

CONFERENCE ABSTRACT

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POLYSOMNOGRAPHY TEST AND SLEEP DISORDERED BREATHING IN PRADER-WILLI SYNDROME

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INTRODUCTION

Prader Willi syndrome (PWS) is a rare condition and represents the most frequent cause of syndromic obesity. Sleep apnea is a life-threatening affection and is documented as the main cause of sudden death in PWS.

OBJECTIVES AND BACKGROUND

The aim of our study was to evaluate sleep disorders in PWS patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We used a portable monitor that recorded time in bed (TIB), the air flow in the upper airways, oxygen saturation, heart rate and snoring. The included patients had a positive clinical and molecular diagnosis of PWS.

RESULTS

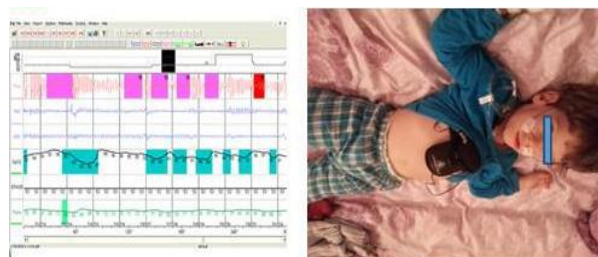
The mean of TIB was 439.3 ± 117.19 minutes. We recorded obstructive, central and mixed apnea, hypopnea and short wakes caused by respiratory events that were variable number and duration, in all patients.

cardiovascular morbidity and mortality and improved life quality. Moreover, small doses of these drugs proved to be effective even in patients where hemodialysis alone was enough to control blood pressure.

CONCLUSIONS

Sleep disorders are present in most PWS patients, not only obese ones according to their anatomical particularities. These events prevent the use of growth

hormone therapy, the only available treatment that decreases the adipose mass and increase both prognosis and life quality in PWS patients.



Graphical abstract: Polysomnography Test in a PWS patient.

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