

The cardiac patient during Ramadan and Hajj



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The holy month of Ramadan is one of the five pillars of Islam. During this month, fasting Muslims refrain from eating, drinking, smoking, and sex from dawn until sunset. Although the Quran exempts sick people from the duty of fasting, it is not uncommon for many heart disease patients to fast during Ramadan. Despite the fact that more than a billion Muslims worldwide fast during Ramadan, there is no clear consensus on its effects on cardiac disease. Some studies have shown that the effects of fasting on stable patients with cardiac disease are minimal and the majority of patients with stable cardiac illness can endure Ramadan fasting with no clinical deterioration.

Fasting during Ramadan does not seem to increase hospitalizations for congestive heart failure. However, patients with decompensated heart failure or those requiring large doses of diuretics are strongly advised not to fast, particularly when Ramadan falls in summer. Patients with controlled hypertension can safely fast. However, patients with resistant hypertension should be advised not to fast until their blood pressure is reasonably controlled. Patients with recent myocardial infarction, unstable angina, recent cardiac intervention or cardiac surgery should avoid fasting. Physician advice should be individualized and patients are encouraged to seek medical advice before fasting in order to adjust their medications, if required.

The performance of the Hajj pilgrimage is another pillar of Islam and is obligatory once in the lifetime for all adult Muslims who are in good health and can afford to undertake the journey. Hajj is a physically, mentally, emotionally, and spiritually demanding experience. Medical checkups one or two months before leaving for Hajj is warranted, especially for those with chronic illnesses such as cardiovascular disease. Patients with heart failure, uncontrolled hypertension, serious arrhythmias, unstable angina, recent myocardial infarction, or cardiac surgery should be considered unfit for undertaking the Hajj pilgrimage.

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Introduction

Ramadan is one of the five pillars of Islam. During this holy month, adult Muslims are required to refrain from all oral intake of food, water, beverages, drugs, and from sexual intercourse between dawn and sunset [1]. However, many Muslim patients with chronic illnesses insist on fasting despite Islamic rules that permit exemption in case of illness. Another pillar of Islam is Hajj, the journey to the Sacred Mosque in Mecca, which physically and financially able adult Muslims have to perform once in a lifetime [2]. These two pillars of Islam may pose problems for patients with cardiovascular disease; hence, it is important for physicians to have decision-making guidelines when consulted about these matters.

Fasting Ramadan

Despite the fact that more than one billion Muslims worldwide fast during Ramadan, there is no clear scientific consensus on the effects of fasting on cardiovascular disease.

As the month of Ramadan follows the lunar calendar, the fasting month is brought forward by about 10 days each year so that over the years the season in which Ramadan falls changes [3]. As daylight hours vary considerably between summer and winter months, the length of the fast may vary from 11 to 18 h. Moreover, the already diverse dietary habits undergo further significant alteration among the fasting Muslim populations worldwide.

Although the Qur'an exempts sick people from the duty of fasting, a significant number of patients with heart disease insist on fasting despite advice to the contrary by their physicians. Physicians do not always know how to advise patients regarding the ability to fast. This article aims to shed light on this topic through a review of the available literature.

Effect of Ramadan on patients with known pre-existing heart disease

A relatively small number of studies has been published on the effects of fasting on cardiac patients [4–6]. Chamsi-Pasha et al. reported on 86 fasting cardiac patients and showed that the majority of patients with stable cardiac disease in this cohort fasted without significantly detrimental effects [4]. Al Suwaidi et al. reported on 465 stable cardiac patients attending cardiology outpatient clinics and showed that 91.2% fasted

without detrimental effects, and only 6.7% felt worse while fasting. The authors concluded that the effects of fasting on stable patients with cardiac disease are minimal, and most patients with stable cardiac disease can fast [5]. More recently, Khafaji et al. [6] reported no effect on the clinical status of stable cardiac patients while fasting during Ramadan. They found that 71.4% had no change in their symptoms during fasting, 28.6% felt better, and no patient deteriorated as a result of fasting.

In a recent review of the Medline literature published between January 1980 and September 2012, Salim et al. revealed that the effects of fasting during Ramadan on stable patients with cardiac disease are minimal, and that patients with stable cardiac illness are able to fast during Ramadan, provided they comply with the recommended dietary and medication regimens [7].

Conclusions from these studies cannot be extrapolated to patients with worse functional classes or those who are unstable [4,7]. Notably, most of these studies were performed in the Middle East and Gulf areas, and therefore such conclusions may not be extrapolated to patients living in North European countries, where the duration of daily fasting may be two to three hours longer.

Effect of fasting on the incidence of acute cardiac events

Fasting during the month of Ramadan does not increase the burden of acute cardiac illness in the general population at large. Temizhan et al. [5] compared the incidence of acute heart disease events (acute myocardial infarction [AMI] and unstable angina) in Ramadan to one month before and after Ramadan in 1655 patients who were treated at the authors' institution between 1991 and 1997. The investigators reported no significant differences in the incidence of AMI and angina in Ramadan when compared with the other two periods. However, their study had many limitations, including the fact that it was not a population-based study, and only included a small number of patients.

In a population-based study of 20,856 patients over a period of 10 years (1991–2001) Al-Suwaidi et al. found that the incidence of acute coronary syndrome during Ramadan was similar to other non-fasting days [8].

Although there are no consensus guidelines, it appears prudent to advise patients with acute myocardial infarction, unstable angina, recent

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