

## Effect of Ramadan fasting on some indices of insulin resistance and components of the metabolic syndrome in healthy male adults

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The purpose of the present study was to evaluate the effect of Ramadan fasting on insulin sensitivity in subjects with the metabolic syndrome. Males ( $n$  55; age 34.1 (SD 8.9) years) with the metabolic syndrome were studied. Blood pressure, waist circumference, body weight, HDL-cholesterol (HDL-C), TAG, fasting plasma glucose (FPG), fasting blood insulin and insulin resistance indices (quantitative insulin sensitivity check index (QUICKI), homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) and reciprocal index of HOMA-IR (1/HOMA-IR)) were evaluated before and after 30 d of Ramadan fasting (two meals at 12 h intervals). The dietary intake was estimated by 24 h recall before and after fasting. The total daily energy intake was decreased by 234.6 (SD 88.2) kJ/d in the fasting period ( $P=0.005$ ). 1/HOMA-IR, QUICKI and HDL-C were significantly increased ( $P=0.005$ ,  $P=0.001$  and  $P=0.004$ ) and FPG significantly decreased ( $P<0.005$ ) after fasting. Simple linear regression analysis demonstrated that HOMA-IR, 1/HOMA-IR and QUICKI were related to waist circumference after intervention ( $r$  0.458,  $P<0.001$ ;  $r$  -0.396,  $P<0.05$ ;  $r$  -0.342,  $P<0.05$ ). In conclusion, the present study showed that the combined change in the number and timing of meals and portioning of the entire intake into only two meals per d may increase insulin sensitivity in subjects with the metabolic syndrome even when the decrease in energy consumption is minimal.

**Insulin sensitivity: Ramadan fasting: Metabolic syndrome: Homeostasis model assessment: Quantitative insulin sensitivity check index**

Insulin resistance is a feature of a number of clinical disorders, including type 2 diabetes and glucose intolerance, obesity, dyslipidaemia and hypertension clustering in the so-called metabolic syndrome<sup>(1)</sup>. The prevalence of the metabolic syndrome from the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III), as defined by the 2001 Adult Treatment Panel III criteria, was 22%, with an age-dependent increase<sup>(2)</sup> and the prevalence has continued to increase, particularly in women<sup>(3)</sup>. Hyperinsulinaemia occurring in response to insulin resistance may play an important role in the genesis of the metabolic syndrome. Prevention or reduction of obesity, particularly abdominal obesity, is the main therapeutic goal in patients with the metabolic syndrome<sup>(4)</sup>. Weight reduction can be optimally achieved with a multimodality approach including diet, exercise, and possible pharmacological therapy, as with orlistat<sup>(5,6)</sup>. It has been shown that many different diets such as the Mediterranean diet, the dietary approach to stop hypertension (DASH) diet, diets using foods with low glycaemic index and a low-saturated fat diet may be effective in improving the metabolic syndrome by reducing insulin resistance, independent of weight loss<sup>(7)</sup>.

Ramadan is the holiest month in the Islamic calendar and during this month, Muslims fast every day from dawn to sunset. They refrain from drinking and eating for this period. The period in which the individual fasts may vary depending on the geographic location of the country and the season of the year and can be as long as 18 h/d in the summer of the temperate regions. The physiological changes induced by Ramadan fasting are not well known. It is possible that a change in the number and timing of meals and portioning the daily food intake into two (instead of the usual four or five) could have a metabolic effect. However, conflicting results have been reported by other studies on the effects that this type of fasting may have on changes in blood glucose and insulin resistance in type 2 diabetes patients and healthy volunteers. Some studies report that this type of fasting has beneficial effects on blood glucose and lipid profile<sup>(8,9)</sup> while other studies have shown no change in fasting blood glucose and lipid profile<sup>(10)</sup>. There are currently no reports on the effect of prolonged reduction of meal frequency on lipid profile, plasma glucose and insulin resistance indices in subjects with the metabolic syndrome. Therefore we

**Abbreviations:** FIRI, free immunoreactive insulin; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; HDL-C, HDL-cholesterol; HOMA-IR, homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance; 1/HOMA-IR, reciprocal index of homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance; QUICKI, quantitative insulin sensitivity check index.

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conducted a study during the month of Ramadan in order to evaluate the effects of a change in the number and timing of meals on these metabolic outcomes.

### Subjects and methods

The present study was carried out in 2006 at Doctor Lavasani Hospital (Tehran, Iran). Male volunteers ( $n$  62; age 34–61 years) with the metabolic syndrome were recruited. A participant was defined as having the metabolic syndrome if three or more of the following criteria were met, according to the National Cholesterol Education Program recommendations<sup>(11)</sup>: (1) abdominal obesity, i.e. waist circumference  $\geq 90$  cm (the Caucasian criterion for abdominal obesity<sup>(12)</sup>); (2) hypertriglycerolaemia:  $\geq 1500$  mg/l (1.70 mmol/l); (3) low HDL-cholesterol (HDL-C), i.e.  $< 1.04$  mmol/l (400 mg/l); (4) high blood pressure:  $\geq 130/85$  mmHg; (5) high fasting plasma glucose (FPG):  $\geq 1100$  mg/l (6.1 mmol/l). Exclusion factors were being female, type 2 diabetes mellitus, infections, stresses, acromegaly, hypertension and any addiction or drug therapy. Males were selected for the study because females are exempt from fasting during their menstrual period. Seven subjects who could not fast completely for 30 d were excluded from the study. All subjects were encouraged to continue their usual lifestyle and activities. The study protocol was endorsed by the appropriate ethics committee and written informed consent was obtained from each participant. After a 12 h overnight fast, a fasting blood sample was taken for determination of TAG, HDL-C, FPG and free immunoreactive insulin (FIRI) before intervention. Plasma glucose levels were measured by the glucose oxidase method, plasma insulin levels by immunoradiometric assay (Insulin Riabead; Dainabot, Tokyo, Japan) and HDL-C by enzymic methods adapted to an autoanalyser (Selectra; Vital Scientific, Spankeren, The Netherlands). Homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) and quantitative insulin sensitivity check index (QUICKI) were assessed as surrogate indices for insulin resistance and insulin sensitivity derived from fasting glucose and insulin levels<sup>(13,14)</sup>. QUICKI was calculated from FPG and FIRI levels according to the report by Katz *et al.*<sup>(15)</sup>, with the formula  $QUICKI = 1/(\log(\text{FIRI in } \mu\text{U/ml}) + \log(\text{FPG in mg/dl}))$ . The HOMA-IR was calculated from FPG and FIRI according to the report by Matthews *et al.*<sup>(16)</sup>, with the formula  $HOMA-IR = \text{FIRI in } \mu\text{U/ml} \times \text{FPG in mg/dl}/405$ . Weight was measured while the subjects were minimally clothed without shoes using digital scales and recorded to the nearest 0.1 kg. Waist circumference was defined as the minimal abdominal circumference between the xiphoid process and the iliac crests. Dietary intake was calculated through 24 h recall. It was done for each participant before intervention for three non-holiday, non-consecutive, non-fasting days. This was then repeated in the fasting period. The duration of fasting was approximately 12 h from sunrise to sunset (the time of abstinence from food) during a 30 d period in the Northern hemisphere autumn season. The subjects had two meals per d; one early in the morning about 30 min before sunrise, and the second immediately after sunset. Approximately 42% of their intake was in the morning meal and 58% after sunset. At the end of this period, a 12 h overnight fasting blood sample was taken to repeat the laboratory examinations, and weight and waist circumference were measured.

### Statistical methods

SPSS software version 12 was used to analyse data (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Results are reported as mean values and standard deviations. Paired  $t$  tests were used for comparisons of variables before and after intervention. Simple linear regression analysis was performed for analysis of association among insulin resistance indices as dependent variables with waist circumference as the independent variable. For comparisons of levels of decline in insulin resistance indices with an increase in the number of metabolic disorders Kruskal–Wallis  $H$  test was used. For each variable, the significance level of 0.05 for  $\alpha$  was considered.

### Results

A total of fifty-five male volunteers were included in the study. The mean age of subjects was 34.1 (range 34–61; SD 8.9) years. Of the total, forty-nine had waist circumference  $\geq 90$  cm, twenty-nine had blood pressure  $\geq 130/85$  mmHg, twenty-eight had a fasting glucose  $\geq 1100$  mg/l (6.1 mmol/l), thirty-nine had TAG  $\geq 1500$  mg/l (1.70 mmol/l) and thirty-three had HDL  $< 1.04$  mmol/l (400 mg/l). Clinical characteristics and laboratory data of subjects are shown in Table 1.

The daily energy consumption during the fasting period declined by 234.6 (SD 88.2) kJ. This decline was statistically significant ( $P=0.005$ ). The percentages of decrease in weight and waist circumference measurement after the trial period were both 2.4%. These reductions were statistically significant ( $P<0.001$ ). QUICKI was significantly higher after fasting period ( $P=0.001$ ). HOMA-IR was not affected by Ramadan fasting ( $P=0.412$ ) and the reciprocal index of HOMA-IR (1/HOMA-IR) increased significantly after fasting ( $P=0.005$ ). FPG had decreased significantly after the intervention ( $P=0.005$ ). Fasting plasma insulin was not significantly altered ( $P=0.77$ ).

Correlation coefficients of insulin resistance indices with waist circumference before and after intervention are shown in Table 2. Before and after fasting, waist circumference was related to QUICKI, 1/HOMA-IR and HOMA-IR levels in linear regression analysis. With decreasing waist circumference, QUICKI and 1/HOMA-IR levels increased linearly ( $QUICKI = -0.0963 \times \text{waist} + 0.614$ ,  $P=0.001$ ;  $1/HOMA-IR = -2.01 \times \text{waist} + 2.43$ ,  $P=0.02$ ) and with decreasing waist circumference, HOMA-IR levels decreased linearly ( $HOMA-IR = 0.15 \times \text{waist} - 11.17$ ;  $P=0.007$ ). There was no difference in levels of decline in insulin resistance indices with an increase in the number of metabolic disorders by the Kruskal–Wallis test. Systolic and diastolic blood pressures were both decreased significantly after the fasting period ( $P<0.001$ ) and the increase in HDL-C levels after the intervention was also significant ( $P=0.004$ ). Level of serum TAG increased after fasting, although its rising was not significant ( $P=0.216$ ).

### Discussion

The results of the present study demonstrate that Ramadan fasting can lead to some beneficial changes in FPG, HDL, insulin sensitivity and blood pressure in the metabolic syndrome. QUICKI and 1/HOMA-IR were increased significantly

**Table 1.** Clinical and laboratory characteristics of the subjects before and after fasting (Mean values and standard deviations)

	Before fasting		After fasting		P
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	115.00	13.57	108.93	11.57	<0.001
Diastolic pressure (mmHg)	76.66	7.97	73.78	6.46	<0.001
Waist (cm)	94.81	7.80	91.98	7.70	<0.001
Weight (kg)	80.69	12.27	78.73	12.05	<0.001
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	27.62	3.39	26.87	3.36	<0.001
Total energy (kJ)	12 595	802.56	12 361	661.38	0.005
Protein (g)	75.14	5.62	73.82	3.95	0.030
Carbohydrate (g)	402.99	25.62	428.18	22.95	<0.001
Fat (g)	122.27	8.40	104.99	5.62	<0.001
HDL-cholesterol (mg/l)	428.7	54.5	462.4	55.0	0.004
TAG (mg/l)	2100	1396.0	2327.8	1088.7	0.216
FPG (mg/l)	894.5	287.9	812.1	178.4	0.005
FIRI ( $\mu$ U/ml)	14.72	21.75	13.74	9.47	0.770
QUICKI	0.5161	0.02	0.5253	0.02	0.001
HOMA-IR	3.73	6.26	2.94	2.58	0.412
1/HOMA-IR	0.5864	0.66	0.8427	0.38	0.005

FPG, fasting plasma glucose; FIRI, free immunoreactive insulin; QUICKI, quantitative insulin sensitivity check index; HOMA-IR, homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance; 1/HOMA-IR, reciprocal index of homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance.

after fasting but there was no significant decline in HOMA-IR; this may be because HOMA-IR does not adequately predict insulin resistance in all individuals. Indeed, several investigators have reported that HOMA-IR does not correlate highly or significantly with insulin resistance, particularly in individuals with impaired glucose tolerance<sup>(17–20)</sup>. There was a linear increase in QUICKI and 1/HOMA-IR levels with a decreasing waist circumference. Also there was a linear decrease in HOMA-IR level with a decreasing waist circumference. Studies indicate that visceral obesity is highly correlated with insulin resistance<sup>(21)</sup>. The mean decline in energy consumption by our subjects was 234.6 (SD 88.2) kJ/d, corresponding to a mean weight reduction of 1.96 (SD 1.35) kg in the period of intervention. We had expected that, with this amount of decrease in daily energy consumption for 1 month, weight reduction would be about 300 g. These changes may be due to omitting the midday meal when the body is particularly active metabolically. Fasting during the month of Ramadan is a unique metabolic model that includes abstinence from food and fluid intakes as well as from sexual activity during the period from dawn to sunset. It seems that a change in the number and timing of meals and portioning the entire intake into two (instead of the usual four or five) could have an effect on patients with the metabolic syndrome. It has been established that a given nutrient ingested at an unusual time can induce different metabolic effects<sup>(22)</sup>. During Ramadan fasting the sleep–wakefulness cycle is also altered. This leads to changes in levels of leptin, neuropeptide-Y and insulin that play an important role in the long-term regulation of energy intake and energy expenditure<sup>(23)</sup>. Also it has been shown that modifications in sleep schedules and psychological and social habits during Ramadan induce changes in the rhythmic pattern of a number of hormonal variables, i.e. melatonin, steroid hormones (cortisol, testosterone), pituitary hormones (prolactin, luteinising hormone, follicular stimulating hormone, growth hormone and thyroid-stimulating hormone) and thyroid hormones<sup>(24)</sup>. These hormones are related to

energy metabolism and the regulation of energy intake. Significant changes in the proportions of dietary fats (–15%) and carbohydrates (+6%) as shown in Table 1 may also contribute to the observed effect on insulin resistance. Unfortunately there is no study to determine the effect of this type of fasting on the metabolic syndrome. Ziaee *et al.* showed that Ramadan fasting led to a decrease in fasting blood glucose and weight in healthy volunteers. Although there was a significant reduction in meal frequency, a significant increase in LDL and decrease in HDL was noted during Ramadan. Unfortunately, no data were reported about the levels of energy intake of the patients before and during Ramadan in their study<sup>(8)</sup>. Larijani *et al.* showed that fasting blood glucose decreases with Ramadan fasting in healthy volunteers and was positively correlated with decreased energy intake in this period<sup>(9)</sup>. Bouguerra *et al.* assessed the effect of fasting during Ramadan on the metabolic profile of patients with type 2 diabetes. They concluded that Ramadan fasting causes a slight effect on glycaemia and lipoprotein levels when previous metabolic control is quite good, but fasting induces more deterioration when previous control is poor. One limitation of this study is that there are no data about energy consumption. The subjects consisted of both men and women; 30% of the patients were treated with oral

**Table 2.** Correlation coefficients of insulin resistance indices with waist circumference before and after fasting period

	Waist before fasting period	Waist after fasting period
QUICKI	–0.390***	–0.342***
HOMA-IR	0.371***	0.458**
1/HOMA-IR	–0.600*	–0.396***

QUICKI, quantitative insulin sensitivity check index; HOMA-IR, homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance; 1/HOMA-IR, reciprocal index of homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance.

\* $P < 0.001$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.05$ .

hypoglycaemic agents while three patients were treated through diet<sup>(10)</sup>. Yarahmadi *et al.* evaluated the effects of Ramadan fasting on anthropometric indices and carbohydrate and lipid metabolism in both men and women with type 2 diabetes. They found that plasma insulin, C-peptide and insulin resistance decreased significantly only in men. They concluded that Ramadan fasting does not alter carbohydrate metabolism or tissue insulin sensitivity in patients with type 2 diabetes<sup>(25)</sup>. Again a limitation of this study is that there are no data about energy intake and also the results were focused on both female and male subjects.

A limitation of the present study is that the level of physical activity was not measured. Although we encouraged the subjects to continue their usual physical activities, one can suspect that as a result of limiting food intake, physical activities tend to decrease during the month of Ramadan fasting.

In conclusion, the present study has demonstrated that a change in the number and timing of meals and portioning of the entire daily intake into two meals may increase insulin sensitivity in the metabolic syndrome. Therefore, Ramadan fasting provides an excellent opportunity to study the effects of the prolonged reduction of meal frequency on body metabolism such as insulin sensitivity.

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