Insulin resistance and daytime sleepiness in patients with sleep apnoea

A Barceló,1 F Barbé,2 M de la Peña,3 P Martinez,4 J B Soriano,4 J Piérola,5 A G N Agusti3,4,6

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-1 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,8–15 including sleep fragmentation, increased sympathetic activity and intermittent hypoxia.16,17 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; Respironics, 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 pretrivial
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electromyography, electrocoullography, 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%. AHI 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 SDB, defined by the coexistence of an ESS and lower MSLT values than the other two groups.

Also by design, patients with EDS showed higher ESS and lower MSLT values than the other two groups.

**RESULTS**

**Table 1** Subject characteristics

<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>Age (y)</td>
<td>49 (6) (46 to 52)</td>
<td>50 (5) (46 to 52)</td>
<td>48 (6) (45 to 50)</td>
<td>0.535, 0.142, 0.061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI (kg/m²)</td>
<td>32 (3) (30 to 34)</td>
<td>31 (4) (28 to 34)</td>
<td>25 (3) (24 to 27)</td>
<td>0.000, 0.230, 0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension (%)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBP (mm Hg)</td>
<td>139 (13) (135 to 146)</td>
<td>147 (22) (137 to 157)</td>
<td>128 (9) (124 to 132)</td>
<td>0.010, 0.115, 0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBP (mm Hg)</td>
<td>92 (10) (88 to 96)</td>
<td>93 (11) (89 to 97)</td>
<td>78 (8) (75 to 82)</td>
<td>0.000, 0.622, 0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current smoker (%)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHI (/h)</td>
<td>52 (19) (44 to 60)</td>
<td>48 (16) (40 to 56)</td>
<td>3 (1) (1 to 4)</td>
<td>0.000, 0.396, 0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean SaO₂ (%)</td>
<td>86 (6) (84 to 89)</td>
<td>90 (5) (87 to 94)</td>
<td>93 (2) (92 to 95)</td>
<td>0.000, 0.040, 0.040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimal SaO₂ (%)</td>
<td>69 (12) (64 to 75)</td>
<td>81 (8) (75 to 86)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESS</td>
<td>16 (3) (15 to 18)</td>
<td>4 (3) (3 to 7)</td>
<td>3 (2) (1 to 5)</td>
<td>0.000, 0.000, 0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSLT (min)</td>
<td>5 (3) (3 to 7)</td>
<td>15 (3) (13 to 17)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arousal index</td>
<td>65 (19) (55 to 73)</td>
<td>62 (25) (56 to 71)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.732</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. Arterial hypertension was diagnosed if systolic blood pressure (SBP) was >140 mm Hg or diastolic pressure (DBP) was >90 mm Hg. Glucose, triglycerides, total cholesterol and high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDLc) were determined by standard enzymatic methods on a Hitachi Modular analyser (Roche Diagnostics, Indianapolis, USA). Plasma concentrations of insulin, thyrotropin (TSH), cortisol, growth hormone (GH) and insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I) were measured by commercial chemiluminescent assays on a Immulite 2000 analyser (GH, insulin and IGF-I) or Advia Centaur analyser (TSH and cortisol) (Siemens Medical Solutions Diagnostics, New York, USA). Insulin resistance was calculated using the Homeostasis Model Assessment (HOMA) index.24

**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.

**RESULTS**

Table 2 shows the main characteristics of the subjects studied. By design, age, BMI and AHI were similar in patients with and without EDS. Also by design, patients with EDS showed higher ESS and lower MSLT values than the other two groups.

**Table 2** Metabolic markers determined at baseline in healthy subjects and in patients with OSA, 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 (µU/ml)</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, 0.083, 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) (0.4 to 0.9)</td>
<td>0.15 (0.04) (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>IGF-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>

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. 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.
Figure 1  Relationship between homeostasis model assessment (HOMA) index and (A) multiple sleep latency time (MSLT), (B) Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS), (C) arousal index and (D) mean nocturnal oxygen saturation (\(\text{SaO}_2\)) in patients with obstructive sleep apnoea syndrome. For further explanations see text.

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)</td>
<td>–2.1 (–7.8 to 3.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triglycerides (mg/dl)</td>
<td>206 (114)</td>
<td>218 (121)</td>
<td>157 (54)                                                             149 (61)</td>
<td>20.8 (–18.6 to 60.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholesterol (mg/dl)</td>
<td>224 (34)</td>
<td>211 (29)*</td>
<td>214 (41)                                                             206 (41)</td>
<td>–4.1 (–21.7 to 13.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDLc (mg/dl)</td>
<td>46 (10)</td>
<td>44 (7)</td>
<td>53 (10)                                                              50 (9)</td>
<td>1.91 (–1.6 to 5.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulin ((\mu)U/ml)</td>
<td>14.8 (7.9)</td>
<td>12.0 (5.0)**</td>
<td>9.0 (4.8)                                                            9.5 (4.7)</td>
<td>–3.3 (–6.5 to –0.2)</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)</td>
<td>–1.2 (–2.1 to –0.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSH ((\mu)U/ml)</td>
<td>1.2 (0.5)</td>
<td>1.1 (0.6)</td>
<td>1.4 (0.6)                                                            1.4 (0.7)</td>
<td>0.01 (–0.22 to 0.25)</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)</td>
<td>1.6 (–1.2 to 4.5)</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)</td>
<td>0.09 (–0.11 to 0.29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGF-1 (ng/ml)</td>
<td>122 (99)</td>
<td>145 (134)*</td>
<td>113 (25)                                                             127 (28)</td>
<td>14.1 (–13.3 to 41.5)</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.
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. 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.

**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 alpha-1-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.


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