

2024 수면호흡장애 연구회 & 집중치료 연구회 공동심포지엄

2024년 6월 8일(토) 15:00~15:30

Sleep apnea syndrome in patients with acute hypercapnic respiratory failure in the ICU

연세대학교 원주의과대학

원주세브란스기독병원 호흡기알레르기내과

김상하

내 용

- 증례 1 & 2
- 얼마나 있을까?
- 어떻게 예측/확인할까?

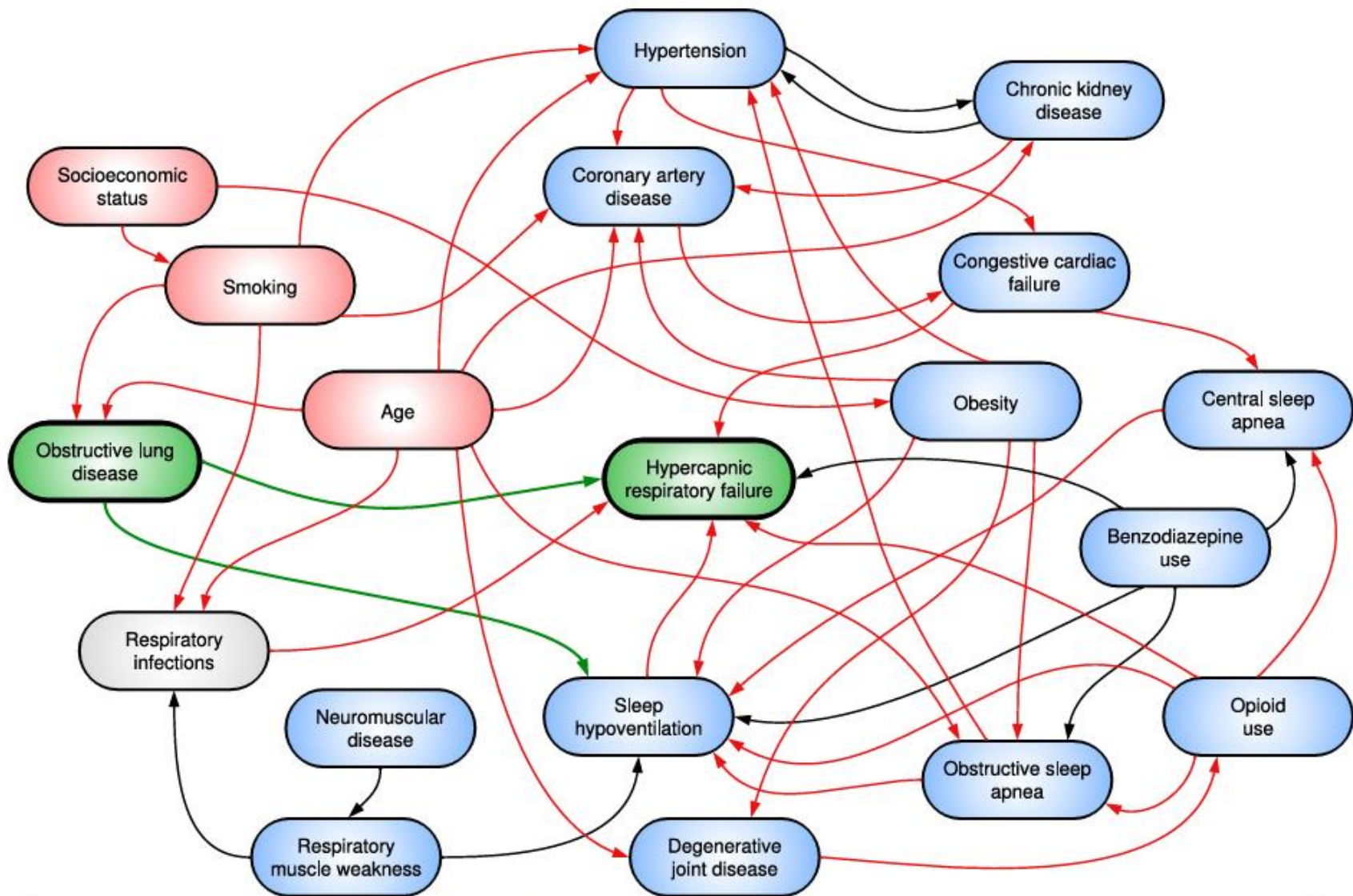
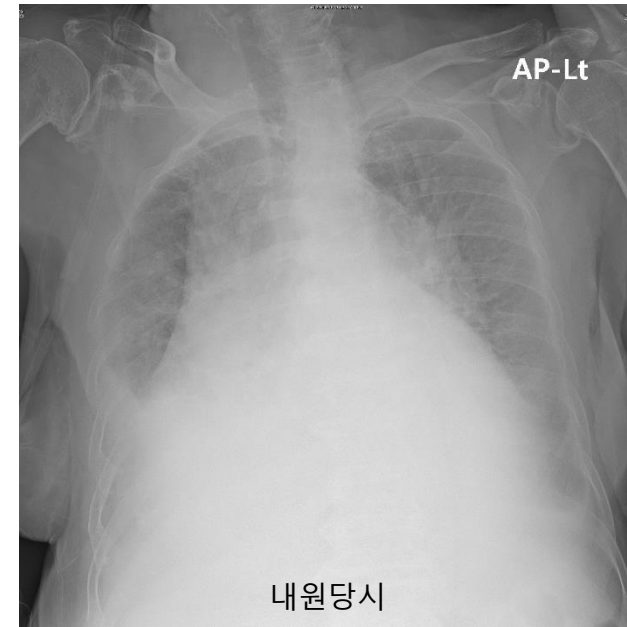
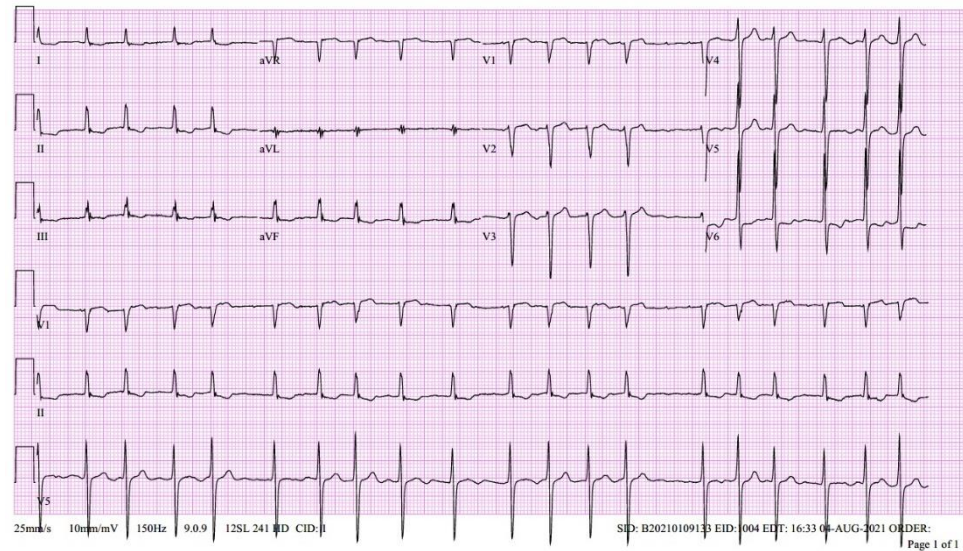


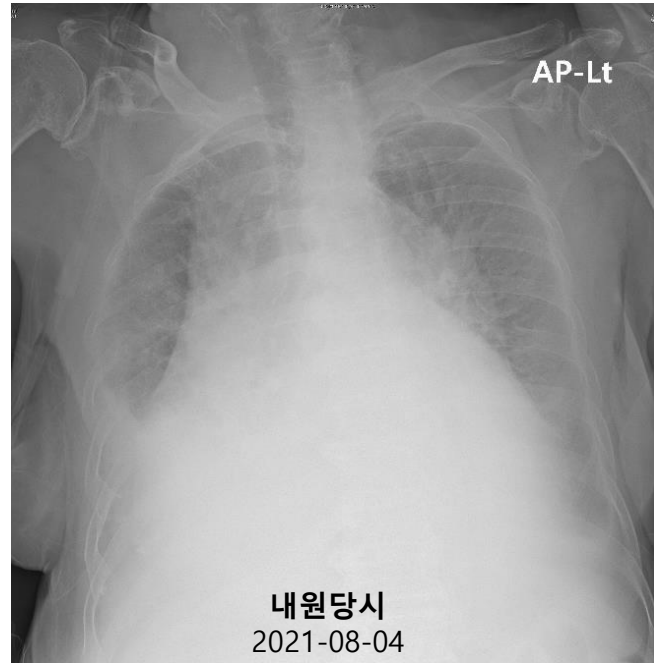
Fig. 1 Causal diagram for hypercapnic respiratory failure. Directed acyclic graph illustrating assumed causal relationships between pre-specified exposure variables and the outcome of hypercapnic respiratory failure. In this case, obstructive lung disease has been selected as the exposure (green-shaded variable). Green arrows represent causal paths. Blue-shaded variables represent ancestors of the outcome and red-shaded variables represent ancestors of both the exposure and outcome. Red arrows represent biasing paths. Based on this diagram, the minimum adjustment set of variables to estimate the total effect of obstructive lung disease on hypercapnic respiratory failure are: age, smoking

증례 1. 85세, 여자

- **호흡곤란**으로 응급실
- 심방세동, 고혈압, 당뇨
- BNP: 343.11 pg/mL
- 심초음파: Enlarged both atrium, EF: 65%
- 체질량지수 = 24.3 kg/m²
키: 153 cm
몸무게: 57 kg
- 동맥혈가스검사: 7.194- **87.0**- 91.0- 32.8
- **Hypercapnia**



심장내과 협진 요청



검사명	2021-08-04	2021-08-04	2021-08-04	2021-08-04	2021-08-04
	1720	1843	2000	2106	2217
pH_Blood	7.194	7.250	7.205	7.171	7.365
PCO2_B	87.0	79.2	84.5	93.0	51.7
PO2_Blood	91.0	114.6	92.8	156.6	94.9
PaO2/FiO2	206.8	318.3	441.9	261.0	215.7
BE_ECF	4.6	6.7	4.7	4.7	3.5
BE_B	1.7	4.0	2.0	1.4	2.4
HCO3_St	25.9	28.1	26.2	25.7	26.6
HCO3_Blood	32.8	34.0	32.7	33.2	28.9
TCO2	35.5	36.4	35.3	36.1	30.5
O2_Sat	95.2	97.9	95.8	98.4	96.9
O2_Cont	19.1	18.8	18.4		
A-aDO2	104.9	37.7	< 0	159.3	142.3

2021-08-11	2021-08-11	2021-08-11	2021-08-11	2021-08-11	2021-08-11
1116	1320	1545	1711	1942	2125
7.202	7.233	7.201	7.227	7.164	7.416
107.5	101.4	105.1	96.6	113.5	53.6
76.4	61.1	62.6	79.9	80.9	120.3
254.7	218.2	173.9	199.8	183.9	200.5
13.3	14.3	12.2	11.7	11.3	9.1
8.4	9.6	7.6	7.5	6.5	7.4
32.1	33.0	31.1	31.1	30.2	31.2
41.3	41.8	40.2	39.3	39.9	33.7
44.6	44.9	43.5	42.2	43.4	35.3
91.0	85.0	84.8	92.6	91.5	98.3
9.2	17.7	69.6	90.3	100.0	242.0

2021-08-18	2021-08-18	2021-08-18	2021-08-18	2021-08-18	2021-08-19
1416	1513	1643	2014	2140	0243
7.181	7.212	7.247	7.342	7.345	7.434
105.6	95.0	84.3	65.6	66.6	54.6
101.4	137.1	89.2	124.0	120.8	126.5
405.6	391.7	297.3	413.3	402.7	421.7
10.3	9.5	8.6	9.0	9.8	11.5
5.9	5.6	5.2	6.5	7.2	9.8
29.7	29.5	29.1	30.4	31.1	33.6
38.6	37.3	35.9	34.8	35.5	35.8
41.9	40.2	38.5	36.8	37.6	37.4
95.6	98.0	94.9	98.2	98.1	98.5
					16.6
< 0	< 0	17.6	5.2	6.3	8.3

7.194- 87.0- 91.0- 32.8

7.202- 107.5- 76.4- 41.3

7.181- 105.6- 101.4- 38.6

수면다원검사

2021-09-06

경과기록 (2021-09-06) : 전자서명

기록일시 : 2021-09-06 10:15

경과

Curent Diagnosis

Acute Respiratory Failure on HMV (21.8.11-)
R/O Hypoventilation SD
R/O Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome

HFpEF(EF65%)
Atrial fibrillation
Pericardial effusion
HTN
DM (6.9%)

High Risk Permission (DNR)

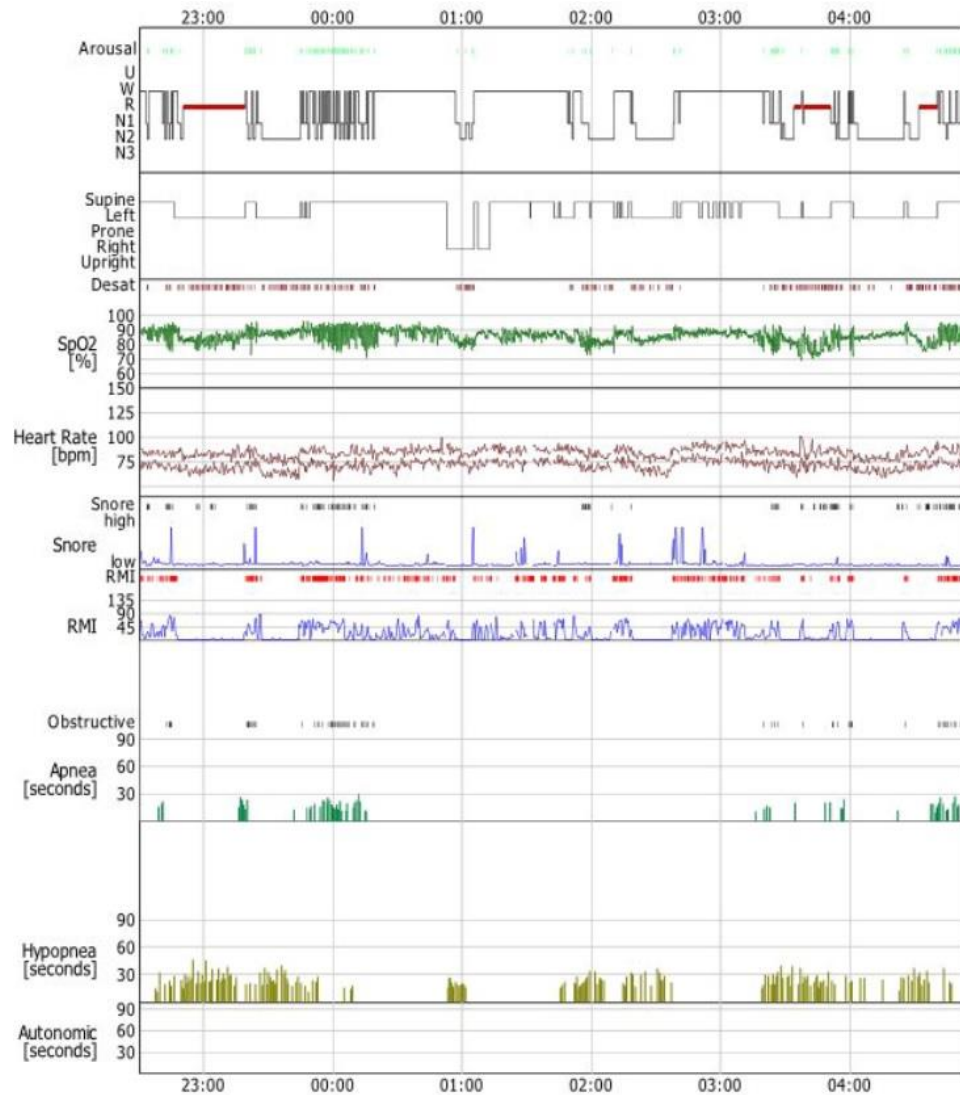
#1. R/O Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome

BMI : 24.3 kg/m2

코골이(+), 수면중 목격된 무호흡(+), 과도한 주간졸림(+), 피로감(+)
야간뇨(+), 운동시 호흡곤란(-/+), 잘 안움직임
Modified Mallampati Score: class (4)
고혈압(+), 심혈관질환(+), 뇌혈관질환(-), 당뇨(+)
흡연력:-

일반병실 전실 후 석망 호전되는 추세이고 경구식이 시에도 흡인증상 없음.
전신상태 호전추세로 금일 산소투여 중단하고 수면다원검사 시행 계획임.

기록자 김상하



Apnea-Hypopnea Index: **67.1**, Nadir SaO₂: **69.0%**

Acute hypercapnic respiratory failure with severe OSA

CPAP

진료과 호흡기내과

주치의 김상하

혈압	/	mmHg	맥박	회/분	체온	℃	
키	153.3cm	몸무게	kg	BSA	0.00m ²	BMI	0.0kg/m ²
산소포화도	%			ACT	점	CAT	점

진단명 폐쇄성수면무호흡증후군, 중증(AHI=67.1, SaO₂=69.0%)
적정압력: 13 cmH₂O

급성호흡부전으로 입원했다가 퇴원하심 (호전됨)

4시간 이상 사용: 95 --> 97 --> 84%
AHI 2.7 --> 1.6 --> 1.1

자기전에 오관(화투)하면서 쓰고 있기도..



PAP titration: 13 cmH₂O with full-face mask

2021-09-07

→ Good compliance

증례 2. 70세, 남자

- **호흡곤란**으로 응급실

- 산소포화도 88 → **50%**

- BNP증가, **심부전** 소견

입원기록 (2021-07-07) : 전자서명 ID: 98291829 기록일시 : 2021-07-07 13:08

입원일자	2021-07-07	입원과	호흡기내과
입원주치의	김상하	입원결정 의사	일반진료

주호소

	주호소	기간
1	Dyspnea	
2		
3		

현재질병상태

본 70세 남환 내원 당일 08:00경 dyspnea 발생하여 타병원 내원하여 시행한 검사 결과 BNP 상승, HF aggravation 의심소견으로 본원 전원함.

++ 소견서(명지병원)
만성골수염(좌측대퇴부) 원주기독 f/u하시는 자로 내원일 08:00am 부터 d yspnea 있어 내원하였습니다. initial SaO2 88% -> 50%
혈액검사상 Na 121, NT-pro BNP 1181로 hyponatremia, CHF소견 보입니
다. cardio evaluation 필요하여 본원 사정상 유선으로 연락후 전원 드립니다. 감사합니다.
**제천 명지병원 투약이력: Lasix 1@, NTG fluid 5cc/hr

검사결과 BNP 391
CRP 1.35
ABG: pH 7.223 / PO2 133.5 / PCO2 88.1 / HCO3 35.5
Na 125

• 인근병원서 호흡곤란, 산소포화도 50%로 감소
→ **hypoxemia**



회진 중 또는 언제라도 수면 중

코골이(+),

수면중 목격된 무호흡(+),

잠에 취해 있는 듯..(보호자)

Modified Mallampati Score: IV

Vital signs

BP: 141/91 mmHg, PR: 77/min,
RR: 22/min, BT: 36.8°C

동맥혈가스검사

응급실
내원 당시

검사명	참고치	2021-07-06	2021-07-06	2021-07-06	2021-07-07	2021-07-07	2021-07-07
		2135	2254	2355	0056	0158	0256
pH_Blood	7.35~7.45	7.223	7.226	7.279	7.283	7.297	7.292
PO2_Blood	72.0~104.0	133.5	91.8	106.2	100.9	92.8	162.6
PCO2_B	35.0~48.0	88.1	90.5	75.7	74.4	75.4	75.1
BE_ECF	-2~2	7.8	9.1	7.9	7.7	9.5	8.9
BE_B	-2~3	4.0	5.4	5.0	4.9	6.5	5.9
HCO3_St	21.0~28.0	28.1	29.3	29.0	28.8	30.3	29.9
HCO3_Blood	22.0~26.0	35.5	36.7	34.7	34.4	36.0	35.5
TCO2	22.0~28.0						
TCO2	23.0~31.0	38.2	39.5	37.0	36.7	38.3	37.8
O2_Sat	95.0~98.0	98.4	95.0	97.0	96.7	96.0	98.8



BPAP
I:E= 14:6



BPAP
I:E= 15:6



BPAP
I:E= 20:6



BPAP
I:E= 20:6



보호자 제공

기타혈액검사

BNP: **391.95** pg/mL,

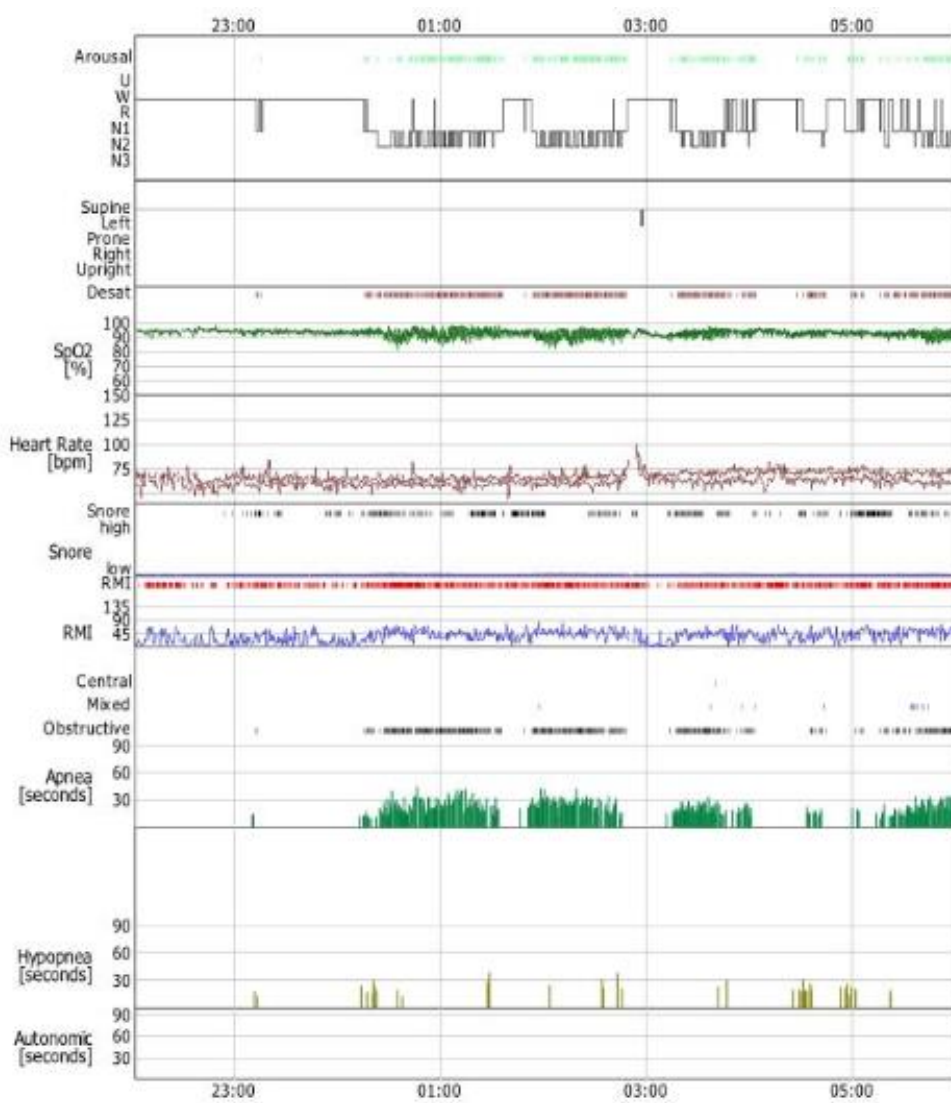
Hb: **15.8** g/dL

CRP: **1.35** mg/dL,

Hct: **53.8%**

수면다원검사 (level II)

2021-07-12



보호자 제공

Apnea-Hypopnea Index: **94.2**,

Nadir SaO₂: **80.0%**

Acute hypercapnic respiratory failure with severe OSA

Effective NIV ?

- Appropriate mask fit: oronasal or full-face masks
- Monitor and minimize leak
- Initial BPAP settings: **IPAP : EPAP = 10 : 5** cmH₂O
- Tidal volume: **6- 8** mL/kg ideal body weight
- Supplemental oxygen: Saturation **90- 93%**
- Reassess at least every 30 min during the initial phase
- In-lab PSG/PAP titration: **1- 3 months** after discharge

Chest 2012;141(3):798-808

PAP titration

2021-07-15

Device Mode	Pressure /cmH2O	Duration /min	OA #	CA #	MA #	All H #	AHI /h	RERA #	All Resp #	RDI /h	SpO2 Min %	SpO2 Mean %	Device Mode	Pressure /cmH2O	Duration /min	OA #	CA #	MA #	All H #	AHI /h	RERA #	All Resp #	RDI /h	SpO2 Min %	SpO2 Mean %
CPAP	4.0	57.0	-	-	-	1	131	-	1	131	90	93	BiLevel	20.0/10.0	2.5	-	-	-	1	41	-	1	41	81	87
CPAP	5.0	6.9	6	-	-	3	100	-	9	100	87	92	BiLevel	21.0/11.0	4.5	-	-	-	3	40	-	3	40	70	86
CPAP	6.0	6.1	4	-	-	5	106	-	9	106	85	91	BiLevel	22.0/12.0	5.8	-	-	-	5	56	-	5	56	77	88
CPAP	7.0	18.8	13	-	-	13	85	-	26	85	85	92	BiLevel	23.0/13.0	5.9	-	-	-	4	41	-	4	41	77	88
CPAP	8.0	8.0	-	-	-	9	90	-	9	90	88	93	BiLevel	24.0/14.0	7.1	-	-	-	7	59	-	7	59	78	87
CPAP	9.0	8.8	-	-	-	11	85	-	11	85	86	92	BiLevel	25.0/15.0	7.5	-	-	-	14	112	-	14	112	77	87
CPAP	10.0	7.7	-	-	-	8	67	-	8	67	89	93	BiLevel	26.0/16.0	11.4	-	-	-	15	79	-	15	79	85	90
CPAP	11.0	7.5	-	-	-	8	64	-	8	64	88	92	BiLevel	27.0/17.0	24.9	-	2	-	-	5	-	2	5	91	94
CPAP	12.0	17.1	-	-	-	16	56	-	16	56	87	92													
CPAP	13.0	14.1	-	-	-	12	51	-	12	51	88	92													
CPAP	14.0	9.8	-	-	-	10	64	-	10	64	90	92													
CPAP	15.0	13.5	-	-	-	14	65	-	14	65	89	92													
BiLevel	12.0/8.0	26.0	3	1	-	7	74	-	11	74	90	93	BiLevel	20.0/10.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BiLevel	13.0/9.0	7.5	1	-	-	8	94	-	9	94	89	93	BiLevel	21.0/11.0	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	2	27	-	-	-	-	-
BiLevel	14.0/9.0	5.7	-	-	-	6	82	-	6	82	89	93	BiLevel	22.0/12.0	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.5	5	56	-	-	-	-	-
BiLevel	15.0/9.0	26.9	2	-	1	10	91	-	13	91	91	94	BiLevel	23.0/13.0	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	3	31	-	-	-	-	-
BiLevel	15.0/10.0	34.8	-	-	-	10	85	2	12	102	88	93	BiLevel	24.0/14.0	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	1	8	-	-	-	-	-
BiLevel	16.0/10.0	32.7	3	-	-	13	102	-	16	102	89	94	BiLevel	25.0/15.0	7.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	2	16	-	-	-	-	-
BiLevel	16.0/11.0	6.2	-	-	-	2	120	-	2	120	94	95	BiLevel	26.0/16.0	11.4	11.4	0.0	0.0	6	32	-	-	-	-	-
BiLevel	17.0/11.0	11.4	-	-	-	6	107	-	6	107	88	94	BiLevel	27.0/17.0	22.4	17.4	5.0	2.5	7	19	-	-	-	-	-
BiLevel	18.0/11.0	8.8	4	-	-	4	116	-	8	116	88	94													
BiLevel	18.0/12.0	8.0	-	-	-	4	80	-	4	80	92	95													
BiLevel	19.0/12.0	26.7	2	-	-	5	105	-	7	105	89	94													
BiLevel	20.0/12.0	9.3	2	-	1	3	103	-	6	103	90	94													
BiLevel	12.0/8.0	2.2	-	-	-	3	94	-	3	94	89	93													
BiLevel	13.0/8.0	3.8	-	-	-	4	103	-	4	103	91	94													
BiLevel	14.0/8.0	3.6	-	-	-	3	69	-	3	69	90	94													
BiLevel	15.0/8.0	3.6	3	-	-	1	76	-	4	76	76	89													
BiLevel	16.0/9.0	3.6	1	-	-	1	34	-	2	34	68	84													
BiLevel	17.0/9.0	2.3	-	-	-	2	53	-	2	53	73	83													
BiLevel	18.0/9.0	3.4	-	-	-	3	57	-	3	57	80	88													
BiLevel	19.0/9.0	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-													

BPAP apply with full-face mask
IPAP=27.0 cmH₂O, **EPAP=17.0** cmH₂O

BPAP titration

- **General recommendations**

- uncomfortable or intolerant of high pressure on CPAP
continued obstructive respiratory events at 15 cmH₂O

- starting with an IPAP and EPAP of **8 and 4 cmH₂O**

IPAP and EPAP ≥ 1 cmH₂O for \geq **2** obstructive apneas

IPAP ≥ 1 cmH₂O for \geq **3** hypopneas, or \geq **5** RERAs, or
 \geq (**3** min of loud or unambiguous snoring)

- maximum IPAP: **30 cmH₂O**

maximum pressure support: **10 cmH₂O**

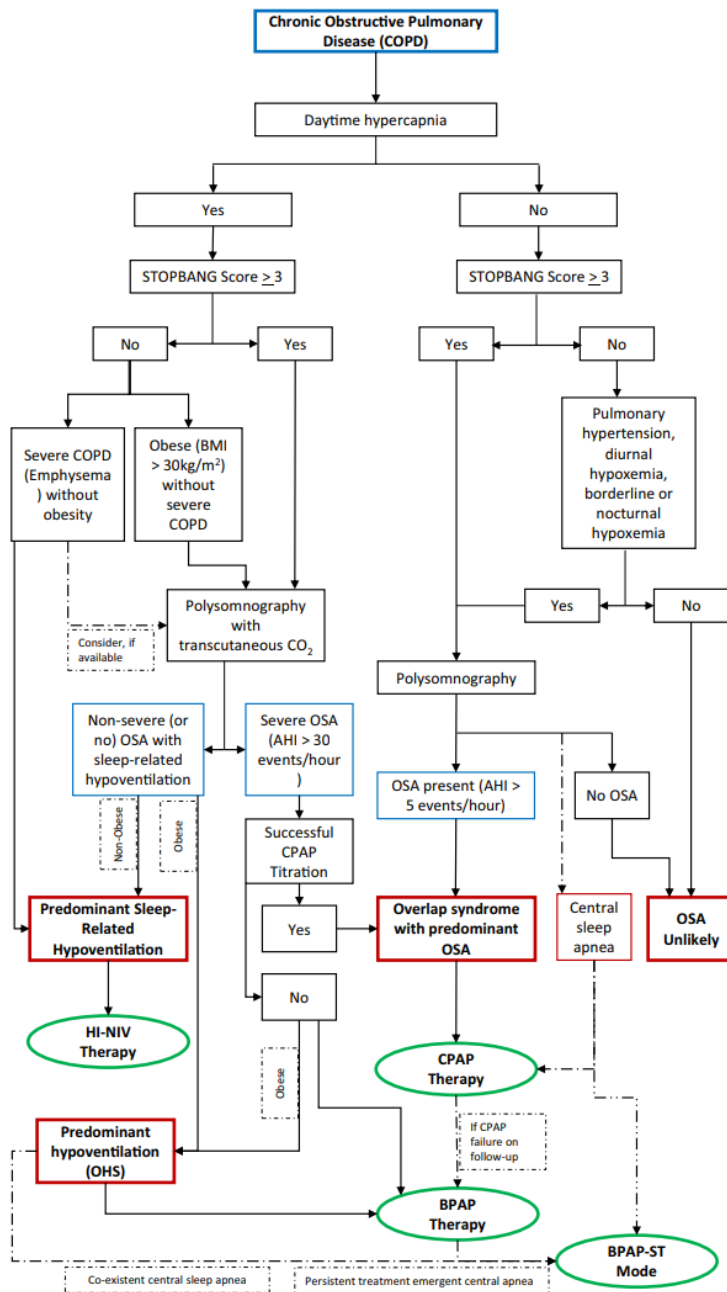
J Clin Sleep Med 2008;4(2):157-71

[Supplemental Oxygen]

- awake supine SpO₂ while breathing room air is **≤88%**
- when SpO₂ is **≤88% for ≥5 minutes** in the absence of obstructive respiratory events



- ▶ introduced at 1 L/min and titrated upwards to achieve a target SpO₂ between **88% and 94%** (Consensus)
- ▶ O₂ rate should be increased by 1 L/min, **with an interval no shorter than 15 min**, until SpO₂ is between 88% and 94% (Consensus)



FASEB Bioadv 2021;3:683-93

Adult Sleep Related Breathing Disorders in the ICSD3 (ICD-9) [ICD-10]

Obstructive Sleep Apnea Disorders

Obstructive Sleep Apnea, Adult (327.23) [G47.33]

Central Sleep Apnea Disorders*

Central Sleep Apnea with Cheyne-Stokes Breathing (786.04) [R06.3]

Central Sleep Apnea Due to a Medical Disorder without Cheyne-Stokes Breathing (327.27) [G47.37]

Central Sleep Apnea Due to High Altitude Periodic Breathing (327.22) [G47.32]

Central Sleep Apnea Due to a Medication or Substance (327.29) [G47.39]

Primary Central Sleep Apnea (327.21) [G47.31]

Treatment-Emergent Central Sleep Apnea (327.29) [G47.39]

Sleep-Related Hypoventilation Disorders

Obesity-Hypoventilation Syndrome (278.03) [E66.2]

Idiopathic Central Alveolar Hypoventilation (327.24) [G47.34]

Sleep Related Hypoventilation Due to Medication or Substance (327.26) [G47.36]

Sleep Related Hypoventilation Due to a Medical Disorder (327.26) [G47.36]

Sleep Related Hypoxemia Disorders

Sleep-Related Hypoxemia (327.26) [G47.36]

Hypoventilation *during sleep*

≥ 10 minutes,
> 55 mmHg PaCO₂ (or
end-tidal PCO₂ /
transcutaneous PCO₂)
증가

≥ 10 minutes,
> 50 mmHg 초과하여
≥ 10 mmHg PaCO₂ (or
end-tidal PCO₂ /
transcutaneous PCO₂)
증가

Principles and Practice of Sleep Medicine, 6th Ed., p.1037

Patients

(AHRF)

Surviving acute hypercapnic respiratory failure

Coexistence of

COPD

Obesity

OSA

Cardiac failure



**Poor
prognosis**

**Frequent
readmissions**

Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2017;196:200-7

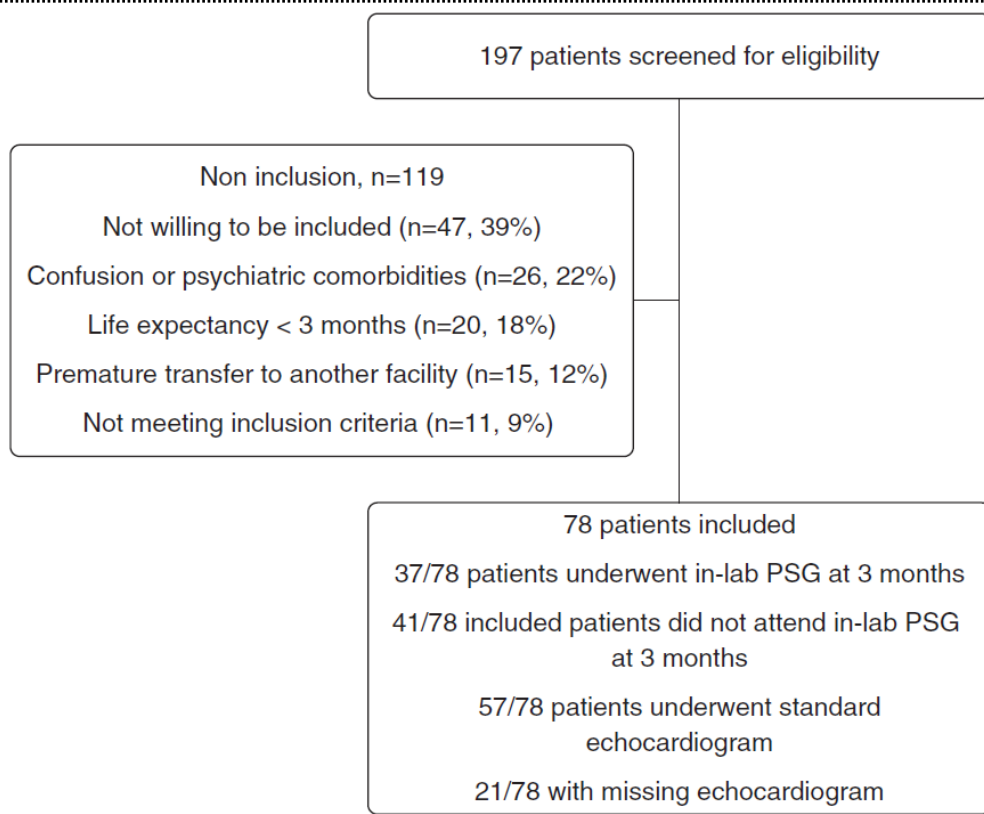


Figure 1. Study flow chart. PSG = polysomnography.

[Study protocol]

- 15 days after
 - Complete PFT
 - Echocardiography
- 3 months after & 2 days after NIV/CPAP withdrawal
 - In-laboratory PSG

[Exclusion criteria]

- < 18 years old
- Neuromuscular disease
- Pregnancy
- Iatrogenic respiratory failure
- Life expectancy < 3 months
- Confusion
- Major psychiatric disease

[Inclusion criteria]

- PaCO₂ > 50 mmHg
- Invasive or noninvasive mechanical ventilation in the ICU

Table 2. Pulmonary Function Test Data

	Study Population (n = 78)	COPD (n = 52)	Non-COPD (n = 26)	P Value
FEV ₁ , % of predicted	50.0 ± 18.9	43.5 ± 15.3	62.9 ± 19.2	<0.001
Residual volume, % of predicted	123.5 ± 55.9	140 ± 60.4	91 ± 24.8	<0.001
TLC, % of predicted	87.6 ± 28.0	95.9 ± 29.7	72.1 ± 15.5	<0.001
RV/TLC, % of predicted	132.8 ± 24.7	140.2 ± 24.8	118.9 ± 17.7	<0.001
DL _{CO} , % of predicted	60.2 ± 23.1	56.9 ± 22.1	66.6 ± 24.2	0.062
Kco, % of predicted	92.8 ± 28.0	88.9 ± 30.1	99.8 ± 22.8	0.062

Definition of abbreviations: COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; DL_{CO} = diffusion capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide; RV = residual volume; TLC = total lung capacity. Data are given as mean ± SD.

Table 3. Polysomnographic Data of the Study Population

	COPD (n = 25)	No COPD (n = 12)	P Value
N1 + N2 sleep stage, %	69.1 (58.6–83.4)	78.7 (72.6–96.4)	0.211
N3 stage sleep stage, %	18.3 (6.4–24.5)	12.1 (0.2–21.7)	0.397
REM sleep stage, %	12.2 (2.5–17.4)	6 (0.1–10.2)	0.090
Total sleep time, min	365 (259–441)	393 (343.2–406.5)	0.746
Sleep efficiency, %	74.0 (54.8–83.8)	75.6 (60.8–80.0)	0.910
AHI, h ⁻¹	31.9 (14.3–45.6)	66.0 (48.0–83.8)	0.014
HI, h ⁻¹	27.6 (11.9–39.9)	44.7 (21.7–64.3)	0.101
MA, h ⁻¹	45 (31–55)	54.0 (48.0–74.8)	0.060
Mean Pt _{CO₂} during sleep, kPa	6.6 (5.9–7.0)	6.6 (6.2–7.0)	0.783
Maximum Pt _{CO₂} during sleep, kPa	7.2 (6.7–7.6)	7.3 (7.0–7.7)	0.515
Increase in Pt _{CO₂} during sleep, kPa	0.4 (0.3–0.6)	0.5 (0.3–0.7)	0.537

Definition of abbreviations: AHI = apnea-hypopnea index; COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; HI = hypopnea index; MA = microarousals; N1 = non-REM stage 1; N2 = non-REM stage 2; N3 = non-REM stage 3. Data are given as median (interquartile range).

COPD: 67%**Moderate-Severe
OSA**with COPD: 66%without COPD: 94%**Severe OSA**with COPD: 51%without COPD: 81%**Heart failure with
preserved EF: 44%****Hypertension: 67%**

Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2017;196:200-7

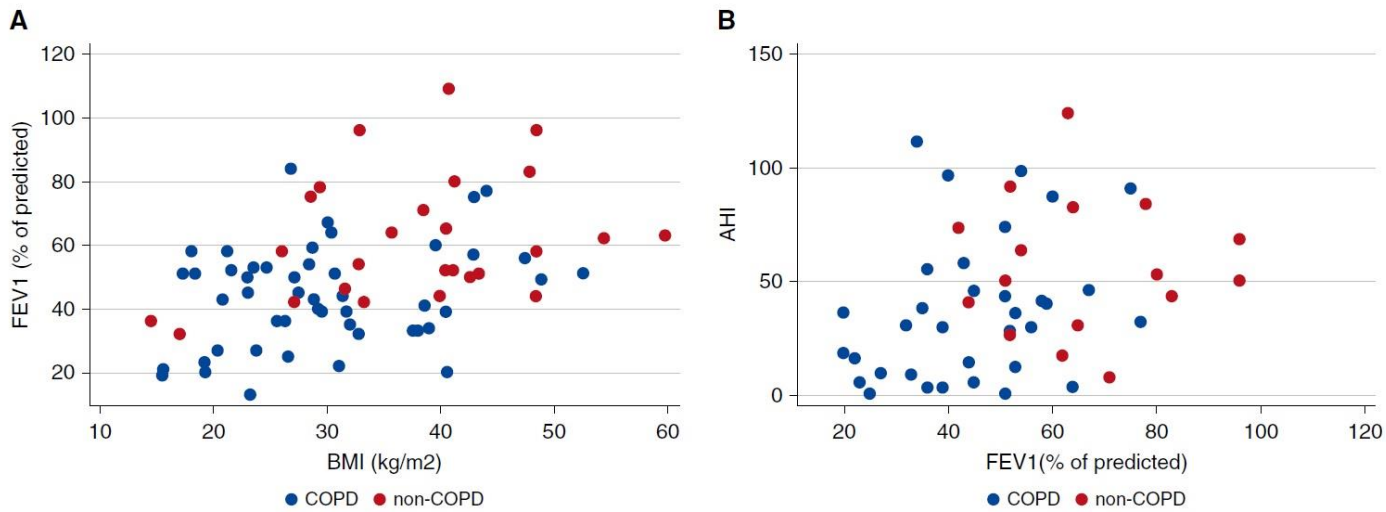


Figure 2. Positive correlation between body mass index and FEV₁ (A) and apnea-hypopnea index (B). AHI = apnea-hypopnea index; BMI = body mass index; COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

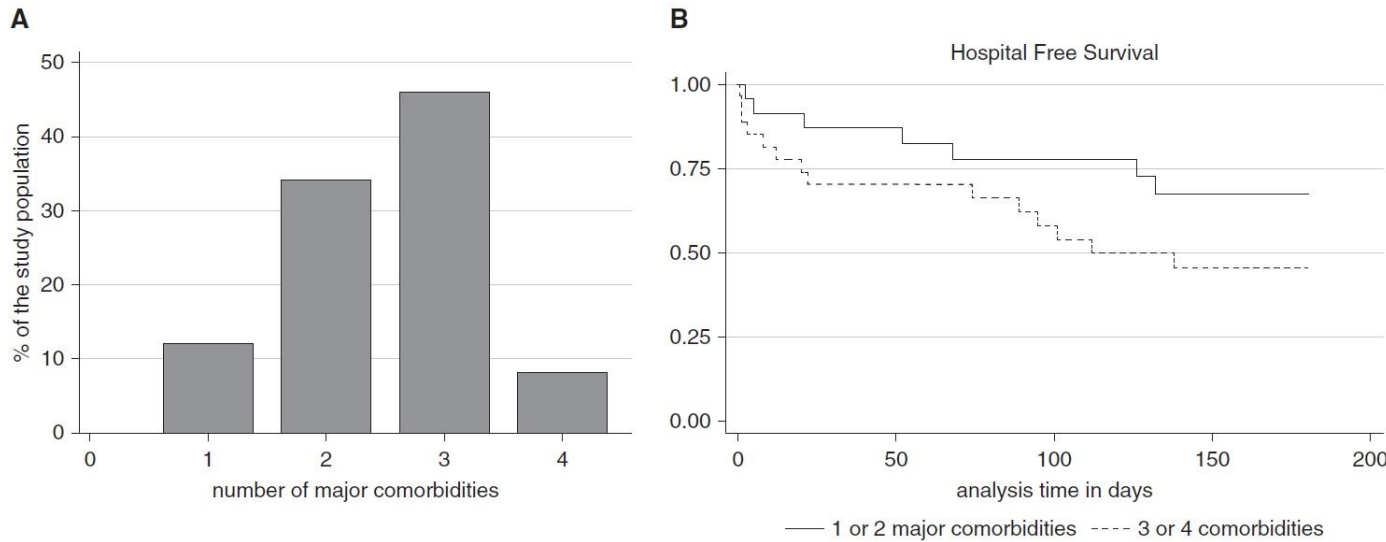
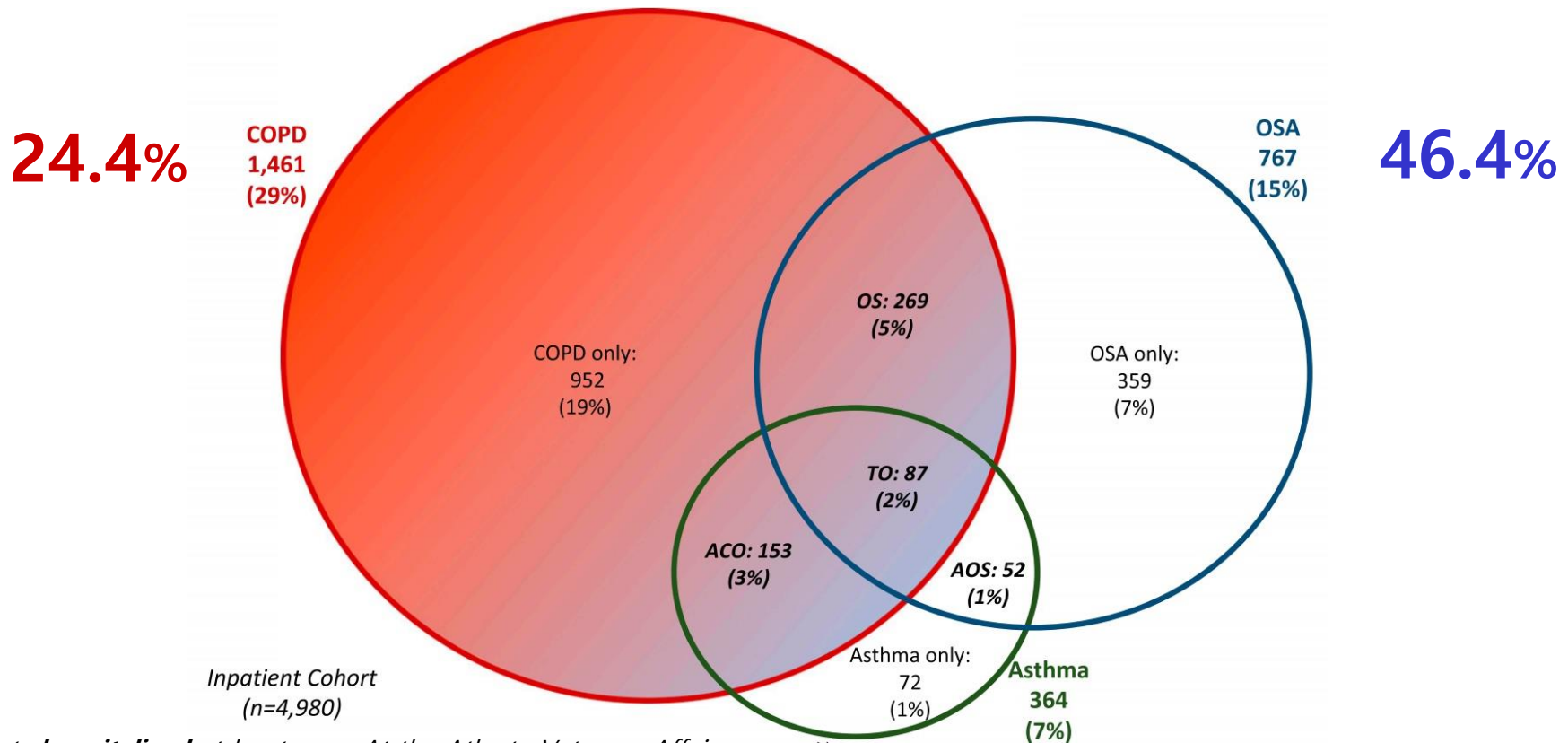


Figure 3. (A) Number of objectively identified comorbidities. (B) Kaplan-Meier survival curves according to hospital-free survival in higher and lesser comorbid patients ($P=0.127$).

ICU discharge 후
3.5 개월 동안
46% 환자가
재입원 또는 사망

Obstructive Lung Disease and Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OLDOSA) cohort study



: All patients **hospitalized** at least once At the Atlanta Veterans Affairs Medical Center during calendar year 2008

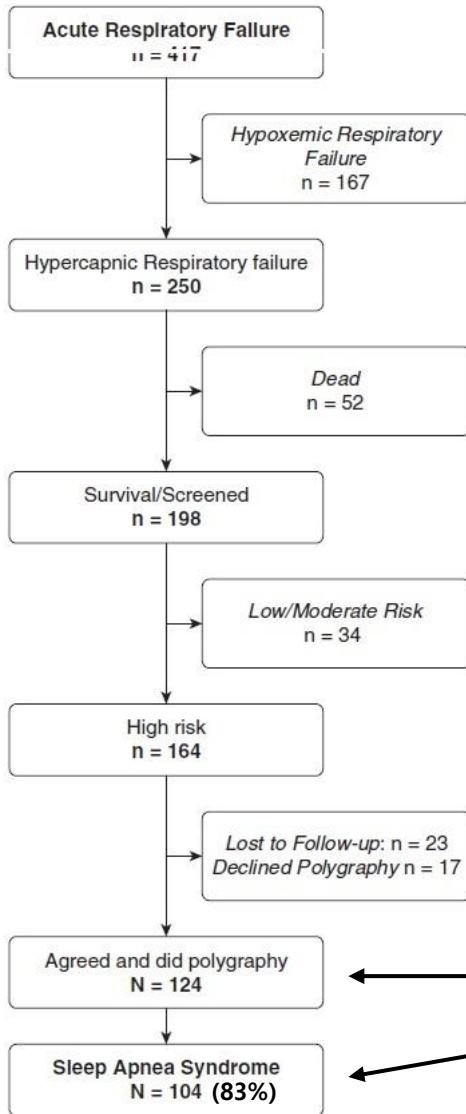
OSA in **COPD** : **11~45%**

COPD in **OSA** : **9~41%**

J Clin Sleep Med 2020;16:267-77
FASEB Bioadv 2021;3:683-93

Diagnosis of Sleep Apnea Syndrome

Survivors of acute hypercapnic respiratory failure



STAOP-Bang questionnaire

at the day of ICU discharge

High risk: score ≥ 3 (total 0-8)

Home sleep apnea testing (SOMNOlab 2)

within 3 weeks following the ICU discharge

Level III test

OSA 86%, Mixed apnea 14%

Ann Am Thorac Soc 2021;18(4):727-9

Figure 1. Flow chart of the patients included in the study.

Table 1. Signs and symptoms suggestive of OSA syndrome

Clinical Features	Frequency [n (%)]
STOP-Bang components	
Snoring	98 (94)
Daytime tiredness	79 (76)
Observed apneic events	42 (41)
Hypertension	68 (66.3)
Body mass index >35 kg/m ²	65 (60)
Age >50 yr	95 (91)
Neck circumference, cm (>43 in men, >41 in women)	52 (50)
Sex, M	44 (42)
Other clinical features	
Repeated nocturnal awakening	65 (62)
Nocturia	62 (60)
Nonrestorative sleep	62 (60)
Altered concentration	65 (62)
Cardiac arrhythmia	36 (35)

Definition of abbreviation: OSA = obstructive sleep apnea.
 Number and frequency relate to the cohort of patients diagnosed with OSA (n = 104).

코골이, 주간졸음, 50세 이상

반복적으로 야간에 잠을 깬 야간뇨

Table 2. Demographic and clinical characteristics of study patients

Variable	Value
Demographics	
Age, yr	66 ± 11
Sex, M/F	44/60
Comorbidities	
Obesity (BMI ≥30)	83 (80)
Smoking	66 (63)
COPD	49 (48)
Obesity hypoventilation syndrome	24 (23)
Hypertension	68 (66.3)
Diabetes	37 (35.6)
Coronary artery disease	15 (14)
Cause of ICU admission	
Left ventricular failure	80 (77)
COPD tracheobronchitis	13 (12.5)
Community-acquired pneumonia	11 (10.6)
Arterial blood gas	
pH	7.29 ± 0.07
PaO ₂ , kPa	8.47 ± 2.5
PaCO ₂ , kPa	9.6 ± 3.4
CO ₃ H ⁻ , mmol/L	32 ± 4
CO ₃ H ⁻ ≥27 mmol/L	78 (75)

Definition of abbreviations: BMI = body mass index; COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ICU = intensive care unit; PaCO₂ = arterial carbon dioxide tension/pressure; PaO₂ = arterial oxygen tension/pressure.
 Data are shown as mean ± standard deviation or n (%).

Clinical Evaluation

- **STOPBANG** questionnaire (2008)

To assess the risk of OSA as a part of preoperative assessments of surgical patients

Snoring, **T**iredness, **O**bserved apnea,

high blood **P**ressure, high **B**MI, **A**ge,

>35 kg/m² >50

Neck circumference, male **G**ender

Male: >43 cm, Female: > 41 cm

- **Low** risk : 0~2

Intermediate risk : **3**~4

High risk : 5~8

Screening tools of Sleep Apnea Syndrome

Survivors of acute hypercapnic respiratory failure

Table 1. Patient characteristics.

	Overall (n = 53)	Moderate-to-severe OSA (n = 36)	No or mild OSA (n = 17)	p-value
Gender, female/male	22/31	15/21	7/10	1.000
Age (yrs)	67 (62–74)	66 (62–72)	71 (64–75)	0.311
COPD, n (%)	37 (70)	23 (64)	14 (82)	0.296
FEV1, % of predicted value	50 (39–58)	54 (44–64)	39 (27–45)	0.001
FEV1/FVC, %	57 (46–73)	65 (51–76)	51 (39–67)	0.073
TLC, % of predicted value	84 (67–104)	85 (65–98)	83 (68–113)	0.641
RV, % of predicted value	111 (81–143)	99 (81–140)	120 (101–176)	0.092
RV/TLC, % of predicted value	130 (114–150)	121 (112–138)	149 (139–162)	0.002
AHI, n /h	36 (17–58)	48 (36–76)	9 (5–16)	<0.001
BMI, kg/m ²	33 (26–41)	33 (29–41)	27 (23–39)	0.042
Neck circumference, cm	43 (38–46)	43 (40–47)	41 (37–46)	0.211
Hypertension, n (%)	33/53(62)	22/36 (61)	11/17 (65)	1.00
Epworth Sleepiness Scale	7 (4–12)	7 (4–12)	7 (5–9)	0.709

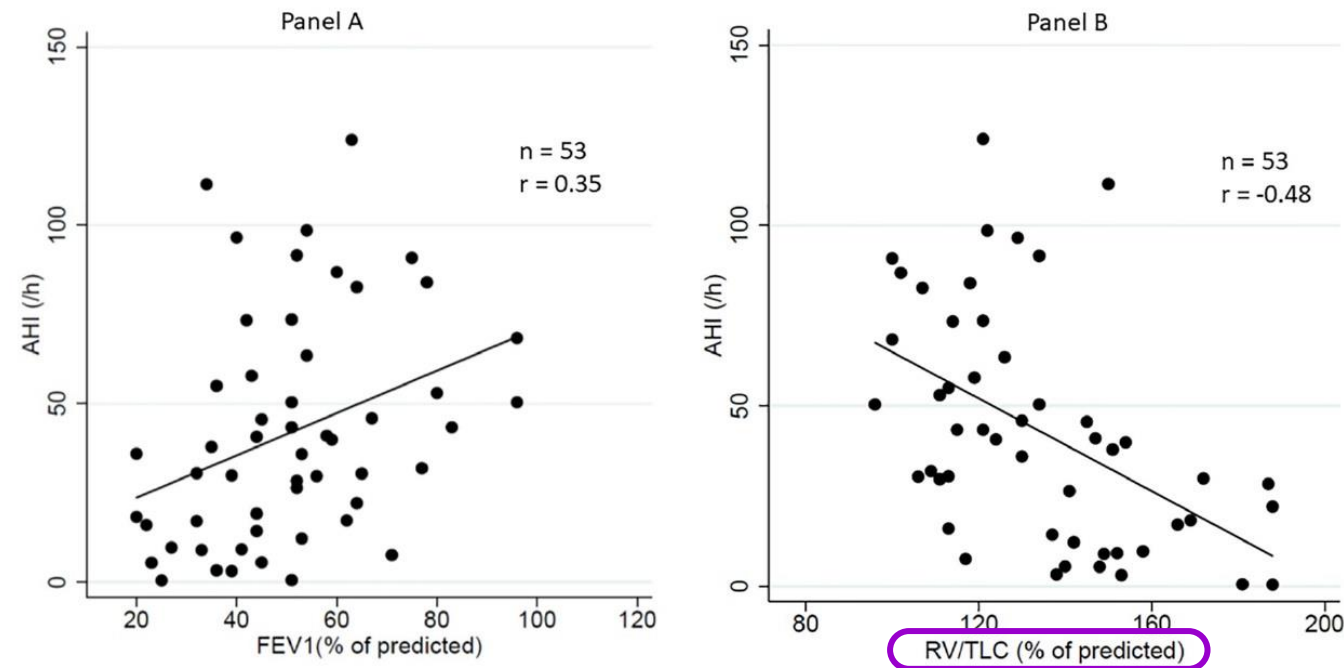
67.9%

OSA: obstructive sleep apnea; COPD: chronic obstructive lung disease; FEV1: forced expiratory volume in 1 sec.; FVC: forced vital capacity; RV: residual volume; TLC: total lung capacity; AHI; apnea-hyponea index; BMI: body mass index

Single-center, prospective, cohort study
Geneva University Hospitals from 2012-2015

197 patients (ICU discharge) – meeting exclusion criteria → 78 patients
→ 53 patients who completed an overnight PSG

PLoS One 2018;13(10):e0205669



Static Hyperinflation (RV/TLC):
Negative association with **AHI**

Fig 1. Panel A: Positive correlation between FEV1 (% of predicted) and the apnea-hypopnea index. Panel B: Negative correlation between residual volume/total lung capacity (% of predicted) and the apnea-hypopnea index. FEV1: forced expiratory volume in 1 sec;

Table 3. Performance of classic screening tools for obstructive sleep apnea and our 3 variables model.

	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Positive predictive value (95% CI)	Negative predictive value (95% CI)	Area under the curve (95% CI)
Simplified penalized regression model with RV/TLC	0.97 (0.85–1)	0.20 (0.04–0.48)	0.74 (0.59–0.86)	0.75 (0.19–0.99)	0.78 (0.65–0.91)
Simplified penalized regression model with FEV1	0.97 (0.85–1)	0.20 (0.04–0.48)	0.74 (0.59–0.86)	0.75 (0.19–0.99)	0.75 (0.60–0.89)
NoSAS	0.89 (0.72–0.96)	0.24 (0.08–0.50)	0.71 (0.55–0.83)	0.50 (0.18–0.83)	0.65 (0.50–0.81)
STOP BANG	0.78 (0.60–0.89)	0.41 (0.19–0.67)	0.74 (0.57–0.86)	0.47 (0.22–0.73)	0.58 (0.42–0.75)

RV: residual volume; TLC: total lung capacity; FEV1: forced expiratory volume in 1 sec.

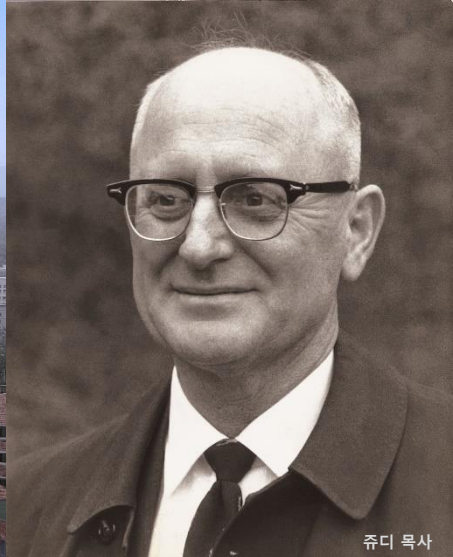
PLoS One 2018;13(10):e0205669

요약 (1)

- AHRF로 ICU에 입원했다가 살아서 퇴원한 환자의 약 67~75%에서 중등도 이상의 OSA가 있다.
- COPD는 67%가 있으며, 동반되지 않은 경우에는 OSA가 더 많다.

요약 (2)

- AHRF로 ICU에 입원했던 환자에서 OSA를 예측하기 위해서는 RV/TLC, STOP-Bang 설문지를 사용한다.
- 진단은 3개월 이내에 overnight PSG를 시행한다.



जूडी 목사



기공식
1957. 11. 15



모레리 박사

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