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Title: Evaluation of variables related with sympathetic activity in obstructive sleep apnea patients with and without excessive daytime sleepiness

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Body: Rationale: Excessive daytime sleepiness (EDS) is a predominant symptom in obstructive sleep apnea patients. Nevertheless not all OSA patients manifest EDS. There exist differences in the response for CPAP treatment between patients that manifest EDS of those who do not manifest, which could be related to a difference sympathetic activation between OSA patients with and without EDS. Aim: To evaluate variables related with sympathetic activity in patients with OSA with different degrees of somnolence. Population and Methods: We included 88 consecutive patients with OSA. Variables related with sympathetic activity were evaluated; 24-hour urine catecholamines, ambulatory blood pressure monitoring (ABPM), monitoring heart activity, and vascular reactivity. Results: OSA patients were divided into groups based in quartiles of ESS score (ESS Q1; 7, Q2; 11, Q3; 14). BMI, age and sex were similar between groups (Table1). Differences in variables analyzed between groups did not reach statistical significance difference. Only for adrenaline it was observed statistical significant difference between groups although no correlation was observed between adrenaline and ESS. Conclusions: The results of this study suggest that in OSA patients the manifestation of EDS is not associated with an alteration in variables related with sympathetic activity Supported by:SEPAR, FIS PI07/0598, SCHTA and ALLER.