"diabetic neuropathy" AND "Antidepressant" AND (duloxetine OR milnacipran OR paroxetine OR citalopram) - Search Results - PubMed (nih.gov)

"diabetic* neuropathy" AND "Antidepressant*" AND (duloxetine OR milnacipran OR paroxetine OR citalopram) - Search Results - PubMed (nih.gov)

diabetic* AND facial* AND neuropathy* AND "Antidepressant*" AND (duloxetine OR milnacipran OR paroxetine OR citalopram) A systematic review of antidepressants in neuropathic pain - PubMed (nih.gov)

(("Diabetic Neuropathies"[Mesh]) OR ("Facial Pain"[Mesh] OR "Facial Neuralgia"[Mesh])) AND ("Citalopram"[Mesh] OR "Antidepressive Agents"[Mesh] OR "Antidepressive Agents" [Pharmacological Action] OR "Antidepressive Agents, Second-Generation"[Mesh] - Search Results - PubMed (nih.gov)

(("Diabetic Neuropathies"[Mesh] OR "Diabetic* Neuropathy*"[tiab]) OR ("Facial Nerve Injuries"[Mesh] AND "Facial Nerve Diseases"[Mesh] AND "Bell Palsy"[Mesh] OR "facial* neuropathy*"[tiab] OR "trigeminal neuropathy*"[tiab])) AND ("Antidepressive Agent - Search Results - PubMed (nih.gov)

On PubMed, I need you to find papers about Neuropathy in diabetic patients
Review if there is any facial/trigeminal neuropathy reported,
If there is: Antidepressant: duloxetine, milnacipran,
I need an answer for:

Article 1: Review of duloxetine in the management of diabetic peripheral neuropathic pain - PMC (nih.gov)

- type of study: Review (three double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized studies)
- number of patients: 1139
- type of diabetes: Type 1 or Type 2
- treatment for diabetes: Insulin
- type of neuropathy: Painful diabetic neuropathy
- site affected by the neuropathy:
- treatment for neuropathy: Antidepressant: duloxetine
- outcomes of the treatment effectiveness Antidepressant: significantly more diabetic neuropathic pain relief than either placebo or routine care

Article 2 : The selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor citalopram . relieves the symtoms of diabetic neuropathy

- type of study: Clinical trial, double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover study
- number of patients: 15
- type of diabetes: Type 1 or 2

- treatment for diabetes: Oral hypoglycemics and insulin
- type of neuropathy: peripheral neuropathy
- site affected by the neuropathy : NA
- treatment for neuropathy: Antidepressant: citalopram
- outcomes of the treatment effectiveness Antidepressant: pain, paresthesia, and dysesthesia decreased significantly

Article 3: Comparison of amitriptyline supplemented with pregabalin, pregabalin supplemented with amitriptyline, and duloxetine supplemented with pregabalin for the treatment of diabetic peripheral neuropathic pain (OPTION-DM): a multicentre, double-blind, randomised crossover trial - PubMed (nih.gov)

- type of study: RCT, double-blind, crossover trial
- number of patients: 130
- type of diabetes: Type 1 /ANY
- treatment for diabetes: ANY
- type of neuropathy: Diabetic peripheral neuropathic pain
- site affected by the neuropathy :
- treatment for neuropathy: Antidepressant: duloxetine
- outcomes of the treatment effectiveness Antidepressant: amitriptyline was significantly better than duloxetine in improving physical functioning and sleep, and pregabalin was better than duloxetine in improving role limitation due to physical health. The study found that combination treatment was more efficacious in relieving neuropathic pain than each drug on its own, but resulted in higher rates of side-effects.

Article 4: Duloxetine and pregabalin: high-dose monotherapy or their combination? The "COMBO-DN study"--a multinational, randomized, double-blind, parallel-group study in patients with diabetic peripheral neuropathic pain - PubMed (nih.gov)

- type of study: RCT, double-blind, parallel-group study
- number of patients: 804
- type of diabetes: Any
- treatment for diabetes: Any
- type of neuropathy: diabetic peripheral neuropathic pain
- site affected by the neuropathy
- treatment for neuropathy: Antidepressant: duloxetine
- outcomes of the treatment effectiveness Antidepressant: , efficacy results consistently favoured combination therapy with 60 mg/day duloxetine and 300 mg/day pregabalin, indicating that such a combination therapy might be a reasonable clinical option compared to increasing the dose for patients not achieving response after initial 8-week monotherapy with 60 mg/day duloxetine or 300 mg/day pregabalin. For initial 8-week treatment of painful diabetic neuropathy, exploratory analyses suggest better analgesia of duloxetine compared to pregabalin at half their maximum dose. Further studies should be conducted to confirm these results

Article 5: A randomized comparative study of methylcobalamin, methylcobalamin plus pregabalin and methylcobalamin plus duloxetine in patients of painful diabetic neuropathy - PubMed (nih.gov)

- type of study: RCT, prospective, interventional, randomized, open-label, and parallel-group study
- number of patients: 100
- type of diabetes: type 2 diabetes
- treatment for diabetes: any
- type of neuropathy: painful diabetic neuropathy
- site affected by the neuropathy: any
- treatment for neuropathy: Antidepressant: duloxetine, milnacipran, paroxetine, citalopram
- outcomes of the treatment effectiveness Antidepressant: Although only combination groups show significant results, combination of duloxetine and methylcobalamin proves to be better than combination of pregabalin and methylcobalamin in decreasing progression and pain in patients of painful diabetic neuropathy.

Article 6: A randomized control trial of duloxetine and gabapentin in painful diabetic neuropathy - PubMed (nih.gov)

- type of study: RCT and meta-analysis of RCTs, randomized, open-label, active control, Clinical trial
- number of patients: 86
- type of diabetes: Type 2
- treatment for diabetes: any
- type of neuropathy: painful diabetic neuropathy
- site affected by the neuropathy: any
- treatment for neuropathy: Antidepressant: duloxetine,
- outcomes of the treatment effectiveness Antidepressant: both Duloxetine and Gabapentin demonstrated comparable efficacy, safety and tolerability in the management of Painful Diabetic Neuropathy

Article 7: A comparative double-blind randomized study on the effectiveness of Duloxetine and Gabapentin on painful diabetic peripheral polyneuropathy - PubMed (nih.gov)

- type of study: RCT,
- number of patients: 104
- type of diabetes: Diabetes mellitus
- treatment for diabetes: any
- type of neuropathy: painful diabetic peripheral polyneuropathy
- site affected by the neuropathy : any
- treatment for neuropathy: Antidepressant: duloxetine,
- outcomes of the treatment effectiveness Antidepressant: Gabapentin and Duloxetine were equally effective in improving VAS, Sleep Interference Score, and CGIC in patients who had PDPP and the effectiveness of both medications was significantly meaningful. In

addition, Duloxetine showed fewer side effects, but the effect of Gabapentin started faster.

Article 8: Randomized, placebo-controlled comparison of amitriptyline, duloxetine, and pregabalin in patients with chronic diabetic peripheral neuropathic pain: impact on pain, polysomnographic sleep, daytime functioning, and quality of life - PubMed (nih.gov)

- type of study: RCT, double-blind, randomized, parallel group
- number of patients: 104
- type of diabetes: type 1 and 2
- treatment for diabetes: insulin, diabetes medication, diet only
- type of neuropathy: chronic diabetic peripheral neuropathic pain
- site affected by the neuropathy : any
- treatment for neuropathy: Antidepressant: duloxetine,
- outcomes of the treatment effectiveness Antidepressant: amitriptyline, duloxetine, and pregabalin were equally effective analgesic medications in patients with DPNP. Pregabalin promoted sleep, whereas duloxetine increased sleep fragmentation and substantially reduced REM sleep.

Article 9: Conditioned pain modulation predicts duloxetine efficacy in painful diabetic neuropathy - PubMed (nih.gov)

- type of study: controlled clinical trial,
- number of patients: 30
- type of diabetes: Any
- treatment for diabetes: Any
- type of neuropathy: painful diabetic neuropathy and distal lower limb pain
- site affected by the neuropathy : distal lower limb
- treatment for neuropathy: Antidepressant: duloxetine
- outcomes of the treatment effectiveness Antidepressant: t neuropathic pain is efficaciously treated by duloxetine in those with less efficient C onditioned pain modulation

Article 10: Duloxetine, pregabalin, and duloxetine plus gabapentin for diabetic peripheral neuropathic pain management in patients with inadequate pain response to gabapentin: an open-label, randomized, noninferiority comparison - PubMed (nih.gov)

- type of study: RCT
- number of patients: 407
- type of diabetes: type 1 or type 2 diabetes mellitus
- treatment for diabetes:
- type of neuropathy: diabetic peripheral neuropathic pain
- site affected by the neuropathy :
- treatment for neuropathy: Antidepressant: duloxetine,

- outcomes of the treatment effectiveness Antidepressant: Duloxetine was noninferior to pregabalin for the treatment of pain in patients with diabetic peripheral neuropathy who had an inadequate pain response to gabapentin.