

# RAMADAN AND DIABETES

All people with diabetes should visit their doctor 6–8 weeks before the start of Ramadan to discuss all possible changes in diet or medication regimen (e.g. timing, dose or type) to maintain safety during fasting. You may be advised not to fast if it is not safe for you.



## RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH FASTING IN PEOPLE WITH DIABETES

It is very important to protect yourself from the below risks during fasting:

- Low blood sugar, especially during the late period of fasting before iftar
- · Severe high blood sugar after each of the main meals
- Dehydration, especially with prolonged fasting hours and hot climates
- Significant weight gain due to increased caloric intake and reduced physical activity

## WHEN IS IT ADVISABLE TO BREAK FASTING DURING RAMADAN

All patients should break their fast if:



Blood sugar < 3.9 mmol/L



Blood sugar > 16.6 mmol/L

• Signs of low blood sugar and severe dehydration:













## DIETARY ADVICE FOR PATIENTS WITH DIABETES DURING RAMADAN



Divide daily calories between suhoor and iftar, plus 1–2 snacks if necessary



Ensure meals are well balanced



Include low glycaemic index, high fiber foods that release energy slowly before and after fasting (e.g. wholegrain bread, beans, rice)



Include plenty of fruit, vegetables and salads



Minimize foods that are high in saturated fats



Avoid sugary desserts



Use small amounts of oil when cooking



Keep hydrated between sunset and sunrise by drinking water or other non-sweetened beverages



Avoid caffeinated and sweetened drinks

Consult your healthcare professional to discuss all possible changes in diet regimen to maintain safety during fasting.

#### **EXCERCISE**



Regular light-to-moderate exercise is encouraged



Avoid heavy exercise during fasting hours



Taraweeh prayers could be considered part of daily exercise



Check blood sugar level before exercise



Ensure good fluid intake

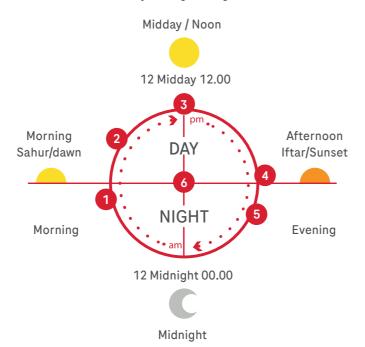


## RECOMMENDED TIMINGS TO CHECK BLOOD SUGAR LEVELS DURING RAMADAN FASTING

Patients are advised to monitor their blood sugar levels during the following times during the day, especially those who require insulin and sulphonylureas.

- 1 Pre-dawn meal (sahur)
- 2 2-hours after sahur
- 3 Midday
- 4 Pre-sunset meal (iftar)
- 5 2-hours after iftar
- 6 Anytime when the patient feels unwell with symptoms of low blood sugar or high blood sugar

Checking blood sugar does not break your fast. Consult your healthcare professional for the ways to monitor your sugar levels to maintain safety during fasting.



#### **POST RAMADAN FOLLOW-UP**

It is recommended to consult your healthcare professional after Ramadan to assess how you have coped with the fasting and the need to readjust your medication and regimen.

International Diabetes Federation and DAR International Alliance Diabetes and Ramadan Practical Guidelines 2021. Available from https://www.daralliance.org/daralliance/idf-dar-practical guidelines-2021/

Practical Guide To Diabetes Management in Ramadan 2015. Available from https://mems.my/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Practical-Guide-to-Diabetes-Management-in-Ramadan.pdf.



## Download mySugr App to ease your Ramadan fasting journey

mySugr is made by people with diabetes, for people with diabetes. Connecting your blood sugar meter with the mySugr app makes diabetes management easier! With mySugr, your connected meter automatically logs your blood sugar readings and makes it convenient throughout your Ramadan fasting journey.





You can **set your blood sugar target range** that has been suggested by your doctor in mySugr app. You may have an ideal target range and a maximum target range. This will allow the app to flag numbers that are between the ideal values and maximum values as being orange (not great but ok).



Let the **individual reading color code** in mySugr app tells you if your blood sugar readings are:

- In target range (green)
- Not great but ok (orange)
- Not in target range (red)

It helps you to recognize the need to seek medical advice or when to break the fast to avoid harm.



Track the number of high blood sugar readings (Hypers) and low blood sugar readings (Hypos). Increasing self-monitoring of blood sugar helps reduce the risk of low blood sugar and/or high blood sugar during Ramadan.



**Set reminder** to auto remind you to test your blood sugar so that you can concentrate on your daily Ramadan rituals.



Add meaningful information - Meal Photo feature, activity logs and insulin dose (if applicable) tell the story behind your data. Icon tags help you to look back and learn how the changes in the types of food consumed, insulin dose and activities during Ramadan impact your daily care.



Create PDF, Excel or CSV reports directly in the app\*. The **mySugr Report** compiles your data for easy printing or digital sharing with your healthcare team. You can share an overview of your data readily during your post-Ramadan follow up with your healthcare professional.

#### THE MYSUGR APP

Real-world data analyses show continuous monitoring of blood sugar levels using mySugr app helps lower estimated HbA1c<sup>1,2,3</sup> and reduces risk of hypoglycemia<sup>4</sup>.





Positive impact on blood glucose control in mySugr app users in Asia with **estimated HbA1c reduction of 0.5%** over 6 months use of app¹. (Baseline eHbA1c ≥7%)



Fewer Hypos Thanks to the Logbook The occurrence of low blood glucose significantly decreased for people at risk of hypoglycemia after 6 months of using the app.<sup>2</sup>



more than 4 million registered users **4.6 star user experience rating**<sup>5</sup>

#### References:

- 1. Yeoh, E., et al. Blood glucose control using a mobile health application in Asia A retrospective real-world data analysis. Diabetes Res. Clin. Pract. 2022;186 (Supplement 1), 109462.
- 2. F. Debong, et. al. Real-World Assessments of mySugr Mobile Health App: Emerging Digital Health Technologies in Diabetes. Diabetes Technology & Therapeutics. Vol. 21, 2019, No. S2-35-S2-40.
- 3. Eichinger V, Kober J, Biven R, Schuster L, Wrede J. Mobile health application usage shows long-term improvement on blood glucose control. Virtual EASD 56th Annual Meeting 2020.
- 4. Hompesch M, Kalcher K, Debong F, Morrow L: Significant improvement of blood glucose control in a high risk population of type 1 diabetes using a mobile health app: a retrospective observational study. Diabetes Technol Ther 2017;64(Suppl. 1):2337.
- 5. https://www.mysugr.com/en/diabetes-app. Accessed on 13 February 2023.

#### #PDF report is available in mySugr PRO version.

^The estimated HbA1c is based on your imported measurements and does not replace actual HbA1c measurements. To get your eHb1Ac you have to log or import your blood sugar levels 3 times a day for 7 days.

If you have any questions or need help, please reach out to our mySugr Support at support@mysugr.com

Disclaimer: mySugr is not a medical device. It is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease or health condition. The information on this material is for informational purposes only. It is not medical advice and not intended as a substitute for the advice and treatment from your healthcare professional. You should always consult your healthcare professional regarding your medical condition.

www.accu-chek.com.my

Roche Diagnostics (M) Sdn Bhd

199101021135 (231445-P)

B-20-1, Level 20, The Ascent Paradigm, No 1, Jalan SS 7/26A, Kelana Jaya 47301 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Accu-Chek Customer Care: 1-800-88-1313

ACCU-CHEK and MYSUGR are trademarks of Roche.

© 2023 Roche Diabetes Care.