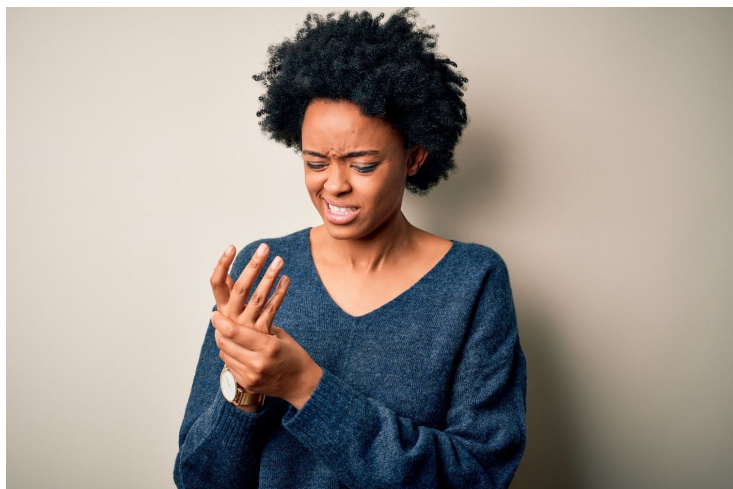


1 in 10 people and 1 in 2 diabetics suffer from Peripheral Neuropathy: P&G Study

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Peripheral Neuropathy is a chronic clinical condition, wherein the peripheral nervous system is damaged



As part of Neuropathy Awareness Week 2023 recently, P&G Health brought together globally renowned health experts with 6000 Healthcare Professionals from across Asia, India, Middle East, and Africa at the 'Demystifying Neuropathy Forum'. Hosted out of Mumbai, India and simulcast to 8 countries, the signature event saw deliberations on the latest clinical guidance and research findings on screening and management of the growing public health concern of Peripheral Neuropathy.

Peripheral Neuropathy (PN) is a chronic clinical condition, wherein the peripheral nervous system is damaged. Besides diabetes mellitus, obesity, alcohol misuse, and B vitamins deficiencies are other high-risk factors leading to peripheral nerve damage.

1 in 10 people and 1 in 2 diabetics suffer from Peripheral Neuropathy. In 2021, there were 393 million diabetic patients in the Asia Pacific, Middle East, and African regions projected to rise to 603 million by 2045.

A study from the Philippines in 2000 from the Diabcare-Asia project, which assessed 2,708 patients in diabetes centres, reported a prevalence of 42% for diabetic neuropathy, based on medical records. Peripheral Neuropathy affects 34–35% of UAE population with diabetes.

Saudi Arabia ranks the second highest in the Middle East and is seventh in the world for the rate of diabetes. Painful Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy is seen in over 65% of the patients with Diabetes in Saudi Arabia.

In Indonesia, the number of diabetic people increased from 10.7 million in 2019 to 19.5 million in 2021 rising from seventh to fifth rank for the highest number of diabetes sufferers in the world. In a study from Bali, of 110 patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and neuropathy based on electromyography, 54% had painful diabetic neuropathy.

In Singapore, prevalence of diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy was reported to be 28% and the significant risk factors are age, Indian ethnicity, insulin use, diabetic retinopathy and stroke .

Various epidemiological studies from India showed wide prevalence of nerve damage varying from 5 to 2400 per 10,000 population in different community studies. The estimates on prevalence of nerve damage in India vary widely from 13.1–45.0% in different populations which could be attributed to different types of diabetes .

While in Malaysia, 51% of diabetics were found to be diagnosed with peripheral neuropathy.