

Dynamische regulatie van koolstofdioxide bij patiënten met centraal slaapapneu.

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Not applicable
Status	Pending
Health condition type	-
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON27892

Source

NTR

Brief title

Dynamic rebreathing by CSAS

Health condition

Central sleep apnea - sleep disorder

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Medisch Spectrum Twente

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: initiator sponsor

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The main study parameters are the ability to regulate PETCO₂, quantified by the percentage of time spent in predetermined patient specific PETCO₂ range, and the user experiences, quantified by a numeric rating scale based questionnaire.

Secondary outcome

Secondary study parameters are the differences between the control night and intervention night of the following parameters: Apnea/hypopnea index (AHI) Central apnea/hypopnea index (CAHI) Central apnea index (CAI) Central hypopnea index (CHI) Arousal index (AroI) Mean ventilation (L/min) Percentage of total sleep time (TST) with oxygen desaturation ($SpO_2 < 90\%$) Total duration of CSR divided by TST Percentages of TST spent in each sleep stage (N1, N2, N3 and REM) Loop gain, defined as the hyperpnea length/cycle length of CSR.

Study description

Background summary

Central sleep apnea syndrome (CSAS) is a sleep related breathing disorder based on a disturbed respiratory regulation. This regulation is predominantly based on the partial pressure of carbon dioxide of the arterial blood ($PaCO_2$). A disturbance in $PaCO_2$ can result in Cheyne Stokes respiration (CSR); the alternation of hyperventilation and apneas. Symptoms include sleep disruption, excessive daytime sleepiness and insomnia. Current treatment is continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) therapy, although for many patients it seems not effective enough. Several studies are performed to investigate an alternative method to treat CSAS. Supplementary carbon dioxide (CO_2) seems effective. Dynamic setups have benefit over static ones, since the CO_2 can be closely controlled. In addition, the use of dead space or rebreathing is preferred over gas mixers, because gas mixers are expensive and inhalation of excessive CO_2 is imminent. A new setup is developed to regulate the pressure of end tidal CO_2 ($PETCO_2$) by means of dynamic rebreathing, without the use of gas mixers. In this study the feasibility of the new device is investigated. The primary objective includes the ability to regulate nocturnal $PETCO_2$ in patients with CSAS and the user experiences. Secondary objectives concern the differences in CSAS parameters, e.g. apnea/hypopnea index (AHI), CSR, arousal index (AroI) and loop gain.

Study objective

The new device is able to regulate the $PETCO_2$ and to keep the $PETCO_2$ in the predetermined range.

Study design

T0 = First appointment, study is explained, informed consent is signed, baseline characteristics and arterial and capillary blood gas analysis are performed.

T1 = Control night. A week after T0 the control PSG night takes place.

T2 = Intervention night. Within a week after T1 the intervention PSG night takes place.

Intervention

The intervention is the regulation of nocturnal PETCO₂ during one night by means of a new setup based on literature. The dynamic rebreathing setup consists of a sealed CPAP masker, capnograph, tubes and a valve system to be able to regulate the partition of room air and rebreathed air. The regulation is based on real time measurement of PETCO₂. A reference PSG (usual care) is used to measure PETCO₂ during the night while only room air is inhaled, to determine the target PETCO₂ and associate range. Dynamic rebreathing with the new setup takes place to regulate PETCO₂ during the second PSG.

Contacts

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

- ≥ 18 years of age
- Hypocapnic CSAS (i.e. $AHI \geq 15$, $\geq 50\%$ central events, $CAI \geq 5$, presence of $>15\%$ Cheyne Stokes Respiration)
- Written informed consent (IC) from the subject prior to participation
- CPAP nasal mask use ≥ 4 hours/night for ≥ 5 days a week.

Exclusion criteria

- Unable to understand and read the Dutch language
- Hypercapnia during daytime ($PaCO_2 \geq 6$ kPa) and/or metabolic compensation (bicarbonate > 27 mmol/l)
- Hypercapnia during the reference PSG (mean PETCO₂ ≥ 6.3 kPa during N2 sleep excluded from CSR and apnea)
- History of neuro(muscular) disease and/or kyphoscoliosis
- NYHA Functional Classification class IV

- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease stage 3 / 4 (GOLD-criteria)
- Drug abuse
- Use of drug with known influence on respiratory drive that cannot be stopped one week prior to the PSGs (e.g. analeptics and opioids)
- Patients breathing through the mouth during night (based on own experience or partner's experience)
- Patients breathing through the mouth during sleep (according to CPAP read-out or their own / partner's experience)
- Pregnant women

Study design

Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Other
Allocation:	Non controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	N/A , unknown

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Pending
Start date (anticipated):	01-04-2019
Enrollment:	5
Type:	Anticipated

IPD sharing statement

Plan to share IPD: Undecided

Plan description

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Ethics review

Not applicable	
Application type:	Not applicable

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

ID: 48946

Bron: ToetsingOnline

Titel:

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL7633
CCMO	NL65541.044.18
OMON	NL-OMON48946

Study results

Summary results

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