Response to “Epidemiology and Outcomes of Neurofibromatosis Type 1 (NF-1): Multicenter Tertiary Experience” [Letter]

Nastiti Intan Permata Sari, Sarwo Handayani

Center for Biomedical Research, Research Organization for Health, National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), Cibinong Science Centre, Bogor, West Java, Indonesia

Correspondence: Nastiti Intan Permata Sari, National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), Cibinong Science Centre, Jl. Raya Jakarta - Bogor Km. 46, Cibinong, Bogor, West Java, Indonesia, Email nastitipermata@gmail.com

Dear editor
We congratulate Almuqbil et al for successfully conducting their research study to assess the epidemiology and clinical features of Neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF-1) based on the newly published revised NF-1 diagnostic criteria and to evaluate complications of NF-1 including neurodevelopmental disorders. Findings from this study form a holistic discussion about the epidemiology and clinical features of Neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF-1). This study uses a combination of NF-1 cases identification to obtain an expeditious and accurate diagnosis especially important for therapeutic methodologies.¹

However, after reviewing this research carefully, we suggest adding a discussion regarding knowledge about the area sampled so the epidemiology can be mapped based on the sampling area.²

Neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF-1) or Von Recklinghausen disease is one of the inheritable neurocutaneous disorders that harbinger risk for bone abnormalities, vasculopathy, and cognitive impairment.³ Our suggestion is to add a research background regarding Neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF-1) in Saudi Arabia.

Data on the incidence of Neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF-1) in general is needed to find case updates.⁴ The data can also be compared with data of this study. Additional clinical features of Neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF-1) are complete but need to be reviewed regarding pediatric patients, especially young children who need attention.⁵

We sincerely thank Almuqbil et al for their concern and look forward to continued efforts in the epidemiology of Neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF-1) autosomal-dominant genetic disorder cases.

Acknowledgments
The authors would like to acknowledge all the researchers and Prof. Dr. Sunarno in the Center for Biomedical Research BRIN for their continuous support. The authors would also like to convey gratitude to the research team of Almuqbil et al for their valuable research report.

Disclosure
The authors report no conflicts of interest in this communication.

References
