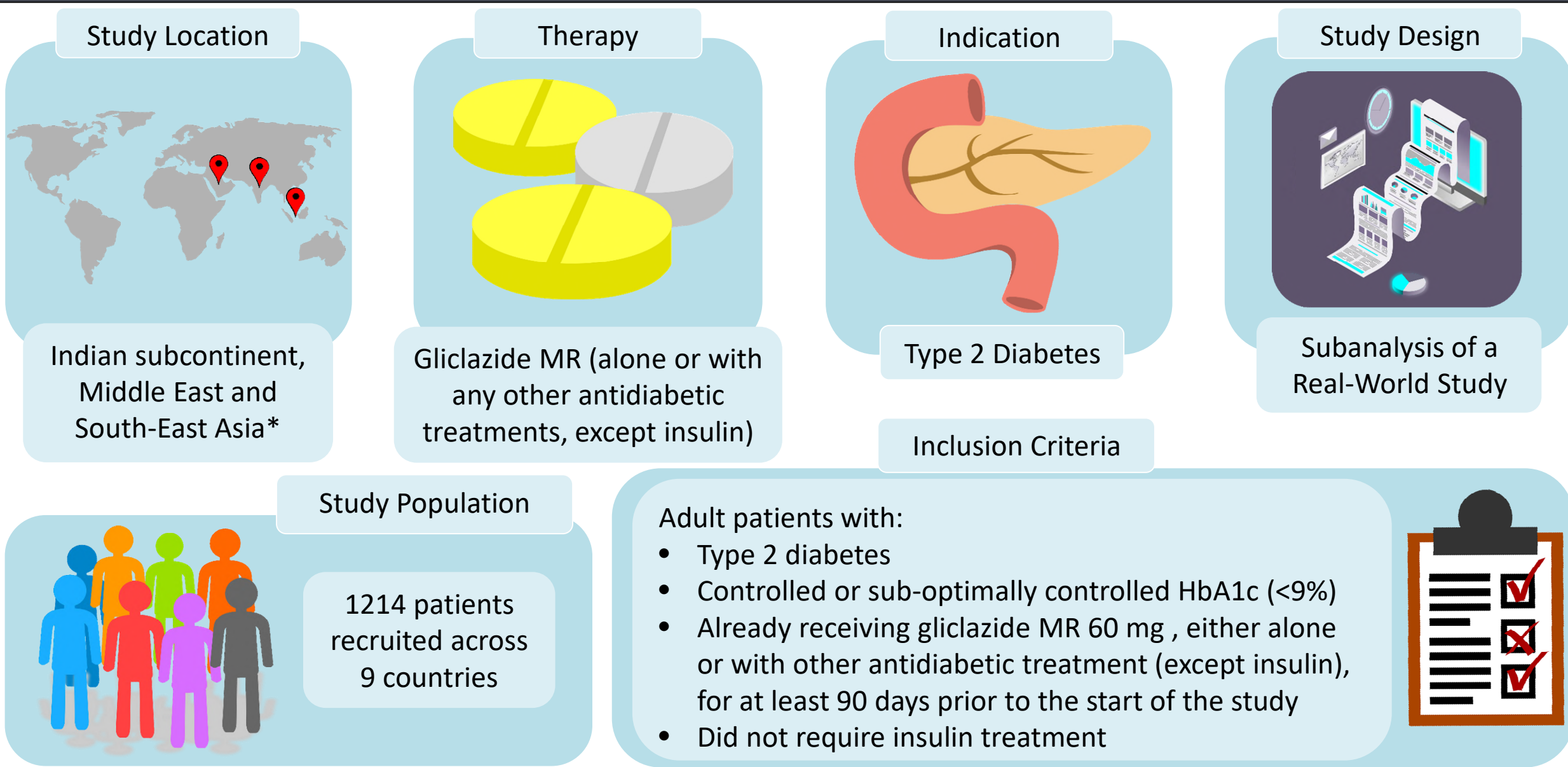


Descriptive Regional Subanalysis of a Real-World Study In Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Treated With Gliclazide MR During Fasting: DIA-RAMADAN

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Why carry out this study?

Management of type 2 diabetes amongst people who wish to observe the Ramadan fast is challenging due to alterations in timing and amount of food and fluid intake, and disrupted sleeping patterns.

The DIA-RAMADAN study has previously shown that patients receiving gliclazide MR during the Ramadan fast maintained glycemic control, with no severe hypoglycemic events reported.

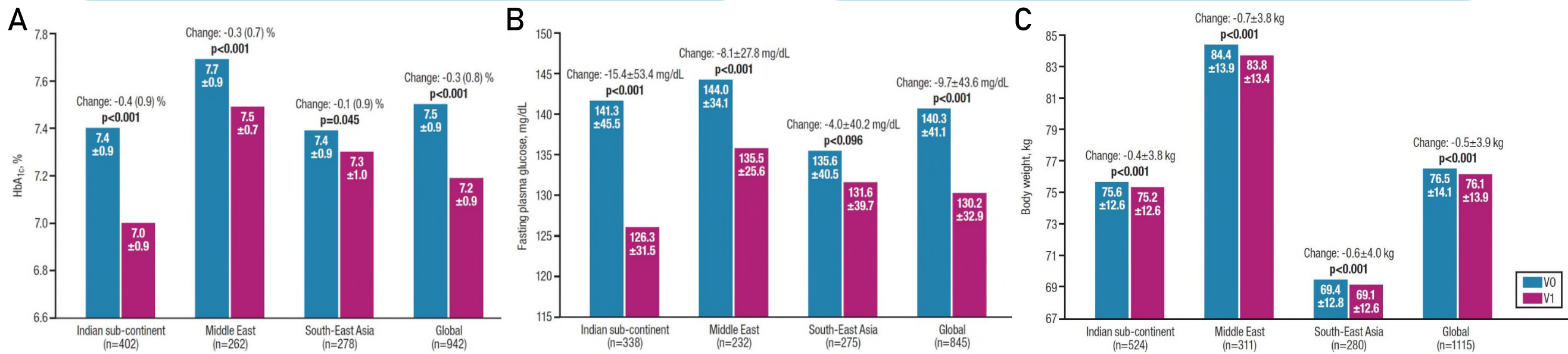
This study reports a subanalysis of the three culturally and geographically different regions covered by the main DIA-RAMADAN study (the Indian subcontinent, Middle East, and South-East Asia), to examine whether the positive results of the main DIA-RAMADAN study are relevant to the three regions.

What was learned from the study?

All regions had:

- Similarly low proportions of hypoglycemic events
- No severe hypoglycemic events
- Reductions in glycosylated hemoglobin, fasting blood glucose and body weight

This subanalysis confirms that the results of the original DIA-RAMADAN study regarding safety and effectiveness of gliclazide MR for treatment of type 2 diabetes during Ramadan are applicable to the three constituent regions, despite their geographical and cultural differences.



**Figure:** Change in **(A)** HbA1c, **(B)** FPG, **(C)** weight between V0 and V1 (mean [%] ± SD, mean [mg/dL] ± SD, mean [kg] ± SD). Mean change was calculated based on patients with values available at V0 and V1. P values were calculated with Rank signed test (weight) and Student’s T-test (HbA1c and FPG)  
V0= data gathered at inclusion 6–8 weeks prior to Ramadan, V1 = data gathered 4–6 weeks after Ramadan

\* From the three regions studied, 9 countries were included in this subanalysis: Indian subcontinent (India/Pakistan/Bangladesh), Middle East (Egypt/Kuwait/United Arab Emirates/Saudi Arabia) and South-East Asia (Indonesia/Malaysia).

**Abbreviations:**  
MR = modified release, HbA1c = glycosylated haemoglobin, FPG = fasting plasma glucose, SD = standard deviation