

· 临床研究 ·

不同程度阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征的相关因素

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【摘要】目的 探讨不同程度阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(OSAHS)的高危因素。**方法** 回顾性分析2016年3月至2018年3月解放军总医院睡眠医学中心OSAHS患者190例,根据睡眠呼吸暂停低通气指数分为轻度组54例(5~15次/h)、中度组(16~30次/h)57例和重度组(>30次/h)79例,比较3组患者便携式睡眠呼吸监测(PM)结果,多分类logistic回归分析不同程度OSAHS的危险因素。应用SPSS 22.0统计软件对数据进行分析。依据数据类型采用单因素方差分析或 χ^2 检验进行组间比较。**结果** 3组患者睡眠呼吸暂停低通气指数、最低血氧饱和度、平均血氧饱和度、氧减指数和呼吸暂停次数差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。多分类logistic回归分析结果表明年龄40~50岁是轻度和重度OSAHS的危险因素[$OR=5.740$, 95%CI 1.657~19.930, $P=0.006$; $OR=0.120$, 95%CI 0.025~0.575, $P=0.008$]。年龄>50岁是轻度OSAHS的危险因素[$OR=3.325$, 95%CI 1.036~10.674, $P=0.043$]。颈围是不同程度OSAHS的危险因素。体质量指数是中度和重度OSAHS的危险因素[$OR=0.832$, 95%CI 0.694~0.996, $P=0.045$; $OR=0.903$, 95%CI 0.777~1.051, $P=0.018$]。**结论** 颈围是不同程度OSAHS的危险因素,体质量指数与OSAHS患者病情加重相关,密切关注它们对控制OSAHS病情具有重要意义。

【关键词】 睡眠呼吸暂停综合征; 体质量指数; 危险因素

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Related factors of obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome at different severities

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the high-risk factors of obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome (OSAHS). **Methods** A retrospective analysis was carried out in 190 OSAHS patients admitted in the sleep medical center from March 2016 to March 2018. According to their apnea hypopnea index (AHI), they were divided into mild group (5~15 times/h, $n=54$), moderate group (16~30 times/h, $n=57$) and severe group (>30 times/h, $n=79$). The results of portable sleep breath monitoring (PM) were compared among the 3 groups, and the risk factors of OSAHS at different severities were analyzed by multinomial logistic regression. SPSS statistics 22.0 was used to perform the statistical analysis. Analysis of variance or Chi-square test was employed in intergroup comparison for different data types. **Results** Significant differences were found in AHI, minimum oxygen saturation, mean oxygen saturation, oxygen reduction index and number of apnea among the 3 groups ($P<0.05$). Multinomial logistic regression analysis showed that age at 40~50 years was the risk factor for mild and severe OSAHS ($OR=5.740$, 95%CI 1.657~19.930, $P=0.006$; $OR=0.120$, 95%CI 0.025~0.575, $P=0.008$). Age >50 years was the risk factor of mild OSAHS ($OR=3.325$, 95%CI 1.036~10.674, $P=0.043$). Neck circumference was a risk factor for OSAHS at all severities. Body mass index (BMI) was a risk factor for moderate and severe OSAHS ($OR=0.832$, 95%CI 0.694~0.996, $P=0.045$; $OR=0.903$, 95%CI 0.777~1.051, $P=0.018$). **Conclusion** Neck circumference is a risk factor of OSAHS at all severities. BMI is associated with the aggravation of OSAHS. Close attention should be paid to them for the control of OSAHS.

【Key words】 sleep apnea syndrome; body mass index; risk factors

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阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(obstructive sleep apnea-hypopnea syndrome, OSAHS)是指患者睡眠时上气道反复塌陷导致低通气和呼吸暂停,睡眠结构紊乱^[1,2]。主要表现为睡眠时打鼾和夜尿增多,并伴呼吸暂停、低氧血症和日间极度嗜睡等。研究证实肥胖与睡眠呼吸暂停低通气指数(apnea-hypopnea index, AHI)相关,女性颈围与AHI相关性强,男性腹围与AHI相关性强,肥胖、性别和年龄等均为OSAHS的危险因素^[3],但不同程度OSAHS相关危险因素的研究甚少。本研究探讨了不同程度OSAHS患者的高危因素,以期为疾病严重程度的评估提供参考。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析2016年3月至2018年3月解放军总医院睡眠医学中心OSAHS患者190例,根据AHI分为轻度组54例(5~15次/h)、中度组(16~30次/h)57例和重度组(>30次/h)79例。OSAHS诊断参照2011年《中国阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征诊治指南》^[4,5]。纳入标准:(1)所有患者通过便携式睡眠呼吸监测(portable sleep breath monitoring, PM)结果诊断为OSAHS;(2)均有不同程度打鼾、睡眠窒息感、白天嗜睡等症状;(3)年龄≥18岁,未接受OSAHS相关治疗。排除标准:(1)不同意接受调查;(2)有严重的基础疾病,如自身免疫疾病、恶性肿瘤、心肝肾疾病等;(3)既往精神病史。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 一般资料收集 收集患者病历资料,内容包括年龄、性别、身高、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、血压、颈围、腹围、吸烟和饮酒史。

1.2.2 便携式睡眠呼吸监测 采用澳大利亚Com-

pumedics系统PM仪。睡眠条件:(1)无干扰、安静、舒适,室温18~25℃;(2)监测当天未饮酒和咖啡,未服用镇静催眠类药物;(3)正常作息习惯;(4)平均监测夜间睡眠7 h,记录夜间最低血氧饱和度度(lower oxygen saturation, LSaO₂)、AHI、平均动脉血氧饱和度(mean arterial oxygen saturation, MSaO₂)、氧减指数(oxygen desaturation index, ODI)、呼吸暂停和低通气次数。AHI<5次/h为正常。

1.3 统计学处理

应用SPSS 22.0统计软件对数据进行分析。计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用单因素方差分析。计数资料用例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。多分类logistic回归分析不同程度OSAHS的危险因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 3组患者基线资料比较

3组患者BMI和腹围差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);年龄、性别和颈围差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表1)。

2.2 3组患者PM监测指标水平比较

3组患者AHI、LSaO₂、MSaO₂、ODI、呼吸暂停次数差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表2)。

2.3 多分类logistic回归分析不同程度OSAHS的危险因素

多分类logistic回归分析结果表明年龄40~50岁是轻度和重度OSAHS的危险因素,年龄>50岁是轻度OSAHS的危险因素。颈围是不同程度OSAHS的危险因素。BMI增高使患者发生中度和重度OSAHS风险增大,BMI是OSAHS患者病情加重的危险因素($P<0.05$;表3)。

表1 3组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data among three groups

Item	Mild group (n=54)	Moderate group (n=57)	Severe group (n=79)	F/ χ^2	P value
Age[n(%)]				21.710	<0.001
<40 years	8(14.8)	2(3.5)	19(24.0)		
40~50 years	24(44.5)	22(38.6)	30(38.0)		
>50 years	22(40.7)	33(57.9)	30(38.0)		
Gender(male/female, n)	45/9	53/4	76/3	7.096	0.029
BMI[n(%)]				2.420	0.298
<24 kg/m ²	0(0.0)	1(1.8)	0(0.0)		
≥24 kg/m ²	54(100.0)	56(98.2)	79(100.0)		
Neck circumference(cm, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	38.42±3.85	39.42±3.05	40.44±2.92	6.315	0.002
Abdomen circumference(cm, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	98.70±10.33	99.37±7.90	102.62±14.12	2.278	0.105

BMI: body mass index.

表2 3组患者PM指标水平比较

Table 2 Comparison of PM monitoring indicators among three groups

(x±s)

Group	n	AHI(times/h)	LSaO ₂ (%)	MSaO ₂ (%)	ODI(times/h)	Apnea(times/7h)	Hypopnea(times/7h)
Mild	54	10.67±3.07	85.20±5.12	93.98±1.99	8.26±5.99	6.20±3.21	3.82±3.03
Moderate	57	22.11±4.44	81.70±6.02	93.33±1.77	16.63±9.77	15.27±6.06	5.37±5.15
Severe	79	49.49±16.41	74.95±9.07	90.46±3.89	38.73±18.82	38.94±17.99	5.84±8.86
F/X ²		221.93	34.61	28.84	89.51	129.48	1.57
P value		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	>0.050

PM: portable monitoring; AHI: apnea hypopnea index; LSaO₂: lowest oxygen saturation; MSaO₂: mean arterial oxygen saturation; ODI: oxygen desaturation index.

表3 多分类 logistic 回归分析不同程度 OSAHS 的危险因素

Table 3 Multinomial logistic analysis risk factors of different grading obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome

Factor	Mild			Moderate			Severe		
	OR	95%CI	P value	OR	95%CI	P value	OR	95%CI	P value
40~50 years	5.740	1.657~19.930	0.006	0.830	0.287~2.421	0.738	0.120	0.025~0.575	0.008
>50 years	3.325	1.036~10.674	0.043	1.509	0.668~3.408	0.323	0.793	0.369~1.704	0.552
Neck circumference	0.797	0.671~0.947	0.010	0.848	0.725~0.991	0.039	0.957	0.828~1.107	0.046
Abdomen circumference	0.972	0.929~1.017	0.218	1.053	0.983~1.128	0.138	1.013	0.967~1.060	0.594
BMI	0.856	0.702~1.043	0.122	0.832	0.694~0.996	0.045	0.903	0.777~1.051	0.018

BMI: body mass index.

3 讨论

本研究表明年龄40~50岁是轻度和重度OSAHS的危险因素,年龄>50岁是轻度OSAHS的危险因素,分析原因为不同年龄OSAHS患者的上呼吸道解剖结构和功能改变不相同。如颅面形态改变或扁桃体肥大可提高青年患者的患病率,而老年患者由于上呼吸道阻力增加及肌肉功能下降,呼吸的控制不稳定,从而导致年龄增长病情反而减轻的现象。Stuginski-Barbosa等^[5]的研究也表明40~60岁患者易患OSAHS,但>65岁患者的病情却趋于平稳,>75岁患者打鼾也会减少。

本研究表明颈围是不同程度OSAHS的危险因素。BMI增高使患者发生中度和重度OSAHS风险增大,BMI是OSAHS患者病情加重的危险因素。Tazbirek等^[6]的研究也表明通过颈围可预测OSAHS病情,女性颈围与AHI水平相关性最强。Duarte等^[7]和Edwards等^[8]的研究则表明男性年龄与AHI水平增长成正比。很多研究也表明肥胖是OSAHS的高危因素,体质量增加10%则AHI增加32%,体质量减少10%则AHI减少26%,原因为肥胖可使脂肪堆积在颈围,从而导致AHI增加,减肥可减少患者睡眠呼吸暂停的次数,减轻打鼾、白天嗜睡、低氧血症等症状,并且改善咽喉功能^[9,10]。

本研究患者均为体检患者,主要自诉夜间打鼾和白天嗜睡及头晕,PM监测结果也表明大部分患

者无阻塞性肺疾病,因此呼吸气流和动脉血氧饱和度无下降,而美国睡眠医学会对低通气的定义为呼吸气流下降≥30%伴动脉血氧饱和度下降≥4%,这可能为3组患者低通气差异无统计学意义的原因。

总之,OSAHS的发病机制目前仍不明确,其患病与年龄、性别、肥胖、颈围和腹围过粗、内分泌疾病、上气道解剖异常、遗传等多种因素有关。OSAHS可诱发和加重高血压、冠心病、阻塞性肺气肿等患者在睡眠中的胸闷、气憋等症状,有时还伴低氧血症^[11]。OSAHS对中枢神经系统的损害也很严重,2007年美国睡眠医学学会已将睡眠呼吸障碍列为脑卒中一级预防因素^[12]。OSAHS还可引起高血压、动脉粥样硬化、冠心病、心律失常、充血性心力衰竭、脑卒中、代谢性疾病及高血脂等疾病,应引起临床医师的重视^[13,14]。

综上所述,颈围是不同程度OSAHS的危险因素,BMI与OSAHS患者病情加重相关性更强,密切关注这些危险因素对控制OSAHS病情进展具有重要意义。

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