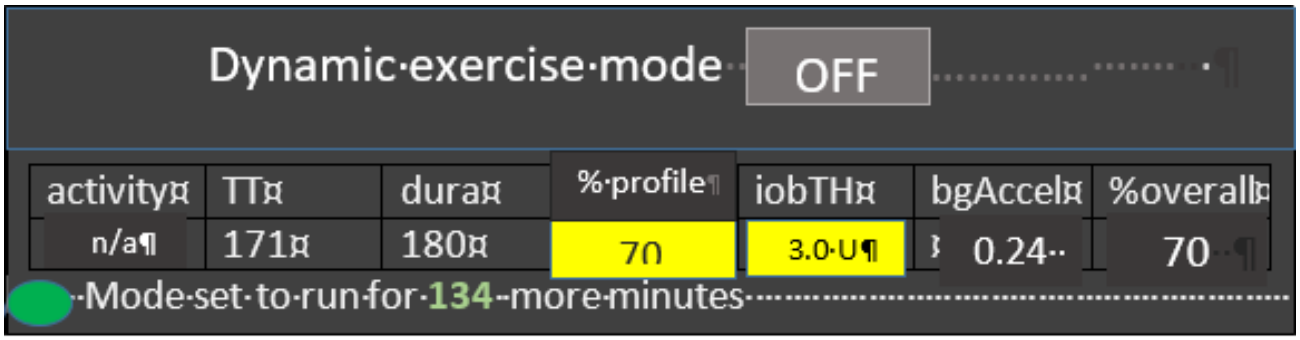
Alternatively, you can press on **one of 4 offered** exercise **presets**. (Note: This, and many other below – in this green color - described cockpit features are yet to be developed)

When you do either one, the exercise button in the top middle of your AAPS main screen will turn yellow: (It also does turn yellow, or remain yellow, whenever you make a new selection or input in these fields (or when you just press on the exercise button, when a TT is set.)

6.3.2 „Dynamic" exercise mode off = traditional AAPS exercise mode (YGY)

When the dynamic mode is off, you continue to use the loop's regulation to the set elevated target. With an odd numbered temp.target and/or a parallel use of the top left field of your cockpit for **manually softened aggressiveness** via setting a **temp**. **%profile** change, you still have the instruments for exercise management just as you always had it in the past.

If improved cockpit is launched, the top part of the dialogue box looks about like this when the exercise field is grey:



% profile can be changed:

- either here => neighboring %profile button turns yellow too (with the % info on it); or
- under the %profile button; or
- it had already been changed using AAPS / Action / Profile switch

In all 3 cases, you see the number < 100 or >100 in the middle of above table, on a yellow colored field, too.

Resulting % overall is always % temp. set profile, in this mode.

TT and duration can be entered or changed (= traditional mode to set exercise targets). This will not influence other parameters.

If there is a desire to try, for the **remaining duration,** a different iobTH or bgAccel_ISF-weight, this can be overridden in the table; field turns yellow, and the algorithm uses temp. iobTH and/or temp bgAccel_ISF_weight as modified in the exercise button (and reports this also in the SMB tab).

*In the example above, 70% profile was set for 3 hours, and the default iobTH of 60% * 10 U was cut to 3.0 U.*

The valid iobTH shows also in the AAPS home screen, next to the actual iob (*e.g. „1.2 U < 3.0 U“)*

The remaining duration shows below the table (*in the example: 134 minutes* and counting down).

TT and % profile will also show on the yellow labels of the neighboring %profile (left top of AAPS home screen) and TT (right side), respectively.

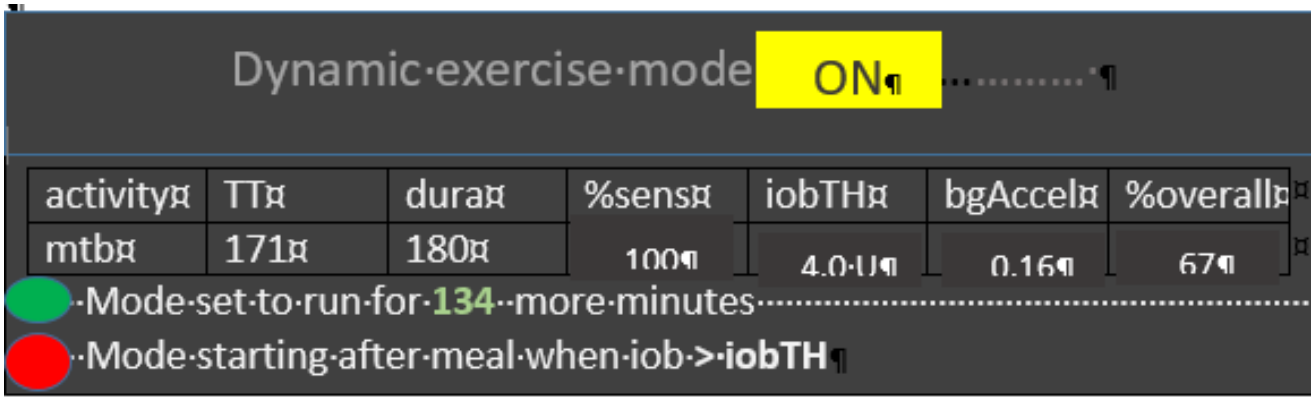
The middle (exercise) field remains grey because the automatic sensitivity tuning (that would use TT and half-basal exercise target) are off.

6.3.3 Dynamic exercise mode ON (GYY or YYY)

By pressing the yellow exercise button on the AAPS home screen, *you have the option* to switch the **dynamic exercise mode ON**, in which case the middle field/exercise button of your AAPS main screen will go from grey to yellow.

Preferably, though, you will do your setting for the upcoming exercise under the **dialogue box of the TT button**

Then, when you look into the exercise button in the middle of your FCL cockpit the dynamic exercise mode will automatically be „ON“, and all entries made:



The data for the kind of exercise (*here mtb; could also be n/a or ?)* are coming from prior selections made in the dialogue box of the neigboring TT field. There, as well as in this window here, the resulting iobTH and bgAccel_ISF_weight are shown. Also the overall aggressiveness (% overall insulin sensitivity factor) is calculated.

The **middle field** of the table in this dialogue box, **% profile“** either picks up the % set under the %profile button, or an input can be made here, in the exercise button domain, which will:

- turn the neighboring %profile button on yellow and show that inputted % on it, too
- be multiplied with the result from the exercise mode settings per se, and change the % overall, accordingly.

So, if this middle field of above table (dialogue box of exercise button) contains a figure other than 100, the input field becomes yellow, and you are operating with a combination of traditional PLUS new exercise mode (with all three top buttons of your FCL cockpit yellow). This maximally will soften aggressiveness, for which you get an idea by the last calculated figure.

The mode is either running already (*for another 134 of the total 180 minute in the picture*) as also the label on the neighboring yellow TT field will show *171 (134, and counting down)*,
Or (*see at the red dot in picture above*), it is scheduled to run, after insulination for a started meal surpasses iobTH (*as in table*).

Note that, when the TT expires or is changed, your overriding input (if you made any) is automatically erased, forgotten.

6.3.4 Dynamic exercise mode ON plus %profile change (YYY)

The **middle field** of the table in the dynamic exercise mode dialogue box (see above), **% profile“** either picks up the % set under the %profile button, or an input can be made here, in the exercise button domain, which will:

- turn the neighboring %profile button on yellow and show that inputted % on it, too
- be multiplied with the result from the exercise mode settings per se, and change the % overall, accordingly.

So, if this middle field of above table (dialogue box of exercise button) contains a figure other than 100, input field becomes yellow, and you are operating with a combination of traditional plus new exercise mode (with all three top buttons of your FCL cockpit yellow). This maximally will soften aggressiveness, for which you get an idea by the last calculated figure.

It is advisable to find good settings within the dynamic exercise mode and NOT use profile switches on top – unless the profile switch is meant, also outside of the temporary exercise context, related to other, „longer waved“, health or hormonal situations.

Also, that middle field offers easy access for temporarily tweaking the aggressiveness without immediately changing core settings like the half-basal-exercise target etc.

6.4 Option to pre-set for 4 kinds of exercise or meals (for 1 button operation)

6.4.1 iob_threshold_percent

In AAPS preferences/OpenAPS SMB/autoISF settings / **Full Loop Settings**: Adjust iobTH …for meal types: Relative level of maxIOB above which SMBs are disabled (iob_threshold_percent) _____ (*e.g. 60*)

6.4.2 Pre-settings for (up to) 4 kinds of exercise:

In AAPS preferences/OpenAPS SMB/autoISF settings / **Full Loop Settings**: follows next input fields for pre-settings you can define for (up to) 4 kinds of exercise:
The following table gives an example of settings you may find well-suited for 4 of your favourite exercises

#1-4	give name (max 3 characters)	duration for TT ((min)	TT (AC) (mg/dl)	% profile	iobTH	bgAcce:weight	Approx % ins reduct.
1	wlk	60	111	100			
2	grd	120	131	90			
3	bik	300	151	90			
4	mtb	180	171	70			

Input fields (during tuning phase to determine good settings) are only the columns 2-5.
The last 3 columns will be calculated from TT and %profile inputs, using also the half-basal exercise target and the default weight setting. In this setting.
The last is only an approximation to get a feel for a reasonable setting of the other parameters.
Here in preferences they should never be overridden, but TT or % profile should be adjusted to reach desired result when tuning for FCL.
Likewise, you find tables to make pre-settings for meals and for hypo treatments:

6.4.3 Pre-settings for (up to) 4 kinds of meals:

In AAPS preferences/OpenAPS SMB/autoISF settings / **Full Loop Settings**: follows next: Input fields for pre-settings you can define for (up to) 4 kinds of meals. For instance:

TT# 1-4	give name (3 letters)	TT (Eating Soon) (mg/dl)e	Duration for TT (min)	iobTH (0---130% and < iobMAX)	bgAcce factor 200…0%	
1	hiC	72	120	110	110	
2	loC	74	180	67	67	
3	piz	76	300	100	100	
4	snk	78	60	100	50	

Input fields (during tuning phase to determine good settings) are all columns
Difference in TT is fairly unimportant (unless you do not give a name and memorize the set TT number instead, for which meal type it codes does it have to be even (?)

Logic why not having a % profile column here: %profile switch should ideally be „reserved“ for periods of exercise, or for entire days of altered insulin sensitivity, for instance due to illness, fasting, extensive sports week etc.

6.4.4 Pre-settings for (up to) 4 kinds of Hypo treatment:

In AAPS preferences/OpenAPS SMB/autoISF settings / **Full Loop Settings**: follows next: Input fields for pre-settings you can define for (up to) 4 kinds of HYPO treatment. Example:

TT (ES) (mg/dl)	give name (3 letters)	TT (AC) (mg/dl)	Duration for TT (AC) (min)	bgTH (mg/dl)	
1	Hy1	131	55	none	
2	Hy2	131	55	200	

Input fields (during tuning phase to determine good settings) are all columns, 2-5.
Choosing an odd-numbered TT is recommended as it can shut-out SMBs (with the appropriate setting in preferences/SMB/autoISF/smb_delivery settings/“enable alt.act…“.
Those of us who tend to over-treat hypos may prefer to set Hy2 (unless for night snacks-> Hy1): Reverting to standard loop aggressiveness with SMBs after/if a certain bg level („threshold“, similar to our iobTH for meals) is surpassed, and we want our loop to react again with SMBs before the set duration expires.

6.5 Mastering Exercise after a Meal

In Hybrid Closed Loop, we gave less insulin at meals (a reduced bolus) before exercise.
Since we now get our meal insulin automatically from the loop, we would have to at least somehow tell it that exercise follows this time.

Simply setting an exercise profile *before* the meal would make our full closed loop too weak in the "treatment" of the first glucose rise. What we want is, to get our (already, compared to HCL, delayed) meal insulin delivered as fast as possible by SMBs. It just should be capped at the desired iob reduction.

6.5.1 Manual mode requires 2 user interventions

What we can do, is (1) **reduce** the **iobTH** (e.g. by one third).

- *In the example we were using, this would mean to reduce by 2 U to iobTH* = 4U.*
- Do that estimate for your data, and think back how you did bolus reduction in hybrid closed loop before same exercise.

- Likewise, you can use your profile ISF, *e.g. 30 mg/dl/U* and „translate“ by how much (2U * 30 mg/dl/U = 60 mg/dl) this „pulls you away from going into a hypo“.

- Using your IC (e.g. 8g/U) you can also translate the iobTH reduction (2 U) into a „snack equivalent“ (*2U * 8 g/U = 16* g) that you „replace“ by thinking ahead and „budgeting“ for some exercise with your iobTH modulation.

In this senario, our loop delivers SMB insulin as fast as always, only that when the last SMB has passed the iobTH, the loop only has elevated %TBR to work with, meaning it cannot raise iob by much any longer. This provides an elevated glucose level on which we enter exercise, and saves us hypo danger or snack need (as calculated in abov examples).

After this reduced iobTH is reached, step (2) must follow = an increased exercise **bg target** is set (see section 6.2).

The problem with this approach is that it requires two user interventions, first setting the lower iobTH, later (and this *in a time-critical manner*, after iobTH is exceeded), to input a exercise TT or activate a related setting. To eliminate this problem, the following refined solutions are suggested:

6.5.2 DIY cockpit: Using pre-set meal / exercise settings from a User action Automation

The „DIY cockpit“ user interface allows a *one-step* setting for meal + exercise that can be selected in time-uncritical fashion, any time before the meal starts.
See case study 6.2

6.5.3 Improved cockpit: Using pre-set meal / exercise combination from TT dialogue box

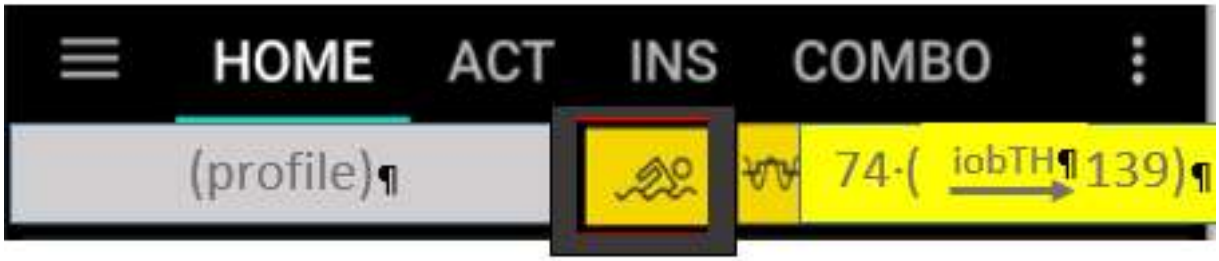
The „cockpit“ user interface (when available) allows a one-step setting for meal + exercise that can be selected in time-uncritical fashion, any time before the meal starts.
It manages the meal with an appropriately reduced iobTH, and is programmed to automatically activate the exercise settings when iobTH is exceeded:

If in addition to meal, one of the 4 pre-programmed exercises is also selected from the bottom of the TT dialogue box, *(for example, in case of biking after a hi carb lunch, hiC + bik at line ….)* then meal gets superseded /overridden with condition „duration = until when iobTH is first time exceeded“. Plus, that is the other important point, the activity-related reduced iobTH is taken over for the meal, too.

All this happens from the AAPS home screen and associated dialogue box from the TT field there.

Actual valid settings can at any time point be seen in the AAPS home screen (see section 5.3.3.1 on extra data fields, above).

When in this meal + exercise mode, you first see at the TT field (section 5.3.3.1) of your AAPS main screen:



nd·when·iobTH·is·first·time·exceeded,·this·automatically·switches·to:¶

That 1-step setting can either be freely done according to section 6.2
Or you can just press one of your frequent meal **and** frequent exercise „codes“, as described in sections 6.3.2 and 6.3.3
Example: For mountain biking after pizza lunch press two buttons*, piz and mtb,* in the dialogue box of your AAPS home screen‘s TT field. That’s all (…after, one time, you figured out what settings suit that scenario, and you put it into /preferences, see sections 6.3.2 and 6.3.3).

6.5.4 Laissez-faire alternative

You could also just use an exercise setting and accept a reduced loop aggressiveness already before meal start. You would go a bit higher in your glucose peak. As, in principle, a higher glucose level is desirable for starting exercise, this can be a viable route, too. (Depends on your meal’s carb load also, viable certainly if you do the often recommended protein-rich meal before exercise)

> Note that making the exercise setting after meal start is problematic in case the first SMBs already exceeded the iob you see as limit for starting your exercise (which is not the limit for the meal *per se*).

6.6 Activity Monitor

An optional feature for times without serious exercise, but still suspected **effects on insulin sensitivity (max +20% to minus 30%)** is the **activity monitor**.

It can be generally activated under /preferences/OpenAPS SMB/Activity modifies sensitivity)
If the user

- has scaling factors set there (in preferences/OpenAPS SMB/Activity modifies sensitivity)
- has **no TT running**
- (and, regarding nighttime: did not opt for „ignore_inactivity_overnight“)

then AAPS automatically modulates for sensitivity changes based on step counts for the last minutes to 1 hour time frame.

Personalized tuning of the two scaling factors is necessary in your FCL set-up phase. For details see section 3.4.

The Activity Monitor can also be used (overridden/ used for tuning the scaling factors) from a dialogue box *(if already launched)* coming up from the exercise button (top middle of AAPS home screen).

Note that Activity Monitor only works if no exercise (or other) TT is active (which would influence insulin sensitivity ratio much stronger than the tweeking done by the Activity Monitor, for slighter everyday effects).

In this dialogue box, the two scaling parameters (set as default by the user during initial set-up in preferences) are displayed, and can be temp. over written. (These settings will expire and revert to default as set in /preferences, whenever the Activity Monitor closes (goes auto-off, or is pushed off)).

The resulting sensitivity effect is the roughly expected effect of requiring >100% insulin if moving around a bit (activity), or needing a lesser %age when being very stationary.
It is displayed in the right side column of the dialogue box *(if already launched)* to give the user a feeling for the expected effects from her/his „weight“ inputs.

The exact impact is calculated by the loop and shown on top of the autoISF results in the SMB tab (every 5 minutes).