

Setting Guidance — Insulin Sensitivity Factor (ISF) & Active Insulin Time (AIT)

Setting Guidance for Lay Users

Your treatment parameters MUST be set by your healthcare professional. Please enter or confirm these values in your device according to your healthcare professional's prescription.

DO NOT change your treatment parameters before consulting with your healthcare professional.

Setting Guidance for Healthcare Professionals

Insulin Sensitivity Factor (ISF)

For healthcare professional use only.

The Insulin Sensitivity Factor (ISF), also referred to as the correction factor, represents the expected decrease in glucose concentration produced by 1 unit of insulin.

For patients with type 1 diabetes using compatible rapid-acting insulin analogues, the 1800 rule may be used as an initial method to estimate ISF:

mg/dL	$ISF = 1800 \div \text{Total Daily Insulin Dose (TDD)}$
mmol/L	$ISF = 100 \div \text{Total Daily Insulin Dose (TDD)}$

This approach is consistent with current international clinical guidance for children and adolescents with diabetes and may be used as an initial reference when setting the ISF.

The calculated value is an initial estimate only. The healthcare professional should individualize and, where clinically appropriate, adjust the ISF based on the patient's insulin requirements, glucose response to correction insulin, glycemic patterns, age, and other relevant clinical factors.

Caution

The ISF should be reviewed periodically and adjusted when clinically indicated. This information is intended to support, and does not replace, individualized clinical judgement.

Active Insulin Time (AIT)

AIT is individualized by the healthcare professional according to the patient's condition and the range supported by the system.