Understanding Obstructive Sleep Apnea



Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is a chronic disorder in which the upper airways are repeatedly blocked during sleep, leading to pauses in breathing.¹

In the US, there are approximately **24 million**adults with OSA.^{1,2}



80%-90%

of patients with OSA are undiagnosed.^{1,3}

In the current paradigm of care, the PCP has the best opportunity to screen and diagnose patients with OSA.⁴

Understanding the role you have as a PCP in recognizing and addressing OSA is an important step on the journey to managing OSA for your patients.

Common Symptoms



- Excessive daytime sleepiness^{5,6}
- Unrefreshing sleep⁵
- Snoring^{5,6}
- Episodes of stopped breathing during sleep⁶
- Abrupt awakenings accompanied by gasping or choking^{5,6,a}

Risk Factors



- Obesity⁷
- Biological sex⁷
- Smoking⁷
- Medication and alcohol use^{7,8}
- Craniofacial or oropharyngeal abnormalities⁷





Uncommon Symptoms*

- Morning headaches^{5,9,10}
- Brain fog⁹
- Insomnia⁹⁻¹¹
- Depression⁹⁻¹¹
- Fatigue^{6,9-11}

*More commonly reported by women at screening



Comorbidities⁸

- Type 2 diabetes
- Hypertension
- Stroke

Treatment and Management

- Heart failure
- Atrial fibrillation

Screening and Diagnosis

Screening: PCPs can screen for OSA during a regular visit¹² by asking questions about sleep, using brief questionnaires, and examining BMI,¹⁴ neck circumference,^{13,14} and tongue size.¹⁵

Diagnosis: PCPs can directly order an HSAT, while a sleep specialist is typically required for an in-lab sleep study.¹² If a patient receives a negative result from the HSAT, it is often recommended that they undergo an in-lab study for further evaluation.¹⁶



Personalize treatment tailored to each patient's needs, utilizing a multimodal approach and fostering collaborative care with the clinical team through a comprehensive, holistic approach.^{17,18}



Consider scheduling follow-ups, as studies suggest that adherence to OSA therapy can be associated with improvements in quality of life.¹⁹

BMI = body mass index; HSAT = home sleep apnea test; OSA = obstructive sleep apnea; PCP = primary care provider.

1. Mayo Clinic. Accessed October 9, 2024. www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/obstructive-sleep-apnea/symptoms-causes/syc-2035209

2. Benjafield AV, et al. Lancet Respir Med. 2019;7(8):687-698. 3. Finkel KJ, et al. Sleep Med. 2009;10(7):753-758. 4. Aurora RN, Quan SF. J Clin Sleep Med. 2016;12(8):1185-1187. 5. Gottlieb DJ, Punjabi NM. JAMA. 2020;323(14):1389-1400. 6. Yeghiazarians Y, et al. Circulation. 2021;144(3):e56-e67. 7. Mitra AK, et al. Diseases. 2021;9(88). 8. Arredondo E, et al. Cureus. 2021;13(9):e17843. 9. Meyer EJ, Wittert GA. J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 2024;109(3):e1267-e1279. 10. Saaresranta T, et al. ERJ Open Res. 2015;1(2):00063-2015. 11. Bouloukaki I, et al. Med Princ Pract. 2021;30(6):508-514. 12. Barnes N, Herbert, L. JNP. 2023;19(7):104649. 13. Jin J. JAMA. 2022;328(19):1988. 14. Caffo B, et al. Sleep. 2010;33(12):1641-1648. 15. Yu JL, Rosen I. J Clin Sleep Med. 2020;16(2):303-308. 16. Kapur VK, et al. J Clin Sleep Med. 2020;24:533-540.



^aAs reported by bed partners.