

Respond to Diabetic Neuropathic Pain and Circadian Rhythm: A Future Direction Worthy of Study [Letter]

Agussalim ¹, Tiar Erawan², Heru Santoso Wahito Nugroho ³

¹Parepare School of Nursing, Makassar Health Polytechnic, Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia; ²Makassar School of Physiotherapy, Makassar Health Polytechnic, Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia; ³Center of Excellent, Surabaya Health Polytechnic, Surabaya City, East Java Province, Indonesia

Correspondence: Agussalim, Email salim170878@gmail.com

Dear editor

After carefully reading the article written by Baozhong Yang et al¹ titled Diabetic Neuropathic Pain and Circadian Rhythm: A Future Direction Worthy of Study has several advantages about focusing on the relationship between diabetic neuropathic pain and circadian Rhythm, the importance of Clinical Research, a multidisciplinary approach, the potential for new therapies, and new innovations in treatment.

In addition to these advantages, there are some disadvantages of this study, namely the lack of in-depth clinical research where there are several studies showing the link between diabetic neuropathic pain and circadian rhythm, more in-depth and detailed clinical research is still needed to confirm these findings and understand the underlying mechanisms. This is in line with Rebecca Mercieca-Bebber² where clinical research provides evidence-based strategies to promote high-quality PRO data collection, analysis, and reporting of PRO evidence. Another thing is that research shows that less than 50% of patients who receive current treatment feel better, suggesting that there is significant variability in response to existing therapies. This indicates the need for a more personalized approach to treatment. The study noted gender differences in pain experience, most of the research was done on male animal models, with little attention paid to female animals. This can lead to bias in understanding how neuropathic pain affects men and women differently. Furthermore, there is potential for using chronotherapy in the treatment of neuropathic pain, existing research is still limited and more evidence is needed to support its effectiveness in clinical practice. The scant evidence will result in bias for an interventional study. This is in line with the article Agussalim et al³ in Pannucci said that bias can be avoided with Known confounders controlling with study design or during data analysis. Unknown confounders can only be controlled with randomization.

Further research improvements related to Diabetic Neuropathic Pain and Circadian Rhythm in accordance with all inputs will help in improving the perfection of future research.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this communication.

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