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Title: One-year adherence to CPAP treatment in cardiac patients with non-sleepy sleep apnoea in the RICCADSA trial

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Body: The RICCADSA study is an on-going randomized controlled trial started in December 2005 addressing the impact of continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) in revascularized coronary artery disease (CAD) patients with Obstructive Sleep Apnoea (OSA) without significant daytime sleepiness (Epworth Sleepiness Scale [ESS] <10). The primary end-point is the combined rate of new revascularization, myocardial infarction, stroke and cardiovascular mortality over a period of 2 to 7 years by December 2012. Sleepy OSA patients (ESS≥10) treated with CPAP as well as patients without OSA are also included in the study. In the current report, we aimed to address 1-yr adherence to CPAP treatment. Among 662 patients undergoing sleep study, 511 were included in the trial, and 277 (122 non-sleepy OSA vs 155 sleepy OSA) started auto-CPAP (S8®or S9® ResMed) at baseline. In non-sleepy OSA randomized to CPAP, 77 (63.1%) were still using the device compared to 117 (75.5%) sleepy OSA patients at 1-yr follow-up (p=0.026). Average daily CPAP use was 5.8 h in the non-sleepy group (average 271 days) vs 5.7 h (average 281 days) in the sleepy OSA patients, respectively (n.s). We conclude that 1-yr adherence to auto-CPAP in a revascularized cardiac clinic population with non-sleepy OSA was slightly lower than that in the sleepy OSA patients, which in turn was not much different from the adherence ratios generally reported from the sleep clinic cohorts. Supported by the Swedish Research Council, the Swedish Heart-Lung-Foundation, Research Fund at Skaraborg Hospital, ResMed Foundation and ResMed Ltd. YTC is the recipient of a European Respiratory Society / European Lung Foundation Fellowship (Nr 156).