

## Document details

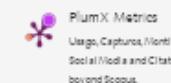
&lt; Back to results | 1 of 1

[Export](#) [Download](#) [Print](#) [E-mail](#) [Save to PDF](#) [Add to List](#) [More...>](#)International Medical Journal Malaysia  
Volume 13, Issue 2, 2014, Pages 67-72Metrics [View all metrics >](#)

1.69 Citation in Scopus

20th Percentile

0.18 Field-Weighted Citation Impact



Cited by 1 document

Options for controlling type 2 diabetes during Ramadan

Almaliki, M.H., Alshahrami, F.  
(2016) *Frontiers in Endocrinology*[View details of this citation](#)

Inform me when this document is cited in Scopus:

[Set citation alert >](#) [Set citation feed >](#)

## Related documents

Glycemic control in pregnant diabetic women on insulin who fasted during month of Ramadan

Ahmed Phulpoto, J.  
(2013) *Rawai Medical Journal*

Options for controlling type 2 diabetes during Ramadan

Almaliki, M.H., Alshahrami, F.  
(2016) *Frontiers in Endocrinology*

Glycemic control among pregnant diabetic women on insulin who fasted during Ramadan

Ismail, N.A.M., Raji, H.O., Wahab, N.A.  
(2012) *Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences*[View all related documents based on references](#)

Find more related documents in Scopus based on:

[Authors >](#) [Keywords >](#)

## Update on the management of diabetes during Ramadan fast for healthcare practitioners (Article)

Rathor, M.Y., Mohammad Faizi, A.R., Omar, A.M.

Department of Internal Medicine, Kulliyah of Medicine, International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), Kuantan, Malaysia

## Abstract

[View references \(28\)](#)

Fasting during the month of Ramadan is one of the five pillars of Islam, a recurring annual ritual, which is passionately practiced by most Muslims across the world. It is obligatory on every healthy Muslim; however, the Quran and Islamic teachings specifically exempt people with acute or chronic illnesses from this duty, especially if it might have harmful consequences. Muslims with diabetes are exempted from fasting, but many of them still fast during Ramadan, for their personal convictions as revealed by EPIDAR study which showed that 43% of patients with type 1 diabetes and 79% with type 2 diabetes fasted during Ramadan. Muslims constitute about a quarter of the world's population who are spread all over the globe. It is inevitable that health care issues peculiar to them will be encountered worldwide and health care providers will have to counsel them regarding medications and whether it is safe to undertake the fast. This paper is an update on the management of Ramadan fasting based on current evidence from published literature and expert opinions.

## Author keywords

[Diabetes](#) [Exemption](#) [Hypoglycemia](#) [Ramadan](#) [Saum](#)

ISSN: 18234631

Document Type: Article

Source Type: Journal

Publisher: International Islamic University Malaysia

Original language: English

## References (28)

[View in search results format >](#)[All](#) [Export](#) [Print](#) [E-mail](#) [Save to PDF](#) [Create bibliography](#) 1 Chapter 2, Verse 183 2 Aksungar, F.B., Eren, A., Ure, S., Teekin, O., Atas, G.

## Effects of intermittent fasting on serum lipid levels, coagulation status and plasma homocysteine levels

(2005) *Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism*, 49 (2), pp. 77-82. Cited 52 times.  
doi: 10.1159/000084739[View at Publisher](#) 3 Adil, N., Houti, I.E., Moussamih, S.

## Drug intake during Ramadan