



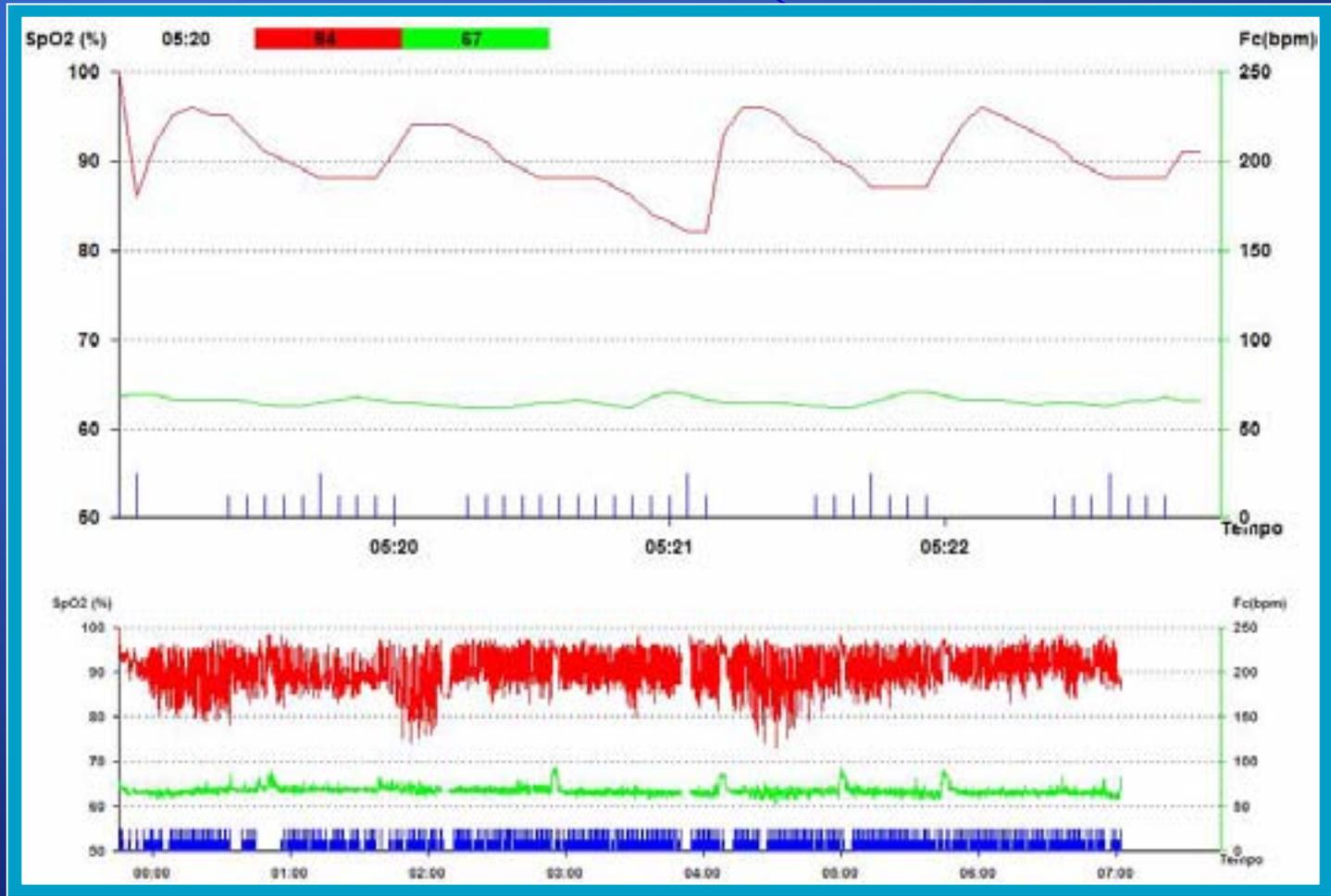
**UNIVERSITA' DEGLI STUDI DI BARI
FACOLTA' DI MEDICINA E CHIRURGIA
SEZIONE DI MALATTIE DELL'APPARATO RESPIRATORIO
Direttore: Prof. O. RESTA**

Approccio clinico alla Sindrome dell' Apnea Ostruttiva nel Sonno

Onofrio Resta



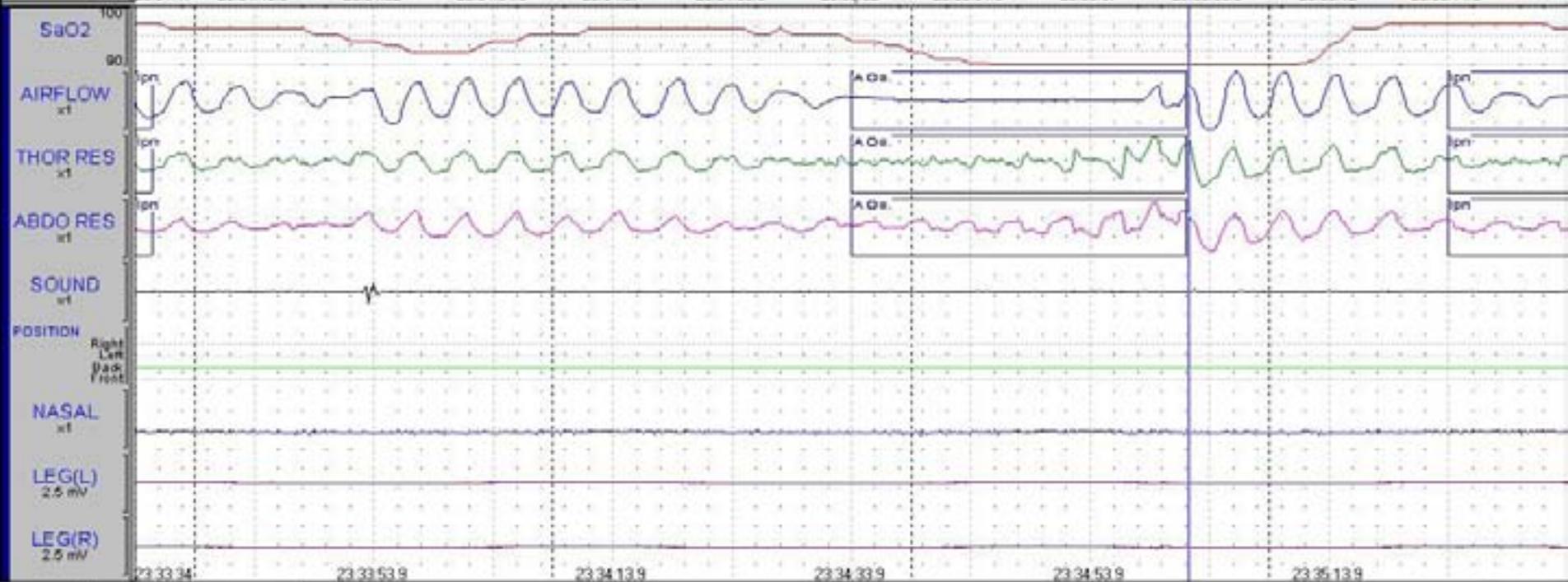
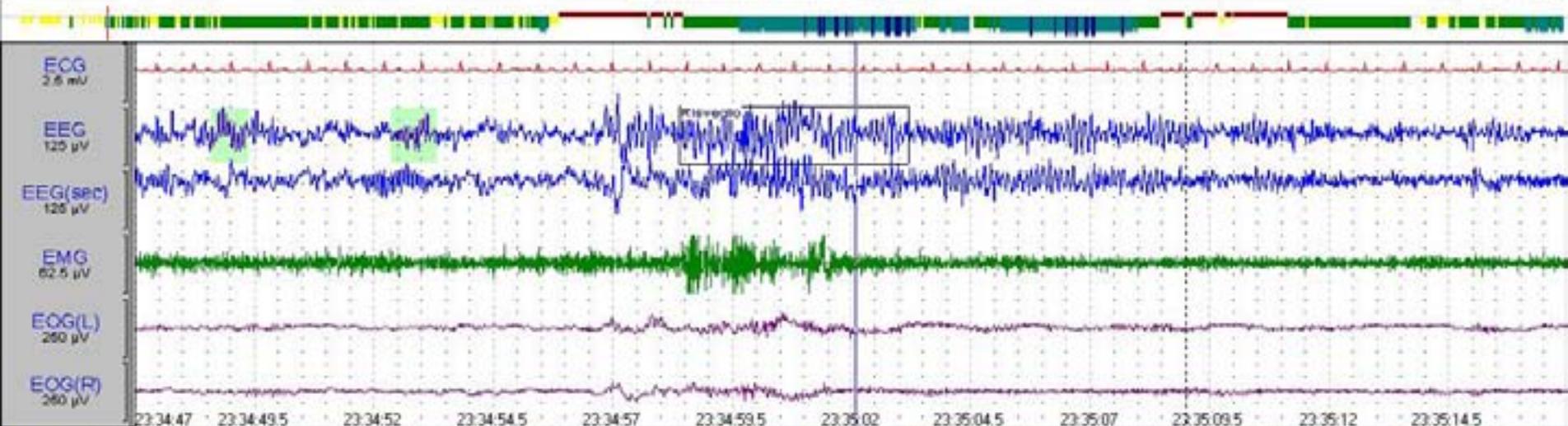
Saturimetria notturna in un paziente con OSAS





Cursore: 23:35:02, Periodo: 48, FASE 2

2 min/page



L'OSAS: storia della nosografia

- 1956 Burwell introduce l'espressione "sindrome di Pickwick"
- 1976 Guilleminault conia l'espressione "obstructive sleep apnea syndrome" (OSAS)
- 1988 Identificazione del fenomeno delle ipopnee ed introduzione dell'espressione "obstructive sleep apnea-hypopnea syndrome" (OSAHS)

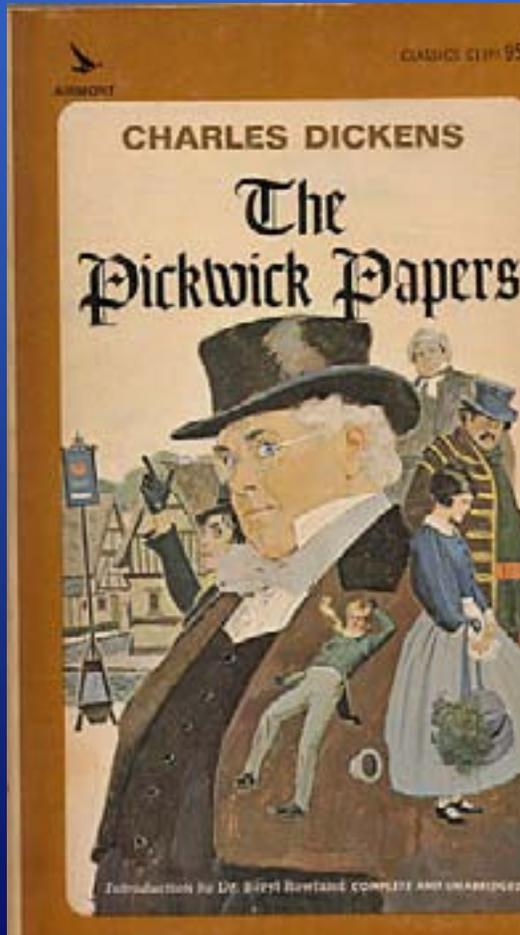


Table 1. - Occurrence of obstructive sleep apnoea and obstructive sleep apnoea syndrome (OSAS)

First author [Ref.]	Country	Population n	Age yrs	Criteria	Prevalence %
LAVIE [4]	Israel	1262 M	18-67	AI >10, symptomatic	1.0-5.9
TELAKIVI [5]	Finland	1939 M	30-69	Snoring, EDS and RDI >10	0.4-1.4
GISLASON [6]	Sweden	3201 M	30-69	Snoring, EDS and AHI >10	0.7-1.9
CIRIGNOTTA [7]	Italy	1170 M	30-39 40-59 60-69	AI >10, symptomatic	0.2-1.0
STRADLING [8]	UK	893 M	35-65	AI >10, symptomatic	3.4-5.0
				ODI ₄ >20, symptomatic	0.5-1.1
				ODI ₄ >10	0.3
HARALDSSON [9]	Sweden	846 M	30-69	ODI ₄ >5	1.0
				Positive history and verification of OSAS by PSG	4.6
					2.8-5.5
YOUNG [10]	USA	352 M 250 F	30-60 30-60	Hypersomnia and RDI >5	4.0 (M) 2.0 (F)
GISLASON [11]	Iceland	2016 F	40-59	Habitual snoring, EDS and verification of OSAS by PSG	>2.5
OLSON [12]	Australia	1233 M 969 F	35-69	AHI >15	4-18
				AHI >10	7-35
				AHI >5	14-69
BEARPARK [13]	Australia	294 M	40-65	RDI >10	10.0
GISLASON [14]	Iceland	555 Children	0.5-6	Subjective EDS and RDI >5	>3.0
				Habitual snoring or apnoeic episodes, and ODI ₄ >3	>2.9
OHAYON [15]	UK	2078 M 2894 F	15-100 15-100	N/A	2.4-4.6
				N/A	0.8-2.2
KRIPKE [16]	USA	165 M 190 F	40-64 40-64	ODI ₄ <20	5.4-13.2
				ODI ₄ >20	2.1-8.3
BIXLER [17]	USA	4364 F 741 sub-sample	20-100	AHI >10 and clinical criteria fulfilled with daytime symptoms	3.3
					4.7 (sub-sample)

M: male; F: female; AI: apnoea index; EDS: excessive daytime sleepiness; RDI: respiratory disturbance index; AHI: apnoea/hypopnoea index; ODI₄: Oxygen Desaturation Index defined as the number of oxygen desaturations >4%·h sleep⁻¹; PSG: polysomnography.

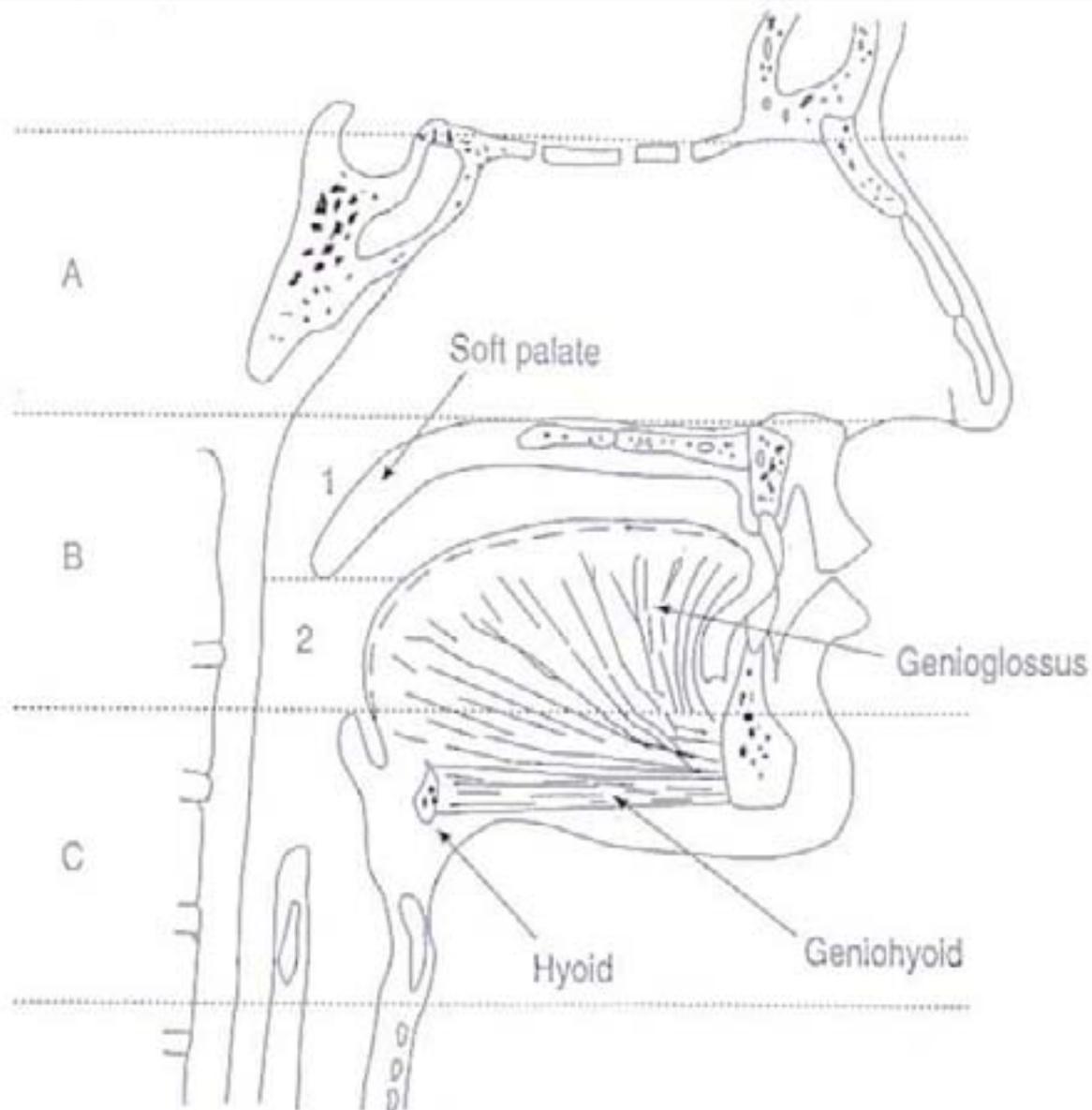


Fig. 2. – Sagittal view of the upper airway. A: nasopharynx; B: oropharynx; C: hypopharynx. Upper airway obstruction typically occurs either in the retropalatal area (B1), or in the retroglottal area (B2).

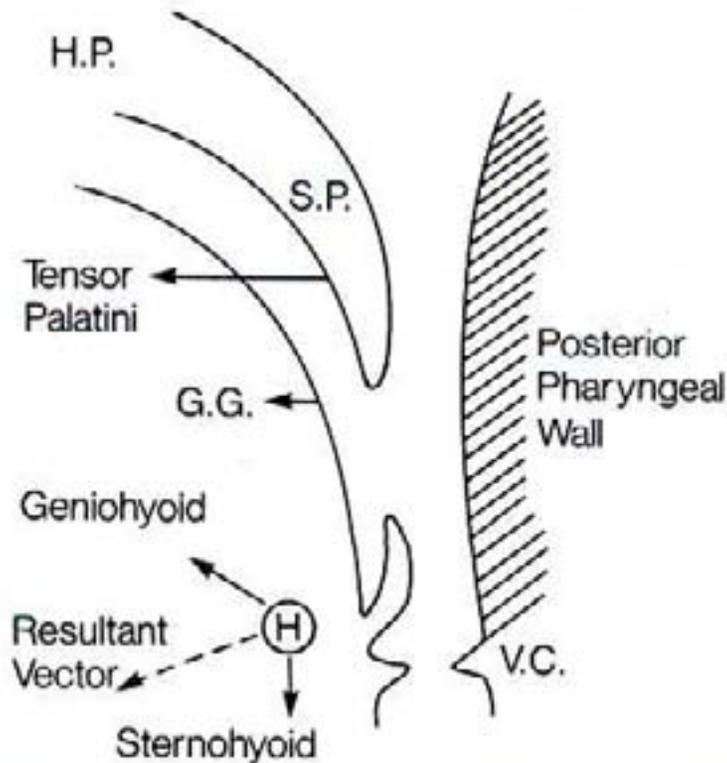
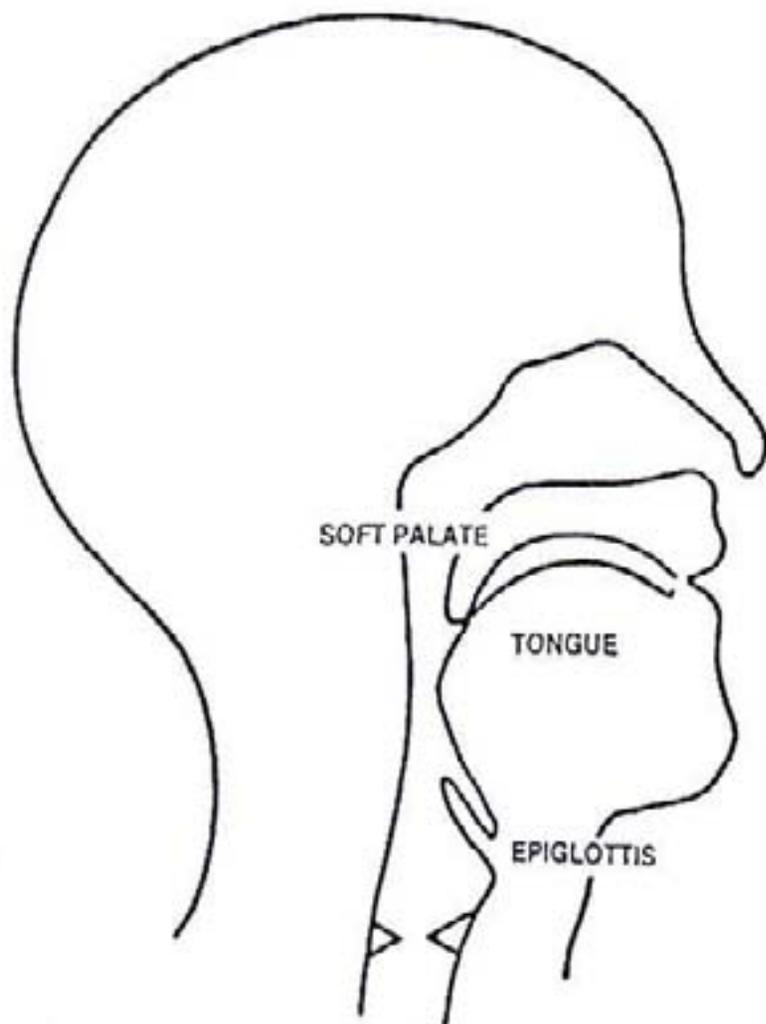


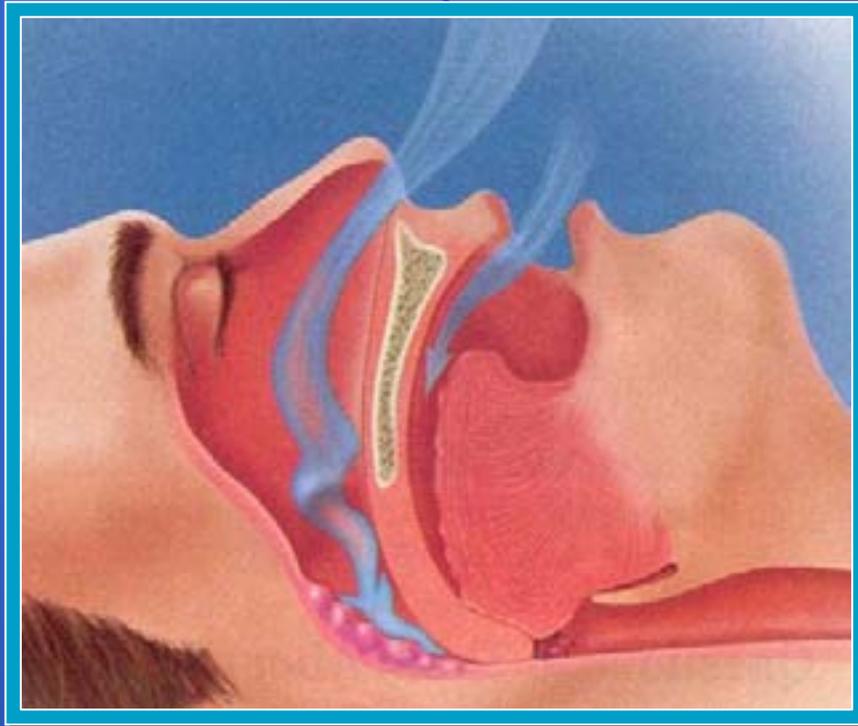
Figure 63–7. A depiction of the action of various muscles on pharyngeal structures. The tensor palatini moves the soft palate (S.P.) ventrally. The genioglossus (G.G.) acts to displace the tongue ventrally. The geniohyoid and sternohyoid act on the hyoid bone (H) to move it ventrally. H.P., Hard palate; V.C., vocal cords.



	Primary	Secondary
NP	81 %	8 %
OP	38 %	25 %
HP	22 %	33 %

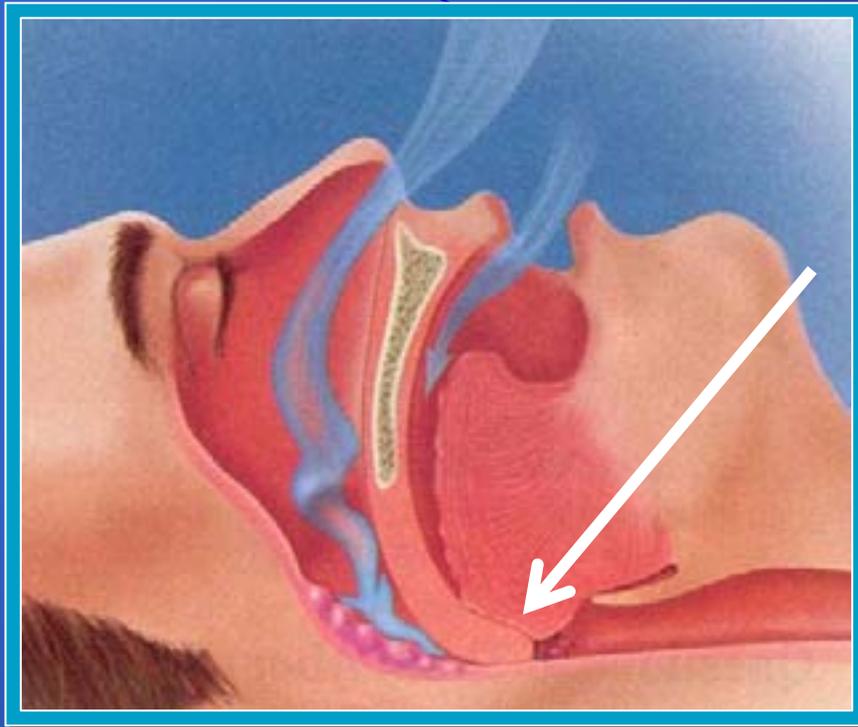
(64 OSA patients)

Figure 63–11. Observed narrowing of three pharyngeal segments during sleep in 64 obstructive sleep apnea patients. Note that a majority of the patients has the primary site at the soft palate and has multiple sites of narrowing. NP, Nasopharynx; OP, oropharynx; HP, hypopharynx.



Apnea: pausa respiratoria di almeno 10 secondi

Ipopnea: evento di almeno 10 secondi in cui la respirazione continua, ma la ventilazione è ridotta di almeno il 50% rispetto al precedente valore basale



Apnea: pausa respiratoria di **almeno 10 secondi**

Ipopnea: evento di almeno 10 secondi in cui la respirazione continua, ma **la ventilazione è ridotta di almeno il 50%** rispetto al precedente valore basale

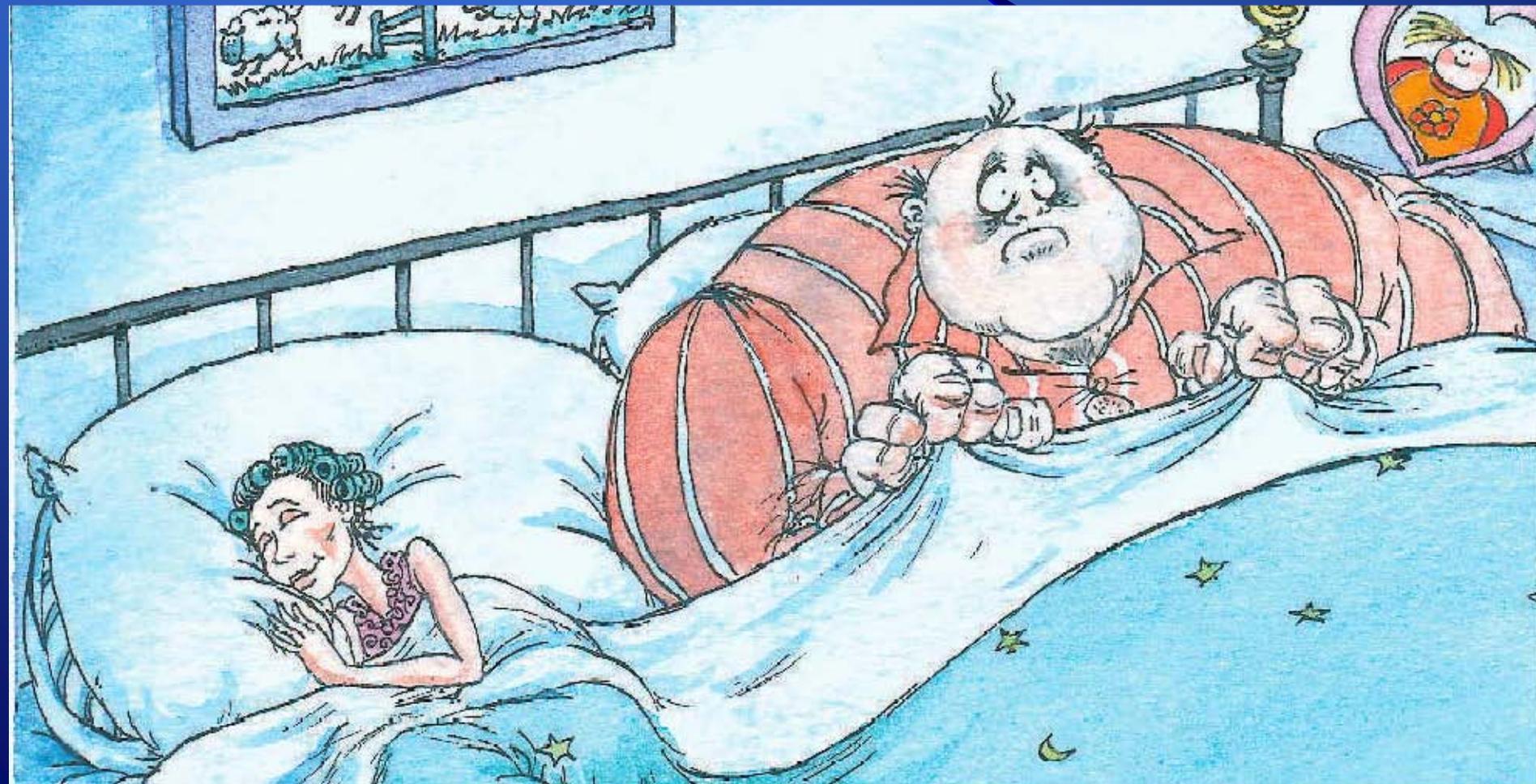
Factors contributing to the pathophysiology of obstructive sleep apnea.

General factors	Anthropometric (male sex, age, obesity) Drugs (ethanol, hypnotics) Genetics
Reduced upper airway calibre	Specific anatomical lesions (enlarged tonsils, micrognathia) Neck flexion Nasal obstruction
Mechanical factors	Supine posture Increased UA resistance Increased UA compliance
Upper airway muscle function	Abnormal UA dilator muscle activity Impaired relationship of UA muscle and diaphragm contraction
Upper airway reflexes	Impaired response to negative pressure Feedback from the lungs
Central factors	Reduced chemical drives Increased periodicity of central drive Inadequate response to breath loading
Arousal	Impaired arousal responses Postapnoeic hyperventilation

UA: upper airway.

Obesità e privazione di sonno

Nature, Sept. 21, 2005



Obesity

In 1980, 15% of American adults were obese with a body mass index (BMI) >30 , whereas in 2000, the number doubled to 30.4 % (with 33.2 % women and 27.6% men affected)

Table 2 Anthropomorphic and pulmonary function parameters in 161 obese patients, according to sleep apnea severity (mean±s.d.)

	RDI < 10	10 ≤ RDI ≤ 29	RDI ≥ 30	P
Number of patients	78 (14 M/64 F)	43 (19 M/24 F)	40 (24 M/16 F)	
Age (y)	35.0±15.0	47.3±13.7	47.8±11.4	< 0.001 ^a
Weight (kg)	104.3±18.9	113.8±27.0	130.4±25.8	< 0.001 ^a
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	39.7±5.9	43.0±9.7	47.5±8.7	< 0.001 ^b
Neck size circumference (cm)	40.6±4.2	43.2±4.2	47.0±4.0	< 0.001 ^b
PPNC (percentage of predicted)	101.7±10.4	108.8±10.3	117.2±9.9	< 0.001 ^b
Waist circumference (men) (cm)	119.75±12.04	132.2±16.96	146.15±20.78	< 0.05 ^c
Waist circumference (women) (cm)	118.50±15.93	124.91±19.08	135.1±15.26	< 0.05 ^d
Waist-to-hip ratio (men) (cm)	0.99±0.07	1.03±0.07	1.07±0.09	NS
Waist-to-hip ratio (women) (cm)	0.95±0.1	0.97±0.09	1.02±0.15	NS
paO ₂ (mmHg)	89.9±9.8	79.4±9.0	73.5±11.2	< 0.001 ^b
paCO ₂ (mmHg)	36.4±2.9	38.2±3.1	41.5±5.0	< 0.001 ^b
FVC (percentage of predicted)	93.6±18.0	85.9±16.6	80.5±22.1	< 0.005 ^a
FEV1/FVC%	90.7±7.1	89.5±9.7	88.8±9.3	NS
FRC (percentage of predicted)	66.7±18.0	47.7±10.0	44.5±15.0	< 0.005 ^a

PPNC = percentage of predicted normal neck circumference; FVC = forced vital capacity; FEV1 = forced expiratory volume in one second; FRC = functional residual capacity.

^aRDI < 10 vs 10 ≤ RDI ≤ 29 and vs RDI ≥ 30 (P < 0.001); 10 ≤ RDI ≤ 29 vs RDI ≥ 30 (N.S.).

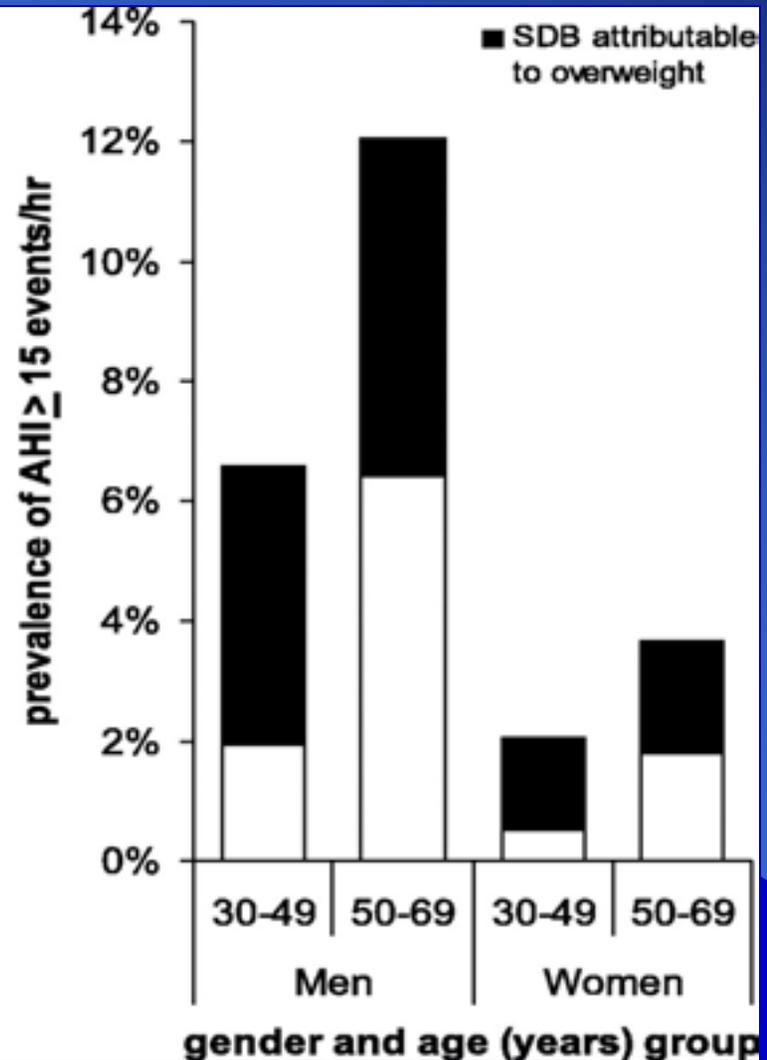
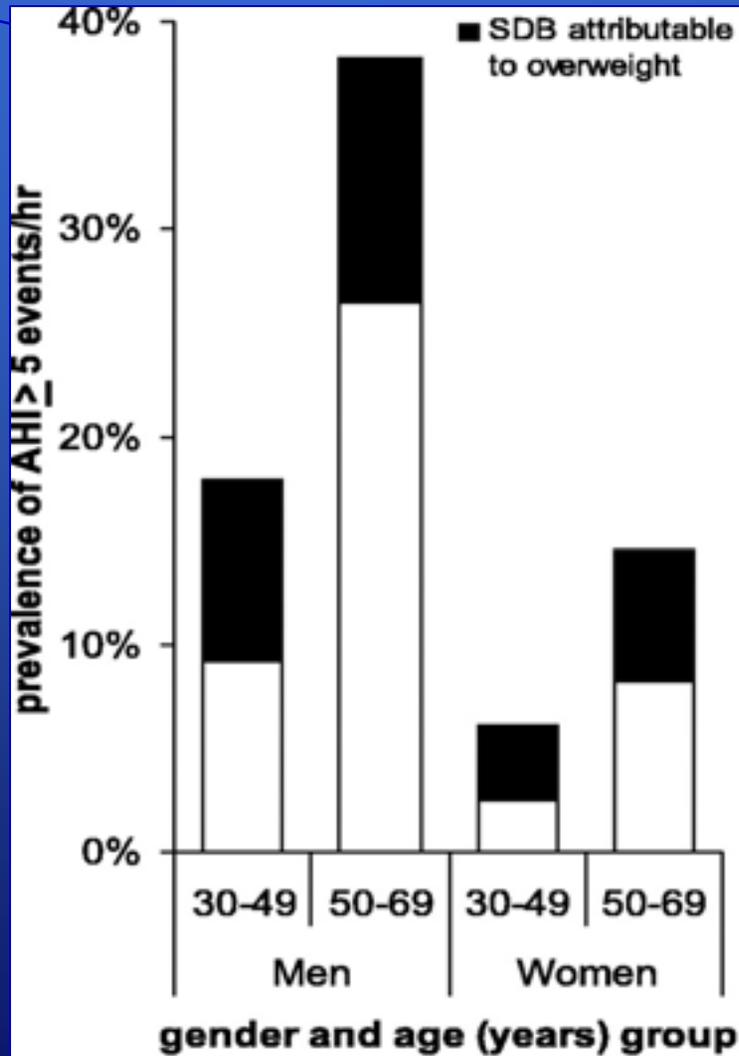
^bRDI < 10 vs 10 ≤ RDI ≤ 29; RDI ≥ 30 vs RDI < 10 and vs 10 ≤ RDI ≤ 29 (all differences P < 0.001).

^cRDI < 10 vs 10 ≤ RDI ≤ 29 (N.S.); RDI < 10 vs 10 ≤ RDI ≤ 30 (P < 0.05); 10 ≤ RDI ≤ 29 vs 10 ≤ RDI ≤ 30 (N.S.).

^dRDI < 10 vs 10 ≤ RDI ≤ 29 (P < 0.001); RDI < 10 vs 10 ≤ RDI ≤ 30 (P < 0.01); 10 ≤ RDI ≤ 29 vs 10 ≤ RDI ≤ 30 (N.S.).

About 40% of SDB in the population possibly due to excess weight

Young et al. J Appl Physiol 2005; 99: 1592-1599



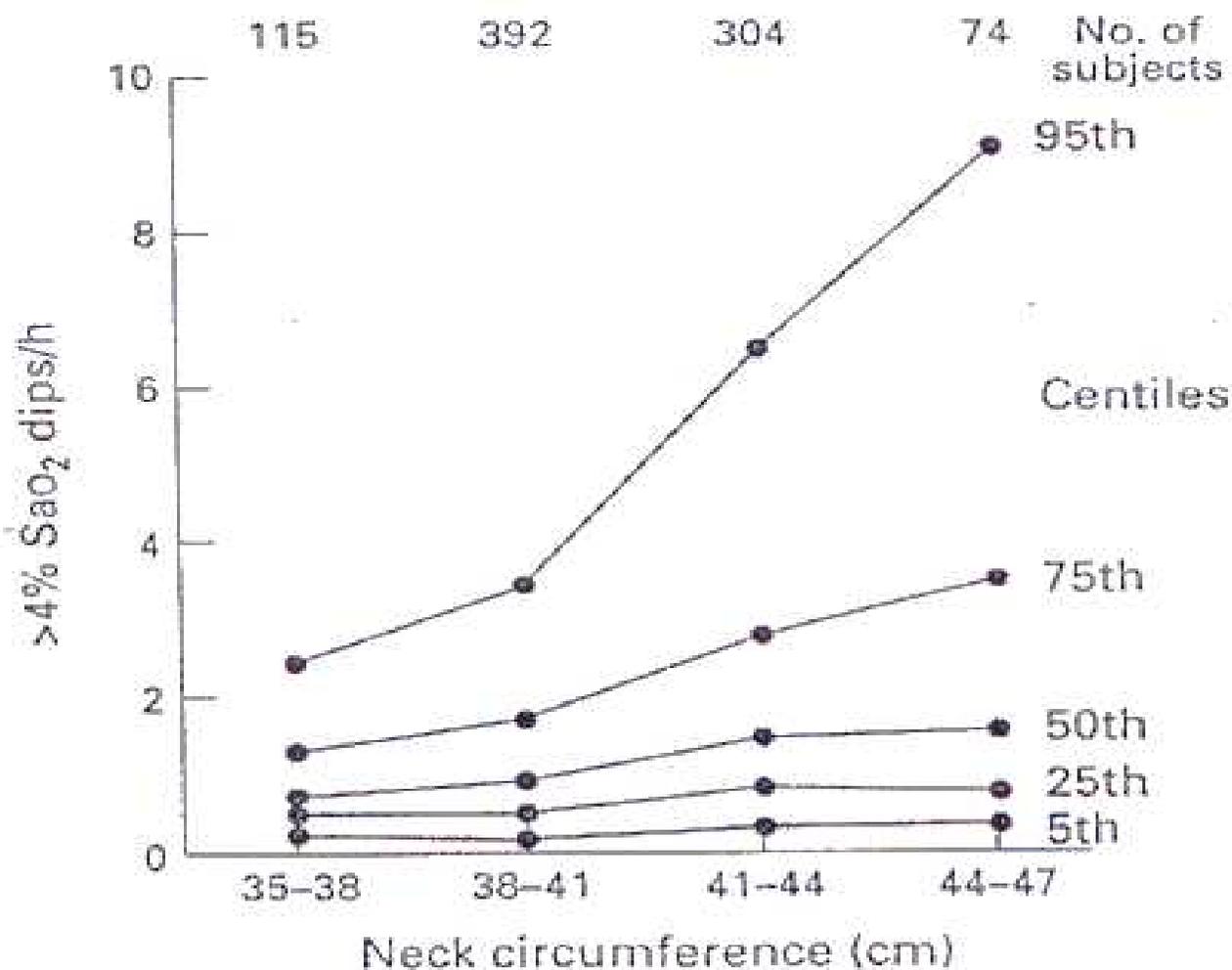
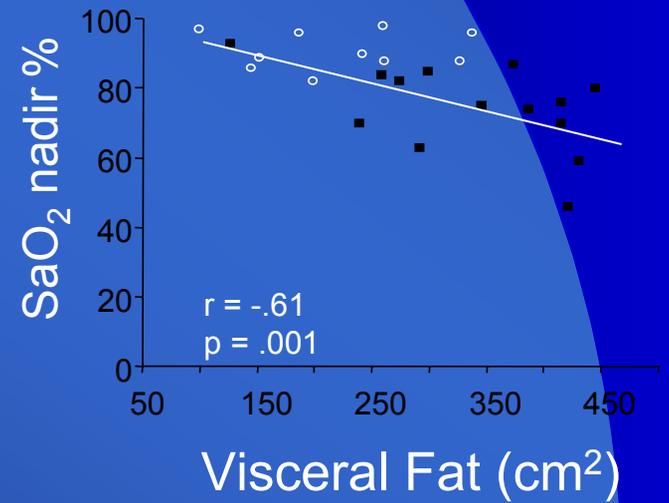
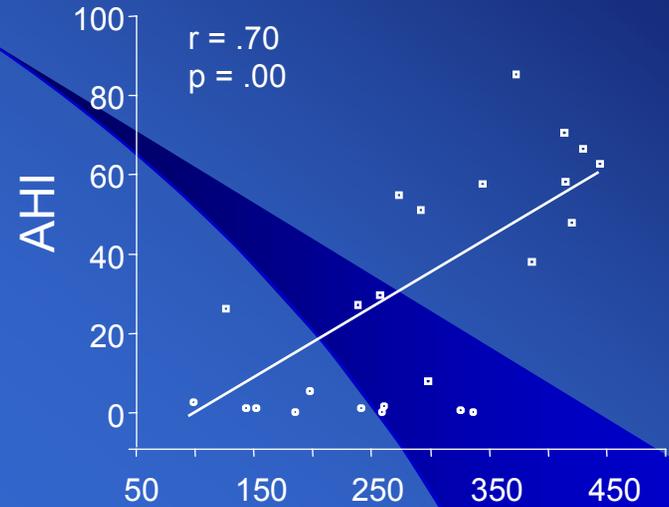
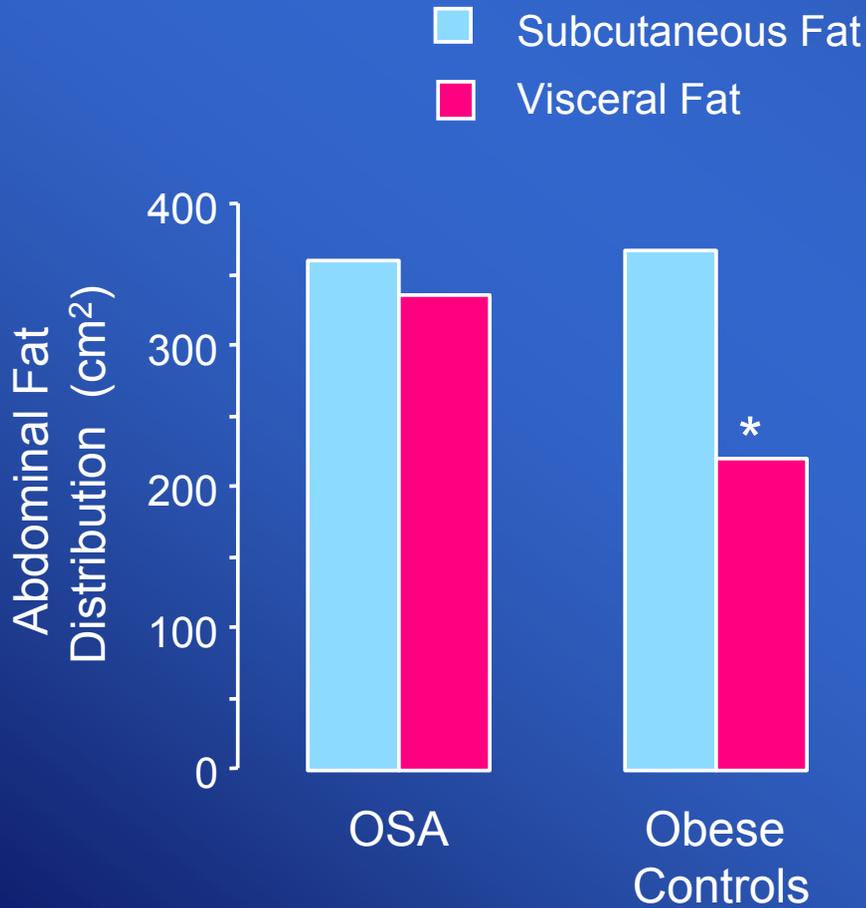


Figure 6 Relation between neck circumference and hypoxic dipping overnight in 893 randomly selected men aged 35-65 years. In the group with larger neck circumferences there is a tail of higher rates of hypoxic dipping (the 95th centile of the dip rate almost quadrupling across the neck circumference range). Numbers of subjects in each group are shown at the top of the graph. Redrawn from Stradling.⁵

Sleep Apnea e grasso viscerale

Vgontzas et al. J Clin Endocrin Metab 2000; 85: 1151-8



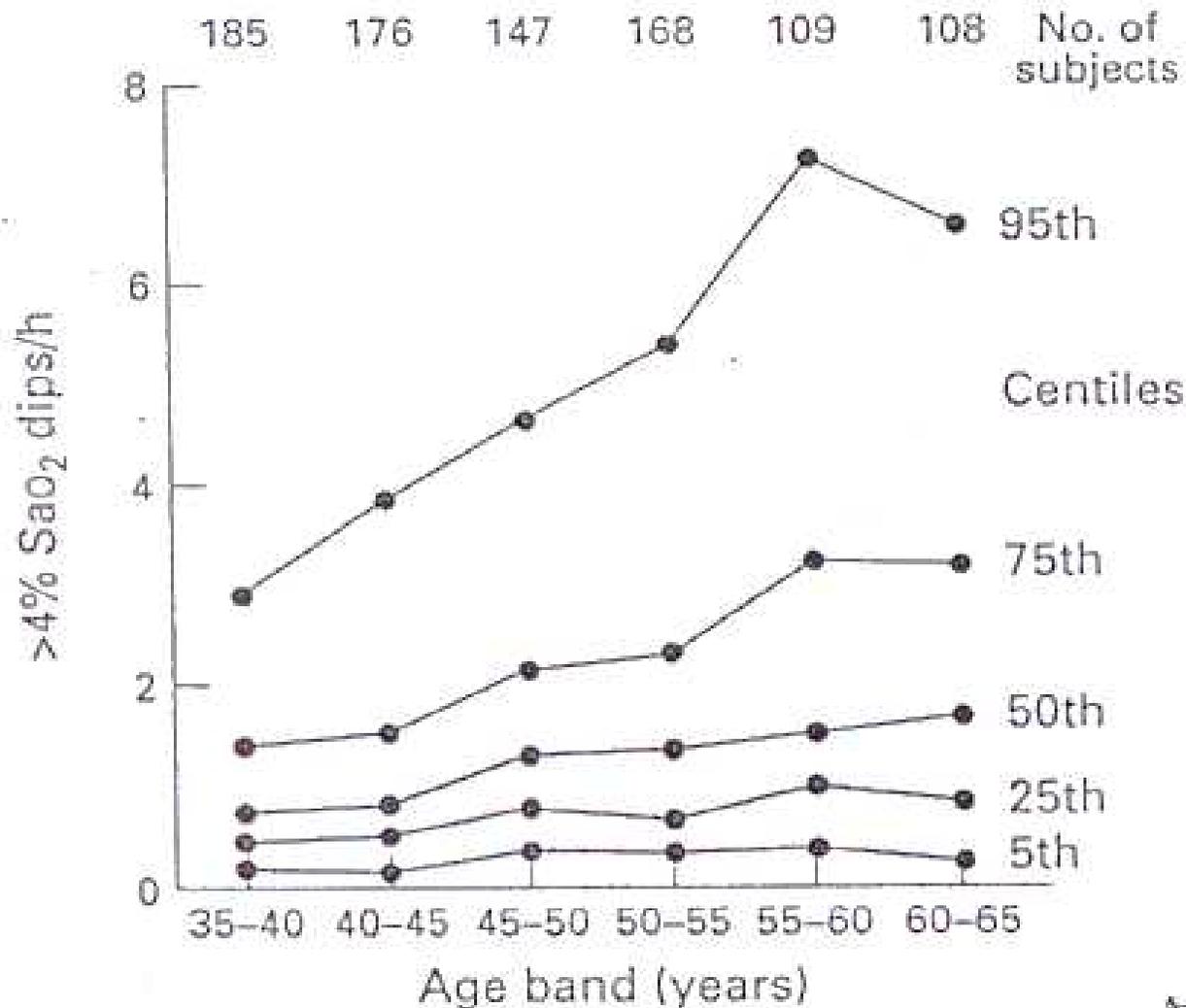


Figure 5 Relation between age and hypoxic dipping overnight in 893 randomly selected men. In the older age range there is a tail of higher rates of hypoxic dipping (the 95th centile of the dip rate more than doubling across the age range). Numbers of subjects in each group are shown at the top of the graph. Redrawn from Stradling.⁵

CONDIZIONI FAVORENTI L'OSAS

- **Obesità**
- **Alterazioni ormonali (ipotiroidismo, acromegalia)**
- **Alterazioni otorinolaringoiatriche**
- **Alterazioni maxillo-facciali**
- **Farmaci**
- **Fumo**
- **Alcool**

CASO CLINICO: Pz. I.C.

ANNI

55

SESSO

Maschile

BMI

34

Neck

45

Ex fumatore

**FUNZIONALITA'
RESPIRATORIA**

FEV₁ 103 %

FVC 93 %

FEV₁/FVC 89 %

PaO₂ 72

PaCO₂ 44,5

pH 7,39

DATI CLINICI

**Ipertensione arteriosa
Russamento
Sonnolenza (EES 14)
Disturbi della memoria
Nicturia
Apnea riportata**



POLISONNOGRAFIA

Table 1. – Frequency of symptoms reported by obstructive sleep apnoea (OSA) patients and control subjects (percentage of patients)

Symptom	<1 event·month ⁻¹	<1 event·week ⁻¹	1–2 events·week ⁻¹	3–5 events·week ⁻¹	6–7 events·week ⁻¹	No answer to that item
Witnessed apnoeas	5.23 (51.52)	3.93 (1.52)	8.51 (1.52)	10.80 (0.00)	46.78 (0.00)	24.75 (45.45)
Nocturnal polyuria	20.07 (42.42)	6.65 (24.24)	11.89 (18.18)	7.52 (1.52)	46.24 (10.61)	7.63 (3.03)
Nocturnal polyuria*	14.39 (27.27)	30.75 (34.85)	22.46 (1.52)	9.49 (0.00)	1.31 (0.00)	21.59 (36.36)
Dry throat	25.19 (59.09)	9.60 (16.67)	12.87 (9.09)	8.29 (4.55)	33.48 (9.09)	10.58 (1.52)
Restless sleep	31.19 (54.55)	8.62 (19.70)	9.71 (12.12)	6.87 (0.00)	33.59 (3.03)	10.03 (10.61)
Profuse sweating	47.33 (66.67)	10.36 (10.61)	11.01 (12.12)	5.78 (1.52)	19.63 (3.03)	5.89 (6.06)
Leg jerks	41.77 (54.55)	8.18 (18.18)	12.54 (1.52)	4.03 (1.52)	12.43 (4.55)	21.05 (19.70)
Choking at night ⁺	42.09 (77.27)	11.45 (7.58)	11.89 (7.58)	9.16 (0.00)	8.40 (0.00)	17.01 (7.58)
Morning headaches	58.45 (86.36)	11.12 (4.55)	11.01 (4.55)	4.14 (0.00)	6.00 (0.00)	9.27 (4.55)
Nightmares	58.34 (59.09)	13.20 (22.73)	10.91 (4.55)	4.03 (1.52)	5.56 (0.00)	7.96 (12.12)
Bed wetting	88.66 (98.48)	2.51 (0.00)	0.11 (0.00)	0.22 (0.00)	0.22 (0.00)	8.29 (1.52)
Sleepwalking	86.26 (83.33)	0.44 (0.00)	0.11 (0.00)	0.22 (0.00)	0.11 (0.00)	12.87 (16.67)

The results are from a standardized self-questionnaire completed by 920 consecutive OSA patients (defined by an apnoea/hypopnoea index >15, with mixed and obstructive apnoeas >80% of the apnoeas) and 66 normal male subjects in the same age range shown in parentheses. Of the 920 OSA patients 27.92% reported sexual problems, 6.76% reported none and 65.32% failed to answer. *: the number of events per night with the choices of answer as never, 1 event·night⁻¹, 2 events·night⁻¹, 3–4 events·night⁻¹ or >5 events·night⁻¹. +: choices of answer were never, <1 event·month⁻¹, 1–3 events·month⁻¹, 1–3 events·week⁻¹ or >3 events·week⁻¹.

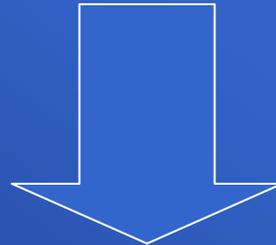
EDS

Excessive daytime sleepiness (EDS) and fatigue are the most common complaints of patients referred to a sleep disorders clinic: about 70 % of those evaluated in a sleep clinic report a complaint of sleepiness

L'IPERSONNIA NELL'OSAS

**NON FATICA
NON STANCHEZZA
NON STATO CONFUSIONALE
NON STATO SOPOROSO
NON SONNOLENZA
MA**

- ✓ **TENDENZA AD ADDORMENTARSI**
- ✓ **COLPI DI SONNO**



**in attività che richiederebbero attenzione
("Daytime sleepiness" o "Sleep propensity")**

Scala di EPWORTH (ESS)

Sonnolenza diurna

Fate riferimento alle condizioni abituali negli ultimi sei mesi.

Situazioni	Punteggio	
	Prima	Dopo
Leggendo		
A teatro, al cinema		
Guardando la TV		
Come passeggero in macchina		
Dopo pranzo		
Sdraiati, a riposo quando le circostanze lo permettono		
Alla guida durante brevi soste nel traffico		
Mentre parlate con qualcuno		
Totale		

0 nessuna probabilità di assopimento

1 lievi probabilità di assopimento

2 discrete probabilità di assopimento

3 molte probabilità di assopimento

Un punteggio totale superiore a 16 indica una grave sonnolenza diurna

OSAS e Incidenti Stradali

L'OSAS è la causa organica più importante dell'ipersonnia.

Circa 1/4 degli incidenti stradali sembrano essere causati da colpi di sonno del guidatore (Horne, 1995).

I pazienti affetti da OSAS hanno un rischio 6 volte maggiore di incidenti stradali rispetto ai soggetti sani (Findley, 1988).

Circa il 50% dei soggetti OSAS accusa soggettivamente sonnolenza alla guida durante il giorno (Marrone, 1995).

La CPAP riduce il numero ed il rischio di incidenti stradali nell'OSAS (Engleman, 1996; Cassel, 1996; Kryger, 1997).

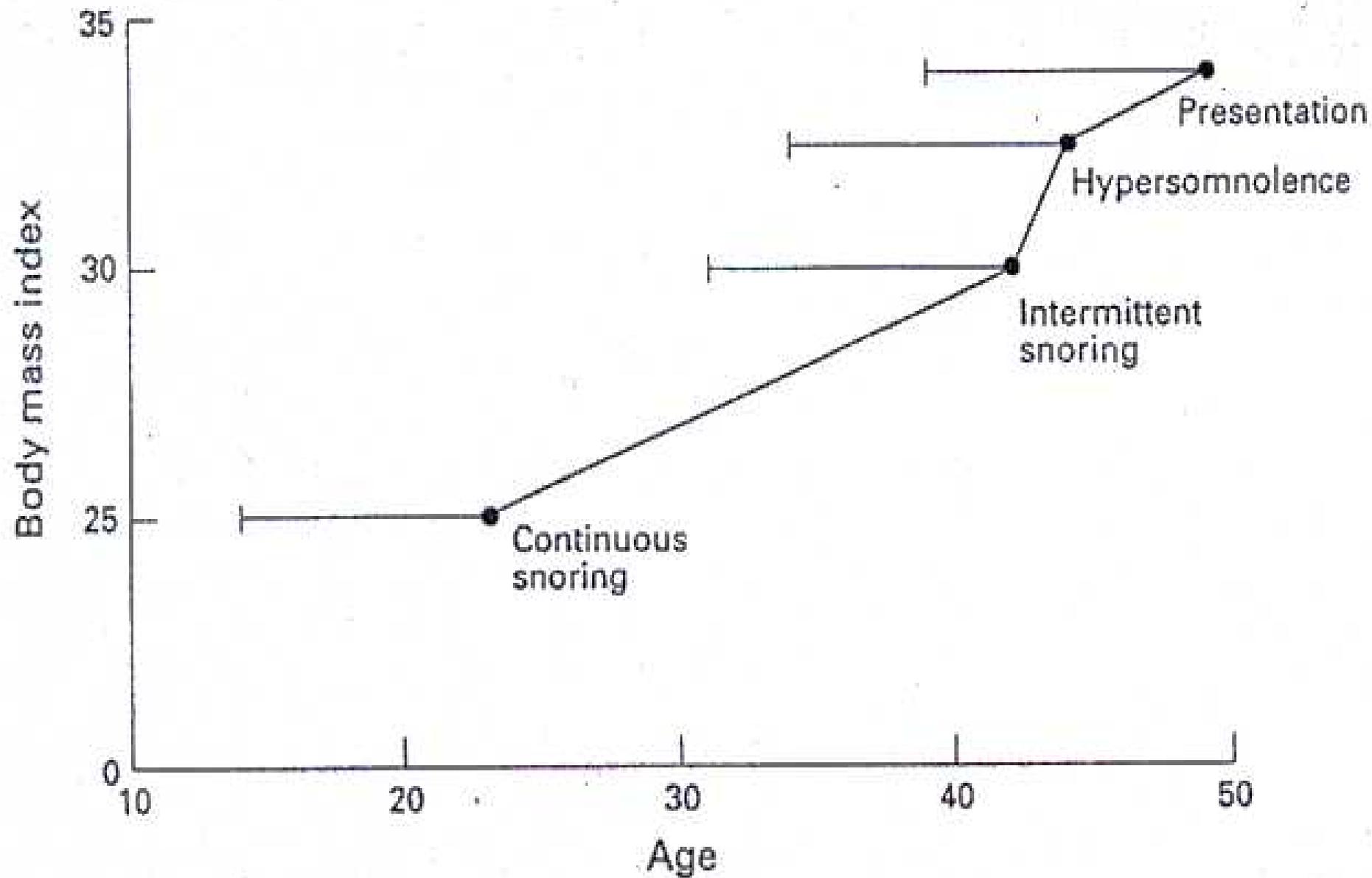


Figure 4 Evolution of symptomatic obstructive sleep apnoea as age and weight increase. Retrospective survey of 118 patients. Error bars are SD. Redrawn from Lugaresi et al.³³

CRITERI DIAGNOSTICI DELL'OSAS

The individual must fulfill criterion A or B, plus criterion C

- A. Excessive daytime sleepiness that is not better explained by other factors;**
- B. Two or more of the following that are not better explained by other factors:**
 - choking or gasping during sleep,
 - recurrent awakenings from sleep,
 - unrefreshing sleep,
 - daytime fatigue,
 - impaired concentration; and/or
- C. Overnight monitoring demonstrates five or more obstructed breathing events per hour during sleep. These events may include any combination of obstructive apneas/hypopneas or respiratory effort related arousals, as defined below.**

**Table 70–1. CLINICAL PRESENTATION
IN OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA**

Common Reasons for Referral

- Excessive daytime sleepiness
- Loud snoring or apnea observed by bed partner
- Obesity

Less Common Reasons for Referral

- Nocturnal headaches
- Enuresis
- Gastroesophageal reflux
- Impotence
- “Seizures” at night
- Postanesthetic respiratory failure
- Psychiatric disorders
 - Altered states of consciousness
 - Depression
 - Psychosis
- Abnormal findings during medical assessment
 - Polycythemia
 - Respiratory failure during wakefulness
 - Proteinuria or nephrotic syndrome
- Sleepiness associated with other conditions
 - Anatomic upper airway obstruction
 - Hypothyroidism
 - Acromegaly
 - Renal failure
 - Achondroplastic dwarfism
 - Arterial hypertension
 - Neuromuscular disorders

Clinical events placing patients at risk for obstructive sleep apnea

Obesity: BMI [weight (Kg)/height² (m)] ≥ 30 Kg/m² or neck size > 43 cm

Loud, habitual, disruptive snoring

Witnessed apnea or gasping for breath during sleep

Hypertension

Excessive daytime sleepiness in situations demanding alertness

Sentinel events

- Acute myocardial infarction

- Nocturnal angina or arrhythmia; refractory angina

- Stroke

- Congestive heart failure

- Motor vehicle accident or near miss associated with sleepiness

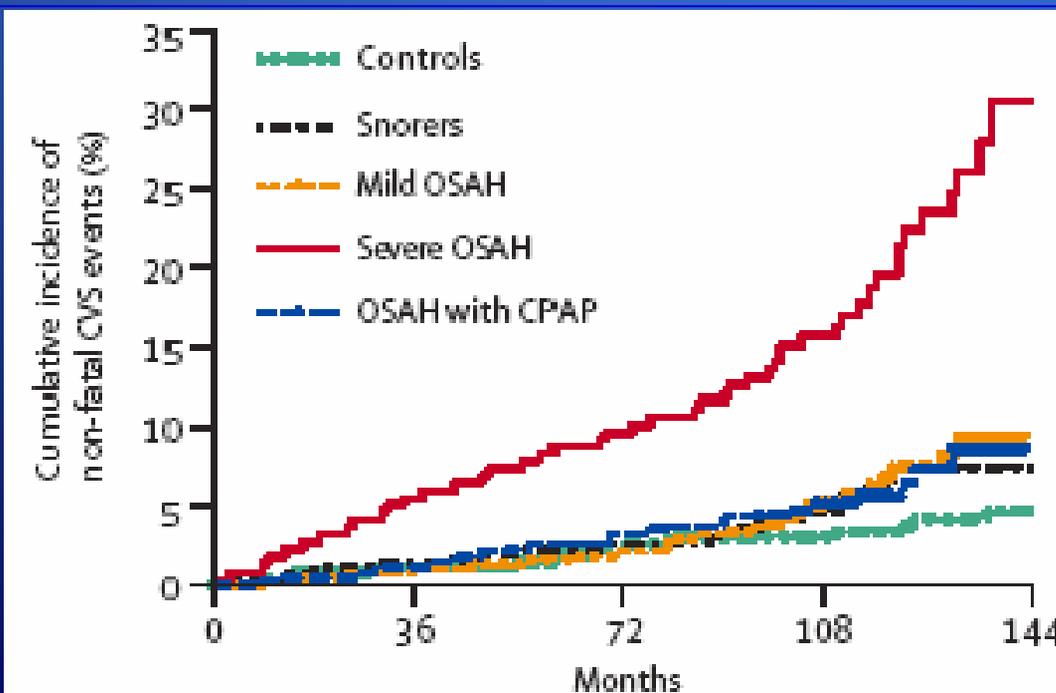
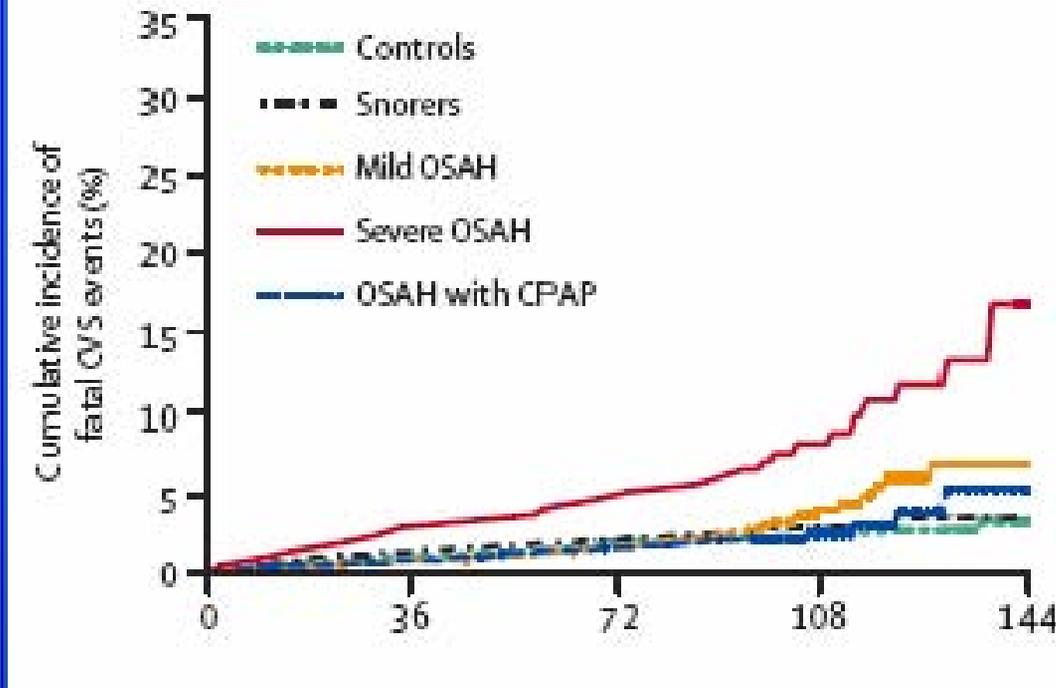
- New onset or worsening seizure activity

Heavy alcohol consumption

Gender (male), older age, family history

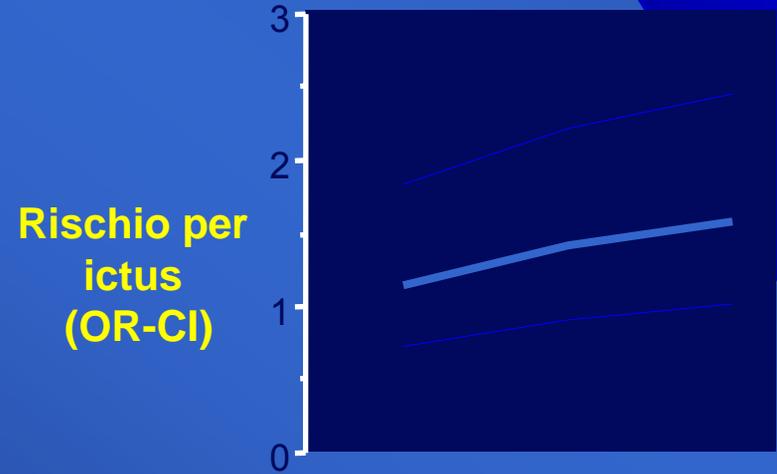
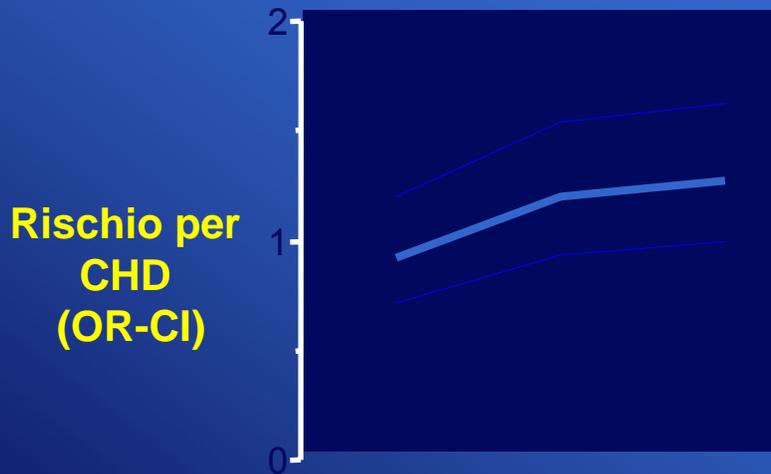
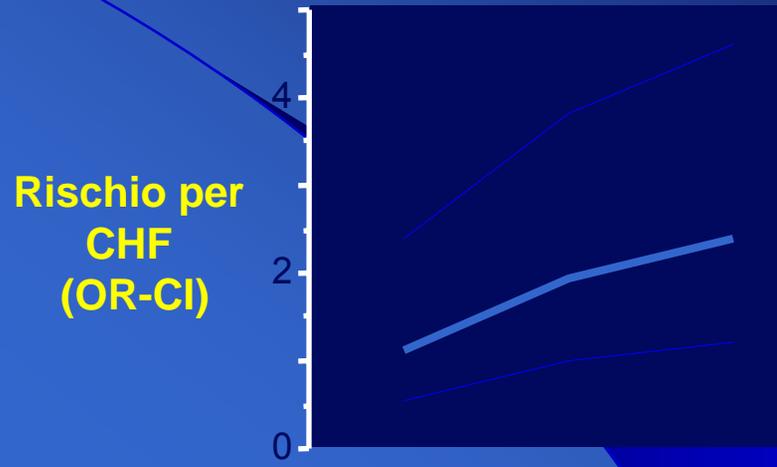
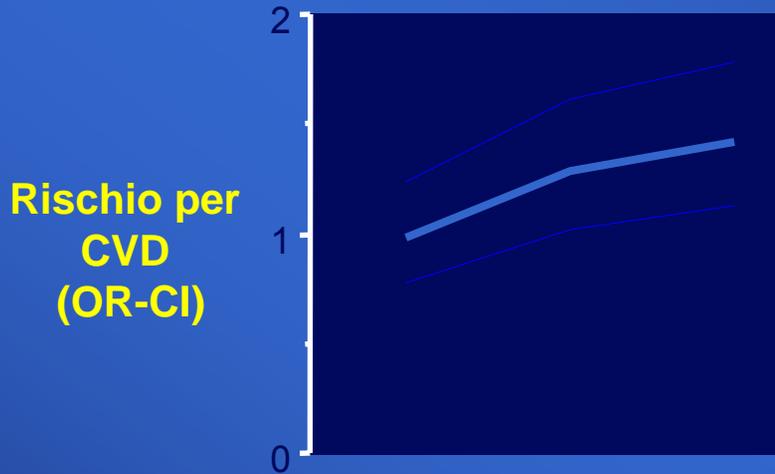
Anatomic airway abnormality (large tonsil, short mandible, etc)

Long-term cardiovascular outcomes in men with OSAS



Marin et al. Lancet 2005;
365: 1046-1053

Disordini respiratori nel sonno e rischio cardiovascolare : Sleep Heart Health Study



II III IV

Quartili

II III IV

Fattori di rischio cardiovascolare in pazienti OSAS alla diagnosi

Kiely and McNicholas, Eur Respir J 2000; 16; 128-133

- 114 pazienti (100 uomini, 14 donne)
- BMI medio: 32.9 ± 7.9 kg/m²
- Ipertensione: 68%
- Fumatori ed ex-fumatori: 63%
- Diabete o ridotta tolleranza al glucosio: 16%
- Elevato colesterolo e/o TG: 63%

Sindrome Metabolica: Criteri Diagnostici (NCEP, 3rd Report)

Grundy et al. Circulation 2005; 112: e285-e290

La diagnosi di Sindrome Metabolica si basa sulla presenza di 3 dei seguenti criteri:

- ↑ Circonferenza vita (≥ 102 cm negli uomini, ≥ 88 cm nelle donne)
- ↑ Trigliceridi (≥ 150 mg/dL o in trattamento)
- ↓ Colesterolo HDL (< 40 mg/dL negli uomini, < 50 mg/dL nelle donne, o in trattamento)
- Iperensione arteriosa (Psist ≥ 130 mmHg, Pdiast ≥ 85 mmHg, o in trattamento)
- Iperglicemia a digiuno (≥ 100 mg/dL o trattamento)

Alta prevalenza della Sindrome Metabolica in pazienti con OSAS

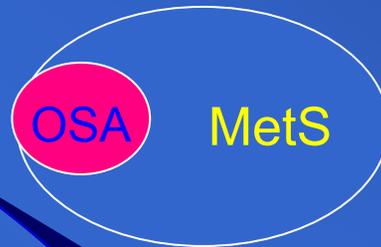
- Prevalenza della Sindrome Metabolica in Europa: 15.7% negli uomini, 14.2% nelle donne

Hu et al, Arch Intern Med 2004;164:1066-76

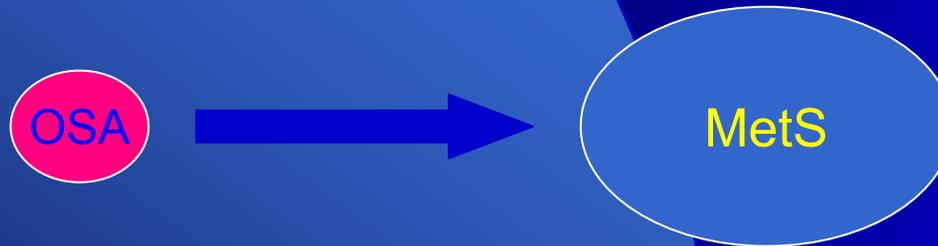
- Sindrome Metabolica presente:
 - Nell'87% dei pazienti OSAS (n=61)
 - nel 35% dei controlli obesi (n=43), $p < 0.0001$

Coughlin et al. Eur Heart J 2004; 25:735-741

L' OSAS potrebbe essere una manifestazione della Sindrome Metabolica ...

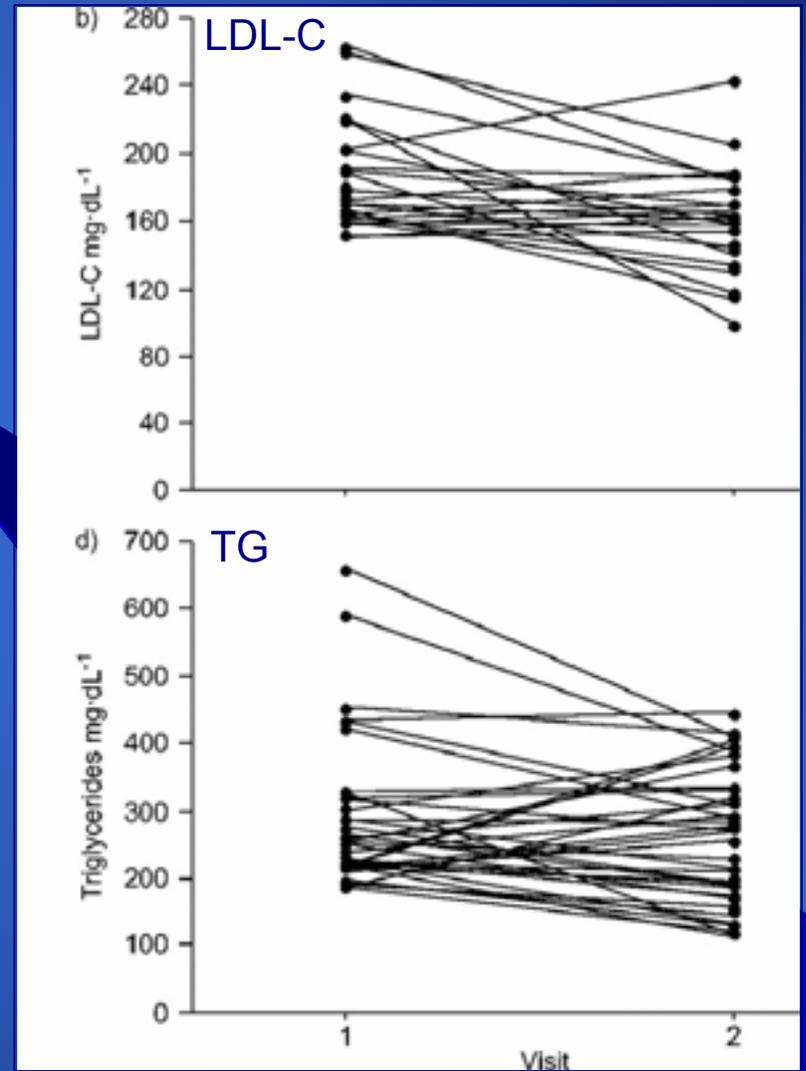
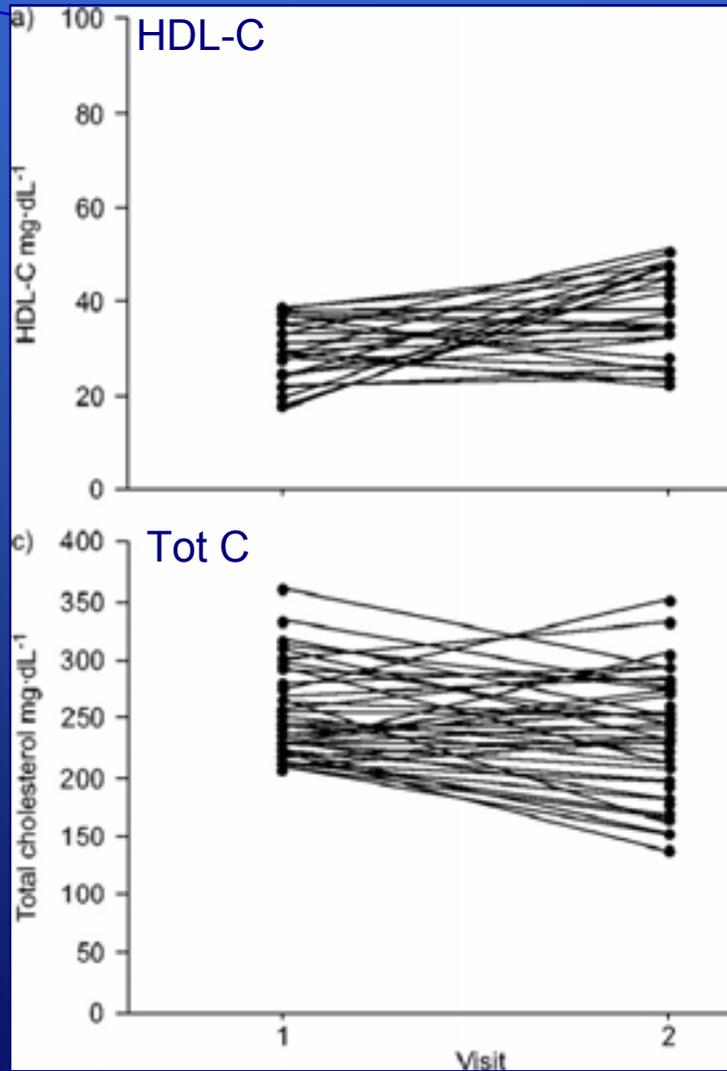


... o potrebbe intervenire nella sua patogenesi



La terapia con CPAP migliora la dislipidemia

Borgel et al. Eur Respir J 2006; 27: 121-7



OSAS + BPCO (Overlap Syndrome)

L'OSAS si può associare a COPD nel 10-11 % dei casi

I pazienti "Overlap" sono a più alto rischio di sviluppare I.R., Ipertensione Polmonare e Cuore Polmonare rispetto ai BPCO, anche con deficit ostruttivi non severi

I pazienti Overlap non differiscono dagli OSAS semplici per quanto riguarda l'AHI ma presentano un più alto $TST_{SaO_2 < 90\%}$ ed una più compromessa $mSaO_2$ notturna.

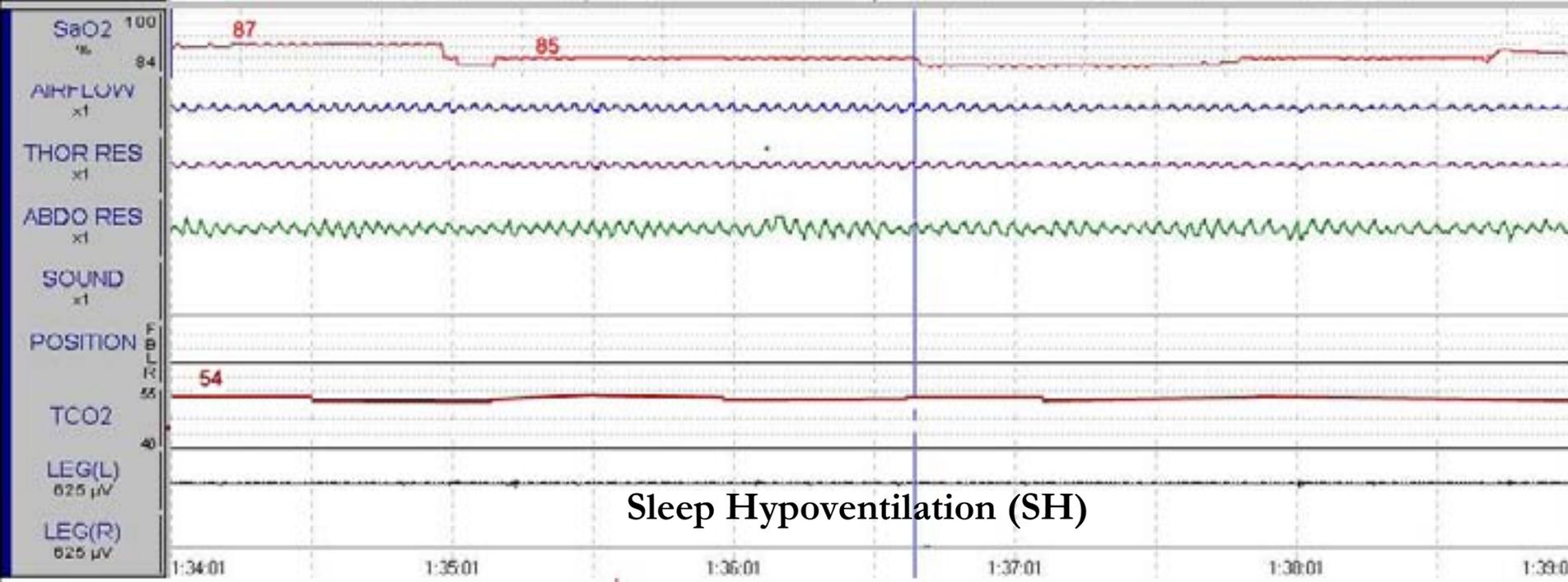
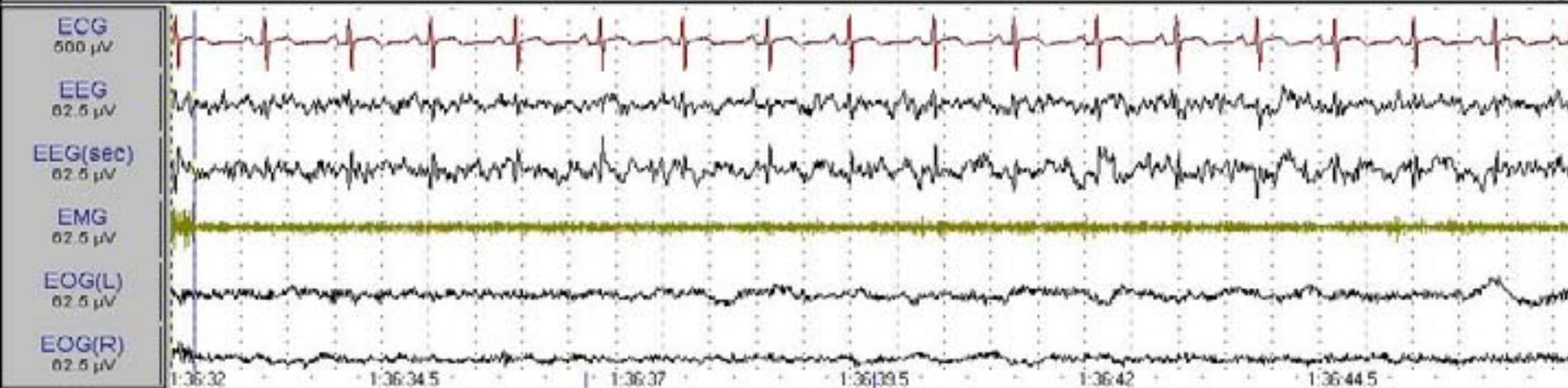
Chaouat A., AJRCCM 1995
Resta O., NJM 2000



Ipercapnia: conseguenza dell'OSAS o delle Patologie Associate?

DISTURBI RESPIRATORI DURANTE IL SONNO RISCOINTRABILI NELLA POPOLAZIONE GENERALE

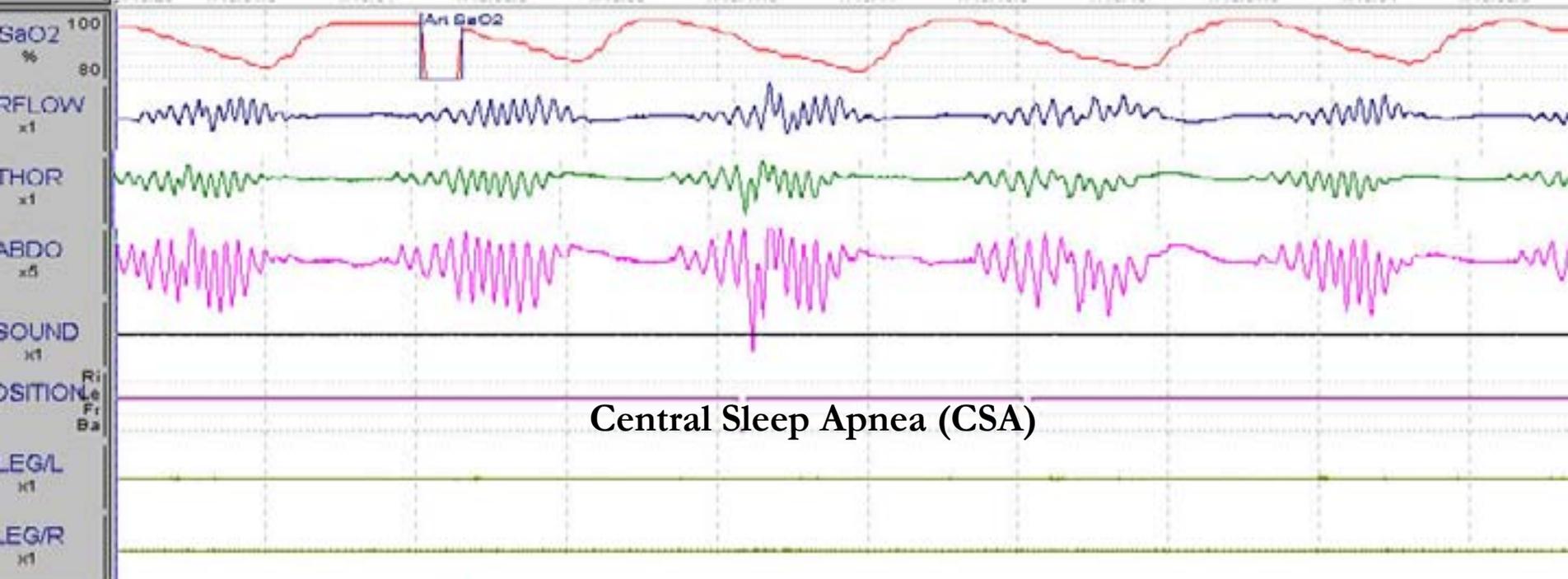
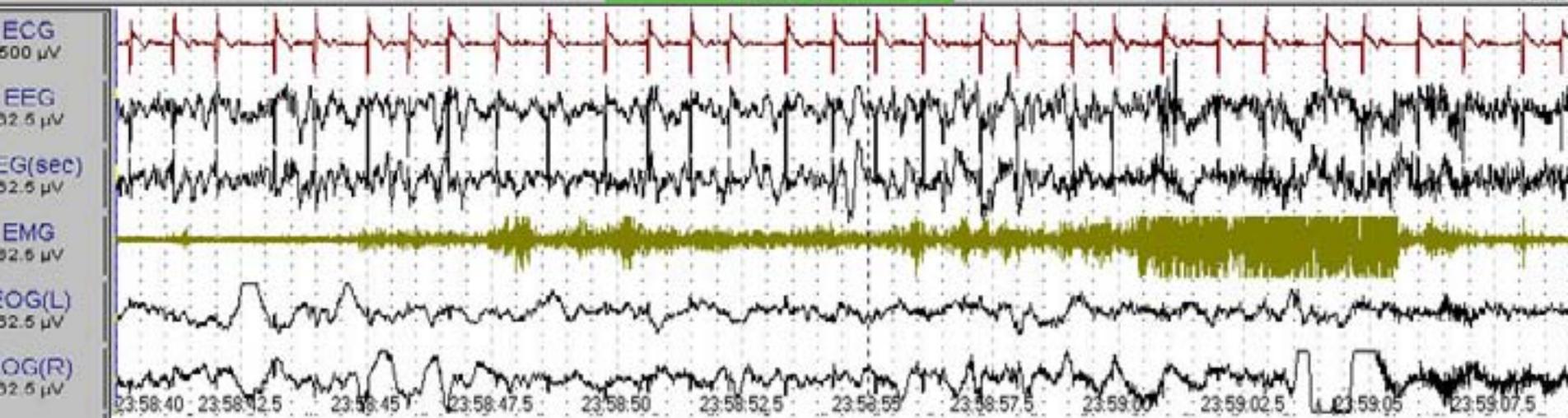
- **Desaturazione non associata ad eventi**
- **Ipoventilazione**
- **Eventi apnoici/ipopnoici**
- **RERA**
- **Central Sleep Apnea (CSA)**



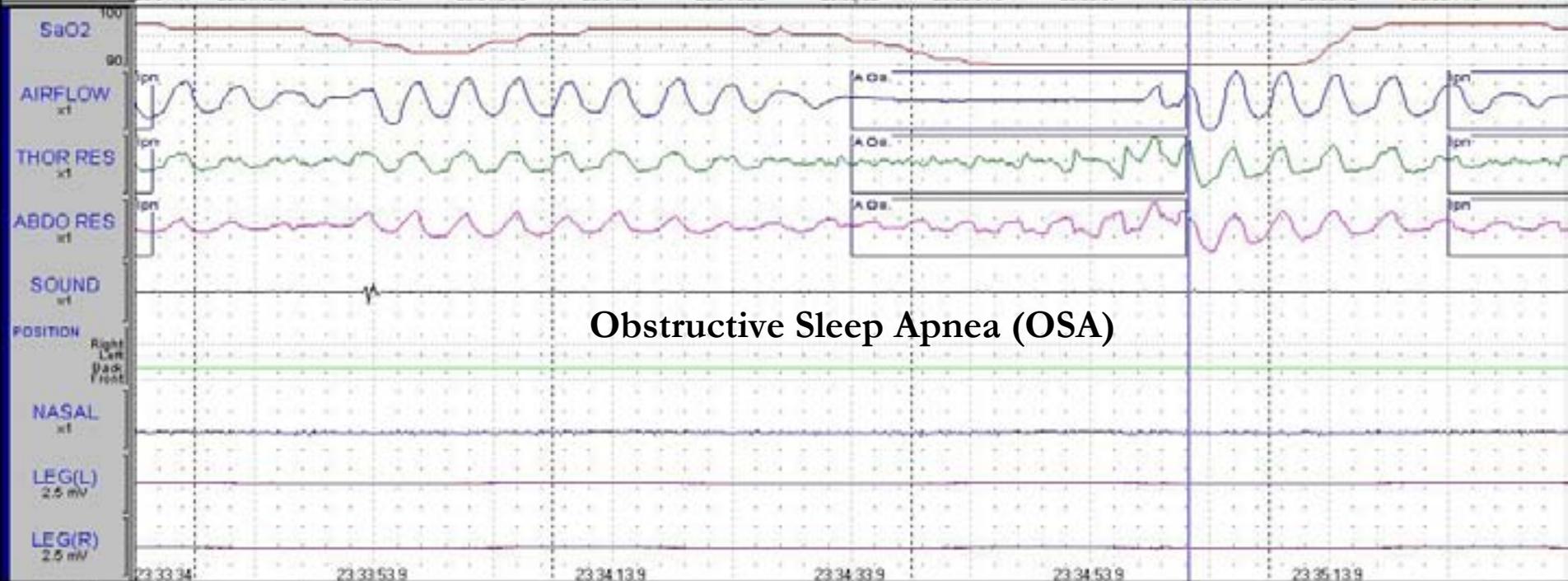
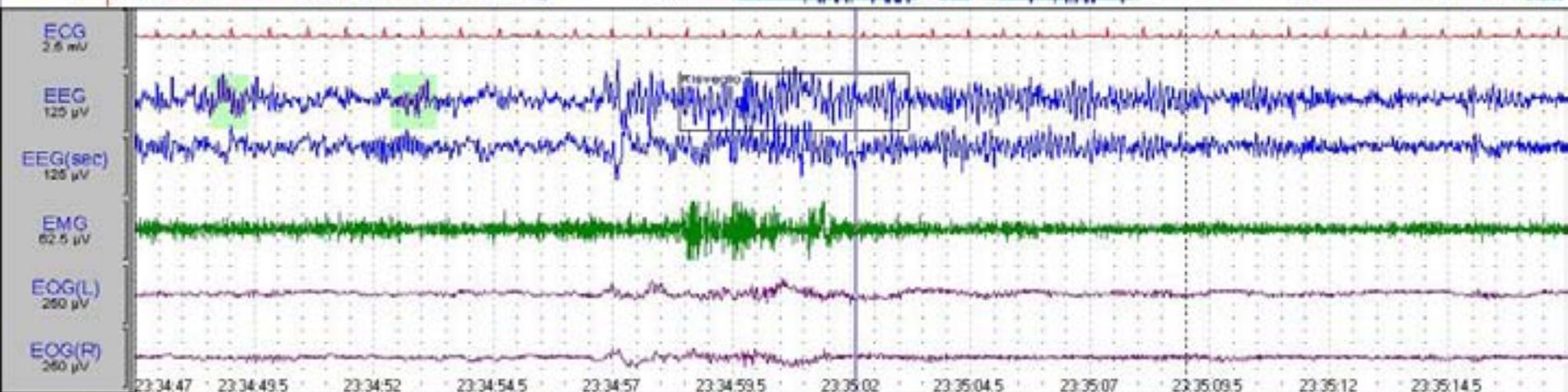
Sleep Hypoventilation (SH)

stadio 2

5 min



Central Sleep Apnea (CSA)



Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA)

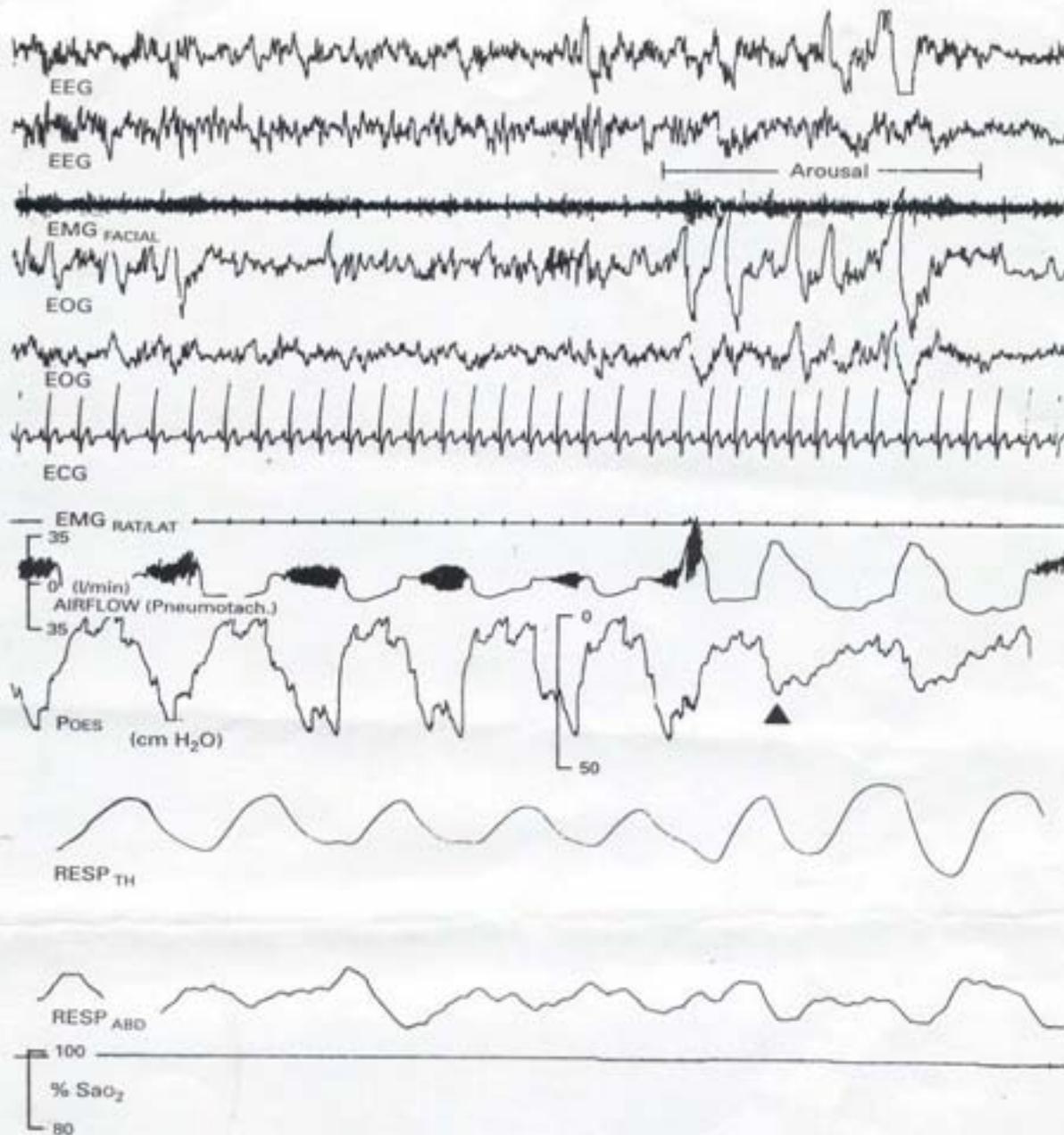


Figure 3 Tracings of one snoring-induced arousal. Note the snoring being picked up on the flow limited airflow tracing and big inspiratory efforts shown on the oesophageal pressure tracing (POES) falling as low as -40 cm H_2O . Just before the filled triangle (POES tracing) the snorer wakes with a sudden increase in inspiratory flow and a reduction of the oesophageal pressure swings. There is very little hypoventilation and no hypoxaemia. $EMG_{RAT/LAT}$ = leg electrodes; $RESP_{TH}$ = ribcage movement; $RESP_{ABD}$ = abdominal movement. From Guilleminault et al.

CHE COSA NON E' OSAS?

- **Central Sleep Apnea-Hypopnea Syndrome**
- **Respiro periodico di Cheyne-Stokes**
- **Obesity Hypoventilation Syndrome (OHS)**
- **Sleep Hypoventilation Syndrome**
- **Eventi desaturanti non accompagnati ad apnee/ipopnee dovute ad alterazione del rapporto ventilazione/perfusione**

MONOGRAFIA

ONOFRIO RESTA - ALBERTO BRAGHIROLI

**Disturbi
Respiratori
nel Sonno:
non solo OSAS**

LEVANTE EDITORI - BARI



Anamnesi per OSAS in età pediatrica

- Russamento
- Postura durante il sonno
- Risvegli in stato di agitazione
- Enuresi
- Rallentato accrescimento somatico
- Difficoltà di apprendimento
- Iperattività ed ipersonnolenza

Table 3 Anatomical factors predisposing to OSAS in children

Nose

- Anterior nasal stenosis
- Choanal stenosis/atresia
- Deviated nasal septum
- Seasonal or perennial rhinitis
- Nasal polyps
- Nasal foreign body or hematoma

Nasal and oropharynx

- Adenotonsillar hypertrophy
- Macroglossia
- Micrognathia
- Cystic hygroma
- Velopharyngeal flap surgery
- Cleft palate repair
- Pharyngeal mass lesion

Craniofacial

- Midface hypoplasia; (Down's, Crouzon, Apert syndromes, etc)
- Mandibular hypoplasia (Pierre-Robin sequence, Treacher Collins, Sky-Drager and Cornelia de Lange syndromes)
- Craniofacial trauma

Sleep Apnea Syndrome (SAS)
affect more than 4% of the general
adult population but may affect 24%
to 73% of the elderly (>65 y.o.)

Ancoli-Israel S, et al: Sleep disordered breathing in community dwelling elderly. *Sleep* 14: 486-495, 1991

OBESITY ?

Body weight might be expected to be a stronger predictor of sleep apnea in middle age than in elderly when chronological age should be more salient.

Body weight effects may be clearer in women whereas age effects may be more pronounced in men.

Scrima L., Johnson F., et al: Age effects on breathing during sleep in normal 30-69 year old male non-obese and obese, non snorers and snorers. *Sleep Res* 20:329, 1991

Young T., Zaccaro D., et al: Prevalance an correlates of sleep disordered breathing in the wisconsin Sleep Cohort Study. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 143:A380, 1991

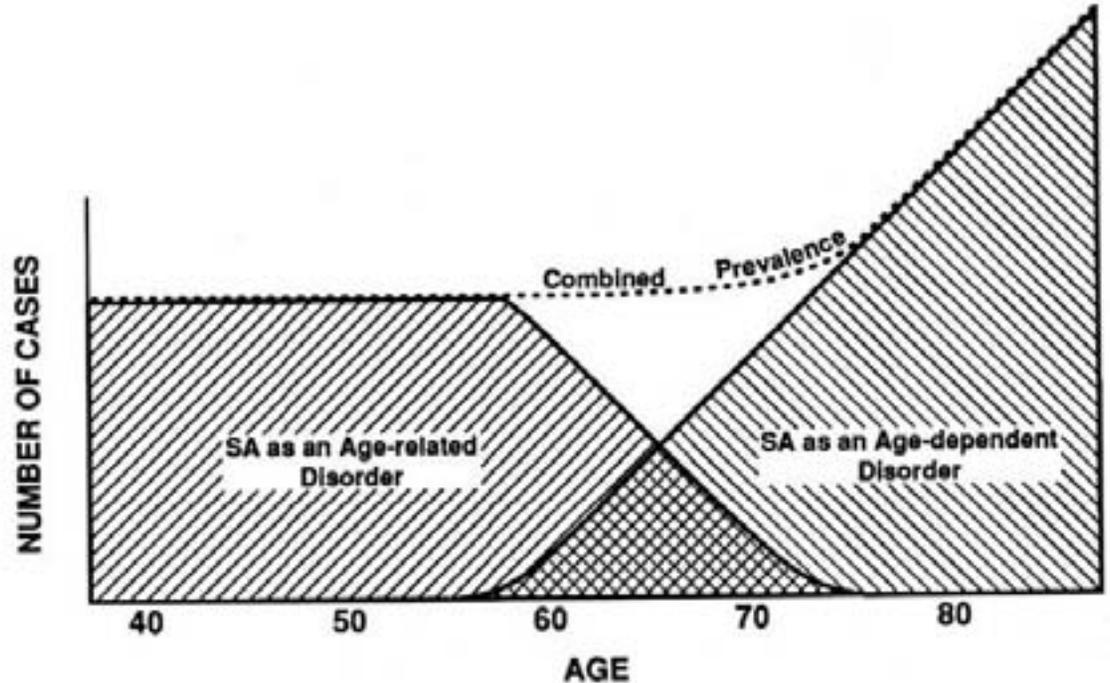
Risk factors for SAS in elderly

- **Anatomic Abnormalities of upper airways**
- **Increase of upper airways resistance**
- **Low inspiratory effort during apnoea**
- **Greater ventilation variability of elderly compared to younger adults during the night**
- **Depressed chemoceptors sensibility**

Is sleep apnea syndrome in the elderly a specific entity?

Lévy P, et al – Sleep 1996

Figure 3-5. Heuristic model suggesting sleep apnea as both an age-related and an age-dependent condition with potential overlap of distributions in the 60- to 70-year-old age range. Cross-sectionally, note that the number of cases observed may remain high and increase with age, despite a presumed decrease in age-related sleep apnea. See text for a more complete description of evidence in support of such a dual-condition model.



Bliwise DL: Normal Aging; Principles and practice of sleep medicine
1994

TREATMENT OF SLEEP APNEA IN ELDERLY

WHEN ?

HOW ?

WHY ?

TREATMENT OF SLEEP APNEA IN ELDERLY

2

- IT SHOULD BE KEPT THAT SYMPTOMS MAY BE EVEN MORE HIDDEN IN THE ELDERLY THAN IN THE YOUNGER PATIENTS.
- AS REGARD THE COGNITIVE ABILITIES, ASIDE FROM EXCESSIVE DROWSINESS, THE RANGE OF BENEFITS FROM TREATING SDB AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF UNTREATED SDB IN OLDER ADULTS STILL REMAIN UNCLEAR BECAUSE OF A PAUCITY OF EPIDEMIOLOGIC AND CLINICAL STUDIES.
- ALMOST ALWAYS CPAP IS THE ONLY POSSIBLE TREATMENT.

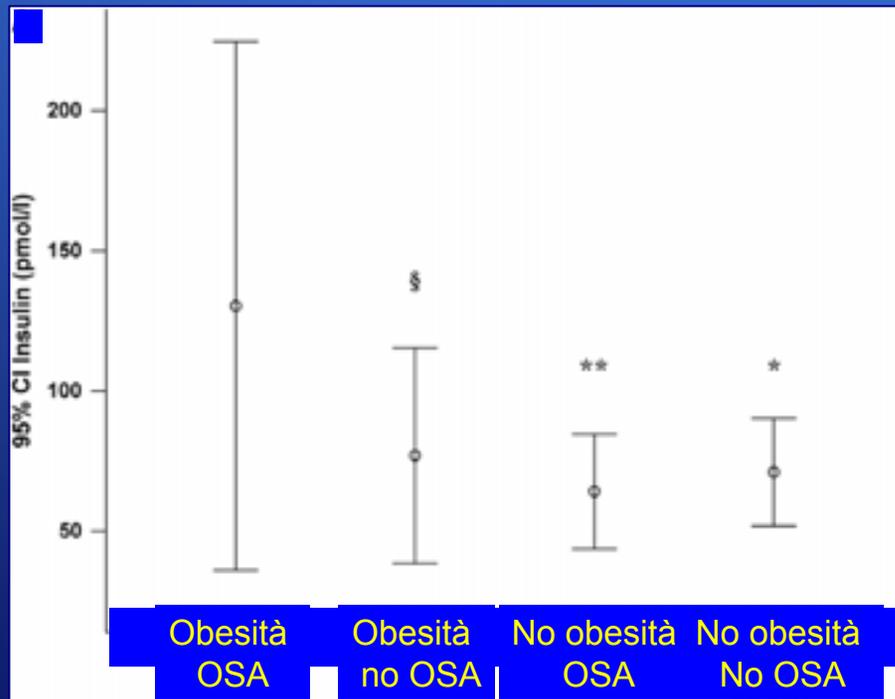
Marker metabolici nell'OSAS

pediatrica:

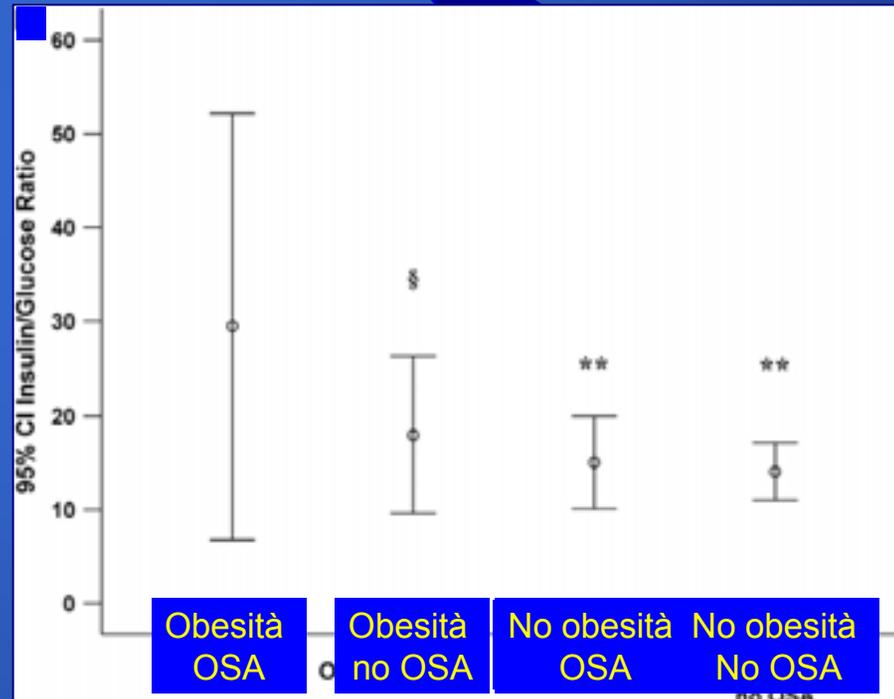
obesità più importante delle apnee

Waters et al. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2006; 174: 455-460

Insulina

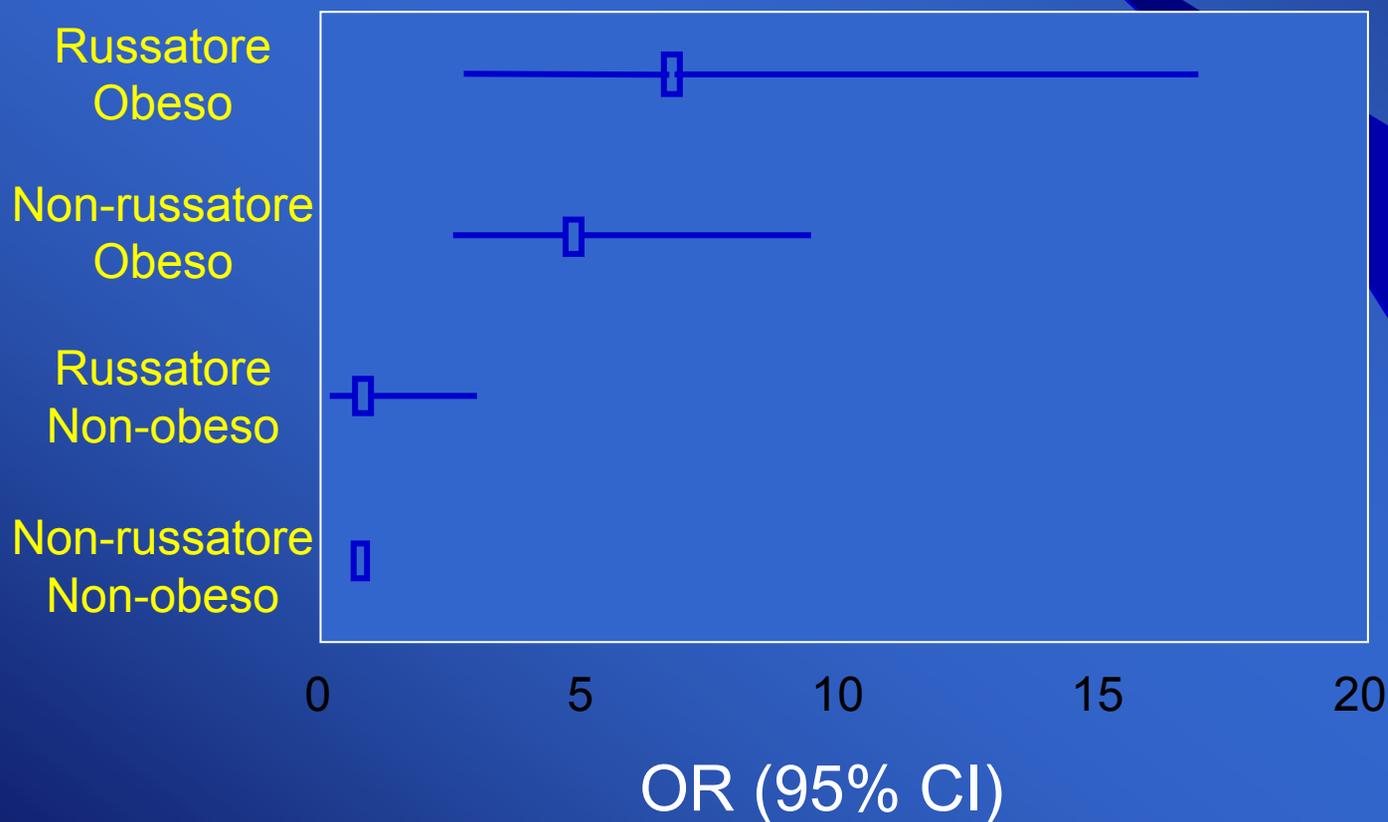


Insulina/Glucosio



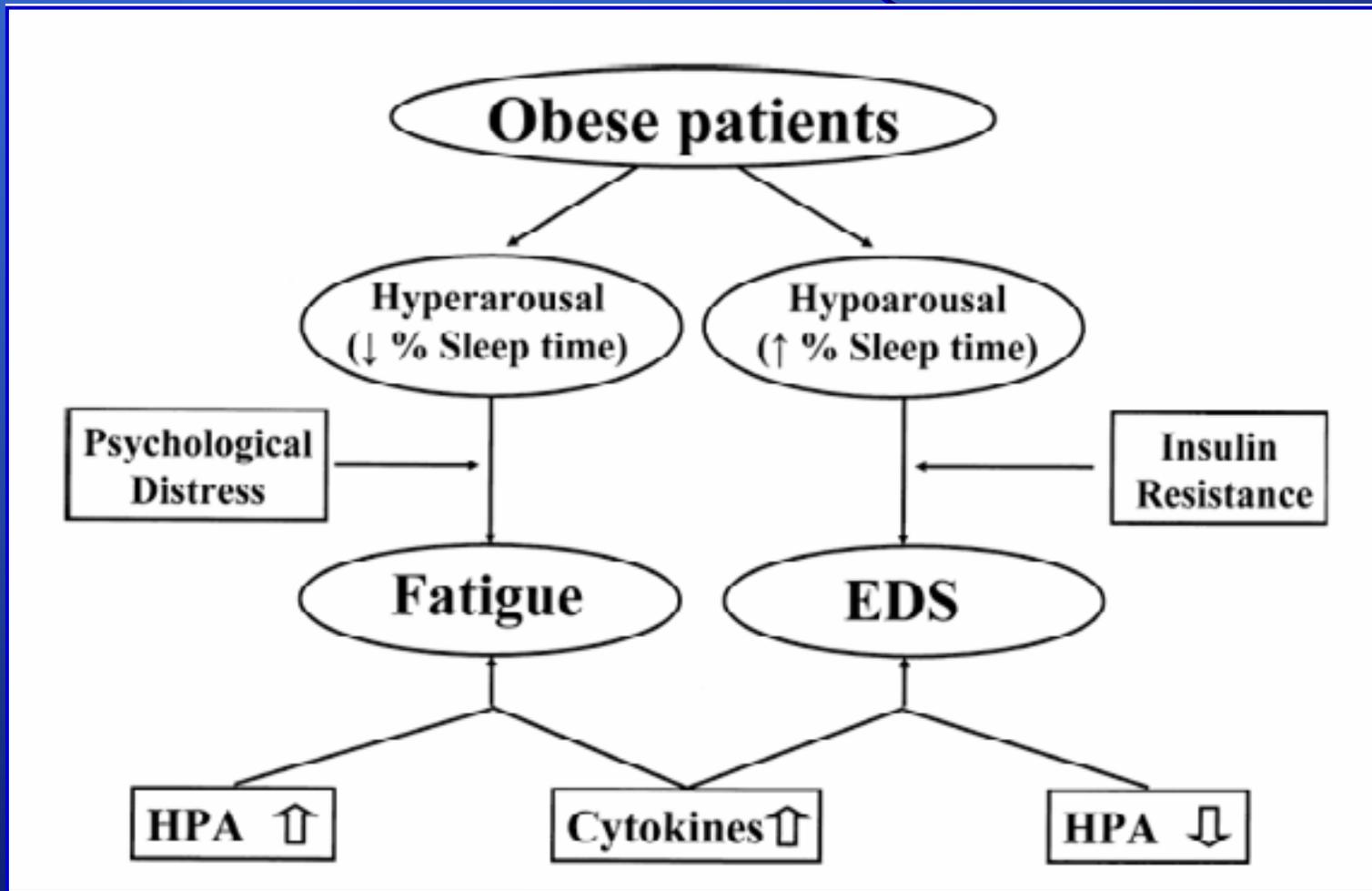
Russamento e obesità nello sviluppo del diabete: follow-up di 10 anni nella popolazione maschile

Elmasry et al. J Intern Med 2000; 248: 13-20

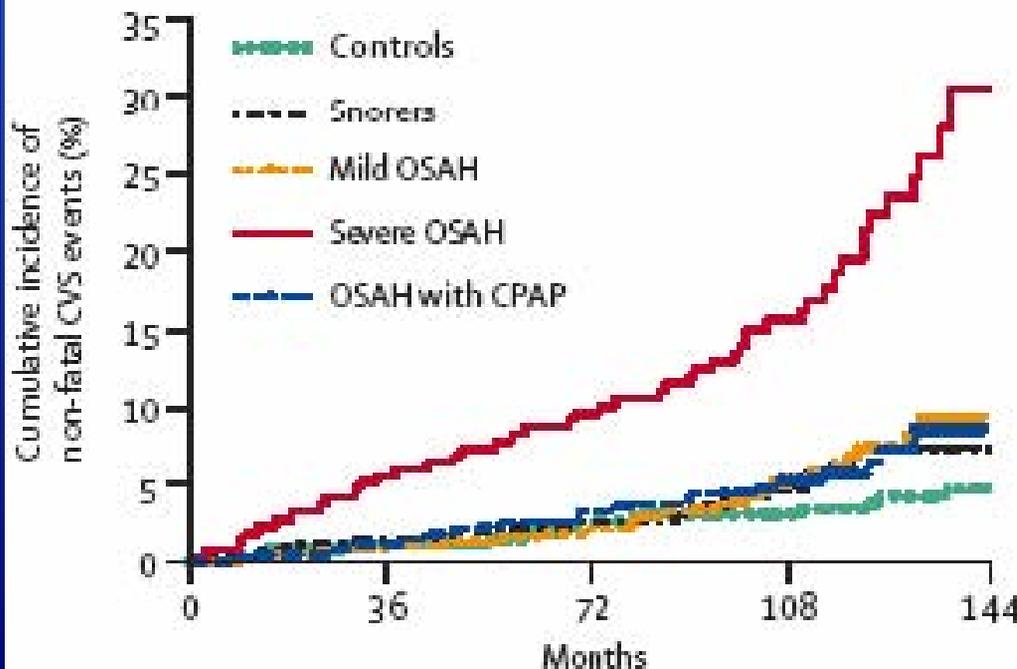
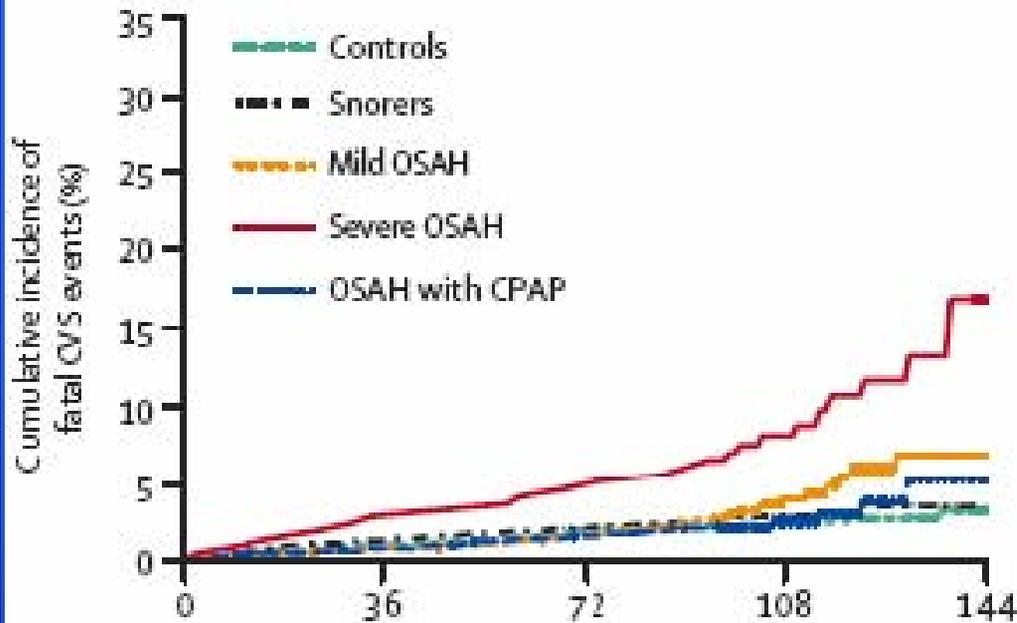


Obesità, sonnolenza diurna: ma l'OSAS è veramente importante ?

Vgontzas et al, Ann N Y Acad Sci 2006; 1083: 329-344



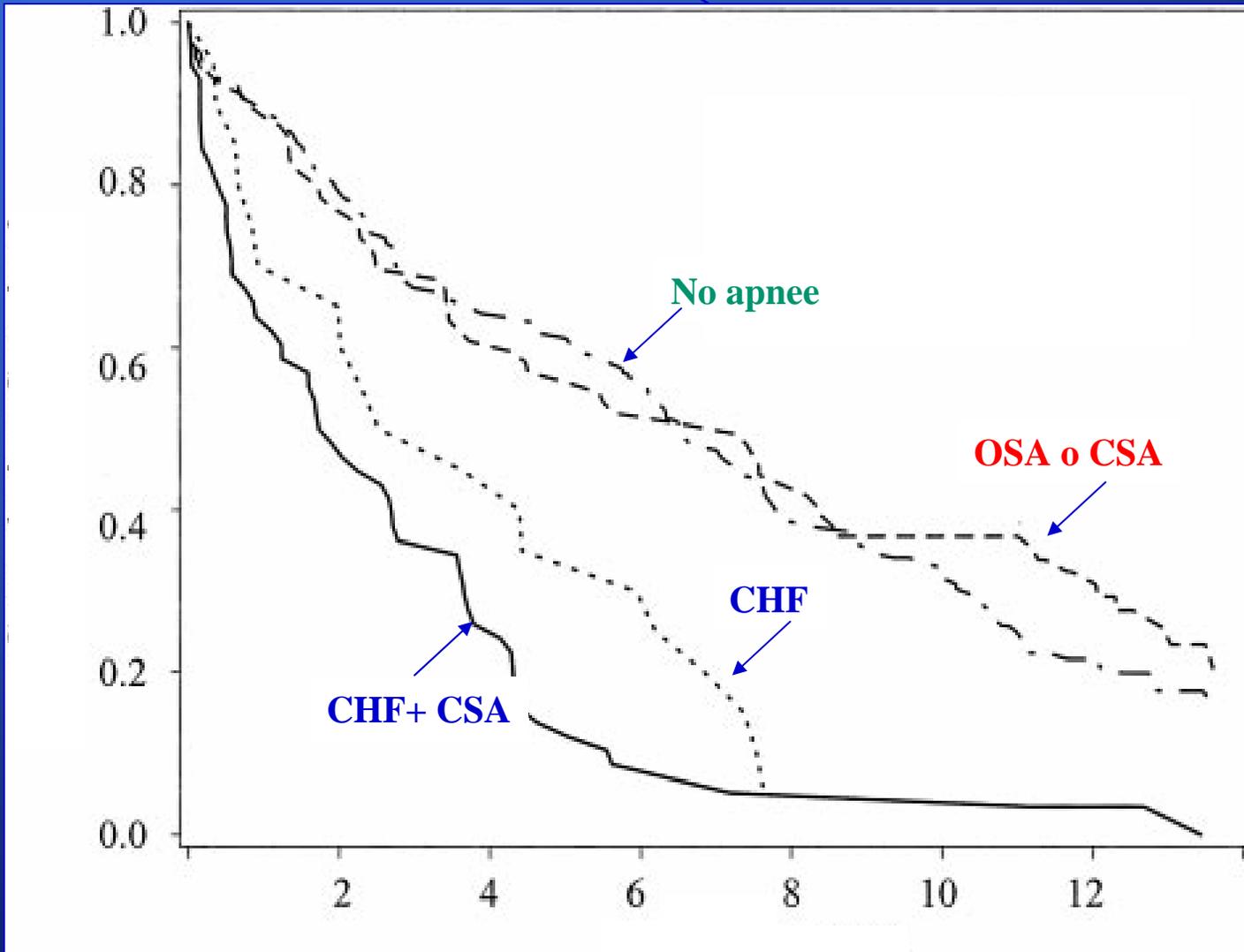
Outcomes cardiovascolari a lungo termine in 1000 pazienti con OSAS



Marin et al. Lancet 2005;
365: 1046-1053

Apnee nel sonno e mortalità in soggetti anziani

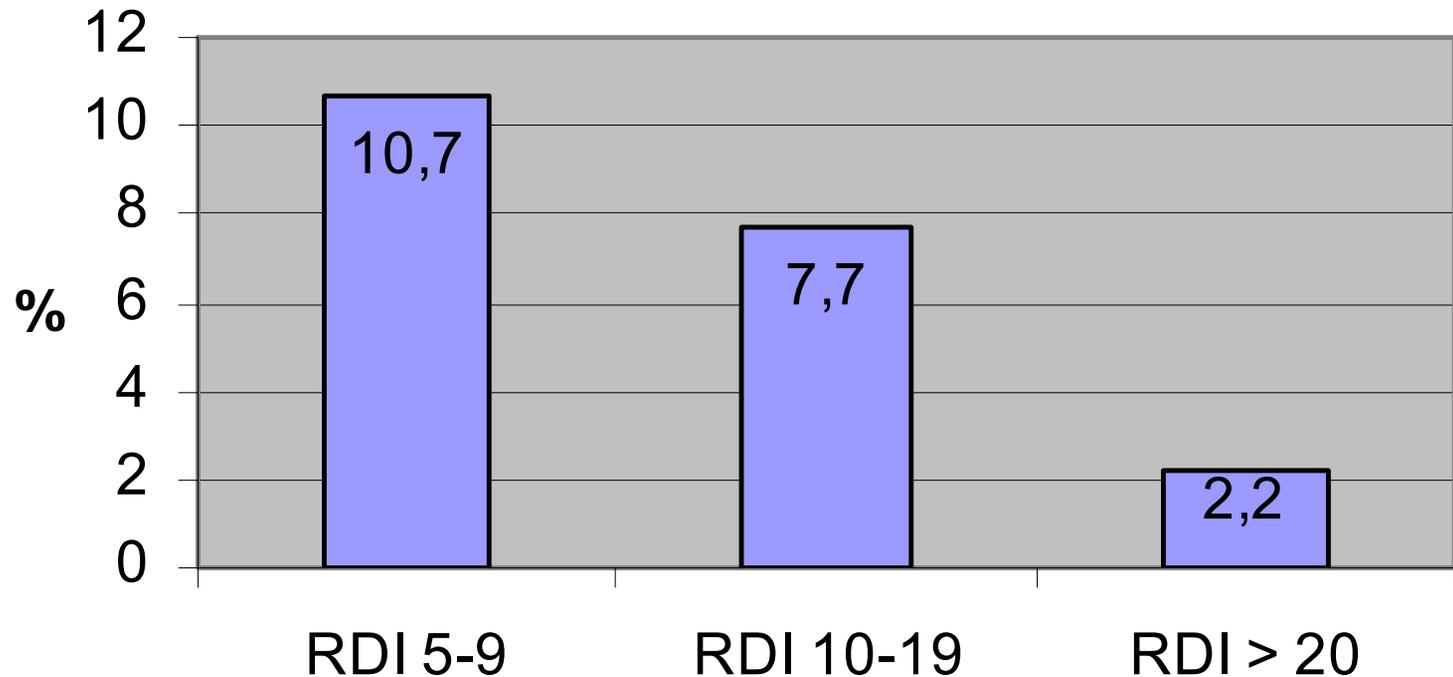
Ancoli-Israel et al. Chest 2003; 124: 1400-05



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SLEEP APNEA IN MIDDLE-AGED WOMEN



Ferini-Strambi L. et al.

Snoring e sleep apnea: a population study in italian women.

Sleep 1999; 22(7):859-864

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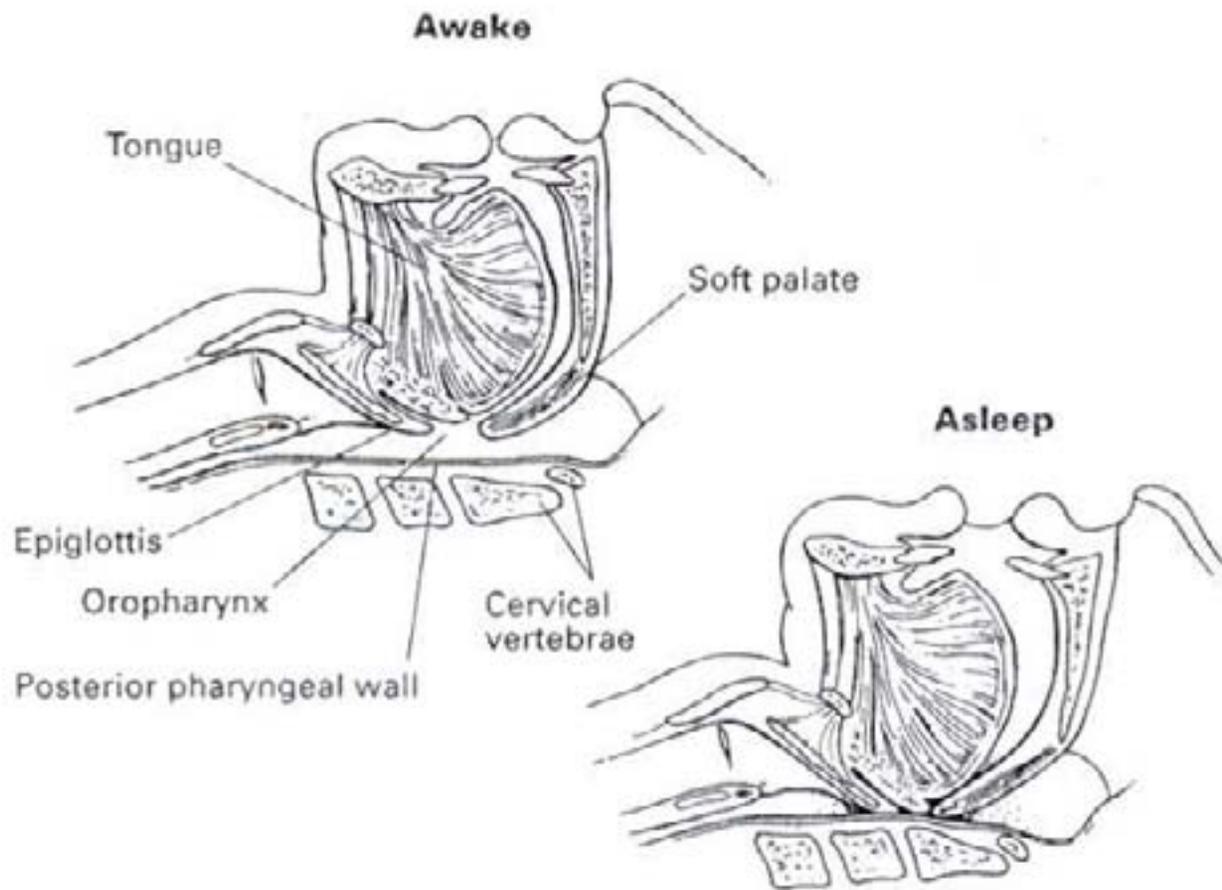


Figure 1 Diagrammatic representation of the pharyngeal airway of a patient with apnoea. During wakefulness airway patency can be maintained. During sleep collapse occurs as shown between the choanae and the epiglottis. Printed with permission from White.⁵²

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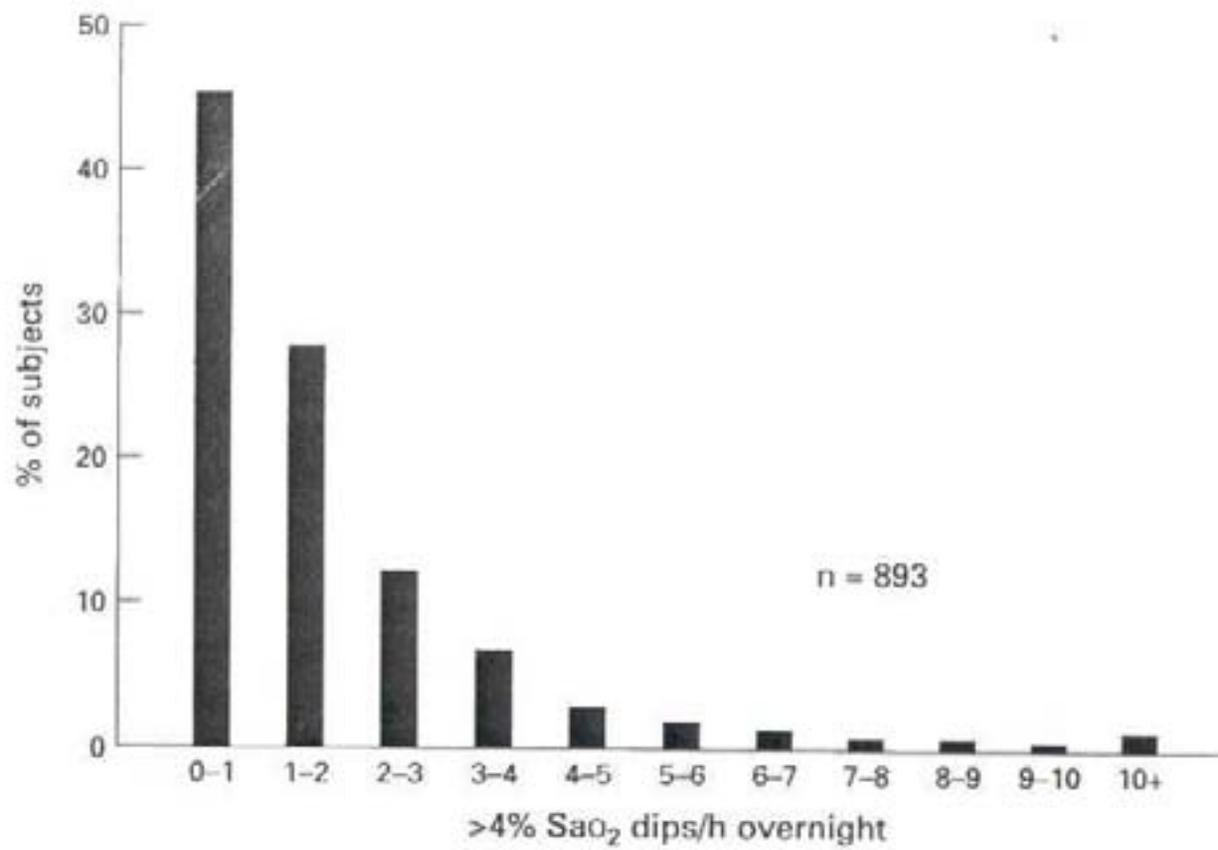


Figure 2 Distribution of overnight hypoxic dipping rates in 893 randomly selected men aged 35-65 years. Redrawn from Stradling and Crosby.¹⁵

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VALUTAZIONE SONNOLENZA

Metodi strumentali:

Multiple Sleep Latency Test

Maintenance Wakefulness Test

Questionari:

Scala di Stanford

Scala di Epworth

Anamnesi per OSAS

Diagnosi differenziale ipersonnia

- Deprivazione di sonno (lavoro turnista, cattiva igiene del sonno)
- Narcolessia (cataplessia, allucinazioni ipnagogiche)
- Insonnia psicofisiologica
- Mioclono

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QUADRI CLINICI ASSOCIATI

Patologie cardiovascolari

- ipertensione arteriosa
- aritmie
- angina pectoris
- infarto miocardico
- cor pulmonale
- insufficienza cardiaca congestizia
- Ictus
- BPCO moderata con PCO₂ alta

OSAS e Malattia Cardiovascolare

Ipertensione Arteriosa

Prevalenza dell'OSAS e suoi rapporti con le malattie cardiovascolari in una popolazione generale.

Prevalenza dell'OSAS in una popolazione di soggetti ipertesi.

Ipertensione arteriosa nella popolazione OSAS.

Effetti sull'ipertensione arteriosa del trattamento dell'OSAS.

QUADRI CLINICI ASSOCIATI

Patologie endocrino-metaboliche

- obesità
- diabete mellito
- ipotiroidismo
- acromegalia
- iperuricemia
- proteinuria
- ↑ androgeni, eritropoietina, leptina
- ↓ GH, VIP, PP, IGF-1, testosterone

OSAS e Ipoventilazione diurna

L'ipercapnia diurna è osservata in circa il 10-20% dei pazienti OSAS in condizioni di stabilità (Krieger, 1997; Resta, 1998).

Fattori determinanti dell'ipoventilazione diurna sono la presenza di una marcata obesità (Obesity Hypoventilation Syndrome) e l'associazione di OSAS e BPCO (Overlap Syndrome).

OSAS e Ipertensione polmonare

Durante l'evento ostruttivo la pressione arteriosa polmonare transmurale si modifica in maniera inversamente proporzionale con il grado di ipossia anche se l'aggiunta di O₂ non modifica la situazione nella maggior parte dei soggetti (Marrone, 1989, 1992, 1994).

L'ipertensione polmonare è stata dimostrata in circa il 17-42% dei pazienti OSAS (Laks, 1995; Chaonat, 1996).

Fattori determinanti per l'insorgenza dell'ipertensione polmonare sembrano essere la PaO₂, la PaCO₂ e il FEV₁ (Laks, 1995).

L'importanza prognostica dell'ipertensione polmonare nell'OSAS necessita di ulteriori verifiche.

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Anamnesi per OSAS

Da richiedere al paziente

- Qualità del sonno
- Condizioni al risveglio
- Sonnolenza diurna (Epworth)
- Sonnellini (numero e cadenza)
- Tipologia del lavoro
- Nicturia
- Insonnia

Anamnesi per OSAS

Da richiedere al partner

- Condivisione stanza da letto
- Russamento
- Apnee
- Movimenti periodici delle gambe
- Cadute dal letto

Anamnesi per OSAS

Approfondimento

- Attività voluttuarie (cibo, alcol, fumo)
- Risvegli notturni con gasping
- Latenza del sonno
- Capacità di rimanere sveglio
- Addormentamento durante attività ripetitive
- Sudorazioni notturne
- Situazione al risveglio

Anamnesi per OSAS

Da richiedere ad entrambi

- Modificazioni del carattere
- Modificazioni memoria a breve termine
- Ridotta capacità di concentrazione e soluzione di problemi banali
- Enuresi
- Impotenza

Routine OSAS

- Routine ematologica comprensiva di uricemia
- Ricerca intolleranza glicidica (Hb glicosilata, profilo al dito, curva da carico)
- Proteinuria nelle 24 ore
- Esame vie aeree superiori
- Controllo PA giornaliero
- Ormoni tiroidei
- EGA
- Rx Torace
- PFR (profilo a dente di sega, overlap)
- Cefalometria



ANAMNESI PATOLOGICA

- Obesità _____
- BPCO _____
- Cardiopatie _____
- Ipertensione arteriosa _____
- Diabete _____
- Patologie endocrinologiche _____
- Neuropatie _____
- Anomalie della gabbia toracica _____
- Disturbi psichiatrici _____
- Interventi chirurgici _____
- Terapia in corso _____
- Disturbi riferiti all'ingresso _____

Questionario specifico

	mai	qualche volta	quasi sempre	sempre
sonnolenza	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
russamento	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
attacchi improvvisi di sonno	si <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
cefalea al risveglio	si <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
difficoltà di attenzione	si <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
disturbi della memoria	si <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
variazioni dell'attività sessuale	si <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
micturia	si <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
enuresi	si <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
apnee riportate	si <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
agitazione notturna	si <input type="checkbox"/>	no <input type="checkbox"/>		
tempo di addormentamento		<input type="checkbox"/> 10 minuti		<input type="checkbox"/> più di 10 minuti
n. di risvegli notturni _____				
risveglio brusco con sensazione di soffocamento		si <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>		
sonno non ristoratore	si <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>			
tempo totale di sonno		notturno: _____		pomeridiano: _____
simptomatologia correlata con l'aumento di peso _____				
da quando? _____				

BERLIN QUESTIONNAIRE

1) Il suo peso si è modificato negli ultimi 5 anni?

- Aumentato
- Diminuito
- Invariato

2) Russa?

- sì
- no
- non so

3) Il suo russamento è:

- poco più forte del respiro
- forte come quando parla
- un po' più forte di quando parla
- molto forte. Si può sentire dalla camera affianco

4) Quante volte russa?

- Quasi quotidianamente
- 3-4 volte alla settimana
- 1-2 volte alla settimana
- 1-2 volte al mese
- mai o quasi mai

5) Il suo russare ha mai dato fastidio ad altre persone?

- Sì
- no

6) Qualcuno ha mai notato che lei smette di respirare durante il sonno?

- Quasi quotidianamente
- 3-4 volte alla settimana
- 1-2 volte alla settimana
- 1-2 volte al mese
- mai o quasi mai

7) Quante volte si sente stanco o affaticato dopo aver dormito?

- Quasi quotidianamente
- 3-4 volte alla settimana
- 1-2 volte alla settimana
- 1-2 volte al mese
- mai o quasi mai

8) Durante la giornata si sente stanco, affaticato o non in forma?

- Quasi quotidianamente
- 3-4 volte alla settimana
- 1-2 volte alla settimana
- 1-2 volte al mese
- mai o quasi mai

9) Le è mai capitato di avere un colpo di sonno o di essersi addormentato alla guida di un veicolo?

- Sì
- No

Se sì, quante volte le succede?

- Quasi quotidianamente
- 3-4 volte alla settimana
- 1-2 volte alla settimana
- 1-2 volte al mese
- mai o quasi mai

10) Soffre di pressione alta?

- Sì
- No
- Non so

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Early reports had shown that in apparently healthy elderly subjects, the number of apnoeas and/or hypopnoeas which were considered abnormal in younger subjects were observed without any apparent clinical consequence, raising the question of whether this observation should be considered just as a normal consequence of ageing.

Block Aj, et al: Sleep-disordered breathing and nocturnal oxygen desaturation in postmenopausal women. *Am J Med* 1980, 69:75-79

Carskadon MA, et al: Respiration during sleep in the aged human. *J Gerontol* 1981; 36:420-423

SLEEP DISORDERED BREATHING IN THE ELDERLY:

COMPARISON OF WOMEN AND MEN

C. HADER¹, A. SCHROEDER¹, M. HINZ¹, G.H. MICKLEFIELD², K. RASCHE¹

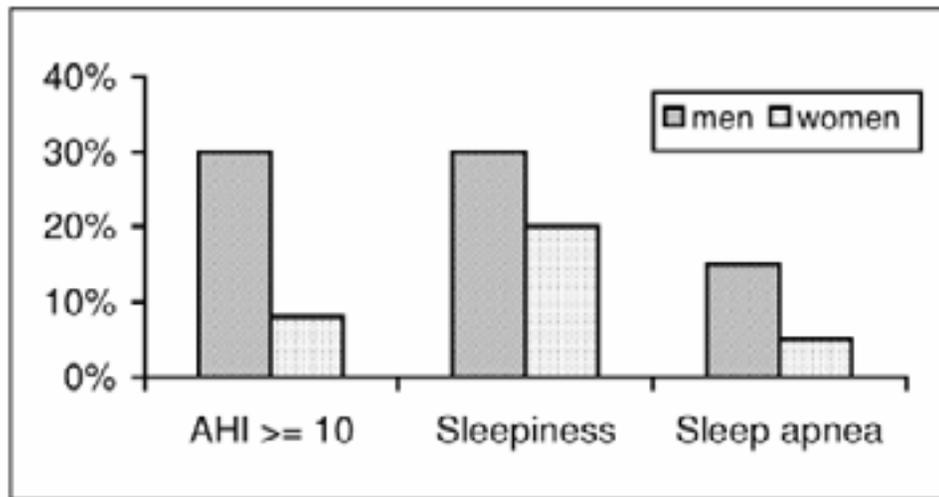


Fig. 1. Elderly men have an elevated AHI and suffer more from OSA than women, although both genders have similar daytime sleepiness score (ESS) in relation to daytime hypersomnolence. This leads to a hypothesis that women may suffer more often from other sleep disturbances.

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COMPARISON OF WOMEN AND MEN

C. HADER¹, A. SCHROEDER¹, M. HINZ¹, G.H. MICKLEFIELD², K. RASCHE¹

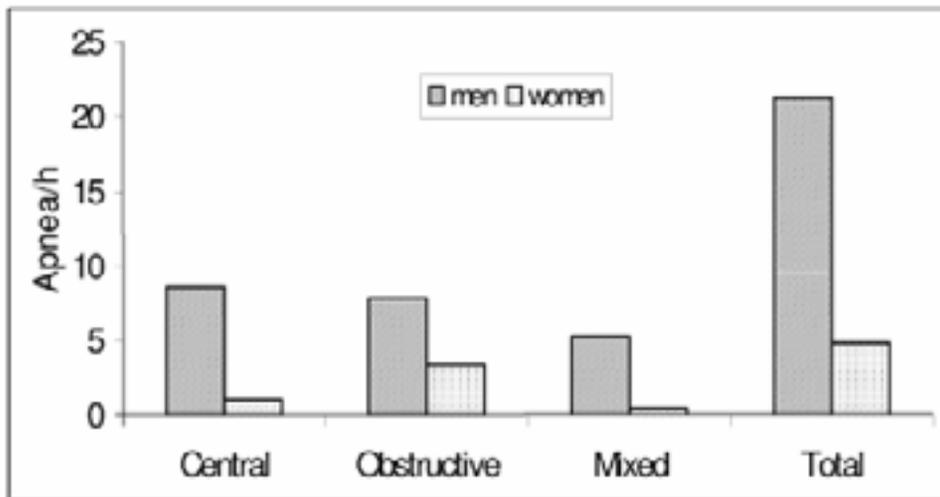


Fig. 2. Distribution of different apnea indices in women and men showing that central obstructive and mixed apneas are more commonplace in elderly men.

Relationship between sleep apnea and cognitive functions in elderly

- In the Wisconsin Cohort Study of 841 men and women between 30 and 60 years of age, an elevated apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) was associated with deficits in psychomotor efficiency, and the authors estimated that an AHI of 15 was equivalent to a decrement in psychomotor efficiency associated with 5 additional years of age.
- The longitudinal effects of sleep apnea on cognition in elderly are controversial: there are almost as many studies reporting no association between sleep apnoea and cognitive impairment as there are studies reporting a positive association
- Both the prevalence of SDB and mild cognitive impairment increase dramatically with age but few epidemiologic studies have assessed the relationship between these disorders in large community-based older populations
- More extensive and diverse neuropsychological testing are necessary to investigate the cognitive functions in elderly
- The relationship of sleep apnea with dementia is ambiguous

SDB WAS ASSOCIATED WITH MORE DROWSINESS BUT NOT WITH POOR PERFORMANCE ON STANDARDIZED COGNITIVE TESTS USED TO SCREEN FOR ALZHEIMER DISEASE AND OTHER DEMENTIAS IN OLDER PERSONS.

Sleep-disordered Breathing and cognitive impairment in elderly Japanese-american man

Foley D, et al – Sleep 2003;

TREATMENT OF SLEEP APNEA IN ELDERLY

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- IT IS DIFFICULT TO DEFINE A THRESHOLD VALUE OF AHI FOR TREATMENT OF OSA IN ELDERLY AND THE OBSERVATION OF A SMALL AMOUNT OF SDB IS NOT AN INDICATION FOR TREATMENT
- IT IS DIFFICULT AT PRESENT TO DECIDE WHETHER ASYMPTOMATIC OSA REQUIRES THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION, BUT CLEARLY SYMPTOMATIC OSA (EXCESSIVE DAYTIME SLEEPINESS, CARDIOVASCULAR COMORBIDITY, HYPERCAPNIA NOT LINKED TO COPD) SHOULD BE TREATED AND CAN BE TREATED SUCCESSFULLY AS IN MIDDLE - AGED PATIENTS