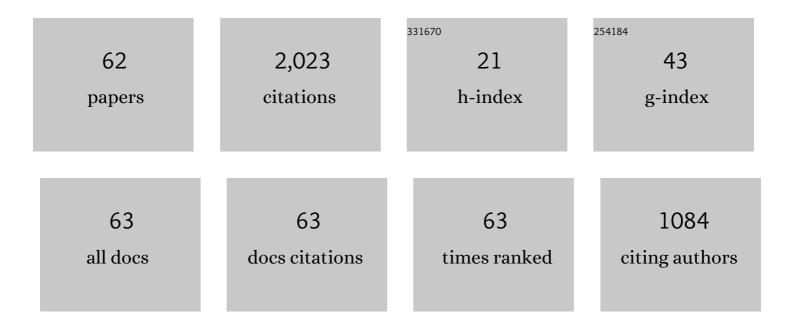
Mohamed M Hassanein

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Recommendations for Management of Diabetes During Ramadan. Diabetes Care, 2010, 33, 1895-1902.	8.6	318
2	Recommendations for Management of Diabetes During Ramadan. Diabetes Care, 2005, 28, 2305-2311.	8.6	226
3	Diabetes and Ramadan: Practical guidelines. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2017, 126, 303-316.	2.8	223
4	COVID-19 and metabolic disease: mechanisms and clinical management. Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology,the, 2021, 9, 786-798.	11.4	155
5	Comparison of the dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor vildagliptin and the sulphonylurea gliclazide in combination with metformin, in Muslim patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus fasting during Ramadan: results of the VECTOR study. Current Medical Research and Opinion, 2011, 27, 1367-1374.	1.9	67
6	CREED study: Hypoglycaemia during Ramadan in individuals with Type 2 diabetes mellitus from three continents. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2017, 132, 19-26.	2.8	64
7	A double-blind, randomized trial, including frequent patient–physician contacts and Ramadan-focused advice, assessing vildagliptin and gliclazide in patients with type 2 diabetes fasting during Ramadan: the STEADFAST study. Vascular Health and Risk Management, 2014, 10, 319.	2.3	59
8	The characteristics and pattern of care for the type 2 diabetes mellitus population in the MENA region during Ramadan: An international prospective study (DAR-MENA T2DM). Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2019, 151, 275-284.	2.8	55
9	Diabetes and Ramadan: Practical guidelines 2021. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2022, 185, 109185.	2.8	53
10	A systematic review, meta-analysis, and meta-regression of the impact of diurnal intermittent fasting during Ramadan on glucometabolic markers in healthy subjects. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2020, 165, 108226.	2.8	52
11	Tolerability of canagliflozin in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus fasting during Ramadan: Results of the Canagliflozin in Ramadan Tolerance Observational Study (CRATOS). International Journal of Clinical Practice, 2017, 71, e12991.	1.7	39
12	Consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic for patients with metabolic diseases. Nature Metabolism, 2021, 3, 289-292.	11.9	33
13	Impact of Ramadan Diurnal Intermittent Fasting on Hypoglycemic Events in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes: A Systematic Review of Randomized Controlled Trials and Observational Studies. Frontiers in Endocrinology, 2021, 12, 624423.	3.5	31
14	Original paper: Efficacy and safety analysis of insulin degludec/insulin aspart compared with biphasic insulin aspart 30: A phase 3, multicentre, international, open-label, randomised, treat-to-target trial in patients with type 2 diabetes fasting during Ramadan. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2018, 135, 218-226.	2.8	28
15	The role of optimum diabetes care in form of Ramadan focused diabetes education, flash glucose monitoring system and pre-Ramadan dose adjustments in the safety of Ramadan fasting in high risk patients with diabetes. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2019, 150, 288-295.	2.8	28
16	Diabetes Canada Position Statement for People With Types 1 and 2 Diabetes Who Fast During Ramadan. Canadian Journal of Diabetes, 2019, 43, 3-12.	0.8	28
17	Diabetes and Ramadan: How to Achieve a Safer Fast for Muslims with Diabetes. British Journal of Diabetes and Vascular Disease, 2010, 10, 246-250.	0.6	27
18	Prevalence of Chronic Diabetic Complications in Newly Diagnosed versus Known Type 2 Diabetic Subjects in a Sample of Alexandria Population, Egypt. Current Diabetes Reviews, 2018, 15, 74-83.	1.3	26

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19	Real-world safety and effectiveness of insulin glargine 300 U/mL in participants with type 2 diabetes who fast during Ramadan: The observational ORION study. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2020, 166, 108189.	2.8	25
20	Prevalence of type 2 diabetes mellitus in a sample of the adult population of Alexandria, Egypt. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2018, 144, 63-73.	2.8	24
21	Diabetic hypoglycaemia during Ramadan fasting: A trans-national observational real-world study. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2019, 150, 315-321.	2.8	24
22	Diabetes and COVID-19: Short- and Long-Term Consequences. Hormone and Metabolic Research, 2022, 54, 503-509.	1.5	22
23	The use of Free Style Libre Continues Glucose Monitoring (FSL-CGM) to monitor the impact of Ramadan fasting on glycemic changes and kidney function in high-risk patients with diabetes and chronic kidney disease stage 3 under optimal diabetes care. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2019, 151, 305-312.	2.8	21
24	Patterns of Diabetes Care Among People with TypeÂ1 Diabetes During Ramadan: An International Prospective Study (DAR-MENA T1DM). Advances in Therapy, 2020, 37, 1550-1563.	2.9	21
25	The DAR 2020 Global survey: Ramadan fasting during COVID 19 pandemic and the impact of older age on fasting among adults with Type 2 diabetes. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2021, 173, 108674.	2.8	21
26	Safety of lixisenatide versus sulfonylurea added to basal insulin treatment in people with type 2 diabetes mellitus who elect to fast during Ramadan (LixiRam): An international, randomized, open-label trial. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2019, 150, 331-341.	2.8	20
27	Use of flash glucose monitoring system in assessing safety of the SGLT2 inhibitors during Ramadan fasting in high risk insulin treated patients with type 2 diabetes. Diabetes and Metabolic Syndrome: Clinical Research and Reviews, 2019, 13, 2927-2932.	3.6	19
28	A prospective multi-country observational trial to compare the incidences of diabetic ketoacidosis in the month of Ramadan, the preceding month, and the following month (DKAR international). Journal of Diabetes and Metabolic Disorders, 2016, 15, 50.	1.9	18
29	A real-world study in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus treated with gliclazide modified-release during fasting: DIA-RAMADAN. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2020, 163, 108154.	2.8	18
30	Ramadan fasting in people with type 1 diabetes during COVID-19 pandemic: The DaR Global survey. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2021, 172, 108626.	2.8	18
31	Efficacy and safety of canagliflozin in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus living in hot climates. International Journal of Clinical Practice, 2016, 70, 775-785.	1.7	17
32	Consensus clinical recommendations for the management of plasma lipid disorders in the Middle East. International Journal of Cardiology, 2016, 225, 268-283.	1.7	17
33	Impact of Ramadan fasting on glucose levels in women with gestational diabetes mellitus treated with diet alone or diet plus metformin: a continuous glucose monitoring study. BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care, 2017, 5, e000470.	2.8	17
34	The value of Continuous Glucose Monitoring and Self-Monitoring of Blood Glucose in patients with Gestational Diabetes Mellitus during Ramadan fasting. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2019, 151, 260-264.	2.8	17
35	Role of Gliclazide MR in the Management of Type 2 Diabetes: Report of a Symposium on Real-World Evidence and New Perspectives. Diabetes Therapy, 2020, 11, 33-48.	2.5	17
36	Use of SGLT2 inhibitors during Ramadan: An expert panel statement. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2020, 169, 108465.	2.8	16

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37	Prevalence and associated risk factors of hypertension and pre-hypertension among the adult population: findings from the Dubai Household Survey, 2019. BMC Cardiovascular Disorders, 2022, 22, 18.	1.7	16
38	Impact of optimum diabetes care on the safety of fasting in Ramadan in adult patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus on insulin therapy. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2019, 150, 301-307.	2.8	14
39	Management of Type 2 diabetes in Ramadan: Low-ratio premix insulin working group practical advice. Indian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2014, 18, 794.	0.4	13
40	Assessment of risk of fasting during Ramadan under optimal diabetes care, in high-risk patients with diabetes and coronary heart disease through the use of FreeStyle Libre flash continuous glucose monitor (FSL-CGMS). Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2019, 150, 308-314.	2.8	13
41	Impact of Ramadanâ€focused diabetes education on hypoglycemia risk and metabolic control for patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: A systematic review. International Journal of Clinical Practice, 2021, 75, e13817.	1.7	12
42	Obesity and COVID-19: What are the Consequences?. Hormone and Metabolic Research, 2022, 54, 496-502.	1.5	12
43	Impact of provision of optimum diabetes care on the safety of fasting in Ramadan in adult and adolescent patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2020, 169, 108466.	2.8	9
44	Biometric and metabolic changes in patients with diabetes prior, during and after the holy month of Ramadan (ABCD Study). Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2021, 173, 108678.	2.8	9
45	Glycemic Control in Patients with Diabetes across Primary and Tertiary Government Health Sectors in the Emirate of Dubai, United Arab Emirates: A Five-Year Pattern. Oman Medical Journal, 2019, 34, 20-25.	1.0	9
46	Ramadan focused diabetes education; a much needed approach. JPMA the Journal of the Pakistan Medical Association, 2015, 65, S76-8.	0.2	7
47	Evaluation of optimum diabetes care on glycemic control of patients with gestational diabetes during Ramadan fasting. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2021, 173, 108669.	2.8	6
48	"l am my own doctor― A qualitative study of the perspectives and decision-making process of Muslims with diabetes on Ramadan fasting. PLoS ONE, 2022, 17, e0263088.	2.5	6
49	Safety of lixisenatide plus basal insulin treatment regimen in Indian people with type 2 diabetes mellitus during Ramadan fast: A post hoc analysis of the LixiRam randomized trial. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2020, 163, 108148.	2.8	5
50	Sulfonylureas in the Current Practice of Type 2 Diabetes Management: Are They All the Same? Consensus from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Countries Advisory Board on Sulfonylureas. Diabetes Therapy, 2021, 12, 2115-2132.	2.5	4
51	Comprehensive care for patients with diabetes in Ramadan: A module for pharmacy students and pharmacists. Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal, 2022, 30, 619-628.	2.7	4
52	Current gaps in management and timely referral of cardiorenal complications among people with type 2 diabetes mellitus in the Middle East and African countries: Expert recommendations. Journal of Diabetes, 2022, 14, 315-333.	1.8	4
53	Descriptive Regional Subanalysis of a Real-World Study in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Treated with Gliclazide MR During Fasting: DIA-RAMADAN. Diabetes Therapy, 2021, 12, 1703-1719.	2.5	3
54	Safety and Effectiveness of Insulin Clargine 300 U/mL in Participants with Type 2 Diabetes Who Fast During Ramadan in The Gulf Region: A Subgroup Analysis of the Real-World ORION Study. Diabetes Therapy, 2022, 13, 569-581.	2.5	3

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55	Real-World Safety and Effectiveness of iGlarLixi in People With Type 2 Diabetes who Fast During Ramadan: Results From Wave 1 of the SOLIRAM Study. Journal of the Endocrine Society, 2021, 5, A334-A334.	0.2	2
56	Ramadan Intermittent Fasting Is Associated with Changes in Circulating Proprotein Convertase Subtilisin/Kexin Type 9 (PCSK9) in Metabolically Healthy Obese Subjects. Medicina (Lithuania), 2022, 58, 503.	2.0	2
57	Management of Diabetes and Hypertension within the Gulf Region: Updates on Treatment Practices and Therapies. Diabetes Therapy, 2022, 13, 1253-1280.	2.5	2
58	Structured hypertension education program for people with type 2 diabetes, the SHED study. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2021, 175, 108773.	2.8	1
59	Introduction: Real-World Evidence in Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes Therapy, 2020, 11, 29-32.	2.5	1
60	A Real-World Observational Study of Gla-300 in Adults with Type 2 Diabetes Who Fast During Ramadan in the South Asia Region: A Subgroup Analysis of the ORION Study. Diabetes Therapy, 2022, 13, 747-759.	2.5	1
61	The Transcultural Diabetes Nutrition Algorithm: A Middle Eastern Version. Frontiers in Nutrition, 0, 9, .	3.7	1
62	SUN-LB126 Real-World Safety and Effectiveness of Insulin Glargine 300 U/ML (Gla-300) in People With Type 2 Diabetes Who Fast During Ramadan. Journal of the Endocrine Society, 2020, 4, .	0.2	0