

Prevalence and Correlates of Disordered Sleep in Southeast Asian Indians with Type 2 Diabetes (*Diabetes Metab J* 2012;36:70-6)

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We are grateful for the careful reading and comments of the authors of the letter regarding our article, “Prevalence and correlates of disordered sleep in southeast Asian Indians with type 2 diabetes.”

The author’s comments are quite valid and do bring out the inherent and methodological limitations of our study. Further we present multiple regression analysis of our data as desired by the author in Table 1. The multiple regression analysis

strengthens our conclusion that duration of diabetes strongly correlates (positively) with the global Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) score and in turn sleep dysfunction. A larger prospective study that further examines the influence of duration of diabetes on sleep will clarify some questions raised by our small study.

We once again thank you for taking interest in our study and also for your comments.

Table 1. Results of multiple regression analysis

	B	SE	P value	95% CI for B	
				Lower	Upper
Age	0.004	0.039	0.91	-0.074	0.082
Sex	0.367	0.672	0.59	-0.965	1.699
Duration of diabetes	0.265	0.061	0.00	0.143	0.386
Medications	0.348	0.441	0.43	-0.526	1.222
BMI	0.079	0.070	0.26	-0.060	0.217
HbA1c	0.222	0.163	0.18	-0.102	0.545

Dependent variable: Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI). R^2 for this regression model was 0.215.

B, regression coefficient; SE, standard error; CI, confidence interval; BMI, body mass index; HbA1c, glycosylated hemoglobin.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

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