Insulin resistance and daytime sleepiness in patients with sleep apnoea

A Barceló, F Barbé, M de la Peña, P Martinez, J B Soriano, J Piérola
A G N Agustí

ABSTRACT

Background: Excessive daytime sleepiness (EDS), obesity and insulin resistance (IR) occur frequently in patients with obstructive sleep apnoea syndrome (OSAS). We hypothesised that in these patients, EDS is a marker of IR, independent of obesity.

Methods: We studied 44 patients with OSAS (22 with and 22 without EDS) matched for age (±5 years), body mass index (BMI ± 3 kg/m²) and severity of OSAS (as determined by the apnoea–hypopnoea index (AHI)), and 23 healthy controls. Patients (n = 35) were re-examined after 3 months of effective therapy with continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP). EDS was assessed by both subjective (Epworth Sleepiness Scale) and objective (Multiple Sleep Latency Test) methods. IR was determined by the HOMA index. Serum levels of glucose, triglycerides, cholesterol, cortisol, insulin, thyrotropin, growth hormone and insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I) were also determined.

Results: Despite the fact that age, BMI and AHI were similar, patients with EDS had higher plasma levels of glucose (p < 0.05) and insulin (p < 0.01), as well as evidence of IR (p < 0.01) compared with patients without EDS or healthy controls. CPAP treatment reduced cholesterol, insulin and the HOMA index and increased IGF-I levels in patients with EDS, but did not modify any of these variables in patients without EDS.

Conclusion: EDS in OSAS is associated with IR, independent of obesity. Hence EDS may be a useful clinical marker to identify patients with OSAS at risk of metabolic syndrome.

The obstructive sleep apnoea syndrome (OSAS) is a common disorder defined by the occurrence of repeated episodes of upper airway obstruction and airflow cessation (apnoeas) that normally lead to arterial hypoxaemia and sleep disruption.1 A number of clinical features, such as obesity, excessive daytime sleepiness (EDS) and insulin resistance (IR), are often but not invariably present in these patients.2–7

The relationship between obesity, IR and EDS in patients with OSAS is complex and poorly understood.8–10 Obesity is generally regarded as a risk factor for both OSAS and IR.11–12 However, factors other than obesity appear to play a significant role in the development of IR and metabolic disturbances in patients with OSAS, including sleep fragmentation, increased sympathetic activity and intermittent hypoxia.13–21 On the other hand, experimental evidence shows that intermittent hypoxaemia during sleep triggers neural damage to brain regions that promote and control wakefulness through a convergence of oxidative and inflammatory events that ultimately lead to neuronal cell loss and EDS.22–25

In this study, we hypothesised that EDS in OSAS is associated with IR, independent of obesity, and that the abolishment of nocturnal apnoeas by continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) therapy improves both EDS and IR. To test this hypothesis, we studied two groups of patients with OSAS (22 each) who were carefully matched for severity of OSAS, obesity and age, but who were clearly different in terms of the presence or absence of EDS. Patients were studied at diagnosis and 3 months after being effectively treated with CPAP.

METHODS

Subjects and ethics

We included in the study 44 male patients with OSAS (22 with EDS and 22 without EDS). Patients were matched for age (±5 years), body mass index (BMI ± 3 kg/m²) and severity of OSAS (as determined by the apnoea–hypopnoea index (AHI)). As a reference group, we studied 23 healthy, non-obese males of similar age who had never smoked. No participant suffered from any other chronic disease (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, diabetes mellitus, liver cirrhosis, thyroid dysfunction, rheumatoid arthritis, chronic renal failure and/or psychiatric disorders) or was taking any type of medication. The study was approved by the ethics committee of our institution, and all participants signed their consent after being fully informed of its goal and characteristics.

Design

Each patient was studied at diagnosis and after effective treatment with CPAP (REM Star; Respiromics, Murrysville, Pennsylvania, USA) for 3 months. Compliance with treatment was checked by the timer built up in the CPAP device. Nine patients (two with and seven without EDS) who did not use the device for a minimum of 4 h/night were excluded from the follow-up analysis. After fasting overnight, venous blood samples were obtained between 08:00 and 10:00. Blood was centrifuged and serum was immediately separated in aliquots and stored at −80°C until analysis.

Measurements and definitions

The diagnosis of OSAS was established by full polysomnography (E-Series Compumedics, Abbotsford, Australia) that included recording of oronasal flow, thoracoabdominal movements, electrocardiography, submental and pretilial

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electromyography, electrooculography, electroencephalography and trancutaneous measurement of arterial oxygen saturation. Apnoea was defined by the absence of airflow for more than 10 s. Hypopnoea was defined as any airflow reduction that lasted more than 10 s and resulted in arousal or oxygen desaturation. We considered desaturation as a decrease in arterial oxygen saturation greater than 4%. AH1 was defined as the sum of the number of apnoeas plus hypopnoeas per hour of sleep. In healthy subjects, the diagnosis of OSA was excluded as the presence of sleep disordered breathing.

Results are presented as mean (SD) (95% confidence interval for the mean). p values: a = OSAS with EDS vs controls; b = OSAS with EDS vs OSAS without EDS; c = OSAS without EDS vs controls.

Statistical analysis
Results are shown as mean (SD). One way ANOVA, followed by post hoc contrast if appropriate, was used to assess the statistical significance of differences between groups. Correlations between variables were explored using the Spearman rank test. The effects of CPAP therapy were analysed using paired t tests. A p value <0.05 was considered significant.

Table 2 Metabolic markers determined at baseline in healthy subjects and in patients with OSAS, with and without EDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OSAS with EDS (n = 22)</th>
<th>OSAS without EDS (n = 22)</th>
<th>Healthy subjects (n = 23)</th>
<th>p Value (a, b, c)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glucose (mg/dl)</td>
<td>115 (19) (107 to 122)</td>
<td>103 (20) (94 to 113)</td>
<td>99 (8) (95 to 103)</td>
<td>0.002, 0.032, 0.039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triglycerides (mg/dl)</td>
<td>199 (110) (157 to 241)</td>
<td>153 (58) (126 to 179)</td>
<td>128 (93) (88 to 169)</td>
<td>0.008, 0.084, 0.395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholesterol (mg/dl)</td>
<td>223 (34) (210 to 237)</td>
<td>220 (50) (197 to 243)</td>
<td>224 (30) (221 to 237)</td>
<td>0.960, 0.742, 0.721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDLc (mg/dl)</td>
<td>46 (10) (42 to 50)</td>
<td>56 (11) (50 to 61)</td>
<td>52 (9) (47 to 56)</td>
<td>0.055, 0.002, 0.189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulin (µU/ml)</td>
<td>15.2 (7.6) (12.3 to 18.1)</td>
<td>8.6 (4.8) (6.4 to 10.8)</td>
<td>7.8 (3.0) (6.5 to 9.2)</td>
<td>0.000, 0.000, 0.664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOMA index</td>
<td>4.3 (2.4) (3.4 to 5.3)</td>
<td>2.3 (1.8) (1.5 to 3.2)</td>
<td>1.9 (0.8) (1.6 to 2.3)</td>
<td>0.000, 0.000, 0.510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSH (mU/l)</td>
<td>1.1 (0.5) (0.9 to 1.3)</td>
<td>1.6 (1.1) (1.1 to 2.1)</td>
<td>1.5 (1.1) (1.1 to 2.0)</td>
<td>0.120, 0.093, 0.872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cortisol (mg/dl)</td>
<td>13.4 (5.0) (11.5 to 15.4)</td>
<td>15.5 (4.2) (13.6 to 17.4)</td>
<td>14.3 (3.4) (12.9 to 15.8)</td>
<td>0.448, 0.099, 0.382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GH (ng/ml)</td>
<td>0.38 (0.13) (0.14 to 0.90)</td>
<td>0.15 (0.14) (0.07 to 0.21)</td>
<td>0.17 (0.16) (0.09 to 0.23)</td>
<td>0.389, 0.347, 0.922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IG-1 (ng/ml)</td>
<td>121 (94) (86 to 157)</td>
<td>106 (27) (94 to 118)</td>
<td>122 (36) (107 to 138)</td>
<td>0.946, 0.410, 0.398</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

p values: a = OSAS with EDS vs controls; b = OSAS with EDS vs OSAS without EDS; c = OSAS without EDS vs controls.
Interestingly, despite similar BMI and AHI, nocturnal oxygenation indices (mean and minimum oxygen saturation) were significantly worse in the EDS group (table 1).

Compared with healthy subjects, patients with OSAS with EDS showed abnormal plasma levels of glucose, HDLc and insulin, as well as evidence of IR (higher HOMA index) (table 2). In contrast, despite having a similar AHI and BMI, these values were not different in patients without EDS and healthy controls (table 2). TSH, cortisol, GH and IGF-1 levels were similar between groups (table 2).

Insulin resistance (as determined by the HOMA index) was significantly related to EDS, determined both objectively by the MSLT (r = –0.434, p = 0.002) and subjectively by the ESS (r = 0.344, p = 0.015) (fig 1A and B, respectively).

Interestingly, insulin resistance was also significantly related to the arousal index (r = 0.341, p = 0.042), and mean (r = –0.342, p = 0.035) (fig 1C and D, respectively) and minimal nocturnal oxygenation saturation (r = –0.589, p = 0.047).

Table 3 presents the effects of CPAP therapy on a number of metabolic markers.

Nine patients were excluded from the analysis of the effects of CPAP because average therapeutic compliance was lower than 4 h/night. Mean CPAP use in compliant patients was 5.5 (1.3 h/night (in 20 those with EDS)) and 5.7 (1.3 h/night (in 15 those without EDS)). In patients with EDS, CPAP treatment reduced cholesterol, insulin and IR (HOMA index) and it increased IGF-1 levels. In contrast, in patients with OSAS without EDS, CPAP therapy did not influence these variables.

**Table 3** Effects of CPAP in patients with OSAS with and without EDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OSAS with EDS (n = 20)</th>
<th>OSAS without EDS (n = 15)</th>
<th>Differences in after before CPAP between patients with and without EDS (95% CI)</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glucose (mg/dl)</td>
<td>114 (19)</td>
<td>111 (22)</td>
<td>101 (6) 100 (9) –2.1 (–7.8 to 3.5)</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triglycerides (mg/dl)</td>
<td>206 (114)</td>
<td>218 (121)</td>
<td>157 (54) 149 (61) 20.8 (–18.6 to 60.3)</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholesterol (mg/dl)</td>
<td>224 (34)</td>
<td>211 (29)*</td>
<td>214 (41) 206 (41) –4.1 (–21.7 to 13.5)</td>
<td>0.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDLc (mg/dl)</td>
<td>46 (10)</td>
<td>44 (7)</td>
<td>53 (10) 50 (9) 1.91 (–1.6 to 5.4)</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulin (μU/ml)</td>
<td>14.8 (7.9)</td>
<td>12.0 (5.0)**</td>
<td>9.0 (4.8) 9.5 (4.7) –3.3 (–6.5 to –0.2)</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOMA index</td>
<td>4.4 (2.4)</td>
<td>3.3 (1.3)**</td>
<td>2.3 (1.2) 2.4 (1.2) –1.2 (–2.1 to –0.3)</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSH (μUI/ml)</td>
<td>1.2 (0.5)</td>
<td>1.1 (0.6)</td>
<td>1.4 (0.6) 1.4 (0.7) 0.01 (–0.22 to 0.25)</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cortisol (mg/dl)</td>
<td>13.1 (5.1)</td>
<td>12.3 (4.9)</td>
<td>15.0 (3.8) 12.5 (2.4) 1.6 (1.2 to 4.5)</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GH (ng/ml)</td>
<td>0.42 (0.28)</td>
<td>0.45 (0.37)</td>
<td>0.14 (0.11) 0.07 (0.05) 0.09 (–0.11 to 0.29)</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGF-1 (ng/ml)</td>
<td>122 (99)</td>
<td>145 (134)*</td>
<td>113 (25) 127 (28) 14.1 (–13.3 to 41.5)</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p<0.05, **p<0.01 versus before CPAP.

CPAP, continuous positive airway pressure; EDS, excessive daytime sleepiness; GH, growth hormone; HDLc, high density lipoprotein cholesterol; HOMA, homeostasis model assessment; IGF-1, insulin-like growth factor I; OSAS, obstructive sleep apnoea syndrome; TSH, thyrotropin.
(table 3). As a result, there was a differential effect of CPAP in patients with and without EDS for insulin levels (p = 0.03) and HOMA index values (p = 0.007). We did not find any significant correlation between the number of hours of CPAP usage and the change in IR whether all patients were analysed (r = 0.076, p = 0.669) or if only patients with EDS were included (r = −0.167, p = 0.416). There was a small but non-significant change in blood pressure between patients with and without EDS (systolic blood pressure −2.2 mm Hg (95% CI −3.8 to 5.7), p = 0.403; diastolic pressure −0.8 mm Hg (95% CI −3.7 to 5.4), p = 0.708).

DISCUSSION
This study shows that EDS is a marker of IR in patients, independent of obesity. It also shows that in patients with OSAS and EDS, CPAP therapy improves both EDS and IR. These findings suggest that EDS is a potentially useful clinical marker to identify patients with OSAS at risk of metabolic syndrome.

Previous studies
The relationship between OSAS, obesity, EDS and IR is complex and unclear.7 Several studies found an association between OSAS and IR,10 16 25–27 but others failed to do so.28 29 Likewise, the reported effects of CPAP treatment on glucose metabolism are contradictory.13 30–32 Finally, EDS is a frequent, but not universal, symptom in patients with OSAS20 and recent evidence suggest that EDS may be an independent risk factor for diabetes.33 In this study, we hypothesised that EDS was associated with IR in OSAS, independent of obesity, and that CPAP therapy improves both conditions. Our results confirm this hypothesis. The fact that EDS is also a marker of blood pressure response to CPAP therapy in patients with OSAS23 35 suggests that EDS is a potentially relevant clinical marker of several clinical manifestations of OSAS.

Mechanisms
The most salient finding of our study is that EDS is associated with IR in patients with OSAS, independent of obesity. This statement is further supported by the observation that the improvement in IR by CPAP therapy in patients with EDS occurred in the absence of any change in BMI. To explain these observations, we propose two potential mechanisms. Firstly, we speculate that EDS and IR in OSAS may share common pathogenic mechanisms, such as is tissue hypoxia. The fact that patients with EDS had lower mean and minimal nocturnal oxygen saturation than patients without EDS, despite similar BMI and AH1 values, supports this hypothesis (table 1). Furthermore, we found a significant correlation between insulin levels and HOMA values and indices of nocturnal hypoxaemia and arousal index, suggesting that nocturnal hypoxaemia may influence both EDS and IR in OSAS. This interpretation would be in keeping with previous findings from our laboratory.36 Secondly, it is also possible that EDS can contribute by itself to IR and that patients with EDS represent a particular OSAS phenotype. The role of IGF-1 in glucose metabolism regulation is debated,37 but several studies have shown that insulin sensitivity and glucose tolerance improve after infusion of IGF-1.38 39 In our study, we observed that IGF-1 levels tended to be reduced in patients without EDS, compared with patients with EDS and also with healthy subjects (although the differences failed to achieve statistical significance) (table 2). Interestingly, treatment with CPAP was followed by a rise in IGF-1 levels in both groups, although this was significant only in those patients with EDS, in whom IR was also improved (table 3). Other previous studies have also shown that treatment with CPAP for 3 weeks is followed by a rise in IGF-1 concentrations.40 Thus the IGF-1 system may represent a compensatory mechanism to the presence of IR in patients with OSAS.

Limitations
Some potential confounding factors, such as abdominal obesity, nutritional status, physical activity or the interaction between genetic variants, were not taken into account in our analysis. Despite the fact that patients with and without EDS were matched for BMI, this does not exclude potential differences in body fat distribution. Therefore, our results require confirmation in large populations in whom these confounders are adequately controlled.

CONCLUSIONS
This study shows that EDS is associated with IR, independent of obesity, in patients with OSAS, and that treatment with CPAP improves IR and EDS in these patients. These results have implications for a better understanding of the pathogenesis of IR in OSAS but also for the clinical management of these patients as they suggest that the presence of EDS may be a useful clinical indicator of the presence of metabolic abnormalities in OSAS.

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Competing interests: None declared.

Ethics approval: Ethics approval was obtained.

REFERENCES
Sleep disordered breathing


Lung alert

Alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency and increased lung cancer risk

Lung cancer development is a multifaceted process involving environmental and genetic factors, but their intricate interaction and extent of predisposition remains ill-defined. This study investigated the role of alpha1-antitrypsin deficiency (α1ATD), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and tobacco smoke exposure in lung cancer development in 1856 patients with lung cancer. The two control groups were free of any cancer and comprised 1585 community residents and 902 full siblings of patients. The α1AT alleles were tested in 1443 patients, 797 unrelated controls and 902 full siblings. The carrier rate was 13.4%, 7.8% and 9.9%, respectively.

The findings suggest that α1ATD carriers are at a 70–100% increased risk of lung cancer, particularly adenocarcinoma and squamous cell subtypes (adjusted for the effects of tobacco smoke exposure and COPD). Depending on smoking intensity, smokers were noted to have a 2–9-fold higher risk of lung cancer than never smokers. The study also confirmed that COPD, which conferred a greater than 6-fold risk of developing lung cancer, is an independent risk factor with an expected population attributable risk of 10–12%.

The study demonstrates complex gene-environment interplay in lung cancer development and indicates the potential benefit in identifying α1ATD carriers who may be susceptible to carcinogens. The possible underdiagnosis of COPD, use of community-based controls and likelihood of ethnic stratification are potential limitations of the study. The authors suggest further studies to examine whether the excess risk of lung cancer in patients with COPD stems from emphysema, chronic bronchitis or both.


S K Chhetri

Correspondence to: Dr S K Chhetri, ST2 Medicine, Salford Royal NHS Foundation Trust, Salford M6 8HD, UK; chhetrisk@gmail.com
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