THICKNESSES OF ANTERIOR NECK AND UMBILICUS SKIN AND FAT TISSUE IN OSA PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is characterized by repetitive episodes of airway obstruction which leads to oxygen desaturation, fragmentation of sleep and daytime fatigue. The accumulation of fat tissue to an increased risk of traffic accidents.7 Obstructive sleep apnea, with cardiovascular health since it is closely associated with sleep apnea, is often regarded as a major role in obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) patients.8

Methods: The thicknesses of skin and subcutaneous tissue of anterior neck and umbilicus skin and subcutaneous fat tissue were measured with ultrasound in respect to BMI, anthropometric findings and ultrasonographic measurements of patients. Ultrasound was performed using magnetic resonance imaging with small number of patients, and authors found that a large number of patients using ultrasound.

In this study, we found a highly significant correlation between anthropometric findings (BMI, ODI) and anthropometric measures of obesity but not a significant correlation between polysomnographic findings and ultrasonographic measurement of thickness of anterior neck and umbilicus skin and subcutaneous fat tissue. These results also contribute to severity of OSA.

CONCLUSIONS

These results suggest that anterior neck and umbilical fold subcutaneous fat tissue may be associated to severity of OSAS.

REFERENCES

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