



During Ramadan...



THE CLIENT







Risk Avoidance during Ramadan

Potential risks associated with prolonged fasting for people living with diabetes:













Health issues during Ramadan

- 1. Large meals at iftar
- 2. Significant amounts of highly processed carbohydrates
- 3. Eating desserts loaded with sugar
- 4. Large and frequent snacks
- 5. Eating at a fast speed





Health issues during Ramadan

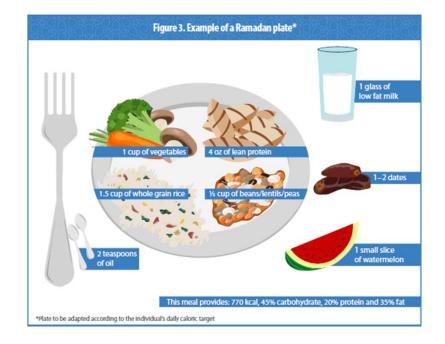
- 6. Eating suhoor early
- 7. Fried food
- 8. Changes in physical activity
- 9. Changes in sleeping patterns
- 10. Dehydration





Ramadan Nutrition Plan

- 1. Adequate amount of total daily calories
- 2. Meals should be balanced
- 3. Use the "Ramadan plate" method
- 4. healthy dessert
- 5. Select carbohydrates with low GI, particularly those high in fibre.





Ramadan Nutrition Plan

- 6. Maintaining adequate hydration
- 7. Take suhoor as late as possible
- 8. Consume an adequate amount of protein and fat at suhoor
- 9. Iftar should begin with plenty of water and 1–2 dried or fresh dates
- 10. If needed, a snack may be consumed between meals.



Advice for people living with diabetes during Ramadan

- ☐ Nutrition- healthy and balanced diet
- Exercise- regular light-to-moderate exercise, including the multiple prayers
- Sleep at night interrupted, nap during the day if needed.
- ☐ **Dehydration-** Keep hydrated and Avoid caffeinated and sweetened drinks
- ☐ Weight- Maintain or aim for healthy weight













Bottom line

- ✓ Fasting Can Be Accomplished, but Care Must Be Taken
- ✓ Individualization
- ✓ Breaking the fast
- ✓ Pre-Ramadan medical assessment
- ✓ Essential patient education- Collaborative approach
- ✓ Post-Ramadan follow-up consultation





References

- IDF-DAR practical guidelines on Diabetes and Ramadan- April 2016
- Diabetes UK Fasting and Diabetes 2017
- Recommendations for Management of Diabetes During Ramadan Update 2010- American Diabetes Association
- Client's experience



Thank you شکراً

