

REVIEW

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Treatments for obstructive sleep apnea: CPAP and beyond

ABSTRACT

Treatment options for obstructive sleep apnea include positive airway pressure and alternatives such as behavioral interventions, oral appliances, nasal expiratory positive airway pressure, negative pressure interventions, and surgical procedures. Certain drugs are also promising. An important aspect of the treatment includes troubleshooting the reasons for poor adherence to positive airway pressure treatment, discussing alternatives based either on individual preference or on phenotypic characterization of the sleep apnea, and managing expectations.

KEY POINTS

As many as one-fourth of people age 30 to 70 may have obstructive sleep apnea, and the prevalence may be increasing.

Patients should not expect continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) therapy to help them lose weight. In fact, some patients gain weight on it.

Bariatric surgery may fail to control obstructive sleep apnea in over 20% of patients and may be associated with lower CPAP adherence.

Hypoglossal nerve stimulation is a newer surgical option for select patients who cannot use CPAP.

CONTINUOUS POSITIVE AIRWAY pressure (CPAP) remains the gold standard treatment for obstructive sleep apnea, but it is not the only one. Alternative treatments may be better suited to some patients,¹ as this is a heterogeneous disorder with distinct clinical, polysomnographic, and physiologic phenotypes.^{2,3}

Here, we review conservative, pressure-based, and surgical treatments for obstructive sleep apnea, including their indications, effectiveness, caveats, and the patients for whom they might be most effective.

■ DIAGNOSIS BASED ON APNEA-HYPOPNEA INDEX

The American Academy of Sleep Medicine⁴ bases the diagnosis of obstructive sleep apnea on the apnea-hypopnea index (AHI), ie, the number of obstructive respiratory events (apnea, hypopnea, or respiratory effort-related arousal) per hour of sleep, defined as one of the following:

- 15 or more events per hour, regardless of symptoms or comorbidities
- 5 or more events per hour with clinically significant symptoms (eg, daytime sleepiness, loud snoring, witnessed apneas, nocturnal awakenings with choking or gasping) or comorbidities (eg, hypertension, heart disease, diabetes, cognitive impairment).

The Wisconsin Sleep Cohort Study⁵ reported that in the years 2007 to 2010, 26% of people age 30 to 70 had an AHI of at least 5, and about 10% had an AHI of at least 15

TABLE 1
Conservative and medical treatments for obstructive sleep apnea

Treatment	Indications	Reduction in apnea-hypopnea index	Caveats	Possible predictors of success
Weight loss ⁷	BMI ≥ 26 kg/m ²	26% per 10% weight loss	Weight loss and lifestyle changes difficult to maintain	Higher BMI, larger neck circumference
Positional therapy ^{13,14}	Positional sleep apnea	7.4 fewer events per hour	10% have sleep disturbance, back or chest discomfort	Positional obstructive sleep apnea, no obesity, lower AHI
Drug therapy ^{15,16}	No current labeling of specific drugs	Noradrenergic with antimuscarinic: 76%	Anticholinergic effects	Lower AHI and decreased collapsibility
		Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors: 45%	Paresthesia, dyspepsia	High loop gain
Oxygen therapy ^{17,18,21}	Inability to tolerate positive airway pressure, failure of upper airway surgery	72.5% in responders (25% of patients)	Prolongs apnea, increases risk of hypercarbia, no effect on blood pressure or excessive daytime sleepiness	High loop gain, decreased collapsibility, and increased pharyngeal compensation
Oral appliances ^{19,22}	Can be first-line, especially in mild to moderate obstructive sleep apnea	56%; effective in 68% of patients after 2 years of treatment	Temporomandibular joint dysfunction, occlusion changes; requires manual dexterity	Retracted maxilla and mandible, narrow airway, short soft palate, positional obstructive sleep apnea, lower BMI, female, smaller neck circumference, lower AHI
Myofunctional tongue stimulation ²⁰	Alternative to CPAP, or adjunct to CPAP to improve adherence	50%	Not recommended as standard treatment	Ineffective upper-airway dilator muscles

AHI = apnea-hypopnea index; BMI = body mass index; CPAP = continuous positive airway pressure therapy

(representing moderate or severe obstructive sleep apnea), and that these were “substantial” increases compared with estimates from 1988 to 1994.

Untreated, obstructive sleep apnea causes daytime sleepiness in more than half of patients,⁶ and increases the risk of motor vehicular accidents by 17%.⁷ Long-term consequences include hypertension,⁸ incident diabetes,⁹ cardiovascular events,¹⁰ and impairment in several domains of cognition, including attention, memory, and executive function.^{11,12} Fortunately, the risks of these complications are modifiable with therapy.

■ CONSERVATIVE TREATMENTS

Therapy usually includes weight loss, exercise, positional therapy, and alcohol avoidance as adjuncts to CPAP, while other conservative treatments can be alternatives to it (Table 1).^{7,13–22}

Weight loss

The body mass index is an important predictor of obstructive sleep apnea and figures prominently in prediction scales.²³ Conversely, in a longitudinal study, a 10% weight loss predicted a 26% decrease in AHI.²⁴ Weight loss decreases the collapsibility of the airway as measured by the pharyngeal critical closing pressure, with near-complete resolution of apnea when the pharyngeal critical closing pressure drops below -4 cm H₂O.²⁵

Lifestyle modifications. In a large long-term randomized study in patients with obesity, diabetes, and sleep apnea, the rate of remission of obstructive sleep apnea at 10 years was 34.4% with intensive lifestyle interventions compared with 22.2% with diabetes support and education only.²⁶ The improvement in severity of obstructive sleep apnea was related to the change in body weight and to the original AHI.

Bariatric surgery can significantly improve obstructive sleep apnea, with rates of cure reported as 86%,²⁷ 57%,²⁸ and 45%.²⁹ However, in 1 study,²⁹ moderate or severe obstructive sleep apnea persisted in 20% of patients after surgery. In a randomized trial,³⁰ the reduction in AHI was not statistically significantly greater with gastric banding than with conventional weight loss, even though patients who underwent gastric banding lost more weight. Patients therefore need to be aware that bariatric surgery may not cure their obstructive sleep apnea, and this should be discussed before surgery.

CPAP adherence was poor after bariatric surgery in another study,²⁸ with patients using their machines on a median of only 49% of nights.²⁸

Glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonists curb appetite and hunger, reduce food release from the stomach, promote postprandial fullness, and have been highly effective in promoting weight loss. They also decrease the AHI^{31,32} by 6 episodes per hour more than with placebo in 1 study.³¹ Two drugs in this class, liraglutide and semaglutide, are approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for chronic weight management.³³ However, no drugs are approved specifically for treating obstructive sleep apnea (see discussion below).

Exercise

Whether exercise alone improves sleep apnea is uncertain. In the Look AHEAD (Action for Health in Diabetes) study²⁶ of lifestyle interventions including exercise in patients with obesity and diabetes mellitus, the AHI decreased independently of weight change. Similarly, in a meta-analysis, exercise was found to improve obstructive sleep apnea despite minimal weight change.³⁴ In contrast, in another study in overweight adults with diabetes and sleep apnea, fitness did not change the obstructive sleep apnea severity after accounting for the weight change.³⁵

Even so, we recommend exercise for patients with obstructive sleep apnea because it can favorably modify the associated cardiovascular risks.

Positional sleep therapy

The AHI has been observed to be twice as high when people sleep on their back than when they sleep on their side.^{13,36} The increase in AHI in the recumbent position was most prominent in people with less obesity and near-normal weight,¹³ and patients with positional sleep apnea tended to have a lower body mass index and lower overall AHI than those with nonpositional sleep apnea.³⁷

Positional therapy uses a variety of devices or garments to keep patients off of their back at night, such as pajama tops with a lump or a tennis ball sewn into the back. A Cochrane review¹⁴ found no difference in the Epworth Sleepiness Scale score, quality of life, or sleep quality with positional therapy compared with CPAP. There were 6.4 fewer events per hour with CPAP, but adherence was 2.5 hours longer per night with positional therapy. Compared with scores in a control group, positional therapy improved the Epworth Sleepiness Scale score by 1.58 points (a difference that is not, however, considered clinically important), and reduced sleep apnea by 7.4 events per hour, but 10% of patients still had sleep disturbances and back or chest discomfort.¹⁴

Alcohol avoidance

In meta-analyses, the prevalence of obstructive sleep apnea was 25% higher in people who consumed alcohol,³⁸ the duration of apnea was longer, and the nadir oxygen saturation was lower.^{39,40} These effects may be mediated by a selective adverse effect of alcohol on airway dilator muscles, with depression of hypoglossal nerve or genioglossus muscle activity and without changes in breathing pattern, minute ventilation, or hypercapnic ventilatory response.^{41,42}

The effect of alcohol on obstructive sleep apnea appears to be particularly pronounced in those with existing snoring or sleep apnea^{39,40} and in men,⁴¹ perhaps reflecting a potential protective effect of progesterone.⁴²

No approved pharmacologic therapy

No drug is currently approved or in common use for managing obstructive sleep apnea, and a Cochrane review from 2013 found insufficient evidence to recommend any drug for it.⁴³

That said, the antidepressants protriptyline and fluoxetine were both found to reduce the number of events of apnea and hypopnea, in part from their expected effects of reducing rapid eye movement (REM) sleep, but also from a reduction in non-REM events.^{44,45} However, the response was variable, and the drugs did not decrease the number of arousal or desaturation events.⁴⁵

Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors such as acetazolamide, zonisamide, and topiramate can reduce the AHI (by 42% in a study of acetazolamide¹⁵) and improve sleep efficiency and oxygen saturation but not sleepiness.¹⁵ The mechanism may relate to breathing stimulation and reduced ventilatory control sensitivity rather than to improvements in airway collapsibil-

ity. For instance, the reduction in the AHI correlates with the reduction in bicarbonate concentration⁴⁶ and with reduction in loop gain (ie, improving an exaggerated ventilatory response upon resumption of breathing following an obstructive event).⁴⁷ The AHI is particularly reduced when carbonic anhydrase inhibitors are combined with CPAP.⁴⁶ A European Respiratory Society guideline has a conditional recommendation based on low-quality evidence to use carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, but only in the context of a randomized control trial.¹⁵

A newer strategy is to counteract 2 mechanisms of pharyngeal hypotonia, namely loss of noradrenergic drive and active muscarinic inhibition,⁴⁸ using a combination of noradrenergic and antimuscarinic agents such as atomoxetine with oxybutynin,⁴⁸ reboxetine with oxybutynin,⁴⁹ or atomoxetine with fesoterodine.⁵⁰ While neither type of agent alone reduced the AHI, the combination can result in a greater than 50% short-term reduction in the AHI,^{48,49} though the success may depend on targeting patients with a phenotype of milder upper airway collapsibility.^{16,50} These combinations may be promising but are not currently available.

Oxygen

Although oxygen is sometimes empirically prescribed as an alternative in patients unable or unwilling to use CPAP, its use for that purpose is not substantiated. In a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials comparing CPAP and nocturnal oxygen, both interventions similarly improved nocturnal oxygen desaturation, but oxygen therapy prolonged the duration of sleep-disordered breathing events, may have promoted hypercapnia, and did not improve sleepiness.¹⁷ Further, in patients with obstructive sleep apnea and cardiovascular disease or risk factors for it, oxygen supplementation did not reduce blood pressure, whereas CPAP did.⁵¹

These findings do not preclude the use of oxygen in patients who have specific endophenotypic traits of sleep apnea. For instance, a multivariable model identified the combination of increased loop gain plus decreased collapsibility or increased pharyngeal compensation as a predictor of a decrease in AHI with oxygen supplementation.¹⁸

Oral appliances

Oral appliances can be an effective alternative for many patients with obstructive sleep apnea. These devices stabilize and advance the mandible anteriorly to open the airway, especially laterally in the velopharyngeal area.⁵²

An oral appliance can be a first-line therapy for mild to moderate obstructive sleep apnea and for severe obstructive sleep apnea when a patient cannot tolerate or refuses CPAP.⁵³

When obstructive sleep apnea has been confirmed, the patient should be evaluated by a qualified dentist to determine candidacy for an oral appliance based on the health of dentition and existing dental work, relationship of the maxilla to the mandible, mandibular range of motion, and history of temporomandibular disorders.⁵⁴ The custom-fitted device places the mandible at a comfortable starting position as determined by the dentist and patient, and the device can then be calibrated based on subjective and objective responses within a range comfortable to the patient. When a patient achieves resolution of apnea symptoms, the referring clinician is notified and can confirm treatment efficacy.⁵⁴

Treatment success with oral appliances can be measured in several ways, but often by a decrease in AHI of at least 50%. Using this metric, oral appliance therapy was effective in 68% of 172 patients after 2 years of treatment in one study.¹⁹ In another study, the success rate was 69%, with success defined as at least a 50% reduction in AHI, coupled with an AHI of 10 or less.⁵⁵

Multiple studies have shown that oral appliances can alleviate daytime sleepiness and mental fog, lower high blood pressure, and reduce the risk of cardiovascular-related deaths.⁵⁶⁻⁵⁹

Patients should be seen by a qualified dentist every 6 months for the first year of oral appliance therapy and then annually.⁵⁴ Follow-up is essential to monitor patients for any changes in sleep as well as any device-related side effects such as changes in occlusion or tooth position, jaw pain, temporomandibular joint disorders, and damage to existing dental work.⁵⁴

Myofunctional therapy

Myofunctional therapy consists of interventions such as electrical stimulation of the tongue,^{60,61} speech therapy,^{62,63} circular breathing, singing, or wind-instrument playing,^{64,65} which strengthen the facial, tongue, oropharyngeal, or skeletal structures and enhance the neuromuscular compensatory mechanisms that counteract the anatomic mechanical loads contributing to airway narrowing.^{66,67} A European task force did not recommend myofunctional therapy as a standard treatment of obstructive sleep apnea, based on limited and low-quality evidence.¹⁵ However, it may have a role for patients seeking alternatives to more effective surgical or mechanical options.

TABLE 2
Airway pressure treatments for obstructive sleep apnea

Treatment	Indications	Reduction in apnea-hypopnea index	Caveats	Possible predictors of success
Positive airway pressure ⁷³	First-line treatment for mild obstructive sleep apnea with cardiovascular disease or excessive daytime sleepiness, and moderate to severe obstructive sleep apnea	73%	Nasal irritation, dry mouth, sinus infection; weight loss should not be expected	Positional obstructive sleep apnea
Nasal expiratory pressure ^{70,74,75}	Mild to moderate obstructive sleep apnea	70%	Difficulty exhaling, nasal discomfort, dry mouth, different effects between devices	Positional obstructive sleep apnea
Intraoral negative pressure ⁷¹	Moderate to severe obstructive sleep apnea	25% have at least a 50% reduction from baseline	Dental or oral tissue discomfort	Retropalatal airway collapse
Negative external pressure ⁷²	Moderate to severe obstructive sleep apnea	75%	Skin irritation	Anteroposterior airway collapse

In a systematic review, myofunctional therapy decreased the AHI by 50%, with improvement in oxygen saturation nadir, snoring, and daytime sleepiness.²⁰ One available electrical tongue-stimulation device (eXciteOSA) is FDA-approved for snoring and mild sleep apnea, and objectively improves snoring, sleepiness, sleep-related quality of life, and AHI (from 10.2 to 6.8 events per hour).^{60,61}

An additional role for myofunctional therapy may be as an adjunct to CPAP to improve CPAP adherence,⁶⁸ with potential incremental benefits compared with CPAP alone.⁶⁹

■ AIRWAY PRESSURE THERAPY

Several types of machines prevent obstructive events by keeping the airway open (Table 2).^{70–75}

CPAP is the mainstay

CPAP is a first-line therapy for moderate or severe obstructive sleep apnea and for mild obstructive sleep apnea associated with comorbidities or cardiovascular risk factors. CPAP machines apply a positive pressure column of air to stent the upper airway and reduce the AHI, often to normal.⁷⁶

CPAP is considered standard of care based on its effectiveness in improving blood pressure control, sleep-related quality of life, and daytime sleepiness, though its effects on cardiovascular risk and glycemic

control are less well established.^{77,78} Blood pressure is lowered even in patients with resistant hypertension.^{79,80} There is conflicting evidence on the impact of CPAP therapy on cognition, with some studies demonstrating a signal toward a mild and transient improvement in executive and frontal lobe cognitive function solely in patients with severe obstructive sleep apnea.^{81,82}

In mild symptomatic obstructive sleep apnea, CPAP is recommended if the patient has daytime sleepiness, in which case CPAP can improve quality of life.⁸³ In a patient with asymptomatic mild obstructive sleep apnea, the decision to use CPAP would be based on a discussion with the patient regarding the potential reduction in cardiovascular risk.

CPAP adherence, particularly in the first few weeks, can be predictive of long-term success with treatment. Insurance companies, including Medicare, require that patients use their CPAP machine for at least 4 hours on 70% of nights. Ideally, patients should use their device for the entire sleep period. Several factors can be addressed to improve patient comfort and compliance, including the type of mask, expiratory pressure relief, short-term use of hypnotics, cognitive behavioral therapy, and frequent contact with the healthcare team with continued education about the expected benefits. Poor CPAP adherence remains a concern, but adherence at 90 days and even

at 1 year was reported as about 75% in recent studies, which is significantly better than earlier data.^{1,84}

Although CPAP is often touted as facilitating weight loss, there is considerable controversy on this topic, and larger well-conducted studies even suggest that it can cause weight gain as a side effect,^{85–87} owing to a reduced sleep and wake metabolic rates and increased caloric intake.^{88,89}

Automatic or auto-titrating positive airway pressure (APAP) is gaining popularity, as it allows one to prescribe a range of pressures that the device can use to stent the airway based on proprietary algorithms. The pressure range can also be adjusted in the outpatient setting according to compliance reports downloaded from the actual device.⁹⁰ Potential benefits of APAP include a lower overall cost with faster initiation of therapy since there is no need for a titration study. Titration studies are therefore becoming less common, though they are still useful to define an APAP pressure range, to meet insurance requirements, or to assist in the appropriate choice of device and pressure settings in more complex cases.

Bilevel positive airway pressure does not have clearly better adherence rates than CPAP but should be considered in patients with sleep-disordered breathing associated with daytime hypercapnia, sleep-related hypoventilation, mixed obstructive and central apnea events, or a high pressure requirement, or in those who cannot tolerate high expiratory pressures.⁹⁰

Nasal expiratory positive airway pressure devices

Nasal expiratory airway pressure (EPAP) devices are alternatives to CPAP for patients with moderate or mild obstructive sleep apnea. Those devices generate a resistance to expiratory flow and are secured to the nose through nasal inserts with optional headgear (Bongo Rx), or nasal pillows with headgear (OptiPillows, ULTepap). In contrast to CPAP, which provides a continuous pressure through both inspiration and expiration, the back pressure generated by EPAP is present only during expiration with minimal inspiratory resistance.⁹¹ Some of these devices have FDA clearance for mild or moderate sleep apnea (Bongo Rx, ULTepap), and others for snoring only (Optipillows).

In an early study (in 1983), EPAP at 10 cm H₂O reduced the number of apnea events, reduced the duration of these events, and improved nocturnal saturation.⁹² In currently used devices, the back pressures generated depend on the flow rates, with significant differences in back pressures at similar flow rates between different devices, ranging from 1 to 14 cm H₂O.^{91,93} In a randomized trial of EPAP vs sham

therapy, the median AHI was reduced from 15.7 to 4.7 events per hour after 1 year.⁷⁰

This intervention works across a range of severity of sleep apnea. Ideal candidates may be those with sleep-disordered breathing that has a positional component (worse when supine compared with lateral or prone).⁹⁴ However, a randomized trial found no benefit from EPAP in patients with moderate to severe sleep apnea who had discontinued CPAP.⁹⁵

Oral negative pressure therapy

This technique applies negative pressure through an intraoral interface held in place with a flange that fits between the teeth and the lips. The iNAP device is FDA-approved for sleep apnea of any severity. This device improves the retropalatal airway size by displacing the anterior-superior segment of the tongue forward and the soft palate anteriorly and superiorly.⁹⁶

Oral negative pressure therapy may be more effective in sleep apnea with retropalatal collapse than with retroglottal airway collapse,⁹⁶ though this was not found in another study.⁹⁷ In a review of the intervention, only 25% to 37% of patients had at least a 50% reduction in the AHI and a residual AHI of 10 or less, and a substantial number of patients still had significant obstructive sleep apnea.⁷¹ The baseline severity of sleep apnea did not correlate with success.⁷¹

Negative external pressure

Continuous negative expiratory pressure is applied by an external silicone collar worn around the anterior neck where it provides negative pressure to open the airway by pulling away the soft tissue structures. As the collar does not cover any facial structures, patients may find it easier to acclimate and adhere to the therapy. The settings of the system are titrated similarly to those of CPAP by increasing the pressure enough to keep the airway open by overcoming the critical airway closing pressure.

In a pilot study, 9 (60%) of 15 patients had an “excellent” response to continuous negative external pressure therapy, defined as reducing the AHI to less than 5 events per hour (down from a baseline of 43.9.⁷²

A newer device can vary the negative external pressure throughout the night and is available in various collar sizes and shapes. In a prospective, open-label trial of this device in 28 patients with moderate obstructive sleep apnea, 14 (50%) had an excellent response and 6 (21%) had a partial response (a decrease in AHI of at least 50% from baseline).⁹⁸

These devices are currently undergoing randomized trials but are not used in practice.

TABLE 3
Surgical treatments for obstructive sleep apnea

Treatment	Indications	Reduction in apnea-hypopnea index	Caveats	Possible predictors of success
Hypoglossal nerve stimulation ^{100–102}	Moderate to severe obstructive sleep apnea not tolerating CPAP; BMI < 40 kg/m ² ; AHI 15–100	68%	Tongue weakness, infection, hematoma, pneumothorax	Anteroposterior collapse, female, lower BMI and AHI, higher arousal threshold
Uvulopalatopharyngoplasty ⁹⁹	Excessive daytime sleepiness, AHI > 15	33%; with laser-assisted uvuloplasty, 18%	Velopharyngeal insufficiency, nasal regurgitation, foreign body sensation	Velopharyngeal/retropharyngeal airway collapse
Tongue reduction ⁹⁹	Macroglossia	34% (radiofrequency ablation)	Bleeding, tongue edema causing airway obstruction, wound infection	Large base of tongue, macroglossia
Maxillo-mandibular advancement ⁹⁹	Failure of other options, especially CPAP; can be a primary option with jaw deformities	87%	Change in appearance, dental or facial numbness	Craniofacial deformities with retruded mandible

AHI = apnea-hypopnea index; BMI = body mass index; CPAP = continuous positive airway pressure therapy

■ SURGICAL OPTIONS

Surgery for obstructive sleep apnea (Table 3)^{99–102} can be considered when a patient has not found success with other therapies. Most sleep surgeons perform drug-induced sleep endoscopy before considering sleep surgery. This procedure is performed with the patient sedated and asleep but spontaneously breathing. Areas of obstruction and collapse can be identified and surgeries to correct these findings can be contemplated.

Uvulopalatopharyngoplasty

Surgery for obstructive sleep apnea began in earnest in the early 1980s, when Fujita¹⁰³ adapted a procedure used for snoring to treat patients with sleep apnea. Uvulopalatopharyngoplasty has been a mainstay of surgical treatment since that time, with variations and improvements over the years to make it more mucosal-sparing and to address lateral wall collapse.

Success rates vary, as each surgeon uses a slightly different technique. In a meta-analysis based on 15 observational studies (quality of evidence “very low”), the reduction in AHI was 33%.⁹⁹ However, over time, the AHI tends to drift back upward because of loosening of scar tissue or change in body weight.¹⁰⁴

Laser-assisted uvulopalatoplasty, an alternative technique, was found to reduce the AHI by 18% in a meta-analysis of 2 randomized trials (level of evidence “low”).⁹⁹

Tongue reduction

To try to improve the outcomes of uvulopalatopharyngoplasty, surgeons began addressing the tongue. Tongue reduction can be performed in several ways. A midline glossectomy removes an ellipse of tissue in the dorsal surface of the mid-tongue. Radiofrequency treatment can be performed with channeling within the tongue or with needle-tipped prongs to reduce the amount of tongue muscle.

In a meta-analysis of 8 observational studies (level of evidence “very low”), radiofrequency reduction of the tongue was associated with a 34% reduction in the AHI.⁹⁹

Friedman et al¹⁰⁵ created a staging system based on physical findings such as modified Mallampati score (assessment of tongue size and shape vs the oropharyngeal opening) and tonsil size to predict success when performing uvulopalatopharyngoplasty with radiofrequency reduction of the tongue. Patients with a small tongue and large tonsils had the greatest success, while patients with a large tongue and small tonsils had the lowest success rates.¹⁰⁵

Hypoglossal nerve stimulation

The newest development in sleep surgery has been hypoglossal nerve stimulation. The only commercially available system (Inspire) in the United States was approved by the FDA in 2014 and has been steadily gaining acceptance since publication of the

Stimulation Therapy for Apnea Reduction trial.¹⁰⁰ The device consists of an implanted pulse generator, a stimulation lead, and a respiratory sensor lead. The pulse generator augments the neural input of the hypoglossal nerve to the genioglossus and geniohyoid muscles, thereby resulting in protrusion of the tongue forward with each sensed respiration.¹⁰⁶

Indications approved by the FDA are as follows: adult age 22 or older; candidate must have tried CPAP without success, have an AHI between 15 and 100 events per hour (with no more than 25% of events being central or mixed apneas), and have a body mass index of 40 kg/m² or less. Also included are patients ages 18 to 21 with an AHI 15 to 100, and pediatric patients with Down syndrome ages 13 to 18 and an AHI 10 to 50 who have not been effectively treated with or who have a contraindication to adenotonsillectomy, and who have failed or cannot tolerate positive airway pressure therapy. Insurance coverage indications may be more restrictive.¹⁰² For a patient to be considered a candidate for hypoglossal nerve stimulation, a drug-induced sleep endoscopy study is required and must show palatal collapse in an anterior-posterior pattern. Concentric collapse is a contraindication.¹⁰⁰ As experience and technology improve, the eligibility criteria will continue to change.

During the implant surgery, 3 incisions are enough to place the pulse generator and the 2 leads. The incisions are just below the jaw line and in the upper chest. The procedure is done on an outpatient basis, with the patient under general anesthesia. Once the optimal system settings are obtained through in-laboratory polysomnography, the device is activated by the patient only when going to bed.¹⁰⁶

Hypoglossal nerve stimulation is associated with high adherence and durable benefits up to 5 years, consisting of improvements in the Epworth Sleepiness Scale score, patient-reported outcomes comparable with those of CPAP, and reduced AHI.^{100,107–109}

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Initial results showed a 68% reduction in AHI and a 66% success rate (defined as an AHI < 20 and at least a 50% reduction in AHI),¹⁰⁰ but with improved surgical technique and better understanding of device programming, success rates have improved to 75% to 80%.¹¹⁰ Female sex, lower baseline body mass index, lower initial AHI, and high arousal threshold predict successful therapy.^{108,110,111}

Studies of cardiovascular outcomes with hypoglossal nerve stimulation are ongoing.¹¹² Heart rate variability during sleep was noted to improve (decrease), and the improvement correlated with improvement in AHI.¹¹³ In a study at Cleveland Clinic,¹¹⁴ positive airway pressure therapy lowered diastolic and mean blood pressure more than hypoglossal nerve stimulation. In another study, although diastolic blood pressure declined by 3.7 mm Hg and mean arterial blood pressure declined by 3.7 mm Hg with hypoglossal nerve stimulation,¹¹⁵ this improvement may be present only in the subset of patients with baseline high blood pressure.¹¹⁴

Maxillomandibular advancement

Skeletal surgery can increase the volume of the airway. A combination of a LeFort 1 osteotomy with a bilateral sagittal split of the mandibular rami creates a larger “box” to give more room around the soft tissue contents of the airway. In 9 case series in 234 patients, this surgery was associated with an 87% reduction in AHI.⁹⁹ However, a study by Kezirian et al¹¹⁶ found that 30 times more uvulopalatopharyngoplasty surgeries were performed compared with maxillomandibular advancements, suggesting that despite the excellent success rate of maxillomandibular advancement, patients are less accepting of the procedure. ■

DISCLOSURES

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