

수면무호흡증과 상기도저항 증후군에서 Nasal Airflow의 압력측정 및 상기도 압력변화에 대한 연구

The Nasal Airflow Pressure Monitoring and the Measurement of Airway Pressure Changes in Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome and Upper Airway Resistance Syndrome

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■ ABSTRACT

Objectives: The sensitivity and accuracy of thermistor airflow signal has been debated. The purposes of this study were to compare apnea - hypopnea index(AHI) detected from a conventional thermistor signal and a nasal pressure transducer of airflow(NPT), to evaluate the value of NPT for the diagnosis of upper airway resistance syndrome(UARS), and to measure airway pressure fluctuations which produced respiratory arousals in UARS by naso - oro - esophageal manometer catheter. The subjects were 30 patients with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome [mild($5 < \text{AHI} < 20$), 10 ; moderate($20 < \text{AHI} < 40$), 10 ; severe($\text{AHI} > 40$), 10), and 6 UARS patients. Airway resistance arousal in this study was defined as arousals which were not associated with apnea or hypopnea of thermistor signal, but showed significant decrease of nasal airflow pressure just before arousal and a prompt recovery of nasal airflow pressure after arousal. The airway pressure fluctuations were measured during 260 airway resistance arousals observed in 10 patients with OSAS, 2 with UARS.

Results: Mean AHIs of patients with OSAS were 33.4 by thermistor and 48.4 by NPT. The AHIs of mild, moderate and severe OSAS groups were 10.2, 32.1, 65.4 respectively by thermistor and 23.1, 45.9, 76.4 by NPT. The mean AHI of patients with UARS was 3.2 by thermistor and 10.8 by NPT. The mean AHI of patients with nonspecific arousals was 2.7 by thermistor and 4.4 by NPT. The mean airway pressure changes during respiratory arousals of different groups were 8.7 cmH₂O in mild OSAS, 11.4 cmH₂O in moderate OSAS, 24.7 cmH₂O in severe OSAS and 6.6 cmH₂O in UARS.

Conclusion: The nasal pressure transducer of airflow was more sensitive and accurate for assessing respiratory disturbances of patients with OSAS and was extremely helpful for the diagnosis of UARS without esophageal pressure monitoring. From the results, we would like to propose carefully the NPT diagnostic criteria for sleep disordered breathing as follows : NPT - AHI 5 - 15 UARS, 15 - 35 mild OSAS, 35 - 55 moderate OSAS and >55 severe OSAS. *Sleep Medicine and Psychophysiology* 2000 ; 7(1) : 27-33

Key words: Nasal pressure transducer · Upper airway resistance syndrome · Airway pressure monitoring.

서 론 (thermistor) 가

(Obstructive Sleep Apnea Sy -

ndrome ; OSAS)

가

2000 3 31

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가 10 , air flow 가
(O₂ saturation) 가 4%
(SaO₂ Hypopnea)
(nasal pressure transducer : 가 AHI
NPT)가 가 가
(1). local baseline amplitude(
(Upper) 90%
airway resistance syndrome ; UARS) 50 90%

가 AHI가 5 /hour
(Arousal index : AI)가 20 /hour 가 ,
(daytime somnolence)
(8). (nasal pressure transducer) (nasal CPAP) AHI 가
() AHI가 5 /hour 가 가
가
(thermistor) (arousal) 3 ()
(nasal pressure transducer))
(respiratory parameters)
(respiratory arousal), (movement arou-
sal), (snoring arousal)

가

3. 수면다원검사장비와 방법

연구 대상 및 방법

1. 연구대상

1999 11 2000 3

, , 10 30

6 , 가

4

2. 진단기준

[Apnea - 4 pressure transducer가 3 mm ca-
Hypopnea Index(AHI)] 5/hour 5 theter transducer 가
15 /hour, 20 39 /hour, 40 /hour (nasopharynx), (uvula), (hypophar-
(Apnea) air ynx), (midesophagus)
flow 90% 가 10 X-ray
(Hypopnea) air flow 50 90% (2).

cmH₂O
10
가
3
가

38 260
가
(nasal CPAP)
5. 통계처리
- (AHI),
SPSS version 7.0 program
Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test
(p<0.05).

4. 연구방법

1)
- (AHI),
2) 10
2 , 가 2
가 가
222 ,

6. 연구결과
40 가 31 , 가 9
34 74 30 가 5 , 40 가 13 , 50
가 12 , 60 가 8 , 70 2 . BMI(body
mass index) 24.90/m²
25.57/m², 27.85/m²
22.25/m² . Epthworth Sleep Scale
8.7 , 10.1 , 14.2
9.2
(thermistor) (nasal
pressure transducer) AHI
1
AHI
3 가
5 15/hr , (15 35/hr), (35 55/hr),
(>55/hr)
(re-
spiratory arousal)



Fig. 1. Nasal airway pressure transducer with nasal prong.

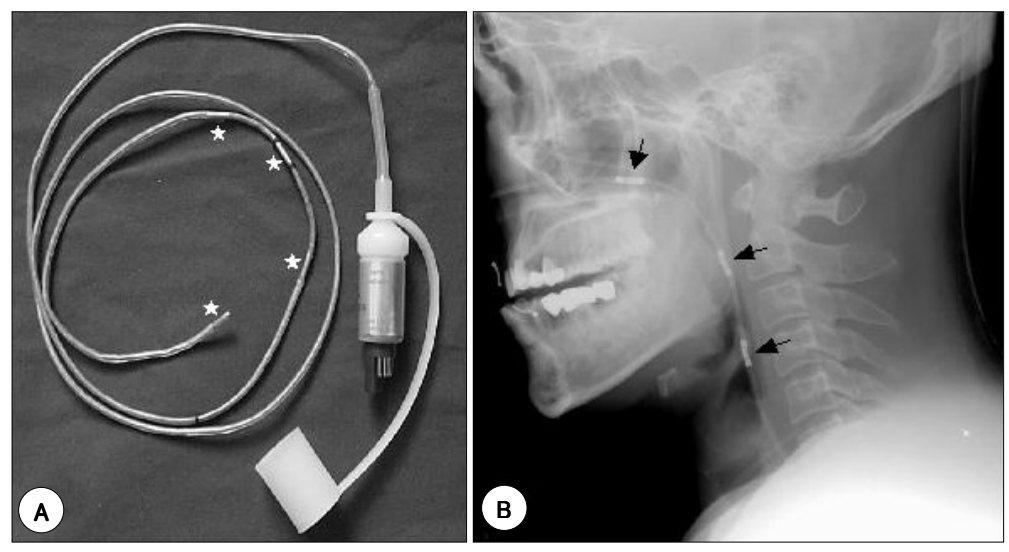


Fig. 2. A : Modified esophageal manometer with 4 pressure sensors (star mark), B : Simple neck lateral X-ray showing 3 pressure sensors placed at nasopharynx, oropharynx and hypopharynx (arrows).

2 (nasal pressure transducer)
 (thermistor)
 (respiratory arousal index)
 (airway resistance arousal)

가 가
 4

고 찰

3 가 (8), ()

(sleep fragmentation)

Table 1. The comparison of AHIs determined by thermistor and nasal pressure transducer

Disease group	AHI by thermistor	AHI by NPT	% change	p value
UARS	3.2	10.8	386	0.028
Mild OSAS	10.2	23.1	226	0.005
Moderate OSAS	32.1	45.9	143	0.005
Severe OSAS	65.4	76.4	117	0.005

AHI : apnea-hypopnea index, NPT : nasal pressure transducer, UARS : upper airway resistance syndrome, OSAS : obstructive sleep apnea syndrome

Table 2. Arousals associated with apnea/hypopnea (Respiratory arousal) detected by the thermistor and nasal pressure transducer

Disease group	RAI by thermistor	RAI by NPT	% change	p value
UARS	2.6	8.1	289%	0.027
Mild OSAS	9.1	18.2	200%	0.005
Moderate OSAS	26.8	35.1	131%	0.007
Severe OSAS	61.7	67.5	109%	0.005

RAI by thermistor : arousal associated with apnea-hypopnea detected by thermistor, RAI by NPT : arousal associated with apnea-hypopnea detected by NPT, NPT : nasal pressure transducer, UARS : upper airway resistance syndrome, OSAS : obstructive sleep apnea syndrome

Table 3. Conversion of respiratory event from hypopnea to apnea. Hypopnea by thermistor into apnea by nasal pressure transducer(NPT)

Disease group	No. of Hypopnea by thermistor	No. of Conversion into Apnea	% of Hypopnea-Apnea conversion
UARS	100	20	20
Mild OSAS	273	71	26
Moderate OSAS	734	350	47.7
Severe OSAS	928	472	50.8

UARS : upper airway resistance syndrome
 OSAS : obstructive sleep apnea syndrome

Fig. 3. The distribution of AHI determined by NPT in UARS, mild, moderate and severe OSAS defined by thermistor. This figure suggests that UARS is the minimal form of OSAS.

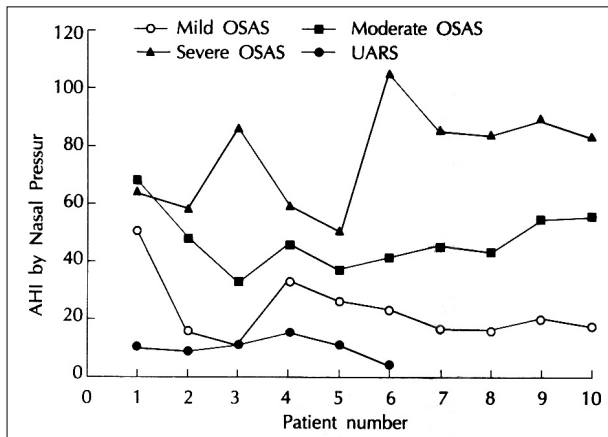


Table 4. Airway pressure fluctuation during airway resistance arousal between upper airway resistance syndrome and obstructive sleep apnea syndrome

Group	Number of measurement	Site of maximum airway pressure fluctuation	Mean pressure (cmH ₂ O)	Range of pressure fluctuation
UARS	38	Hypopharynx	6.6	1.2 - 21.1
Mild OSAS	74	Uvula	8.7	4.0 - 17.2
Moderate OSAS	74	Uvula	11.4	3.5 - 30
Severe OSAS	74	Hypopharynx	24.7	9.0 - 56.8

UARS : upper airway resistance syndrome, OSAS : obstructive sleep apnea syndrome

AHI 30.1% (4).
가 Hosselet curve curve peak가
가 flattened pattern
AHI
, flattened pattern
가 AHI (5).
pneumotachograph (air flow) (volume) AHI curve
가 가 AHI가
41% 가
가 (, , 126, 43, 17% 가).
가 (286% 가).
2035 913 가
44.8% 20%, 26%, 47.7%,
50.8% 가
Farre pneumotachograph 가
airflow 가
(1), Montserrat 가
pneumotachograph ,
air flow (2). (sleep architecture)
Series 193 induc - (Slow wave sleep :
tive plethysmography 가
107 (AHI>15/hour) in - 20%) REM ,
ductive plethysmography ,
AHI REM
가 가 plethysmography가 (stage 1,2 sleep)
가 가 , 가
plethysmography 가
(3).
Norman 15 9 가 ,
AHI

9% ()
(3).

가

가 가 가

(

)

AHI

가

가

(8).

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

- 15 cmH₂O

(12).

control test가

가

요 약

가

(2

cmH₂O)

(60 cmH₂O)

30

6

가

가

(p<0.05).

가 41%가 가

가

가

가

가

AHI

가

가

(5 15/hr),

(15 35/hr), (35

(>55/hr)

가

55/hr),

(3).

가

가

가

가

. Series

중심 단어 :

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