Positional therapy with the Sleep Position Trainer versus oral appliance therapy with the MRA in patients with position dependent Obstructive Sleep Apnea; A Randomised Controlled Trial

Published: 15-10-2012 Last updated: 26-04-2024

Objective: To compare the effect of positional therapy with the SPT versus OAT on polysomnographic (PSG) parameters, to evaluate the compliance and measuring the possible learning effect that might occur with POSA patients using the SPT for...

Ethical review Approved WMO **Status** Recruitment stopped

Health condition type Upper respiratory tract disorders (excl infections)

Study type Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON40088

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

SPT vs MRA in patients with POSA

Condition

• Upper respiratory tract disorders (excl infections)

Synonym

sleepingdisorder with apnoeas

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Academisch Medisch Centrum

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Fonds NutsOhra cf brief dd 30-11-2011

Intervention

Keyword: Mandibular repositioning apparatus, Obstructive Sleep Apnoea, Positional Obstructive Sleep Apnoea, Sleep Postion Trainer

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Main study parameters/ endpoints: Primary endpoints; reduction of PSG parameters, in particular AHI, AI, HI, DI, reduction of % of sleeping supine sleep position, without disturbance of the sleep quality.

Secondary outcome

Secondary endpoints: Outcome of Quality of Life questionnaires; ESS, FOSQ, OHIP-14 and MFIQ. Compliance and learning effect will also be evaluated in 3 and 12 months. Finally the cardiovascular parameters like blood pressure, pulse rate and BMI/neck circumference will be assessed.

Study description

Background summary

Rationale: 56% of patients with Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA) are position dependent, defined as having an AHI which is at least twice as high in supine sleeping position compared to the AHI during sleep in other positions. Standard therapy for patients having mild or moderate POSA is treatment with an Oral Appliance Trainer (OAT). Recently a new device Sleep Position Trainer (SPT) is been introduced especially for patients with POSA.

Study objective

Objective: To compare the effect of positional therapy with the SPT versus OAT

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on polysomnographic (PSG) parameters, to evaluate the compliance and measuring the possible learning effect that might occur with POSA patients using the SPT for positional therapy over a long term.

Study design

Study design: Randomised controlled trial

Intervention

Intervention: The SPT is a sensor positioned in an elastic band attached around the body. The SPT measures the body position and vibrates when the patient lies in supine position. Oral appliance therapy (OAT) is an intra-oral prosthesis, which holds the mandible in a protrusive position. Because of this position more pharyngeal space will be available and the AHI will decrease. After randomisation the first group (n=38) will sleep for a period of 90 +/- 2 days with the SPT every night. The second group (n=38) will also sleep for a period of 90 +/- 2 days only with MRA. After this period the PSG is repeated. Long-term outcome in AHI is measured by repeating the PSG after 1 year.

Study burden and risks

Nature and extent of the burden and risks associated with participation, benefit and group relatedness: The risks for patients participating in this study are negligible. Inconveniences of the SPT can be discomfort caused by irritation of the band, difficulties with an increased sleeping period on the side or difficulties sleeping with the SPT. This can be compensated by the expected improvement of sleep quality caused by the therapy. Short term side effects of OAT may be discomfort in the jaw and dry mouth. Whereas in long term usage changes in the jaw can cause pain and sensitivity of the teeth. Withdrawing from this therapy means immediate relief of inconveniences.

Contacts

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age

Adults (18-64 years) Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

- + Diagnosis with symptomatic mild or moderate OSA (5 < AHI < 30).
- + Diagnosis of 10 to 90% supine position during the night.
- + AHI supine is >2 times as high as AHI non-supine.

Exclusion criteria

- Many dental problems; insufficient teeth for wearing MRA.
- Medication used/ related to sleeping disorders
- Central Sleep Apnoea Syndrome.
- Night or shifting work.
- Severe chronic heart failure.
- Medical history of known causes of tiredness by day or severe sleep disruption (insomnia, PLMS, Narcolepsy).
- Seizure disorder.
- Known medical history of mental retardation, memory disorders or psychiatric disorders.
- Patients with old type of pacemakers (It is possible that old types of peacemakers are not compatible with the electromagnetic radiation of the electronics of the SPT).
- Shoulder, neck and back complaints
- Reversible morphological upper airway abnormalities (e.g. enlarged tonsils).
- Inability to provide informed consent.
- Simultaneous use of other treatment modalities to treat OSA.
- Previous treatment for OSA
- Pregnancy

Study design

Design

Study type: Interventional

Intervention model: Parallel

Allocation: Randomized controlled trial

Masking: Single blinded (masking used)

Control: Active

Primary purpose: Treatment

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Recruitment stopped

Start date (anticipated): 17-04-2013

Enrollment: 90

Type: Actual

Medical products/devices used

Generic name: Sleep Postion Trainer

Registration: Yes - CE intended use

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date: 15-10-2012

Application type: First submission

Review commission: METC Amsterdam UMC

Approved WMO

Date: 05-03-2013

Application type: Amendment

Review commission: METC Amsterdam UMC

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

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

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register ID

CCMO NL41516.018.12