

Sleep Apnea Assignment

(Online Content 1H)

Unit Objectives:

- Understand the relationship(s) between obstructive sleep apnea and cardiovascular risk. (1,2,6,7)*

In order to receive full credit (1H class time) for this assignment, it must be completed in its entirety by 2/29/2024 at 0800. Any assignment not completed in its entirety will result in missed class time.

You may have to copy and paste this link to your browser.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1186/s40248-019-0172-9>

Refer to the above article and fill in the blanks for the following questions. Submit to the Sleep Apnea Dropbox by 0800, 2/29/2024. If you are unable to ctrl/click to open the article, copy and paste the link in the address box.

- 1) What is obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) characterized by?

The collapse of the upper airways during sleep with ineffective respiratory efforts, intermittent hypoxia and sleep disruption.

- 2) How does the distribution of comorbidities differ between men and women?

For men, diabetes and ischemic heart disease are more prevalent with OSA.

For women, hypertension and depression are more prevalent with OSA.

- 3) Name 10 common comorbidities often present in OSA patients.
 - a. . cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases
 - b. . systemic hypertension
 - c. . cerebrovascular events and/or death
 - d. . arrhythmias
 - e. . asthma
 - f. . metabolic disease or syndrome
 - g. . cancer

- h. . diabetes
- i. . renal disease
- j. . COPD

- 4) The best studied cardiovascular comorbidity in OSA is systemic hypertension.
- 5) What arrhythmia is especially prevalent in OSA patients? Atrial fibrillation
- 6) Highly prevalent in OSA patients, the metabolic syndrome is a pre-diabetic state associated with central obesity and increased cardiovascular risk.
- 7) Untreated OSA in diabetic patients is associated with increased prevalence of neuropathy, peripheral artery disease, diabetic retinopathy, and diabetic nephropathy.
- 8) The association between OSA and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is known as what?
It is known as “overlap syndrome”
- 9) Sleep studies confirmed that OSA is more common in asthmatics than in controls, and the combination of OSA and asthma had a higher frequency of asthma exacerbations.
- 10) Careful assessment of comorbidities should become standard clinical practice for OSA patients.