

폐쇄성 수면무호흡증에서 지속적 상기도 양압술 시행이 교감신경계 활성화도에 끼치는 영향 : 심전도 스펙트럼 분석

Effects of Nasal Continuous Positive Airway Pressure Application on Sympathetic Activation : Power Spectrum Analysis of Electrocardiogram in Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome

윤 탁¹ · 박해정² · 김의중³ · 정도연⁴

Tak Youn,¹ Hae-Jeong Park,² Eui-Joong Kim,³ Do-Un Jeong⁴

■ ABSTRACT

Objectives: Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome(OSAS) is known to be associated with the changes of autonomic nervous system (ANS). Nasal continuous positive airway pressure(nCPAP) treatment was found to correct abnormal ANS changes in OSAS but it remains to be further clarified. We aimed to assess the effects of nCPAP on ANS manifested on electrocardiogram, using spectrum analysis in the subjects with OSAS.

Methods: Digital polysomnography was performed in 18 patients with OSAS(mean age 43.7 ± 16.6 years ; 17 males, 1 female ; mean respiratory disturbance index (RDI) 48.6 ± 20.9) for one baseline and another CPAP nights. From each night, 300 continuous beats of ECGs without artifact were chosen from both stage 2 sleep and REM sleep and they were used for power spectrum analysis. We compared between baseline and CPAP nights the heart rate variability including VLF(very low frequency power), LF (low frequency power), HF(high frequency power), R - R means, R - R variance, and LF/HF ratio, using Wilcoxon signed ranks test.

Results: In all patients, nCPAP proved to be effective in relieving apneas and snoring. During nCPAP night compared with baseline night, decreases in VLF(p<0.05), LF(p<0.01), and R - R variance(p<0.05) were found in stage 2 sleep, and decreased LF(p<0.05) was found in REM sleep. No significant differences in each sleep stage were found in other variables between the two nights.

Conclusion: Our findings suggest that OSAS increases the activity of sympathetic nervous system and nCPAP application effectively decreases the activity. And nCPAP does not appear to influence the parasympathetic nervous activity in OSAS. **Sleep Medicine and Psychophysiology 2000 ; 7(1) : 43-50**

Key words: Obstructive sleep apnea · Continuous positive airway pressure(CPAP) · Autonomic nervous system · Power spectrum analysis · Heart rate variability.

서 론

,
가

1960

Gastaut (1)

1998

1

Division of Sleep Studies and Department of Neuropsychiatry, Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul, Korea

2

Institute of Biomedical Engineering, Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea

3

Seoul Municipal Eunpyoung Hospital, Seoul, Korea

4

Department of Psychiatry, Seoul National University College of Medicine, and Division of Sleep Studies and Department of Neuropsychiatry, Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul, Korea

Corresponding author: Do-Un Jeong, Department of Psychiatry, Seoul National University Hospital, Chongno-gu, Yongon-dong 28, Seoul 110-744, Korea

Tel: 02) 760-2294, Fax: 02) 744-7241 E-mail: jeongdu@snu.ac.kr

), (10), (2). 가 2 5% (3-10), 20 (11). 가 . (12), 385 8 37% (13). 가, (14,15). (2,16,17). 가 . 가 가 , , , , 가 (14,15,18-20). 25% (21-25) , 50% (26,27). 가 (28). Hedner (29) 가 (30-32). Carlson (33,34) 가 , (ba- roreceptor) , (endothelium - dependent vaso - dilation) (chemor - ec - eptor) 가 . Fletcher (35) Jennum (36) (tracheostomy) 가 , (UP -

PP, uvulopalatopharyngoplasty), (LAUP, laser - assisted uvulopalatoplasty), (nasal continuous positive airway pressure : nCPAP,) (oral appliance) . 가 (37,38). 가 (38). 가 , 가 . (HRV, heart rate variability) (spectr - um analysis) (39,40). (Fourier trans - formation) . sine cosine 19 Fourier sine, cosine . power(spectrum power) (absolute power) . Power (μV^2) (41). (HRV) high - frequency (HF) oscillation(0.15 0.4 Hz, HF), low - frequency (LF) oscillation(0.04 0.15 Hz, LF), very low - fre - quency(VLF) oscillation(0.01 0.04 Hz, VLF) . HF power ‘ (respiratory sinus arrhythmia ; RSA) , (vagus nerve) , . LF power (baroreflex) . LF power HF power (LF/HF ratio ; LHR) . VLF power (thermoregulation) (39,40,42,43). (HRV) 가 (44,45). , (46,47). , (UP - Khoo (46) 가 . , Khoo

(46) 가 oxygen saturation) 10 20
 가 1 (49) C3/A2, O1/A2, O2/A1 ,
 (outer canthus) 1 cm
 (submentalis
 muscle)
 (thermocouple)
 (HRV) VF power, HF (mo-
 power, VLF power, LHR dified lead position) ,
 (anterior tibialis muscle)
 (Ohmeda®)
 가

연구 대상 및 방법

1. 연구 대상 가 IPSS(inte-
 lligent polysomnography system)
 가 visual C⁺⁺ (microsoft visual C⁺⁺, ve-
 rsion 6.0, USA) , TMS320C32
 (Texas Instrument, USA) DSP(digital signal process-
 ing) module Grass model 78
 250 Hz
 (48). sampling rate (50) 1600 × 1200
 2 , (REM, ra-
 pid eye movement) (artifact)
 300 , Matlab®(version
 5.3.0 R11, mathwork, USA)
 . LF(low frequency : 0.05 0.15 Hz) power, HF(high
 frequency : 0.2 0.4 Hz) power, VLF(very low frequ-
 ency : 0.01 0.04 Hz) power, LF/HF (LHR),
 power VLF, LF, HF , R - R
 (QRS R ,
 R - R means) (R - R variance)
 Grass model 78(Grass Instrumental
 Co., USA) (Ohmeda®)
 (electrodes) (sensors) 3 , 4
 (EEG), (EOG), (chin EMG), , 3, 4
 (ECG), (breathing sound), , 2
 (oral and nasal air flow), (chest move- , 1 , 3 , 4
 ment), (abdominal movement),
 (limb movement), (SaO₂, arterial (BMI, body mass index) (kg) (me-

ter) (RDI, respiratory disturbance index) (SPT, sleep period time)

3. 자료 분석

SAS (version 6.12)

LF power, HF power, VLF power, LHR(LF/HF ratio), relative LF power, relative HF power, relative VLF power, R - R means, R - R variance, Wilcoxon signed ranks test

결 과

1. 연구 대상군의 인구학적 그리고 임상적 특성

17 (16 , 1) 43.7 ± 16.6
 BMI 27.7 ± 4.4 , 5
 20.9 , 30.0 ± 20.3,
 18.6 ± 9.9 . 53.6 ±
 22.9 .
 10.9 ± 2.8 cmH₂O . 2

(PLMS, periodic limb movement in sleep) , PLM

2. 기본 측정일과 양압술 시행일 간의 제 변인의 비교 분석

2 VLF power(p<0.05), LF power(p< .05), relative VLF(p<0.05), R - R variance(p<0.05)가 (2). LF(p<0.05) (3).

Table 1. Demographic and clinical characteristics of the subjects

Parameter	Mean ± S.D
Age	43.7 ± 16.6
BMI	27.7 ± 4.4
RDI	48.6 ± 20.9
AI	30.0 ± 20.3
HI	18.6 ± 9.9
The longest apnea time	53.6 ± 22.9
Prescribed nCPAP level (cmH ₂ O)	10.9 ± 2.8

BMI : body mass index(kg/m²) ; RDI(respiratory disturbance index) : the total number of apneas and hypopneas divided by sleep period time(hour) ; AI(apnea index) : the total number of apneas divided by sleep period time(hour) ; HI(hypopnea index) : the total number of hypopneas divided by sleep period time(hour) ; nCPAP : nasal continuous positive airway pressure

Table 2. Summary of results from spectral analysis in sleep stage

Variable	Baseline NPSG	NPSG + nCPAP	p
VLF (ms ²)	1067 ± 499	143 ± 25	0.011
LF (ms ²)	792 ± 398	278 ± 177	0.018
HF (ms ²)	778 ± 364	375 ± 226	0.231
LHR	2.63 ± 0.59	1.86 ± 0.53	0.117
Relative VLF (%)	31.6 ± 3.0	25.2 ± 2.5	0.013
Relative LF (%)	18.8 ± 2.1	17.9 ± 2.5	0.782
Relative HF (%)	18.1 ± 5.2	21.0 ± 5.1	0.175
R-R means (ms)	925.0 ± 40.0	987.7 ± 41.5	0.376
R-R variance	10213 ± 4273	4459 ± 2274	0.018
Heart rate (beat/min)	67.2 ± 4.0	62.3 ± 2.5	0.065

Data denoted as mean ± S.E
 NPSG(nocturnal polysomnography) ; nCPAP(nasal continuous positive airway pressure) ; VLF(very low frequency) : the spectral power of very low frequency components of ECG(0.01 - 0.04 Hz) ; LF(low frequency) : the spectral power of low frequency components of ECG(0.05 - 0.15 Hz) ; HF (high frequency) : the spectral power of high frequency components of ECG(0.2 - 0.4 Hz) ; LHR(LF/HF ratio) : the ratio of low frequency spectral power and high frequency spectral power ; R-R means : the means of interval times between R spikes of ECG

(p<0.01) (p<0.01)가 (4).

HF power, R - R means, LHR

가

고 찰

(4 - 6,8)

가

Table 3. Summary of results from spectral analysis in sleep stage REM

variable	Baseline NPSG	NPSG + nCPAP	p
VLF (ms ²)	1100 ± 291	515 ± 118	0.130
LF (ms ²)	441 ± 116	342 ± 175	0.039
HF (ms ²)	329 ± 181	399 ± 285	0.130
LHR	7.48 ± 2.01	5.69 ± 1.24	0.408
Relative VLF (%)	36.1 ± 2.9	32.4 ± 3.6	0.298
Relative LF (%)	15.2 ± 2.2	13.9 ± 2.5	0.632
Relative HF (%)	7.1 ± 3.1	7.8 ± 4.0	0.980
R-R means (ms)	883.4 ± 39.9	938.4 ± 31.4	0.211
R-R variance	7824 ± 2154	5797 ± 2148	0.376
Heart rate (beat/min)	70.4 ± 3.9	65.0 ± 2.2	0.231

Data denoted as mean ± S.E

NPSG(nocturnal polysomnography) ; nCPAP(nasal continuous positive airway pressure) ; VLF(very low frequency) : the spectral power of very low frequency components of ECG (0.01 - 0.04 Hz) ; LF(low frequency) : the spectral power of low frequency components of ECG(0.05 - 0.15 Hz) ; HF(high frequency) : the spectral power of high frequency components of ECG(0.2 - 0.4 Hz) ; LHR(LF/HF ratio) : the ratio of low frequency spectral power and high frequency spectral power ; R - R means : the means of interval times between R spikes of ECG

Table 4. Comparison of oxygen saturation variables between baseline and CPAP nights

Variable	Baseline NPSG	NPSG + nCPAP	p
Lowest O2 saturation(%)	73.9 ± 3.4	90.7 ± 0.8	0.0001
Highest O2 saturation(%)	99.2 ± 0.2	98.7 ± 0.3	0.1834
Mean O2 saturation(%)	92.2 ± 1.8	96.4 ± 0.3	0.0011

Data denoted as mean ± S.E

NPSG(nocturnal polysomnography) ; nCPAP(nasal continuous positive airway pressure)

(2).

50% (essential hypertension) 30%

(21,23,24). 78% 1

(sinus arrhythmia) (51). 가 (52).

가 가 (HRV)

가 가 (HRV)

가 가 (HRV)

가 가 (HRV)

가 가 (HRV)

가 가 (HRV)

90.7 ± 0.8% 가 (p=0.0001).

가 92.2 ± 1.8% 96.4 ± 0.3%

(p=0.0011). (RDI) 48.6 ± 20.9, 30.0 ± 20.3

가 2 LF power가

(p<0.05). LF power

90 ° , 가 가

가 (42). (53). Resta

(54) LF power가 가

, LF power

가

(47,55) 가

(28), (congestive heart failure) 가 (56),

(oral appliances)가 (57)

가 가

가 가

가 가

Khoo (46) 가

가 가

2 VLF power가

(p<0.05). VLF power

Khoo (46) Shiomi (57)

VLF power가 VLF power

가 가 (58)

가 . 2 요 약

가

power가 2 VLF 목 적: 2 5%

Shiomi (57) 가 VLF power가 가 가 가

VLF power가 가

2 HF power 가 가

LHR(LF/HF ratio) 가

HF power LHR

방 법:

17

가

가

(microarousal) 300 2

300 가 VLF

가 (very low frequency) power, LF(low frequency) power, HF(high frequency) power, LHR(LF/HF ratio)

Khoo (46) (R - R variance)

1 (SaO₂)

Wilcoxon signed ranks test

가 가

결 과:

2 2

VLF power(p<0.05), LF power(p<0.01)

R - R variance(p<0.05)가 LF

power (p<0.05). (p<0.01)

2 2

가 power, LHR,

결 론:

가

가

가

가

가

가

중심 단어 :

REFERENCES

- Gastaut H, Tassinari CA, Duron B. Etude polygraphique des manifestations episodique (hyponique et respiratoires), diurnes et nocturne, du syndrome de Pickwick. *Rev Neurol (Paris)* 1965;112: 568-579
- Bassiri AG, Guilleminault C. Clinical features and evaluation of obstructive sleep apnea-hypopnea syndrome, in Kryger MH, Roth T, Dement WC (eds): *Principles and Practice of Sleep Medicine*, 3rd ed, Philadelphia, Saunders;2000
- Ancoli-Israel S, Klauber MR, Kripke DF, Parker L, Cobarrubias M. Sleep apnea in female patients in a nursing home. Increased risk of mortality. *Chest* 1989;96:1054-1058
- Berry DT, Webb WB, Block AJ. Sleep apnea syndrome. A critical review of the apnea index as a diagnostic criterion. *Chest* 1984;86: 529-531
- Berry DT, Webb WB, Block AJ, Switzer DA. Sleep-disordered breathing and its concomitants in a subclinical population. *Sleep* 1986;9: 478-483
- Bixler EO, Kales A, Cadieux RJ, Vela-Bueno A, Jacoby JA, Soldatos CR. Sleep apneic activity in older healthy subjects. *J Appl Physiol* 1985;58:1597-1601
- Bixler EO, Vgontzas AN, Ten Have T, Tyson K, Kales A. Effects of age on sleep apnea in men: I. Prevalence and severity. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1998;157:144-148
- Gislason T, Almqvist M, Eriksson G, Taube A, Boman G. Prevalence of sleep apnea syndrome among Swedish men: an epidemiological study. *J Clin Epidemiol* 1988;41:571-576
- Partinen M, Jamieson A, Guilleminault C.; Long-term outcome for obstructive sleep apnea syndrome patients mortality. *Chest* 1988;94: 1200-1204
- Terry Y, Palta M, Dempsey J, Skatvud J, Wever S, Badr S. The occurrence of sleep-disordered breathing among middleaged adults. *N Eng J Med* 1993;328(17):1230-1235
- Partinen M, Hublin C. Epidemiology of sleep disorders, in Kryger MH, Roth T, Dement WC (eds): *Principles and Practice of Sleep Medicine*, 3rd ed, Philadelphia, Saunders;2000
- Bliwise DL, Bliwise NG, Partinen M, Poursley AM, Dement WC. Sleep apnea and mortality in an aged cohort. *Am J Public Health* 1988;78: 544-547
- He J, Kryger MH, Zorick FJ, Conway W, Roth T. Mortality and apnea index in obstructive sleep apnea. Experience in 385 male patients. *Chest* 1988;94:9-14
- Bradley TD, Phillipson EA. Pathogenesis and pathophysiology of the obstructive sleep apnea syndrome. *Med Clin North Am* 1985;69: 1169-1185
- Millman RP. Snoring and apnea. *Clin Chest Med* 1987;8:253-264
- Kales A, Cadieux RJ, Bixler EO, Soldatos CR, Vela-Bueno A, Misoul CA, Locke TW. Severe obstructive sleep apnea- I : Onset, clinical course, and characteristics. *J Chron Dis* 1985;38:419-425
- Kales A, Caldwell AB, Cadieux RJ, Vela-Bueno A, Ruch LG, Mayes SD. Severe obstructive sleep apnea- II : Associated psychopathology and psychosocial consequences. *J Chron Dis* 1985;38:427-434
- Burack B. The hypersomnia-sleep apnea syndrome: Its recognition in clinical cardiology. *Am Heart J* 1984;107:543-548
- Guilleminault C, Briskin JG, Greenfield MS, Silvestri R. The impact of autonomic nervous system dysfunction on breathing during sleep. *Sleep* 1981;4:263-278
- Hla KM, Young TB, Bidwell T, Palta M, Skatrud JB, Dempsey J. Sleep apnea and hypertension. A population-based study. *Ann Intern Med* 1994;120:382-388
- Fletcher EC, DeBehnke RD, Lovoi MS, Gorin AB. Undiagnosed sleep apnea in patients with essential hypertension. *Ann Intern Med* 1985; 103:190-195
- Jeong DU, Dimsdale JE. Sleep apnea and essential hypertension: A critical review of epidemiological evidence for comorbidity. *Clin Exper Hypertens* 1989;A11(7):1301-1323
- Kales A, Bixler EO, Cadieux RJ, Locke TW, Schneck DW, Shaw LC. Sleep apnea in a hypertensive population. *Lancet* 1984;2:1005-1008
- Lavie P, Ben-Yosef R, Rubin AE. Prevalence of sleep apnea syndrome among patients with essential hypertension. *Am Heart J* 1984;108: 373-376
- Williams AJ, Houston D, Finberg S, Lam C, Kinney JL, Santiago S. Sleep apnea syndrome and essential hypertension. *Am J Cardiol* 1985;55:1019-1022
- Millman RP, Redline S, Carlisle CC, Assaf AR, Levinson PD. Day-time hypertension in obstructive sleep apnea. Prevalence and contributing risk factors. *Chest* 1991;99:861-866
- Rauscher H, Popp W, Zwick H. Systemic hypertension in snorers with and without sleep apnea. *Chest* 1992;102:367-371
- Somers VK, Dyken ME, Clary MP, Abboud FM. Sympathetic neural mechanisms in obstructive sleep apnea. *J Clin Invest* 1995;96: 1897-1904
- Hedner J, Ejnell H, Sellgren J, Hedner T, Wallin G. Is high and fluctuating muscle nerve sympathetic activity in the sleep apnoea syndrome of pathogenetic importance for the development of hypertension? *J Hypertens Suppl* 1988;6:S529-531
- 윤인영. 폐쇄성 수면무호흡증에서의 수면중 혈압변동양상에 관한 연구 (석사학위). 서울대학교대학원;1996
- Ali NJ, Davies RJ, Fleetham JA, Stradling JR. The acute effects of continuous positive airway pressure and oxygen administration on blood pressure during obstructive sleep apnea. *Chest* 1992;101: 1526-1532
- Davies RJ, Belt PJ, Roberts SJ, Ali NJ, Stradling JR. Arterial blood pressure responses to graded transient arousal from sleep in normal humans. *J Appl Physiol* 1993;74:1123-1130
- Carlson JT, Hedner J, Elam M, Ejnell H, Sellgren J, Wallin BG. Augmented resting sympathetic activity in awake patients with obstructive sleep apnea. *Chest* 1993;103:1763-1768
- Carlson JT, Hedner J, Sellgren J, Elam M, Wallin BG. Depressed baroreflex sensitivity in patients with obstructive sleep apnea. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1996;154(5):1490-1496
- Fletcher EC, Miller J, Schaaf JW, Fletcher JG. Urinary catechola-

- mines before and after tracheostomy in patients with obstructive sleep apnea and hypertension. *Sleep* 1987;10:35-44
36. Jennum P, Wildschiodtz G, Christensen NJ, Schwartz T. Blood pressure, catecholamines, and pancreatic polypeptide in obstructive sleep apnea with and without nasal continuous positive airway pressure (nCPAP) treatment. *Am J Hypertens* 1989;2:847-852
 37. 정도연, 윤인영, 심영수. 폐쇄성 수면무호흡증에서 지속적 상기도 양압술에 따른 수면구조 및 기능 변화. *수면·정신생리* 1994; 1:172-181
 38. Grunstein R, Sullivan C. Continuous positive airway pressure for sleep breathing disorders, in Kryger MH, Roth T, Dement WC(eds): *Principles and Practice of Sleep Medicine*, 3rd ed, Philadelphia, Saunders;2000
 39. Heart rate variability: Standards of measurement, physiological interpretation and clinical use. Task Force of the European Society of Cardiology and the North American Society of Pacing and Electrophysiology. *Circulation* 1996;93:1043-1065
 40. Stein PK, Bosner MS, Kleiger RE, Conger BM. Heart rate variability: A measure of cardiac autonomic tone. *Am Heart J* 1994;127: 1376-1381
 41. Stoica P, Moses RL. *Introduction to Spectral Analysis*. 1st ed, New Jersey, Prantice hall;2000
 42. Malliani A, Pagani M, Lombardi F, Cerutti S. Cardiovascular neural regulation explored in the frequency domain. *Circulation* 1991;84: 482-492
 43. Parati G, Saul JP, Di Rienzo M, Mancia G. Spectral analysis of blood pressure and heart rate variability in evaluating cardiovascular regulation. A critical appraisal. *Hypertension* 1995;25:1276-1286
 44. Butler GC, Naughton MT, Rahman MA, Bradley TD, Floras JS. Continuous positive airway pressure increases heart rate variability in congestive heart failure. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1995;25:672-679
 45. Luria MH, Sapoznikov D, Gilon D, Zahger D, Weinstein JM, Weiss AT, Gotsman MS. Early heart rate variability alterations after acute myocardial infarction. *Am Heart J* 1993;125:676-681
 46. Khoo MC, Kim TS, Berry RB. Spectral indices of cardiac autonomic function in obstructive sleep apnea. *Sleep* 1999;22:443-451
 47. Wiklund U, Olofsson BO, Franklin K, Blom H, Bjerle P, Niklasson U. Autonomic cardiovascular regulation in patients with obstructive sleep apnoea: A study based on spectral analysis of heart rate variability. *Clin Physiol* 2000;20:234-241
 48. McEvoy RD, Sharp DJ, Thornton AT. The effects of posture on obstructive sleep apnea. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1986;133:662-666
 49. Jasper HH(Committee chairman). The ten twenty electrode system of the International Federation. *Electroencephalgr Clin Neurophysiol* 1958;10:371-375
 50. Rechtschaffen A and Kales(eds). *A Manual of Standardized Terminology, Technique and Scoring System for Sleep Stages of Human Subjects*. Los Angeles, UCLA;1968
 51. Miller WP Cardiac arrhythmias and conduction disturbances in the sleep apnea syndrome. Prevalence and significance. *Am J Med* 1982; 73:317-321
 52. Partinen M, Palomaki H. Snoring and cerebral infarction. *Lancet* 1985;2:1325-1326
 53. Rimoldi O, Pierini S, Ferrari A, Cerutti S, Pagani M, Malliani A. Analysis of short-term oscillations of R-R and arterial pressure in conscious dogs. *Am J Physiol* 1990;258:H967-H976
 54. Resta O, Rana L, Procacci V, Guido P, Picca V, Scarpelli F. Autonomic dysfunction in normotensive awake subjects with obstructive sleep apnoea syndrome. *Monaldi Arch Chest Dis* 1998;53:23-29
 55. Veale D, Pepin JL, Levy PA. Autonomous stress tests in obstructive sleep apnea syndrome and snoring. *Sleep* 1992;15:505-513
 56. Naughton MT, Benard DC, Liu PP, Rutherford R, Rankin F, Bradley TD. Effect of nasal CPAP on sympathetic activity in patients with heart failure and central sleep apnea. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1995;152:473-479
 57. Shiomi T, Guilleminault C, Sasanabe R, Hirota I, Maekawa M, Kobayashi T. Augmented very low frequency component of heart rate variability during obstructive sleep apnea. *Sleep* 1996;19:370-377
 58. Parmeggiani PL. Physiological regulation in sleep, in Kryger MH, Roth T, Dement WC(eds): *Principles and Practice of Sleep Medicine*, 3rd ed, Philadelphia, Saunders;2000