CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE AND SLEEP APNEA

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BACKGROUND (ref 1, 2 & 3)

Congestive heart failure is commonly associated with Sleep Apnea Asymptomatic CHF up to 30% incidence of Sleep Apnea Symptomatic CHF up to 50% incidence of Sleep Apnea Patients with CHF often do not have classical symptoms of snoring, excessive weight or daytime sleepiness. They often have orthopnea, paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea and witnessed apnea. The mortality for CHF is significantly greater when Sleep Apnea is present.

CARDIAC EFFECTS OF SLEEP APNEA (ref 1, 2 & 4)

With upper airway obstruction - increased negative intra thoracic pressures causes: increased LV after-load and decreased LV pre-load which combine to decrease stroke volume

Intermittent hypoxia will increase pulmonary artery pressure and decrease cardiac contractility

Sympathetic vasoconstrictors increase with apnea and they increase BP and increase after-load

TYPES OF SLEEP APNEA SEEN IN CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE (ref 1, 2 & 4)

Obstructive sleep apnea -Central sleep apnea - Cheyne-Stokes Results from instability of respiratory control Components include: Hyperventilation, Prolonged circulation time and Reduced blood buffering capacity

EFFECTS OF TREATMENT (ref 5 & 6)

Obstructive sleep apnea - Significant improvement in cardiac function with nasal CPAP Central Apnea - Cheyne-Stokes -Oxygen therapy Short term oxygen attenuates frequency and duration of Cheyne-Stokes respirations Cardiac function does not improve with six months of oxygen therapy Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) Short term improvement in ventilation and oxygenation Cardiac function <u>does</u> improve with long term treatment

CONCLUSIONS

SLEEP APNEA IS A COMMON PROBLEM IN CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE

TREATMENT OF OBSTRUCTIVE AND CENTRAL APNEA IMPROVES CARDIAC FUNCTION (Sept 2003)

REFERENCES

BACKGROUND, EFFECTS OF TREATMENT and TYPES OF SLEEP APNEA SEEN IN CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE

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EFFECTS OF TREATMENT

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