

수면 무호흡 환자에서 비디오 내시경을 이용한 구개 인두부 움직임의 역동적 분석

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Dynamic Evaluation of the Velopharynx in Sleep-Disordered Breathing Patients Using Videoendoscopy

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—ABSTRACT—

Background and Objective : Polysomnography is a functional diagnostic tool recording the actual sleep apnea, but it fails to show the anatomical changes of the velopharyngeal area which occur during the sleep cycle, and it is not always feasible as a postoperative test because of its cost, and time-consuming nature. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the role of the fiberoptic endoscope video recording as an alternative pre- and postoperative test of the OSA patients. **Materials and Method** : 15 OSA patients who underwent UPPP were enrolled pre- and postoperatively. Snoring and daytime sleepiness were evaluated subjectively. The status of the velopharynx was recorded with fiberoptic videonasoscopy during voluntary palatal snoring and expiration. The images were reconstructed according to time sequence. Compliance and Collapsibility Index was calculated. **Results** : The average postoperative compliance of the velopharyngeal area decreased significantly. The Collapsibility Index significantly decreased after UPPP and significantly correlated with subjective symptoms. **Conclusions** : Fiberoptic nasoscopy is a simple but a useful method that can be used in dynamic evaluation of the pre- and postoperative velopharynx of OSA patients in outpatient basis. (J Clinical Otolaryngol 2003;14:288-293)

KEY WORDS : Sleep apnea · Obstructive · Endoscope · Video recording.

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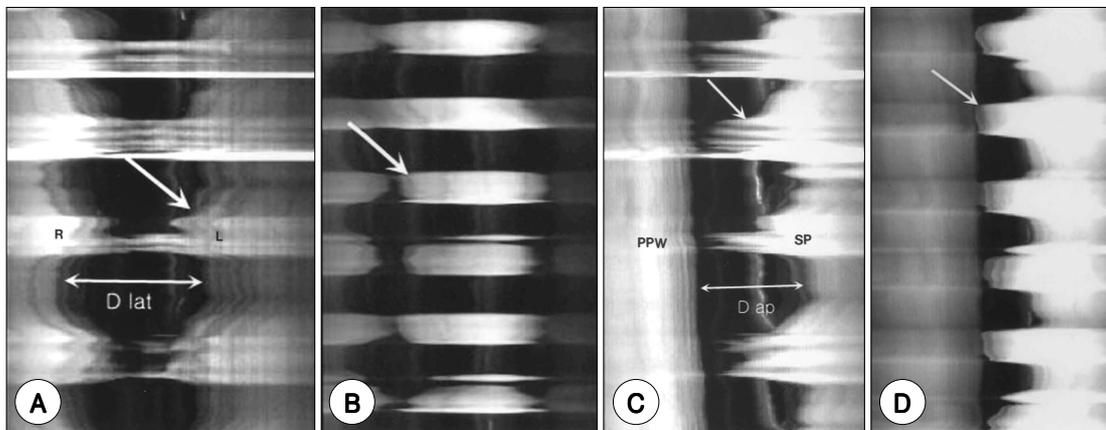


Fig. 2. Reconstructed images of velopharynx according to time sequence. Stored images of cross sectional area of pre- (A,C) and postoperative (B, D) velopharynx are reconstructed according to the relapsed time of voluntary palatal snoring and expiration. They show dynamic narrowing of retropalatal area during palatal snoring and widening during expiration. Also, the decrease of fluctuation of mucosal waves of soft palate (arrows) is noticed postoperatively compared to preoperative state. A : AP view, preop. B : AP view, postop. C : Lateral view, preop. D : Lateral view, postop. R : Rt. pharyngeal wall, L : Lt. pharyngeal wall, D lat : lateral diameter, PPW : posterior pharyngeal wall, SP : soft palate, D ap : AP diameter.

(Fig. 2).

Compliance = $\frac{aCSA_{et}}{aCSA_{st}}$

aCSA_{et} : average cross - sectional area of retro-palatal space during expiration
aCSA_{st} : average cross - sectional area of retro-palatal space during voluntary palatal snoring

Collapsibility index = $\left(1 - \frac{V_{st}}{V_{et}}\right) \times 100$

V_{st} = aCSA_{st} x snoring time
V_{et} = aCSA_{et} x expiration time

Standardized Epworth Sleepiness Scale(ESS)⁵⁾ 가
0 10 Snoring
Visual Analogue Scale(VAS)⁶⁾ 가
Collapsibility Index Compliance
9 Respiratory Distress
Index(RDI) Collapsibility Index Compliance
Collapsibility Index Compliance
SPSS for Windows(Version
10.0, SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL) Wilcoxon
test Spearman test

“Collap- sibility Index ”

결과
Collapsibility Index Compliance

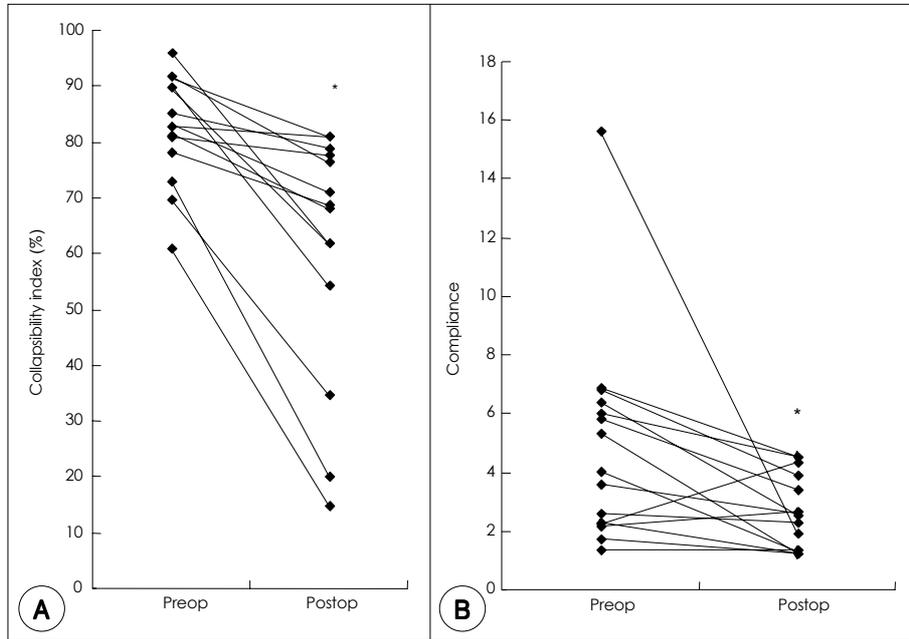


Fig. 3. Pre- and postoperative Collapsibility Index (A) and Compliance (B). Postoperative Collapsibility Index and Compliance of obstructive sleep apnea patients decreased significantly (*) (respectively, $p=0.001$; $p=0.008$, Wilcoxon test).

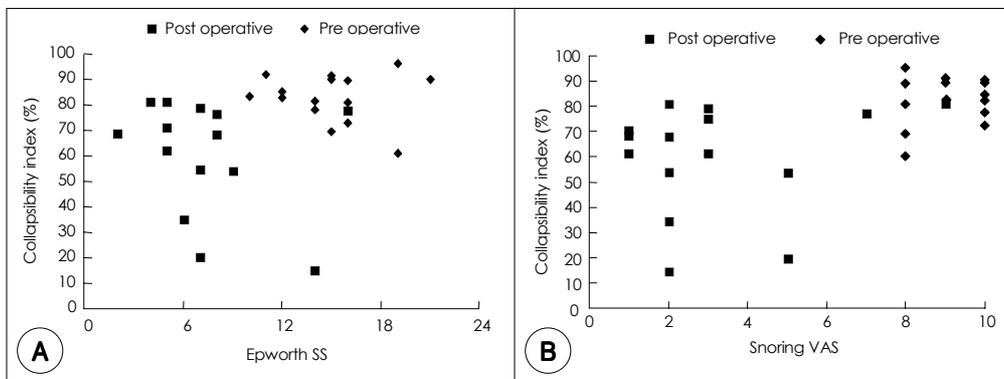


Fig. 4. Correlation of Collapsibility Index with ESS (A) and snoring VAS (B). The correlation was statistically significant (respectively $r=0.410$, $p=0.024$; $r=0.652$, $p<0.001$, Spearman test).

($p=0.001$; test)(Fig. 4).

$p=0.008$, Wilcoxon test)(Fig. 3).

RDI Collapsibility Index Compliance

고 찰

Collapsibility

Index ESS, Snoring

VAS

($r=0.410$, $p=0.024$; $r=0.652$, $p<0.001$, Spearman

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