

Editorial on Neuropathy

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Neuropathy is a common disorder in DM patients which results from poor glycaemic control and long duration of diabetes. Higher body mass index, smoking, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia and hypertriglyceridemia are associated with the incidence of neuropathy. The aim of this study is to estimate glucagon like Peptide-1, DPP-4 and G-Protein coupled Receptor levels in diabetic and diabetic neuropathy and to compares the results with control group. Also, to find the correlation of GPCR with GLP-1 and DPP-4 in all studied groups. ninety subjects were enrolled in this study with aged ranged (40 - 65) years and BMI with (30 - 35) Kg/m² that divided into three groups as follows: group one (G1) consists of 30 healthy individuals as a control group, group two (G2) consists of 30 patients with diabetic and group three (G3) consists of 30 patients with diabetic and neuropathy as complication. ESC (Feet Mean), ESC (Hand Mean), ESC (Risk of neuropathies), HbA1C, GLP-1, DPP-4 and GPCR were determined.

The result showed highly significant elevation in HbA1C levels in patients groups comparing to control group. Results, also a highly significant elevation in GLP-1 and DPP-4 levels in G2 comparing to G1, and in G3 comparing to G2 and G1 were noticed. A highly significant elevation in GPCR levels in G2 comparing to G1 and G3, while no significant increased noticed in G3 comparing to G2. A high significant positive correlation was found between GLP-1 and DPP-4 in G1, while highly significant negative correlation was found in G2 and G3. A high significant positive correlation was observed between GLP-1 and GPCR in G1. Moreover, no significant positive correlation was observed in G2, but a significant positive correlation was observed in G3. High significant negative correlation was found between GPCR and DPP-4 in G1 and G2, while a high significant positive correlation was found in G3. the conclusion is obtained from this study that GLP-1 and GPCR have important role in development of neuro injury in neuro diabetic patients. Also, correlation was found between GPCR with GLP-1 and DPP-4.

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