

Why Do Some People Fail Gabapentin for Peripheral Neuropathy?

The Drugless Doctors Approach to Neuropathy Physiology, Circulation Dysfunction & Nerve Recovery



Gabapentin can be helpful for some individuals experiencing nerve pain, but many neuropathy patients continue struggling with tingling, burning, numbness, balance instability, or sensory decline despite taking the medication.

One of the major reasons this occurs is because peripheral neuropathy is often far more than simply a “pain signaling problem.”

In many individuals, neuropathy may involve impaired circulation, reduced oxygen delivery, mitochondrial dysfunction, glucose instability, inflammation, nitric oxide depletion, toxicity, B12 deficiency, or sensory nerve damage physiology.

How Gabapentin Works

Gabapentin is commonly prescribed to help reduce abnormal nerve pain signaling involving neuropathy-related symptoms.

The medication is designed to help calm irritated nerve activity and may help reduce:

- burning sensations
- tingling
- hypersensitivity
- shooting pain
- nerve discomfort

For some individuals, this may temporarily improve comfort levels or reduce nerve irritation sensations.



Why Gabapentin May Fail

Gabapentin may fail because it does not directly correct many of the underlying physiologic factors contributing to neuropathy.

The medication may help reduce nerve pain signaling, but it does not directly improve:

- circulation
- microcirculation
- nitric oxide physiology
- tissue oxygenation
- mitochondrial ATP production
- glucose instability
- inflammatory burden
- sensory loss
- balance dysfunction
- tissue recovery physiology

In many neuropathy patients, the real issue is not only nerve irritation, but impaired nerve recovery physiology involving circulation, oxygen delivery, inflammation, and metabolic stress.

If the tissue remains poorly oxygenated, inflamed, or metabolically stressed, symptoms may continue progressing despite medication use.

Why Some Patients Feel Worse on Gabapentin

Some individuals may struggle with side effects involving:

- dizziness
- fatigue
- brain fog
- memory difficulties
- poor coordination
- gait instability
- weakness
- excessive sleepiness

This becomes especially important in neuropathy patients who may already be experiencing balance instability, altered gait patterns, sensory loss, or reduced proprioception.

Other Medications Commonly Used for Neuropathy

Other medications commonly prescribed for neuropathy symptoms may include:

- Pregabalin (Lyrica)
- Duloxetine (Cymbalta)
- Amitriptyline

While these medications may help reduce discomfort in some individuals, they generally do not directly correct the underlying physiologic stress patterns contributing to neuropathy including:

- circulation dysfunction
- glucose instability
- mitochondrial fatigue
- nitric oxide depletion
- inflammatory overload
- toxicity
- B12 deficiency
- impaired tissue oxygenation

The Drugless Doctors Three-Tier Plan

The Drugless Doctors approach focuses on supporting the underlying physiologic systems involved in nerve health, circulation, sensory recovery, and tissue repair physiology.



Tier 1 — Biochemical Support

The biochemical tier focuses on improving the internal physiologic environment surrounding the nerves.

The objective is supporting:

- glucose stability
- inflammatory balance
- mitochondrial function
- nitric oxide physiology
- antioxidant protection
- nutritional stability
- liver physiology
- digestive function
- detoxification physiology

This portion of the program may include:

- nutritional stabilization
- reducing inflammatory foods
- circulation-supportive nutrition
- mitochondrial support
- nitric oxide support
- antioxidant support
- metabolic stabilization

The goal is improving the biochemical terrain surrounding the nerves so tissue recovery physiology may improve.

Tier 2 — Biovascular Support

The biovascular tier focuses heavily on circulation, oxygen delivery, nitric oxide physiology, and microcirculation involving sensory tissues.

One of the foundational supportive modalities utilized in the practice is FDA-cleared photobiomodulation therapy using the 15-watt TheraRay device.

Photobiomodulation is designed to support:

- circulation
- nitric oxide physiology
- mitochondrial activity
- tissue oxygenation
- ATP production
- cellular energy production
- microcirculation
- recovery physiology

Improving circulation and oxygen delivery becomes especially important because nerves are highly dependent upon oxygen and nutrient delivery for repair and stability.

Tier 3 — Biostructural Support

The biostructural tier focuses on improving:

- gait stability
- balance physiology
- posture
- proprioception
- neurologic communication
- sensory awareness
- movement patterns
- supportive nerve recovery physiology

This tier may include:

- balance observations
- gait evaluation
- structural observations
- sensory stimulation support
- nerve re-education concepts
- supportive nerve recovery strategies

The objective is helping support neurologic stability, movement confidence, circulation, and sensory recovery.

Patient Summary

Gabapentin may help reduce nerve pain signaling in some individuals, but many neuropathy patients continue struggling because the underlying physiologic stress patterns remain unaddressed.

Peripheral neuropathy may involve impaired circulation, inflammation, glucose instability, mitochondrial dysfunction, nitric oxide depletion, sensory loss, toxicity, or poor tissue oxygenation.

The Drugless Doctors approach focuses on supporting circulation, tissue oxygenation, mitochondrial activity, inflammatory balance, sensory recovery, and overall nerve recovery physiology rather than simply masking symptoms.



Watch Our Neuropathy Playlist on YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/@DruglessDoctor>

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