(1) Z.-W. Yu *et al.*, “&lt;p&gt;High Serum Neuron-Specific Enolase Level Is Associated with Mild Cognitive Impairment in Patients with Diabetic Retinopathy&lt;/p&gt;,” *Diabetes, Metabolic Syndrome and Obesity: Targets and Therapy*, pp. 1359–1365, Apr. 2020, doi: 10.2147/dmso.s249126.

(2) The article discusses how diabetic retinopathy (DR) can increase the risk of mild cognitive impairment (MCI), which has been confirmed by previous researches. (3) The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between neuron-specific enolase (NSE) and MCI in patients with DR. (4) This study, which focuses on the association between diabetic retinopathy and mild cognitive impairment, is limited to Chinese patients. (5) This study could be useful for our research as it discusses a potential biomarker (NSE) for MCI in DR patients. (6) One limitation of this study is that it is a cross-sectional study, and thus, it cannot establish a cause-effect relationship between NSE and MCI in patients with DR. (7) The study concludes that a high serum NSE level is an independent risk factor for MCI in DR patients and is expected to be a potential biomarker in DR patients with MCI. (8) This work could fit into our research because providing information about a potential biomarker (NSE) for MCI in DR patients and its relationship with diabetic retinopathy.