

Efficacy and tolerability of DPP-4 inhibitor, teneligliptin, on autonomic and peripheral neuropathy in type 2 diabetes: an open label, pilot study

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- Diabetic neuropathy increases risk of cardiovascular disease, peripheral artery disease, foot amputation and overall mortality.
- In this prospective, open-label, pilot study, 20 type-2 diabetes mellitus patients were treated with Teneligliptin 20 mg once a day for 12 weeks & followed up.
- Sudomotor function & Vibration Perception threshold, Parasympathetic (assessed as heart rate response to standing-HRS) & Sympathetic dysfunctions (assessed as blood pressure response to standing - BPS) were assessed for peripheral and autonomic neuropathies respectively.
- Sudoscan score (sudomotor function) was increased while vibration perception threshold - VPT (screening for large-fiber dysfunction) was significantly decreased. Parasympathetic dysfunction (HRS) improved & Sympathetic dysfunction (BPS) were lowered significantly.

Teneligliptin not only improves the glycemic status but also improves the peripheral & autonomic neuropathies, in type 2 diabetes.