



## Editor Note

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Diabetes is considered a chronic disease affects population health worldwide. It is associated with many complications including metabolic syndrome, cardiovascular disease, stroke, chronic kidney disease, diabetic retinopathy, neuropathy, and others. These complications have impacts on their quality of life and life expectancy. Journal of Diabetic Complications and Medicine would like to share new knowledge and current practical situation aiming to reduce diabetic complications and promote effective diabetes management. The second issue of volume 1 present interested articles related to antidiabetic effect of *Azardirachta indica*, gene polymorphisms on carotid atherosclerosis, and detection of severe diabetic neuropathy.

The use of herbal medicine in diabetes prevention and management is cost effective strategy. In this issue, Arika et al., at Kenyatta University, studied about the effect of *Azardirachta indica* leaf of Nimtree. The result showed that the extracts contained flavonoids, tannins, sterols, saponins, anthroquinones, and alkaloids. They examined its antidiabetic action in induced diabetic mice and

suggested that leaves of *Azardirachta indica* had an effect on lowering blood sugar levels.

Atherosclerosis is known pathophysiology of diabetes and associated with gene polymorphisms. Sebastjan Merlo et al., from Slovenia, had investigated the association between two polymorphism of the angiotensinogen gene (AGT), rs699 and rs4762, and subclinical markers of carotid atherosclerosis in participants with type 2 diabetes and without diabetes. They found that only rs699 of the AGT gene had potential genetic marker of carotid atherosclerosis progression measuring in thickness of carotid plaque. This finding could be added to the literature of gene polymorphism and genetic marker of atherosclerosis.

Lastly, detection of severe diabetic neuropathy using the novel Graph-Based Machine Learning System (GBMLS) was found to achieve excellent sensitivity and specificity. It should be promoted to apply in clinical practice for diabetic clients who are at risk for developing neuropathy in order to reduce the occurrence of cardiac death.