Overnight Prescription of Oxygen in Long Term Oxygen Therapy: Time to Reconsider the Guidelines?
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Abstract
Guidelines for long term oxygen therapy (LTOT) recommend increasing oxygen flow by 1 L/min overnight. The aims of this study of COPD patients on LTOT were to determine the prevalence of overnight desaturation if the usual oxygen flow rate is not increased at night, whether resting oxygen saturation predicts overnight desaturation, and whether overnight desaturation correlates with health-related quality of life (HRQL) and sleep quality.

Methods: A cross-sectional prospective study of consecutive patients with COPD on LTOT attending our regional outpatient oxygen service was undertaken. All patients fulfilled standard criteria for LTOT, had been established on LTOT at a flow to achieve resting oxygen saturations >90%, but had not been instructed to increase oxygen flow overnight. Overnight desaturation was defined as <90% for ≥30% of the night on either of two consecutive nights. HRQL was evaluated with the SF-36 Health Survey Questionnaire, Chronic Respiratory Questionnaire and the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index.

Results: Thirty-eight patients were evaluated; 63% male, mean (SD) age 73.5 (8.04) years, FEV1 0.77 (0.35) L. Overnight desaturation occurred in 6 (16%; 95% CI 4 to 27). Desaturators compared to non-desaturators had mean resting oxygen saturation on room air of 88% (4.2) versus 90% (4.1), p=0.15 and corrected saturations of 93% (2.0) versus 94% (2.0), p=0.18. HRQL and sleep quality were poor but did not differ between desaturators and non-desaturators.

Conclusions: The majority of patients did not exhibit overnight desaturation despite not increasing their LTOT prescription overnight. These results challenge the recommendation of routinely increasing overnight oxygen flow in LTOT patients.
Introduction

Current guidelines recommend increasing the oxygen flow by 1 L/min during sleep to prevent overnight desaturation in all patients established on LTOT. The evidence-base for this is uncertain [1], although hypoxaemia during sleep is well documented [2,3] as a consequence of assuming a supine position [4] and the relative hypoventilation of sleep.[5] Whilst adjusting oxygen flows at night is easy to advise and may appear easy to perform, in practice this is not necessarily the case. This population is often elderly with considerable comorbidities, and there is the potential for prescription flow rate errors; specifically inadvertent higher flow rates may cause carbon dioxide retention.

Health-related quality of life (HRQL) [6,7] and sleep quality [8] are poor in COPD patients with chronic respiratory failure. Poor sleep quality is probably multifactorial, but overnight desaturation is a possible contributor. LTOT improves HRQL [9], but the impact of LTOT on sleep quality remains uncertain.

The aims of this study of COPD patients on LTOT were to determine i) the prevalence of overnight desaturation if the usual oxygen flow rate is not increased at night, ii) whether resting oxygen saturation predicts overnight desaturation, and iii) whether overnight desaturation correlates with HRQL and sleep quality.

Methods:

Patient selection

A cross-sectional prospective study of consecutive COPD patients established on LTOT attending the outpatient clinic of our regional oxygen outpatient service based in a major metropolitan hospital in Auckland, New Zealand, was undertaken.

This study was classified as audit of current clinical care by the Auckland Ethics Committee and written informed consent was not required.

Inclusion Criteria

1. Primary diagnosis of moderate or severe COPD, as defined by British Thoracic Society criteria (FEV1 <60% predicted; FEV1/FVC ratio <70%). [10]
2. Originally fulfilled criteria for LTOT defined as a resting PaO2 either < 7.3kpa or PaO2 7.3-8.0 with evidence of end organ damage at the time of LTOT initiation. End organ damage as defined by presence of polycythaemia (PCV >0.55) or clinical evidence of significant right heart disease either clinically or by ECG (p wave > 3 mm in lead II) or evidence of pulmonary hypertension on echocardiogram. LTOT has been previously prescribed at a flow rate titrated to achieve a resting oxygen saturation of >90% according to ATS/ERS guidelines.[1]
3. Established on LTOT therapy for at least three months.
4. Clinically stable for at least the previous four weeks with no exacerbations. An exacerbation was defined as worsening of respiratory symptoms that required treatment with oral corticosteroids or antibiotics (or both) by the attending physician.
Exclusion Criteria
1. Inability to attend hospital outpatient clinic
2. Inability to complete HRQL questionnaires
3. Previous diagnosis of obstructive sleep apnoea and/or the use of nocturnal continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP).

Data Collection
Patient demography, significant comorbidity, smoking history, indication for commencing LTOT, and duration of LTOT was collected. Spirometry was performed to ATS standards [3], and FEV1 and FVC were expressed as percentage of predicted normal using the European Community Coal and Steel data set.[11] Oxygen saturations were measured using finger oximetry (Siemens Micro2 portable oximeter, Siemens Medical Systems; Malvern, PA) sitting, after ≥30 minutes at rest, both on room air and their usual oxygen flow. The SF-36 Health Survey Questionnaire (SF-36) [12] to measure generic HRQL, the Chronic Respiratory Questionnaire (CRQ) [13] to measure disease-specific HRQL and the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) [14] to measure subjective sleep quality and the effects of this on daytime functioning, were administered.

Overnight oximetry was performed on two consecutive nights at home.[15] Overnight desaturation was defined as desaturation below 90% for ≥ 30% of the night on either of the two nights.[16,17]

Statistical analysis
Results are presented as means and standard deviations or frequencies and percent. Continuous variables were compared using an unpaired t-test and categorical variables with a chi-square test, except where 25% of the cells had expected counts less than 5, in which case the Fisher’s Exact test was used. P < 0.05 was regarded as being statistically significant.

Results:
Over a 9 month period 61 patients attended clinic for routine follow-up; 23 did not fulfil inclusion criteria (clinically unstable n=16, unable to complete questionnaire n=7). The remaining 38 patients were evaluated.

Characteristics at the time of assessment in follow-up clinic are shown in Table 1. Their LTOT prescriptions were as follows: 20 (53%) 1l/min, 11 (29%) 1.5L/min, 5 (13%) 2L/min and 2 (5%) were using 2.5L/min. On their usual LTOT flow rate, all patients had resting oxygen saturations >90% with 36 patients (95%) >92%. Only 6 (16%; 95% CI 4 to 27) patients had overnight desaturation; 5 (13%) met the criterion on both nights.

The mean PaO2 at the commencement of LTOT for the desaturators was 6.7kPa (SD 0.7) and for the non desaturators was 6.9kPa (SD 0.6). 67% (4/6) of patients in the desaturator group and 66% (21/32) of patients in the non-desaturator group qualified for LTOT solely on the basis of a PaO2 <7.3kPa.

At the time of assessment the desaturator group had spent a mean of 1.2 years (SD 0.8) on LTOT and the non-desaturator group 2.4 years (SD 0.8) p=0.11. Compared to non-desaturators, desaturators had mean resting oxygen saturation on room air of 88%
versus 90% (4.1), p=0.15 and corrected mean oxygen saturation of 93% (2.0) versus 94% (2.0), p=0.18. Only one patient with a corrected oxygen saturation >94% had overnight desaturation (Figure 1).

HRQL and sleep quality was poor; mean PSQI 7.0 (3.9), mean total CRQ 84.9 (16.9), but did not differ significantly between desaturators and non-desaturators (Table 2).

Table 1: Group characteristics of desaturators and non-desaturators at LTOT outpatient clinic follow-up assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Desaturator</th>
<th>Non-desaturator</th>
<th>P</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n=6 (SD or %)</td>
<td>n=32 (SD or %)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>6 (100%)</td>
<td>18 (56%)</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>71.0 (10.18)</td>
<td>73.9 (7.68)</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity: European</td>
<td>4 (67%)</td>
<td>26 (81%)</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking history: Pack years</td>
<td>50.5 (33.01)</td>
<td>50.8 (25.01)</td>
<td>0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEV₁ (L)</td>
<td>0.8 (0.20)</td>
<td>0.8 (0.37)</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FVC (L)</td>
<td>2.1 (0.65)</td>
<td>1.8 (0.52)</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body mass index (kg/m²)</td>
<td>26.2 (9.70)</td>
<td>25.6 (7.95)</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen saturation on air</td>
<td>87.5 (4.18)</td>
<td>90.2 (4.08)</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen saturation on oxygen</td>
<td>93.0 (2.00)</td>
<td>94.2 (1.96)</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration on LTOT (years)</td>
<td>1.2 (0.8)</td>
<td>2.3 (1.7)</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: SaO₂ on air and oxygen in desaturators and non-desaturators at the time of assessment in clinic

Table 2: HRQL and sleep quality in desaturators and non-desaturators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Non-desaturator</th>
<th>Desaturator</th>
<th>Mean Difference</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n=32 (SD)</td>
<td>n=6 (SD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SF-36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical functioning</td>
<td>26.1 (20.94)</td>
<td>17.5 (17.54)</td>
<td>8.6 (-9.9, 27.1)</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role limitations - physical</td>
<td>35.9 (37.53)</td>
<td>16.7 (12.91)</td>
<td>19.3 (-12.5, 51.0)</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodily pain</td>
<td>76.4 (22.52)</td>
<td>73.2 (25.16)</td>
<td>3.2 (-17.5, 23.9)</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General medical health</td>
<td>37.4 (21.01)</td>
<td>41.0 (18.63)</td>
<td>-3.6 (-22.3, 15.0)</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitality</td>
<td>43.4 (17.20)</td>
<td>50.8 (13.93)</td>
<td>-7.4 (-22.5, 7.7)</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social functioning</td>
<td>62.9 (28.14)</td>
<td>75.0 (31.62)</td>
<td>-12.1 (-37.9, 13.8)</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role limitation - emotional</td>
<td>67.7 (41.03)</td>
<td>88.9 (17.21)</td>
<td>-21.2 (-56.0, 13.7)</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mental health</td>
<td>72.1 (17.93)</td>
<td>76.0 (15.18)</td>
<td>-3.9 (-19.7, 12.0)</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRQ Total* (20-140)</td>
<td>83.7 (17.36)</td>
<td>91.5 (13.23)</td>
<td>-7.8 (-23.0, 7.4)</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyspnoea (5-25)</td>
<td>17.5 (5.16)</td>
<td>20.2 (4.12)</td>
<td>-2.6 (-7.2, 1.9)</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional (7-49)</td>
<td>32.9 (7.74)</td>
<td>36.2 (8.13)</td>
<td>-3.3 (-10.3, 3.7)</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatigue (4-28)</td>
<td>14.2 (4.24)</td>
<td>16.0 (8.13)</td>
<td>-1.8 (-5.4, 1.8)</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mastery (4-28)</td>
<td>19.0 (5.42)</td>
<td>16.0 (1.67)</td>
<td>-0.1 (-4.7, 4.4)</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSQI Total #</td>
<td>7.1 (3.99)</td>
<td>6.7 (3.78)</td>
<td>0.4 (-3.2, 4.0)</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

* higher scores in CRQ and SF-36 indicate better HRQL
# PSQ Total >5 indicative of poor sleep
Discussion:
Current guidelines recommend routinely increasing the oxygen flow rate by 1 L/min during sleep to prevent overnight desaturation in LTOT patients. However the evidence for this recommendation is unclear.[1] Despite not undertaking this increase in oxygen flow overnight, we noted only a small proportion (16%) had overnight desaturation in consecutive and unselected COPD patients established on LTOT for three months or more. These results suggest that for the majority of patients on LTOT an increase in oxygen flow overnight is not necessary, thus considerably simplifying the regimen and lessening the chance of patient error. The recent ATS/ERS guidelines for dose adjustment of overnight oxygen therapy need to be re-considered in light of these findings.

The reported prevalence of overnight desaturation in COPD patients on LTOT varies widely. In part, this may relate to the variety of definitions of overnight desaturation.[16,18,19] In this study we used the widely accepted definition of the Royal College of Physicians Domiciliary Oxygen Therapy Services Guidelines.[17] Overnight desaturation was defined as oxygen saturation below 90% for ≥ 30% of the night. A strength of our study was the performance of overnight oximetry on two consecutive night. However, although we have previously demonstrated considerable between-night variability in overnight desaturation in COPD patients [15], particularly when mean oxygen saturations were close to 90%, in this study the vast majority of patients (5/6; 83%) who met the criterion for desaturation did so on both nights.

All patients in this study were initially prescribed oxygen at a flow to maintain oxygen saturations at rest >90%. We would suggest that careful attention to initial dose setting and ensuring that patients are clinically stable, may preclude the need for routine up-titration at night.[20] At the time of this study the mean time on LTOT of our cohort was 2.2 years (1.6) and a significant proportion (56%) had resting saturation ≥94% on oxygen. To what extent this may represent the “reparative effects” of long-term oxygen as described by O’Donohue [21] is not clear and the pathophysiological basis for this remains uncertain. It is possible that the conclusions derived from this study may only be applicable to subjects who have been on LTOT for prolonged periods. However, it needs to be borne in mind that the patients in this study had never increased oxygen flow at night and thus any “reparative effects” of oxygen occurred without the recommended nocturnal increase in flow. Furthermore, 82% were using a flow rate of less than 2L/min.

The current recommendation of routinely increasing the oxygen flow rate by 1 L/min during sleep has considerable implications. Whilst adjusting oxygen flows at night is easy to advise and may appear easy to perform, in practice this is not necessarily the case. This population is often elderly with considerable comorbidities which may include cognitive, visual and musculoskeletal impairment and increasing nocturnal oxygen flow rate may be associated with considerable anxiety. There is also the potential for errors in prescribed nocturnal flow; specifically inadvertent higher flow rates leading to carbon dioxide retention. We believe that the impact on patients and their caregivers of performing daily flow adjustments may be significantly underestimated. It appears that adherence with this recommendation may be highly variable [22]. Given that our study demonstrated that the majority of LTOT patients do not require up-titration overnight if careful attention is paid to correcting daytime...
resting oxygen saturation to greater than 90%, we would argue that overnight oximetry to ensure adequate correction is eminently easier than indefinite commitment to daily flow adjustments in this patient group.

The low prevalence of overnight desaturation in this present study contrasts with the results of Plywaezewski et al who performed overnight oximetry on 82 patients with COPD eligible for LTOT [23]: although oxygen flow was titrated to obtain a resting oxygen saturation >90%, 47.6% of patients spent >30% of the night with an oxygen saturation <90%. The authors concluded that this supported the need for increased oxygen flow during sleep in about half of COPD patients on LTOT. However, their study is not directly comparable in that the clinical stability of their patients was not specifically stated and they had not been established on LTOT. The mean overnight oxygen saturation on oxygen in this study was 90.9%±5.0 compared to 93.3%±3.0 in our cohort. The low rate of desaturation in our cohort may be due to careful setting of initial flow rate according to ATS/ERS guidelines, clinical exclusion of OSA syndrome, time period on LTOT as well as the clinical stability of our patients at the time of establishment on LTOT.

Quality of life is increasingly acknowledged as a very important clinical outcome measure for COPD patients. HRQL and sleep quality was generally poor but did not differ between desaturators and non-desaturators. While acknowledging the limited numbers of desaturators in this study, this data does not suggest detrimental effects of overnight desaturation on HRQL and sleep quality in this patient group. The assessment of sleep quality in COPD patients is problematic as it may be influenced by a number of other factors including age and co-morbidities. Although the PSQI has been widely used and validated in a number of diseases [14], it has not been validated specifically for use in COPD. Appropriate assessment of sleep quality in COPD is not optimal and needs greater attention in future studies.

Our study reports on unselected consecutive patients attending routine oxygen service clinic follow-up. While the results are likely generalizable to COPD patients on LTOT who are able to attend clinic, they may not necessarily be applicable to those patients on LTOT who are house-bound or those who have recently commenced LTOT. In this study OSA syndrome was excluded on the basis of history; routine polysomnography was not undertaken. While this represents a pragmatic, clinically appropriate approach, some patients with OSA may be missed and be responsible in part for desaturation observed in those with adequate resting oxygen saturations. We acknowledge the small size of our cohort and that our study may be underpowered to detect significant differences between desaturators and non-desaturators and therefore the results need to be interpreted with care.

In conclusion, the majority of COPD patients on LTOT did not exhibit overnight desaturation despite not increasing their usual LTOT prescription overnight. These results challenge the current recommendations of routinely increasing oxygen flow overnight in all patients established on LTOT. Larger prospective studies are required to clarify whether there is a need for routine up-titration of overnight flow in COPD patients on LTOT in whom the initial flow corrected resting daytime saturations and whether such changes lead to improved patient outcomes.
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Ethics: This study was classified as audit of current clinical care by the Auckland Ethics Committee and written informed consent was not required.

Figure Legend:
Figure 1: SaO₂ on air and oxygen in desaturators and non-desaturators at the time of assessment in clinic
References:
The diagram illustrates the oxygen saturation levels for two groups: non-desaturators and desaturators. The x-axis represents the type of breathing (Air vs. Oxygen), and the y-axis represents the oxygen saturation levels. The non-desaturators group (N = 32) shows a range of saturation levels that do not significantly decrease with oxygen exposure. In contrast, the desaturators group (N = 6) exhibits a decrease in saturation upon switching from air to oxygen. This suggests a difference in respiratory response between the two groups.
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