

This research was performed to evaluate type 2 diabetes mellitus duration as a risk factor for development of peripheral neuropathy (DPN).

Initially 157 patients with T2DM who fit the general inclusion criteria were collected, but only 61 of them enrolled in this study due to the application of restricted inclusion criteria and according to the results of the nerve conduction study (NCS) those 61 patients divided into two groups, group 1: 36 patients, had diabetic peripheral neuropathy (DPN), and group 2: 25 patients without DPN. For all these patients a lot of investigations were performed to exclude any other cause of neuropathy (lipid profile, renal, thyroid functions, fasting blood sugar and glycated hemoglobin).

Significant statistical differences in the duration of T2DM between study groups was observed, p value was 0.04. The more duration of T2DM the high risk for diabetic peripheral neuropathy.