Abstract Group: 4.2. Sleep and Control of Breathing

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Title: Effectiveness of sequential automatic-manual home respiratory polygraphy scoring

Dr. Juan F. 1036 Masa fmasa@separ.es MD, Dr. Jaime 1037 Corral jaim2234@separ.es MD, Mr. Ricardo 1038 Pereira richipe@teleline.es, Dr. Joaquín 1039 Durán-Cantolla joaquin.durancantolla@gmail.com MD, Dr. Marta 1040 Cabello cabellonajera@gmail.com, Dr. Luis 1041 Hernández-Blasco hernandez_lui@gva.es, Dr. Carmen 1042 Monasterio cmonasterio@bellvitgehospital.cat MD, Dr. Alberto 1043 Alonso-Fernandez alberto.alonso@ssib.es, Dr. Eusebi 1044 Chiner chiner_eus@gva.es MD, Prof. Francisco-José 1045 Vázquez-Polo fjvpolo@dmc.ulpg.es MD and Dr. Jose M. 1046 Montserrat jmmontserrat@ub.edu MD. 1 Pulmonology, CIBER de Enfermedades Respiratorias (Ciberes), San Pedro de Alcántara Hospital, Cáceres, Spain; 2 Pulmonology, CIBER de Enfermedades Respiratorias (Ciberes), San Pedro de Alcántara Hospital, Cáceres, Spain; 3 Pulmonology, CIBER de Enfermedades Respiratorias (Ciberes), San Pedro de Alcántara Hospital, Cáceres, Spain; 4 Pulmonology, Txagorritxu Hospital, Vitoria, Spain; 5 Pulmonology, Valdecillas Hospital, Santander, Spain; 6 Pulmonology, General Universitario Hospital, Alicante, Spain; 7 Pulmonology, Belvitge Hospital, Barcelona, Spain; 8 Pulmonology, Son Espases Hospital, Palma de Mallorca, Spain; 9 Pulmonology, San Juan Hospital, Alicante, Spain; 10 University Prof, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria University, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain and 11 Pulmonology, Clinic Hospital, Barcelona, Spain.

Body: Introduction: Automatic home respiratory polygraphy (HRP) scoring functions can potentially confirm the diagnosis of sleep apnea-hypopnea syndrome (SAHS) (obviating technician scoring) in a substantial number of patients. The result would have important management and cost implications. Objectives: To determine the diagnostic cost-effectiveness of a sequential HRP scoring protocol (automatic and then manual for residual cases) as compared to manual HRP scoring, both with in-hospital polysomnography. Methods: We included suspected SAHS patients in a multicentric study and assigned to home and hospital protocols at random. We constructed Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curves for manual and automatic scorings. Diagnostic agreement for several cut-off points was explored and costs for two equally effective alternatives were calculated. Results: Of 366 randomized patients, 348 completed the protocol. Manual scoring produced better ROC curves than automatic scoring. There was no sensitive automatic or subsequent manual HRP apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) cut-off point. The specific cut-off points for automatic and subsequent manual HRP scorings (AHI>10 in both) had a specificity of 88% and 97%, respectively. The costs of manual and sequential HRP protocols were similar but less than the half that of polysomnography. Conclusion: A sequential HRP scoring protocol is a cost-effective alternative to polysomnography, although with a marginal cost savings compared to HRP manual scoring.