**Understanding Male (54.7%) Odds 0.66 Islamophobia in Media**

The odds of changing medication usage without a health care provider's recommendation about having barriers to health care was (1.43 0.206) and for a one-unit increase in health care barriers. Similarly, Muslim patients with diabetes showed a high level of religious commitment (3.8 0.50) and agreed that they adhered to their Islamic identity (5.71 0.22) during Ramadan. In managing their diabetes while fasting (3.1 0.42), physicians need to help patients negotiate the importance of practicing fasting (2.20 0.13) during Ramadan. Health care providers need to be aware of the impact of being hospitalized (10.6% vs 2.9%) or visiting the emergency room (8.8% vs 1.6%) due to their diabetes.

**RESULTS**

**PREDICTING FACTORS**

Demographics:
- Age: 54.5 ± 5 years
- Male (54.7%)
- Weight (60.7%)
- Education level: Some college or less (46.3%)
- Country of birth: Born in U.S. (75.0%)
- Diabetes medication users: Oral medication (75.0%)
- Type 1 diabetes (23.0% vs 5%) and Type 2 (97.0% vs 95%)

**Changing Oral Medications**

- Mean Perception 0.138
- Change the U.S. (2.7 0.13)
- Decreased in the U.S. (3.4 0.13)
- Increased in the U.S. (1.6 0.13)
- Decreased treatment (1.3 0.13)
- Increased treatment (2.7 0.13)
- Diabetes medication users: Oral medication (75.0%)
- Type 1 diabetes (23.0% vs 5%) and Type 2 (97.0% vs 95%)

**Disability**

- Mean Perception 0.138
- Change the U.S. (2.7 0.13)
- Decreased in the U.S. (3.4 0.13)
- Increased in the U.S. (1.6 0.13)
- Decreased treatment (1.3 0.13)
- Increased treatment (2.7 0.13)
- Diabetes medication users: Oral medication (75.0%)
- Type 1 diabetes (23.0% vs 5%) and Type 2 (97.0% vs 95%)

**Pharmacy Services**

- Mean Perception 0.138
- Change the U.S. (2.7 0.13)
- Decreased in the U.S. (3.4 0.13)
- Increased in the U.S. (1.6 0.13)
- Decreased treatment (1.3 0.13)
- Increased treatment (2.7 0.13)
- Diabetes medication users: Oral medication (75.0%)
- Type 1 diabetes (23.0% vs 5%) and Type 2 (97.0% vs 95%)

**Limitations**

- Sample size is relatively small (n = 100) and may not be representative of the larger Muslim population in the U.S.
- The study was conducted during Ramadan 2015, and results may not be generalizable to other periods of the year.
- Participants were recruited from a single university pharmacy, limiting the diversity of the sample.
- The study did not include qualitative data or in-depth interviews to explore the experiences of Muslim patients with diabetes.

**References**