# نحوه اپروچ به خانم ۶۱ ساله مبتلا به دیابت در ایام روزه داری در درمانگاه پزشکی خانواده

استاد راهنما: خانم دكتر عبادتي

ارائه دهنده: آیدا حیدرزاده، کارورز پزشکی خانواده

# Chief Complaint

خانم ۶۱ ساله مبتلا به دیابت با سابقه اخیر تغییر رژیم دارویی بعلت عدم کنترل قند که در ماه رمضان قصد گرفتن روزه دارد و از شما به عنوان پزشک خانواده راهنمایی میخواهد.

## Present Illness

خانم ۶۱ ساله مورد DM و HTN که تحت درمان دارویی است.

بیمار به صورت دورهای ( هر سه ماه یکبار برای دیابت و ماهانه برای فشارخون) به مرکز خدمات جامع سلامت جهت انجام مراقبتها مراجعه میکند. آخرین مراقبت وی دو هفته قبل بوده است که به علت عدم کنترل قند خون در داروهای وی تغییر ایجاد شده است.

هم اکنون برای پرس و جو راجع به امکان روزه داری، باتوجه به اینکه ماه رمضان به زودی شروع می شود، و لزوم تغییر داروهایش برای روزه داری به درمانگاه پزشکی خانواده مراجعه کرده است.

- PMH: DM (از ۵ سال قبل) , HTN (از ۵ سال قبل)
- سابقه یک نوبت هیپوگلایسمی را در سال گذشته بیان میکند •
- PSH: Neg.
- DH: Gliclazide 80 BD, Atorvastatin 40 daily, Empagliflozin 10 daily, Valzomix HCT (valsartan, hydrochlorothiazide, amlodipine) daily, Zipmet (sitagliptin, metformin) 50/500 BD/ vit D (50000 monthly)/ calcium-D (daily)
- AH: Neg.
- HH: Neg.
- FH: Neg.

	Result	Unit	Reference value	Differential	Result
Test		10^3/µL	39-11.1	Neutrophil	58.82
WBC	8.1	10'6/µL	38-53	Lymphocyte	36.31
RBC	4.57	gidL	11.3-154	Monocyte	1.23
НЬ	14.3	1000		Eosinophil	0.79
HCT	41.4	%	36 - 48	Basophil	2.85
MCV	90.6	n.	81 - 99	Detropun	
MCH	314	PII	26 - 32.6		
MCHC	346	g/dL	32-36		
latelets	246	10^3/μL	140 - 440		
LDW	12	%	10 - 14.7		

WBC: 8.1

Hb: 14.3

Plt: 246

Test	Result	Unit	Method	Reference value
Fasting blood sug	ar 🛖 223*	mg/dL	Photometry	70 - 115
Creatinine	0.77	mg/dL	Photometry	0.5 - 1.3
Cholesterol	147	mg/dL	Photometry	Normal: <200 Borderline: 200-240 Abnormal: >240
Triglycerides	121	mg/dL	Photometry	30 - 200
HDL	43	mg/dL	Photometry	35 - 60
LDL	78	mg/dL	Photometry	Normal: <130 Borderline: 130-160 Abnormal: >160
LDL/HDL	2			
Calcium	10.4	mg/dL	Photometry	8.5 - 10.5
Phosphonis	<b>♠</b> 4.6*	mg/dL	Photometry	2.6 - 4.5
Potassium	4.41	mEq/L	ISE	3.5 - 5.5
Albumin	5.0	g/dL	Photometry	
SGOT	13	IU/L	Photometry	Up to 31
SGPT	11	IU/L	Photometry	Up to 31
HbA1c	<b>★</b> 8.4	76	HPLC	Normal: <5.6 Impaired: 5.6-6.4 Diabetic: >6.4
stimated average lucose	194	mg/dL		

FBS: 223

Cr: 0.77

Chol: 147

TG: 121

HDL: 43

LDL: 78

Ca: 10.4

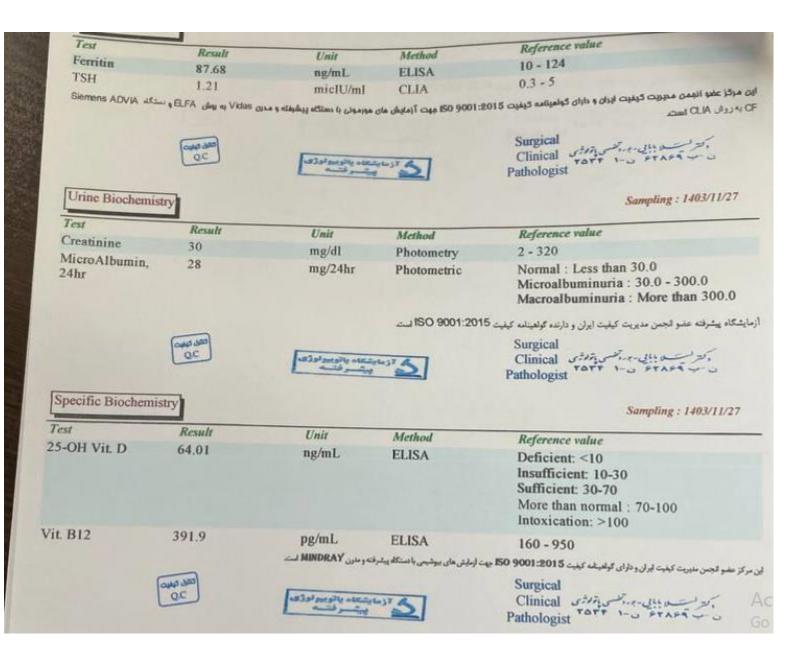
Phos: 4.6

K: 4.41

**SGOT: 13** 

**SGPT: 11** 

HbA1C: 8.4



Ferritin: 87.68

TSH: 1.21

25-OH vit D: 64.01

Vit B12: 391.9

Urine 24h:

oCr: 30

OMicroAlbumin: 28

OVolume: 2800

# Physical Examination

- بیمار خانم هشیار و اورینته است. toxic ill
- ملتحمه pale نیست. اسکلرا ایکتریک نیست. کاشکتیک –

• PR: 87/min

• BP: 112/75

• BMI: 30 (weight= 75 Kg, Height=158 cm)

- سمع ریه: نرمال است و کاهش صدا یا صدای اضافه ندارد.
  - سمع قلب: 51 و 52 بدون سوفل سمع شد.
    - معاینه شکم: نرم و بدون تندرنس
- معاینه اندام ها: بدون ادم. نبض های دیستال پر و قرینه است.
- طبق بررسی های انجام شده و غربالگری ها رتینوپاتی، نوروپاتی و نفروپاتی ندارد.



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

#### Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice

journal homepage: www.journals.elsevier.com/diabetes-research-and-clinical-practice





### Diabetes and Ramadan: Practical guidelines 2021<sup>★</sup>

Mohamed Hassanein a,\*, Bachar Afandi b, Muhammad Yakoob Ahmedani c, Reem Mohammad Alamoudi <sup>d</sup>, Fatheya Alawadi <sup>e</sup>, Harpreet S. Bajaj <sup>f</sup>, Abdul Basit <sup>g</sup>, Abdullah Bennakhi h, Adel A. El Sayed i, Osama Hamdy j, Wasim Hanif k, Abdul Jabbar l, Line Kleinebreil<sup>m</sup>, Nader Lessan<sup>n</sup>, Inass Shaltout<sup>o</sup>, Wan Mohamad Wan Bebakar<sup>p</sup>, Elamin Abdelgadir <sup>q</sup>, Sarah Abdo <sup>r</sup>, Ebaa Al Ozairi <sup>s</sup>, Yousef Al Saleh <sup>t</sup>, Monira Alarouj <sup>u</sup>, Tomader Ali V, Abdulrazzaq Ali Almadani W, Samir Helmy Assaad-Khalil X, Alaaeldin Mohammed K. Bashier y, Salem Arifi Beshyah z, Mehmet Akif Buyukbese aa, Tahseen Ahmad Chowdhury ab, Said Norou Diop ac, Nancy Samir Elbarbary ad, Tarik A. Elhadd ae,

Received: 12 January 2023

Revised: 17 August 2023

Accepted: 8 September 2023

DOI: 10.1002/dmrr.3728

#### REVIEW ARTICLE

### Chrononutrition in the context of Ramadan: Potential implications

Nader Lessan<sup>1,2</sup> Tomader Ali<sup>1</sup>

#### Correspondence

#### Abstract

Every year, healthy adult Muslims practice dawn to sunset fasting for a wl month. No food or fluid is allowed for the fasting time window. After suns

### Fasting and feasting safely with type 2 diabetes in the month of Ramadan

Salma Mehar

The article covers practical guidance on education for people with type 2 diabetes | Citation: Mehar S (2024) Fasting prior to fasting during the month of Ramadan, so that they can fast, celebrate and

### Original Article

Validity of the International Diabetes Federation risk stratification score of Ramadan fasting in individuals with diabetes mellitus

Eman M. Alfadhli, MD, Taif S. Alharbi, MD, Abrar M. Alrotoie, MD, Asia A. Aljohani, MD, Amal S. Qari, MD, Bashaer A. Alsubhi, MD, Aram H. Alsaedi, MD, Alaa A. Aljohani, MD.

#### **ABSTRACT**

الأهداف: لتقييم مدى صلاحية نظام تقييم الاتحاد العالمي للسكر الجديد لدرجة خطورة صيام رمضان للأشخاص المصابين بداء السكري.

Ramadan. The patients were allocated into 3 categories: high, moderate, and low risk. Fasting was left up to the patients and their healthcare providers. Participants filled out a log-sheet each day of Ramadan showing whether

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Imperial College London Diabetes Centre, Abu Dhabi, UAE

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Imperial College London, London, UK



### Ramadan Compendium

This is a compendium of evidence regarding fasting in Ramadan with health conditions undertaken by the British Islamic Medical Association (BIMA). This work builds upon the Ramadan Rapid Review, produced in 2020 in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. This work does not form a directive and should be used by individuals to frame an informed discussion with their clinicians. The views expressed represent the views of the author(s) and not necessarily those of BIMA and are not a substitute for professional advice.

#### Table of Contents

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Methodology
- 3. General Principles
- 4. Acute Illness During the COVID-19 Pandemic
- 5. Vaccination during Ramadan
- 6. Decision Making Tool for Those Fasting with Chronic Conditions
- 7. Recommendations Summary
- 8. Cardiovascular Disease
- 9. Respiratory Disease
- 10. Chronic Kidney Disease
- 11. Gastrointestinal Disease
- 12. Diabetes Mellitus
- 13. Adrenal Disease
- 14. Obesity
- 15. Neurological Disease
- 16 Prognancy



THE JOURNAL OF CLINICAL AND APPLIED RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

## Diabetes Care

JANUARY 2025 | VOLUME 48 | SUPPLEMENT 1 DIABETESJOURNALS.ORG/CARE



Standards of Care in Diabetes

2025







16 - 1 /17/71

### بسم الله الرحين المثور أمَّة المُعالِمُ مُن المُعالِمُ مُن اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهُ مِنْ اللهُ ا

وظیفه بیماران تسبت به روزه ماه مبارک رمضان

روزهٔ ماه مبارک رمضان از ضروریات دین اسلام و ارکان اساسی آن و جزو اصول عملی (فروع) دین است و همانگونه که در قرآن کریم آمده است، عامل بسیار مهم نیل به ثقوا و پاداش اخروی است و علاوه بر آن، آثار بسیار زیادی برای سلامتی مادی و معنوی انسان دارد.

این فریضیه الهی، وظیفه عمومی مکلفان است؛ ولی طبق آیات ۱۸۴ و ۱۸۵ سوره بقره، بیماران و مسافران و افراد ناتوان از روزهداری مماف هستند. اما مطابق روایائی که مفسر این آیات است و فتاوای فقهای بزرگوار که مبیّن احکام الهی است، بیمارانی که روزه برای آنان ضرری ندارد و توانایی بجا آوردن آن را دارند، مانند سایر مکلفان باید این وظیفه واجب را بجای آورند. سؤال اینجاست، کدام دسته از بیماران باید و کدامیک نباید روزه بگیرند؟

حکم شرعی در پاسخ این سؤال این است که اگر بیمار خودش تشخیص میدهد که روزه برایش مضر است، نباید روزه بگیرد و چنانچه ضرر ندارد.باید روزه بگیرد. درصورتیکه خودش نتواند تشخیص دهد، می واند به پزشک متخصص و مورد اطمینان مراجمه کند.

اما از آنجاکه وضعیت بسیاری از بیماریها نسبت به روزهداری برای اُکثر بیماران و حتی عدة زیادی از پزشکان ناشناخته است، به اهتمام فرهنگستان علوم پزشکی و مؤسسه موضوع شناسی احکام ققهی، با حضور پزشکان متخصص و فوق تخصص در رشتههای مختلف و عالمان حوزه علمیه، با برگزاری جلسات متمدد و بررسی انواع بیماریهای مختلف جهت راهنمایی بیماران محترم، نتیجه بحثهای موشکافانه و دقتهای متخصصانه و احتیاطهای متمهدانه، نتیجهٔ آن به شرح بیوست در سه ستون مجزا تقدیم میشود.

امید است پیماران محترمی که وظیفه خود را تسبت به روزه داری تشخیص تمیدهند با مراجعه به جدول پیوست و شناخت وضیت و وظیفه شان بتوانند به تکلیف خود عمل کنند.

یادآوری می شود: این جدول برای بیماران در وضعیت آب و هوای متمادل فعلی است و ممکن است در فصلهای گـرم سال و در مناطق تخیرمتمارف که روز بسیارطولائی و شبهای کوئاه دارند، وضعیت بیماری و روزهداری متفاوت باشد.

> دکتر سده پرتمکربرندی موسعه وشوه شنام رئیس فرمنگستان علوم آرشکی جمهوری اسلامی ایران محمد حجین ا



### Introduction

- For those that fast, the onset of Ramadan can lead to a sudden change to one's usual lifestyle this can include a shift in mealtimes and diet, changes to usual sleeping schedules and adjustments to physical activity patterns.
- For people with diabetes further changes are also required, these may involve a need for education, a knowledge of diabetes management plans and adaptations to self-monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG) schedules and medication regimens.
- Moreover, due to the varying and metabolic nature of diabetes, people living with it are also at greater risk of complications from large changes in food and fluid intake. Potential health hazards include
  - hypoglycaemia,
  - hyperglycaemia,
  - dehydration,
  - acute metabolic complications such as diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA)

### جدول ۱: عوامل شناخته شده موثر بر برنامه مراقبت فردی برای بیمار مبتلا به دیابتی که می خواهد در ماه رمضان روزه بگیرد

عوامل مربوط به بیمار	عوامل مربوط به دیابت	عوامل مربوط به ماه رمضان
سن (نوجوان/سالمند)	نوع دیابت	طول ساعات روزه داری
جنس	طول مدت دیابت	فصل روزه داری
شغل	عوارض دیابت	شرایط آب و هوایی
بارداری/شیردهی	نوع رژیم درمانی دیابت	منطقه جغرافيايى
برنامه غذایی	وضعيت كنترل قبلى بيمارى	تغییرات اجتماعی
میزان و زمان بندی ورزش و فعالیت جسمی	احتمال وقوع هيپوگليسمى	
انگیزه بیمار	افت قند خون ناخودآگاه	تجربيات قبلى
ترجيحات فردى	دسترسی به مراقبت	

## Risk Stratification of individuals with diabetes for fasting during Ramadan

• Risk stratification is an important step in the process of providing guidance to individuals with diabetes seeking to fast during Ramadan.

- Based on risk scoring, people with diabetes can be categorized as...
  - High risk, where fasting is probably unsafe
  - Moderate risk, where the fasting safety is uncertain
  - Low risk, where fasting is probably safe

Risk Element	Risk Score	Risk Element	Risk Score
1. Diabetes type and duration		8. MVD Complications/Comorbidities	
Type 1 diabetes	1	Unstable MVD	6.5
Type 2 diabetes	0	Stable MVD	2
2. Duration of Diabetes (years)		No MVD	0
A duration of ≥ 10	1	9. Renal Complications/Comorbidities	
A duration of < 10	0	eGFR < 30 mL/min	6.5
3. Presence of hypoglycaemia		eGFR 30–45 mL/min	4
Hypoglycaemia unawareness	6.5	eGFR 45–60 mL/min	2
Recent Severe hypoglycaemia	5.5	eGFR >60 mL/min	0
Multiple weekly Hypoglycaemia	3.5	10. Pregnancy*	
Hypoglycaemia less than 1 time per week	1	Pregnant not within targets*	6.5
No hypoglycaemia	0	Pregnant within targets*	3.5
4. Level of glycaemic control		Not pregnant	0
HbA1c levels > 9% (11.7 mmol/L)	2	11. Frailty and Cognitive function	
HbA1c levels 7.5–9% (9.4–11.7 mmol/L)	1	Impaired cognitive function or Frail	6.5
HbA1c levels < 7.5% (9.4 mmol/L)	0	> 70 years old with no home support	3.5
5. Type of treatment		No frailty or loss in cognitive function	0
Multiple daily mixed insulin Injections	3	12. Physical Labour	
Basal Bolus/Insulin pump	2.5	Highly Intense physical labour	
Once daily Mixed insulin	2	Moderate Intense Physical Labour	
Basal Insulin	1.5	No physical labour	
Glibenclamide	1	13. Previous Ramadan Experience	
Gliclazide/MR or Glimepride or Repeglanide	0.5	Overall negative experience	1
Other therapy not including SU or Insulin	0	No negative or positive experience	0
6. Self-Monitoring of Blood Glucose (SMBG)		14. Fasting hours (location)	
Indicated but not conducted	2	≥ 16 hours	1
Indicated but conducted sub-optimally	1	< 16 hours	0
Conducted as indicated	0		
7. Acute complications			
DKA/ HONC in the last 3 months	3	DKA — Diabetic Ketoacidosis	
DKA/ HONC in the last 6 months	2	HONC — Hyperglycaemic Hyperosmolar Nonketotic eGFR — Estimated glomerular filtration rate	Coma
DKA/ HONC in the last 12 months	1	MVD — Macrovascular disease	
No DKA or HONC	0		

<sup>\*</sup>Pregnant and breastfeeding women have the right to not fast regardless of whether they have diabetes

SCORE 0 TO 3	LOW RISK	
SCORE 3.5 TO 6	MODERATE RISK	
SCORE > 6	HIGH RISK	

امتياز	فاكتور خطر
	۱۰. تجربه ماه رمضان قبلی
1	بطور کلی تجربه منفی
0	بدون تجربه منفی یا مثبت
	۱۱.ساعات روزه داری (محل)
1	۱۶ساعت≤
0	۱۶ساعت>
	۱۲.درمان دیابت
٣	چند بار تزریق انسولین مخلوط روزانه
۲/۵	بازال-بولوس/پمپ انسولین
۲	یکبار در روز انسولین مخلوط
۱/۵	انسولين بازال
1	گلی بن کلامید
۰/۵	گلی کلازید MR/گلی میپراید/ رپاگلیناید
0	درمانهای دیگر غیر از سولفونیل اوره ها و انسولین

DKA: Diabetic Ketoacidosis

HONC: Hyperglycaemic Hyperosmolar

Nonketotic Coma

eGFR: Estimated glomerular filtration rate

CVD: Cardiovascular disease

امتياز	فاكتورخطر
0	بدون DKA/HONC
	۶. عوارض مزمن/ کوموربیدیتی
۶	آنژین ناپایدار/نارسایی قلبی/eGFR<30 mL/min
<b>k</b>	eGFR30-45 mL/min
۲	CVD پایدار/ eGFR45-60
0	بدون CVD و eGFR نرمال
	۷. بارداری
Ϋ́	باردار است در طیف هدف نیست
۲	باردار است در طیف هدف است
0	باردار نیست
	۸. شکنندگی و عملکرد شناختی
<b>/</b> c	اختلال عملكرد شناختى
٣	شكننده
1	سن >۷۰ سال بدون پشتیبانی در خانه
0	بدون شکنندگی، بدون اختلال عملکرد شناختی
	۹. کار جسمی
١	کار جسمی شدید
0	بدون کار جسمی

جدول ۲: عناصر محاسبه خطر و امتیاز پیشنهادی برای افراد دیابتی که به دنبال روزه داری در طول ماه رمضان هستند

امتياز	فاكتور خطر	امتياز	فاكتورخطر
	۳.مشخصات کنترل قند		۱.نوع دیابت و طول مدت آن
۲	HbA1c>9%	١	دیابت نوع ۱
1	HbA1c7.5-9%	۰	دیابت نوع ۲
0	HbA1c<7.5%	١	مدت بیش از ۱۰ سال
	۴.خودپایشی قند خون (SMBG)	0	مدت کمتر از ۱۰ سال
۲	نشان داده ولی انجام نشده		۲. وجود هیپوگلیسمی
1	نشان داده ولی بصورت بهینه انجام نشده	۵	عدم آگاهی به هیپوگلیسمی
0	همانطور که نشان داده انجام شده است	۴	هیپوگلیسمی شدید/راجعه
	۵. عوارض حاد	٣	هیپوگلیسمی روزانه خفیف
٣	DKA/HONC حداقل در ۳ ماه گذشته	۲	هیپوگلیسمی۶-۱ بار در هفته
۲	DKA/HONC حداقل در ۶ ماه گذشته	١	هیپوگلیسمی کمتر از ۱ بار در هفته
١	DKA/HONC حداقل در ۱۲ ماه گذشته	0	عدم وجود هیپوگلیسمی

کم خطر

خطر متوسط

پر خطر

امتیاز تا ۳

متباز ۵/۳ تا ۶

۶ < امتیاز

Table 1 - Risk stratification by body condition/disease

	Very High Risk Advise MUST NOT fast	High Risk Advise should NOT fast	
Condition	If patients in these categories wish to fast, is alternative? If not an option, or patients not v fast, then they should be supported and shound be receive structured education (where a Be followed by an appropriate speciali Monitor their health regularly Adjust medication dose, frequency and Be prepared to break the fast/abstatevents	Low/Moderate Risk  Decision to not fast based on discretion of medical opinion and ability of the individual to tolerate fast	
Diabetes <sup>a</sup>	One or more of the following:  Severe hypoglycaemia within the 3 months prior to Ramadan b  DKA within the 3 months prior to Ramadan  Hyperosmolar hyperglycaemic coma within the 3 months prior to Ramadan  History of recurrent hypoglycaemia  History of hypoglycaemia unawareness  Poorly controlled T1DM  Acute illness  Pregnancy in pre-existing diabetes or GDM treated with insulin  Chronic dialysis or CKD stage 4 & 5  Advanced macrovascular complications  Old age with ill health  Type 2 diabetes requiring insulin (MDI or mixed insulin) with no prior experience of safe fasting	One or more of the following:  T2DM with sustained poor glycaemic control °  Well-controlled T1DM  Well-controlled T2DM on MDI or mixed insulin  Pregnant T2DM or GDM controlled by diet only or metformin  CKD stage 3  Stable macrovascular complications  Patients with comorbid conditions that present additional risk factors  People with diabetes performing intense physical labour  Treatment with drugs that may affect cognitive function  Type 2 diabetes on SGLT-2 inhibitors (consider alternatives/stopping)*	Well-controlled T2DM treated with one or more of the following:  Lifestyle therapy  Metformin  Acarbose  Thiazolidinediones  Second-generation SUs (moderate risk, regular SMBG advised)  Incretin-based therapy (DPP-4 inhibitors or GLP-1 RAs)  SGLT-2 inhibitors  Basal Insulin (moderate risk, regular SMBG advised)
		s team ly (SMBG) commendations ase of hypo-or hyperglycaemia ent hypo-or hyperglycaemia or worsening of ase; DKA – diabetic ketoacidosis; DPP-4 – p peptide-1 receptor agonist; MDI – multiple	dipeptidyl peptidase-4-; GDM – gestational
		es, who should be supported by the healthout all error in insulin dose. ed upon between doctor and patient accord	e to probability of harm. The decision to fast is a care professional (HCP) to achieve best possible ding to a multitude of factors. Consider

BIMA Ramadan Compendium V1.2 Feb 2023

# Cultural/Religious Perspective

توصیه به ترک روزه (روزه ضرر دارد)	روزهداری با نظر پزشک معالج	توصیه به روزه داری (روزه ضرر ندارد)	وضعیت سلامت و بیماری
<ul> <li>بیماران دیابتی که سابقه اغمای دیابتی و یا کاهش شد و افزایش شدید قند خون را به کرات داشتهاند.</li> <li>بیماران دیابتی که عوارض شدید دیابت را دارند.</li> <li>بیماران باردار دیابتی</li> <li>بیماران دیابتی که کنترل قند ایشان دشوار و دارای نوسانات فراوان است.</li> <li>بیماران دیابتی که علایم هشدار دهنده افت قندخون د آنها از بین رفته است.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>● بیمار دیابتی که با قرصهای خوراکی کنترل شده و عوارض بیماری را ندارند.</li> <li>● بیماران دیابتی که عوارض دیابتی آنها کنترل شده است.</li> </ul>	● بیمار دیابتی که با رژیم غذائی درمان میشود و بیماری کنترل شده است.	ديابت
● بیماران مبتلا به بیماری عروقی کرونر که کنترل نشده سکته قلبی حاد دارند و یا اخیرا تحت عمل جراحی قلب یا بالون درمانی بودهاند. ● بیماران مبتلا به نارسائی قلبی یا سایر امراض قلبی کننشده	● افراد با سابقه بیماری عروق کرونر، یا سکته قلبی و یا سابقه عمل جراحی قلب که تحت کنترل داروئی هستند. ● بیماران دارای فشارخون کنترل نشده ● بیماران مبتلا به نارسائی مزمن قلب کنترل شده	<ul> <li>● بیماران با مشکلات دریچهای</li> <li>قلبی خفیف که بیماری پایدار دارند</li> <li>و تحت درمان میباشند.</li> <li>● بیماران دارای فشارخون کنترل</li> <li>شده</li> </ul>	بیماریهای قلبی

### Pre-Ramadan Education

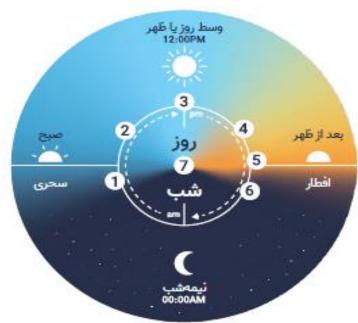
- Structured diabetes education is about empowering individuals to make informed decisions regarding their behavior and enabling them to effectively self-manage their condition. Ramadan-focused diabetes education is an extension of this and provides additional knowledge on the necessary adjustments needed during the month of Ramadan.
- Ramadan-focused education aims to raise awareness of the risks associated with diabetes and fasting and to provide strategies to minimize them. Education should be simple, engaging, and delivered in a culturally sensitive manner by well-informed individuals.
- The key components of any Ramadan focused educational program are
- Risk Quantification
- Blood glucose monitoring (SMBG)
- o medical management of diabetes (medication adjustment and test fasting)
- Fluids and dietary advice
- physical activity and exercise advice
- recognition of complications (hypo and hyperglycemia symptoms)
- Understanding when to break the fast

## **Glucose Monitoring Protocol**

Self-Monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG)

- An extremely important aspect of fasting during Ramadan for people with diabetes is SMBG.
- There needs to be a greater rate of SMBG in order to keep on top of any changes to glycaemia so that hyperglycemia or hypoglycemia can be prevented. People with diabetes need to be given education on when and how to monitor their blood glucose levels.
- It is important to emphasize that pricking the skin to test blood glucose levels DOES NOT break the fast.





# Glucose Monitoring Protocol

Self-Monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG)

### 1.Schedule:

- 1. Pre-dawn: 70-140 mg/dL
- 2. Midday: 70-180 mg/dL
- 3. Evening: 70-200 mg/dL

### 2. Critical thresholds:

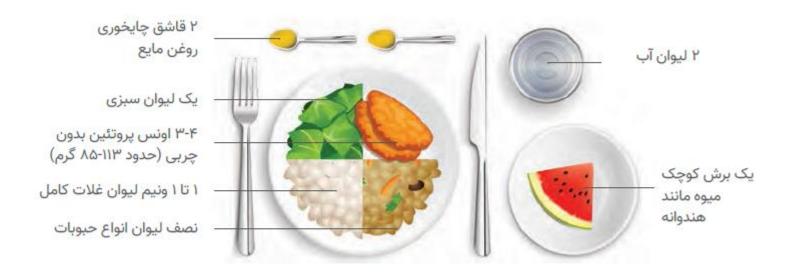
- 1.<70 mg/dL: Break fast + treat
- 2.>300 mg/dL: Urgent medical review
- 3.CGMS preferred for frequent monitoring

## Dietary Recommendations

- Ramadan marks a dramatic change to one's usual eating patterns. Dietary recommendations to people with diabetes need to be individualized, accounting for an individual's personal preferences, lifestyle, age, culture, ability to manage their diabetes and other medical needs.
- It is important that adequate nutrition is received during Ramadan so that individuals that are fasting stay properly nourished. There should be a pre-Ramadan assessment where individuals with diabetes can seek individualized nutrition advice. This can help address any targets or goals such as weight maintenance or weight loss.

# Dietary Recommendations

- 1. Balanced suhoor:
  - 1. Complex carbs (40%)
  - 2. Protein (30%)
  - 3. Healthy fats (30%)
- 2. Hydration: 8 cups of water nightly
- 3. Limit fried/sugary foods at Iftar
- 4. Blood glucose-friendly foods:
  - 1. Low GI fruits
  - 2. Nuts
  - 3. Leafy greens



## **Exercise Recommendations**

- 1. Light activity after Iftar preferred
- 2. Avoid midday physical exertion
- 3. Exercise adjustments:
  - Reduce intensity by 30%
  - Shorten duration by 25%
- 4. Monitor glucose pre/post activity
- 5. Carry fast-acting carbs during prayers

## Ramadan-related Assessment

- The overall guidance for people with T2DM that want to fast during Ramadan can be summarized into a number of steps including a pre-Ramadan assessment, medication adjustments during Ramadan and a post-Ramadan followup
- Guidance on the management of diabetes must be provided prior to Ramadan. A pre-Ramadan assessment needs to take place, ideally, 6–8 weeks before the start of Ramadan.
- Here, HCPs will be able to obtain a detailed medical history and perform a risk assessment. This risk assessment will
  form the basis of all recommendations thereafter, these include advice on whether fasting is safe, strategies for
  dose modifications and treatment regimen adjustments, the provision of Ramadan focused education and nutrition
  advice.
- Following this, individuals that decide to fast will need to adhere to guidance on the management of their diabetes during religious fasting including changes to glycaemia monitoring schedules and dosing adjustments of medication.
- Finally, after Ramadan ends it is advised that a post-Ramadan follow up is performed. A follow up after Ramadan will help HCPs obtain crucial information about the individual's successes and challenges during Ramadan and will ensure that religious fasting the following year can be more successful. This process must be undertaken each Ramadan as safely fasting one year does not guarantee the same the next year.

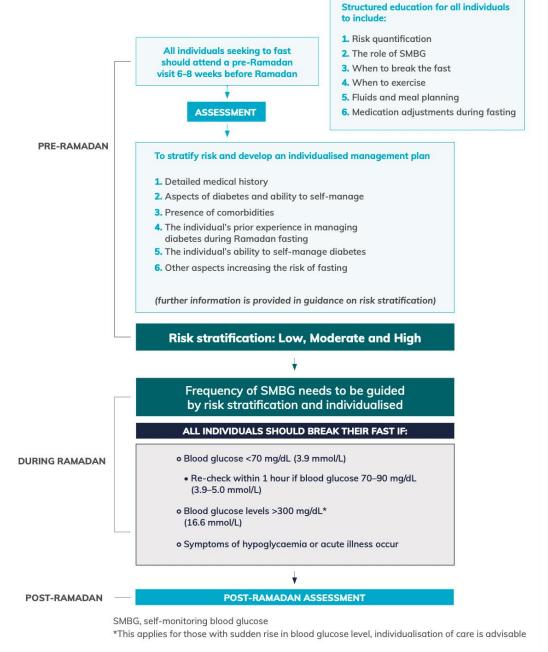


FIGURE 1

Assessment flowchart

## Medication Adjustments

- The type of medication the individual is taking for the management of their diabetes influences the potential risks that fasting during Ramadan may lead to and, therefore, requires careful attention when formulating the treatment plan.
- The primary concern relating to these medications are their risk towards hypoglycemia.
- Antidiabetic drugs such as metformin, acarbose, thiazolidinediones (TZDs), glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists (GLP-1 RAs) and dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4) inhibitors work in a glucose dependent manner and generally have a low risk of hypoglycemia. These drugs generally don trequire any dose modifications during Ramadan.
- Studies have also shown short-acting insulin secretagogues to be safe for use during Ramadan. It is recommended that the normal three meal dosing is redistributed to accommodate the eating patterns of *iftar* and *Suhoor* during Ramadan.
- HCPs should also be aware that drugs such as modern sulphonylureas (SUs) carry a slightly higher risk
  of hypoglycemia and account for this in the pre-Ramadan assessment. Studies have demonstrated the
  efficacy of modern SUs (glimepiride, gliclazide and gliclazide modified release) and the use of these are
  preferred.

## Medication Adjustments

- There used to be some some safety concerns relating to dehydration for the use of sodium-glucose co-transporter-2 (SGLT2) inhibitors which can be particularly important among higher risk individuals. However, results of recently available studies prompted the following recommendations:
- For stabilization, SGLT2Is should be initiated at least two weeks to one month prior to Ramadan. SGLT2Is are recommended to be administered at the time of evening meal (Iftar).
- However, if the indication for SGLT2I initiation is cardiovascular or renal protection, then the pre-Ramadan initiation should be conducted with a lower dose.
- Increasing fluid intake during the non-fasting hours of Ramadan is recommended.
- SGLT2I do not require treatment modifications during Ramadan, however if an individual is on multiple medications a review of the doses should be made to avoid the risk of hypoglycemia.

## Medication Adjustment - Metformin

- Maintain regular dose timing
- Extended-release formulation preferred
- Iftar: 50% total daily dose
- Suhoor: 50% total daily dose
- No dose reduction generally needed
- Monitor GI side effects



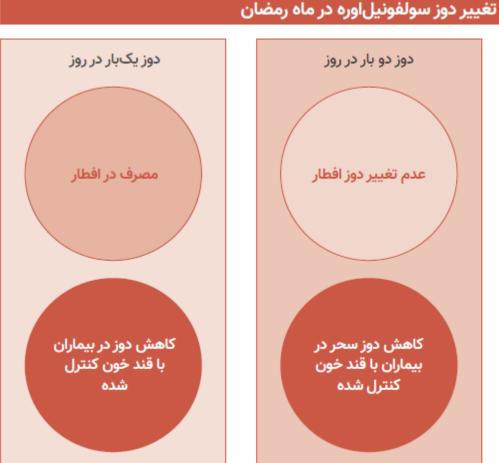






# Medication Adjustment - Sulfonylureas

- High hypoglycemia risk avoid if possible, switch to gliclazide MR if required
- Dose reduction (50%) recommended
- Administer with Iftar only
- Avoid in elderly with CKD
- Educate on hypoglycemia symptoms



داروهای قدیمیتر این دسته داروهای قدیمیتر (گلیبنکلامید) خطر هپیوگلیسمی بیشتری دارند و باید از مصرف آنها اجتناب شود نسل دوم سولفونيل اورهها (گلیکلازید، گلیمپیراید) باید مصرف شوند.

به دلیل پایین بودن خطر هیپوگلیسمی با مصرف پیوگلیتازون، تعدیل دوز دارو در ماه رمضان لازم نیست ولی دوز تجویزی را باید با افطار مصرف کرد.

اگرچه کارآزمایی بالینی تصادفی کنترل شدهای در رابطه با آکاربوز در بیماران روزهدار دیابتی انجام نشدهاست، به دلیل پایین بودن خطر هیپوگلیسمی، به نظر نمیرسد تعدیل دوز دارو مورد نیاز باشد.

مهارکنندههای SGLT 2 خطر هیپوگلیسمی کمتری دارند. در طول ماه رمضان، تعدیل و تنظیم دوز لازم نیست و توصیه میشود که دوز تجویز شده با وعده افطار مصرف شود.

دوز روزانه محرکهای کوتاهاثر ترشح انسولین (بر اساس دوز ۳ وعده غذایی) ممکن است در ماه رمضان بر اساس اندازه وعده غذایی کاهش یابد و یا به دو دوز تقسیم شود.

مهارکنندههای PP- 4 نیاز به تعدیل و تنظیم در ماه رمضان ندارند.

### **Thiazolidinediones**

No dose modifications.

Dose can be taken with *iftar* or *suhoor*.

### **DPP-4** inhibitors

No dose modifications.

### **GLP-1** receptor agonists

No dose modifications.

If taking an oral formulation
(Rybelsus), take the tablet
at iftar and wait 30 minutes
before consuming any food.

### Prandial glucose regulators (glinides)

Three-times daily dosing may be reduced/redistributed to two doses taken with *iftar* and suhoor.

### SGLT2 inhibitors

No dose modifications.

Dose should be taken with *iftar*.

Extra clear fluids should be ingested during non-fasting periods.

Use with caution in those at risk of

Use with caution in those at risk of fluid depletion.

## Insulin Adjustment

- Insulin use during fasting carries a risk of hypoglycemia, especially when more complex insulin regimens are used and so extra care and caution must be taken when developing Ramadan medication regimens.
- It needs to be emphasized that the administration of insulin via the subcutaneous, intramuscular or intravenous routes do not cause a breaking of the Ramadan fast.
- All recommended dose adjustments for people with T2DM should be guided by SMBG.
- These aspects of management need to be integrated into pre-Ramadan focused education programs so that individuals can self-titrate their doses.

# Insulin Adjustment

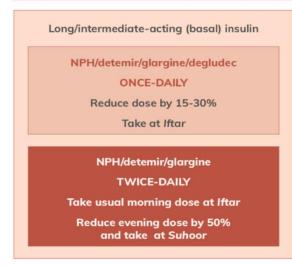
- Basal insulin: Reduce by 20-30%
- Stop pre-meal rapid-acting insulin
- Switch to premixed (70/30) if needed
- Administer at Iftar only and avoid morning doses

### In case of multiple antidiabetic therapies...

- Due to the increasing availability of newer glucose lowering therapies, it is common for individuals with T2DM to be prescribed multiple drug regimens to manage their diabetes. Importantly, the risk of hypo- glycaemia can be amplified in these circumstances and care must be taken.
- Generally, people on multiple antidiabetic therapies are more likely to be of an older age and with multiple comorbidities to their diabetes and this further heightens the risk of complications during fasting. This can be particularly concerning among more active people.
- Individuals with T2DM on 3 or more antidiabetic agents who fast during Ramadan, should receive counselling and comprehensive advice on diet, lifestyle and drug dose modifications prior to Ramadan.
- Individuals on 3 or more drug combinations, especially those on both insulin and SU should be considered at an increased risk of hypoglycaemia. An approximate 25–50% reduction in the dose of insulin is advised, depending on the subsequent risk score after risk stratification. A reduction in the dose of SUs is also advocated in these individuals.

## International Diabetes Federation (IDF) and Diabetes and Ramadan (DAR) International Alliance Diabetes and Ramadan Practical Guidelines–2022

#### CHANGES TO LONG AND SHORT-ACTING INSULIN DOSING DURING RAMADAN





<sup>\*</sup>Reduce the insulin dose taken before Suhoor; \*\*Reduce the insulin dose taken before iftar

#### CHANGES TO PREMIXED INSULIN DOSING DURING RAMADAN

Once daily dosing

Take normal
dose at Iftar



Omit afternoon dose
Adjust Iftar and
Suhoor doses

Carry out
dose-titration every
3 days (see below)

Information adapted from Hassanein et al. (2014) [84].

Faction have literature Subservibles delivered	pre-Iftar	pre-lftar*/post-Suhoor**	
Fasting/pre-Iftar/pre-Suhoor blood glucose	Basal insulin/Pre-mixed	Short-acting insulin	
<70 mg/dL (3.9 mmol/L) or symptoms	Reduce by 4 units	Reduce by 4 units	
<90 mg/dL (5.0 mmol/L)	Reduce by 2 units	Reduce by 2 units	
90-126 mg/dL (5.0-7.0 mmol/L)	No change required	No change required	
>126 mg/dL (7.0 mmol/L)	Increase by 2 units	Increase by 2 units	
>200 mg/dL (16.7 mmol/L)	Increase by 4 units	Increase by 4 units	

# **American Diabetes Association (ADA)** Facilitating Positive Health Behaviors and Well-being to Improve Health Outcomes: Standards of Care in Diabetes—2025, Religious Fasting

Medication name	Risk of hypoglycemia	Timing	Total daily dose
Metformin, SGLT2 inhibitor, DPP-4 inhibitor, GLP-1 receptor agonist, acarbose, or pioglitazone	Low	<ul> <li>If once daily, then take at main mealtime.</li> <li>If twice daily, then split dose between the two meals.</li> <li>If once weekly, no change of time.</li> </ul>	No change
New generation sulfonylurea (glimepiride and gliclazide)	Low to moderate	<ul> <li>If once daily, then take at main mealtime.</li> <li>If twice daily, then split dose between the two meals.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Reduce dose if glucose levels are within individualized goal range and if no hypoglycemia or hyperglycemia is present at baseline.</li> </ul>
Older generation of sulfonylurea (glyburide)	Moderate to high	Take at time of main meal	<ul> <li>Replace with newer-generation sulfonylurea or reduce dose by 50%.</li> </ul>
Basal insulin	Moderate to high	<ul> <li>For longer-acting basal analogs (glargine 300 or degludec), no need to change timing.</li> <li>For other basal insulins, take at beginning of breaking fast meal.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Choose the insulin with lower risk of hypoglycemia among the class.</li> <li>Reduce dose by 25–35% if not well managed.</li> </ul>
Prandial insulin	High	• At mealtime	<ul> <li>Reduce dose of insulin for the meal followed by fasting (35–50%).</li> <li>For other meals, insulin dose should match carbohydrate intake.</li> </ul>
Mixed insulin and insulin coformulations	High	<ul> <li>If once daily, then take at main mealtime.</li> <li>If twice daily, then split dose between the two meals</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Reduce dose of insulin for the meal followed by fasting (35–50%).</li> <li>For other meals, no change of dose.</li> </ul>

### When to break the fast?

All individuals should break fast if...

- Blood glucose <70 mg/dL (3.9 mmol/L)</li>
  - Re-check within 1 hour if blood glucose is between 70–90 mg/dL (3.9–5.0 mmol/L)
- Blood glucose >300 mg/dL (16.6mmol/L)(Consider individualization of care)
- Symptoms of hypoglycemia, hyperglycemia, dehydration or acute illness occur

# Hypoglycemia Management

#### **Breaking Fast Protocol:**

- 1. 15g fast-acting carbs (glucose tabs)
- 2. Wait 15 minutes, retest
- 3. Repeat if still <70 mg/dL
- 4. Complex carb snack once stabilized
- 5. Avoid overcorrection hyperglycemia
- 6. Document all episodes for regimen adjustment

# Hyperglycemia Management

#### Thresholds for Action

- 250 mg/dL:
- 1.Check ketones if symptomatic
- 2. Temporary insulin correction
- 3. Hydration priority
- 300 mg/dL:
- 4.Break fast if persistent
- 5. Assess for dehydration/HHS
- 6.Consider ER referral

# Comorbidity Management

### 1. Hypertension:

- Evening ACEi/ARB dosing
- Monitor orthostatic hypotension

### 2. Dyslipidemia:

Maintain statins

### 3.Obesity:

Focus on diet quality

#### 4.CKD:

Electrolyte monitoring

## Post-Ramadan Follow-Up

- Schedule within 4 weeks post-fasting
- Assess...
  - Hypoglycemia events
  - Weight changes
  - HbA1c retesting
- Medication regimen reversion
- Long-term adherence reinforcement
- Documentation in EMR

## سطوح پیشگیری

**Primordial Prevention** 

**Primary Prevention** 

**Secondary Prevention** 

**Tertiary Prevention** 

**Quaternary Prevention** 

#### **Primordial Prevention**

۱.استفاده از گاید لاین های تغذیه بین المللی جهت راهنمایی بیماران دیابتی

۲.ارائه آموزش های لازم به تیم سلامت شامل پزشک و کارشناس تغذیه و مراقب سلامت برای روزهداری بیماران مبتلا به دیابت و راهنمایی و پیگیری و درمان بیماران

۳. تدوین گایدلاین بومی متناسب با داروها و شرایط بیماران

### **Primary Prevention**

- آموزش رو در رو به افراد مبتلا به دیابت که قصد روزه داری دارند جهت مراجعه به پزشک دو هفته الی یک ماه قبل از شروع ماه رمضان
  - طبقه بندی بیماران مبتلا به دیابت و بررسی خطر آنها در روزهداری
  - آموزش مناسب چهره به چهره بیماران برای تغذیه مناسب در ایام روزهداری
    - آموزش علایم خطر به بیماران در جهت خاتمه دادن به روزه

### **Secondary Prevention**

• انجام آزمایشات مربوط به عملکرد کلیه و وضعیت کنترل قند فردی که قصد روزه داری دارد جهت انجام risk stratification و همچنین تغییر رژیم دارویی درصورت نیاز

• ارایه آموزش اصول مراقبت از خود متناسب با ماه رمضان من جمله تعداد دفعات گلوکومتری، توضیح راجع به عوارض احتمالی هایپو و هایپرگلایسمی و نحوه اپروچ به آن درصورت بروز و سایر موارد ذکر شده

• توصیه به روزهداری ۲ تا ۳ روز قبل از ماه رمضان جهت بررسی وضعیت بیمار

### **Tertiary Prevention**

- انجام dose adjustment برای داروهای مصرفی بیمار برای کاهش ریسک عوارض
- ارجاع به بیمارستان درصورت بروز عوارضی که مقاوم به درمان به پروتوکل سرپایی بوده اند

### **Quaternary Prevention**

- تا حد امکان عدم تجویز داروهای با ریسک بالا برای هایپوگلایسمی
- عدم اجازه به بیمار پرخطر برای روزه داری و همچنین توضیح کامل خطرات روزه داری برای این گروه

# نقش پزشک خانواده



#### Tips for healthcare professionals

- Most studies (and based on the author's experience) have indicated that the majority
  of people with diabetes will participate in fasting despite the risks.<sup>7</sup> If this occurs, it is
  important for healthcare professionals to note this on a patient's medical record and
  document that advice has been given to minimise any risks of adverse effects.
- To those who choose to fast despite it worsening their health, it can be advised that it is deemed to be against the Quranic principles of Ramadan.
- Those whose medical conditions are exacerbated by fasting can do non-consecutive fasts.
- Review the patient's previous experience of fasting.
- Those who are unable to fast due to the long hours can switch to the winter months, where the duration of fast is shorter.
- People with diabetes can do a 1–2-day trial of fasting during the month preceding Ramadan and review its effects.
- Those who cannot partake in fasting can pay fidyah, an obligatory charitable donation when there is a necessity to miss fasting. The current amount is £5 per fast missed.<sup>8</sup>
- Reassure patients who are unable to fast that they can participate in other acts of charity (e.g. giving donations, making and giving food to others).
- Where there is a significant population who partake in fasting, Ramadan education can be delivered in multiple ways: community group education, liaise and work closely with Islamic community leaders, develop <u>Ramadan education patient information leaflets</u>, arrange healthcare professional educational updates, use of media (e.g. local radio stations).