

## 不同BMI阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征 患儿临床表现及睡眠结构比较\*

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**【摘要】目的** 比较分析不同体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)的阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(obstructive sleep apnea-hypopnea syndrome, OSAHS)患儿临床表现及睡眠结构。**方法** 收集2016年12月-2021年2月到苏州大学附属儿童医院呼吸科就诊,完善了多导睡眠监测(polysomnography, PSG),并诊断为OSAHS的452例患儿为研究对象。根据BMI分为BMI正常组、超重组、肥胖组,收集临床资料及PSG监测结果。**结果** 入组男性患儿287例(63.5%),女性患儿165例(36.5%);年龄3~15岁,中位年龄5.5(4.5, 7.0)岁;BMI范围12.09~38.48 kg/m<sup>2</sup>,中位数16.29 kg/m<sup>2</sup>,BMI正常275例(60.8%),超重76例(16.8%),肥胖101例(22.3%)。3组患儿临床表现及OSAHS严重程度的分布差异无统计学意义;肥胖组患儿快速眼动(rapid eye movement, REM)期睡眠时间及其比例分别低于超重组及BMI正常组( $P<0.05$ );超重组患儿最低血氧饱和度(lowest oxyhemoglobin saturation, LSaO<sub>2</sub>)低于BMI正常组( $P=0.05$ ),肥胖组患儿氧减指数(oxygen desaturation index, ODI)分别高于BMI正常组和超重组( $P<0.05$ )。**结论** 肥胖会加重OSAHS患儿的缺氧程度并影响睡眠结构。

**【关键词】** 阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征 儿童 肥胖 睡眠结构

**Comparative Study of Clinical Manifestations and Sleep Structure in Children with Obstructive Sleep Apnea-hypopnea Syndrome with Different BMI** XU Xue-yun, WANG Yu-qing<sup>△</sup>, HE Yan-yu, HAO Chuang-li, GENG Ya-xuan, JIANG Yu-ting, LÜ Meng, WANG Zhi-hui. Department of Respiratory Medicine, Children's Hospital of Soochow University, Suzhou 215003, China

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To compare and analyze the clinical manifestations and sleep structure of children with obstructive sleep apnea-hypopnea syndrome (OSAHS) with different body mass index (BMI). **Methods** 452 children who were diagnosed with OSAHS between December 2016 and February 2021 by the Department of Respiratory Medicine, Children's Hospital of Soochow University were included in the study. All of them did polysomnography (PSG). They were divided, according to their BMI, into the normal BMI group, the overweight group, and the obesity group. Their clinical data and PSG results were collected. **Results** 287 boys (63.5%) and 165 girls (36.5%) were enrolled, with their age ranging between 3 and 15, and the median age being 5.5 (4.5, 7.0). Their BMI ranged between 12.09 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and 38.48 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, with the median being 16.29 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. 275 cases (60.8%) had normal BMI, 76 cases (16.8%) were overweight, and 101 cases (22.3%) were obese. There was no significant difference in the distribution of clinical manifestations and severity of OSAHS among the three groups. The duration and proportion of rapid eye movement (REM) stage sleep in the obese group was lower than that of the overweight and the normal BMI groups ( $P<0.05$ ). The lowest oxyhemoglobin saturation (LSaO<sub>2</sub>) of children in the overweight group was lower than that of the normal BMI group ( $P=0.050$ ). The oxygen desaturation index (ODI) of the obese group was higher than that of the normal BMI and the overweight groups ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion** Obesity worsens the degree of hypoxia in children with OSAHS and affects their sleep structure.

**【Key words】** Obstructive sleep apnea-hypopnea syndrome Children Obesity Sleep structure

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(obstructive sleep apnea-hypopnea syndrome, OSAHS)是儿童睡眠呼吸障碍的常见类型,其发病率为1.2%~5.7%<sup>[1]</sup>,但肥胖儿童患OSAHS的可能性是非肥胖儿童的4~5倍<sup>[2]</sup>。儿童OSAHS

与肥胖存在紧密联系,肥胖不仅与OSAHS的患病率和严重程度的增加相关,更是导致OSAHS持续和加重的主要因素<sup>[3-4]</sup>。国外荟萃分析表明,80%的儿童肥胖可能与睡眠时间缩短有关<sup>[5-7]</sup>,显示肥胖与总睡眠时间(total sleep time, TST)具有相关性。但同时,OSAHS还会引起其他睡眠结构的改变,比如国外研究指出OSAHS患儿存在非快速眼动(non-rapid eye movement, NREM)3期睡眠比例显

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著增加,快速眼动(rapid eye movement, REM)期睡眠比例减少的现象<sup>[8]</sup>;国内研究与此有所差异,显示学龄期 OSAHS患儿NREM3期睡眠明显减少, NREM1期睡眠延长<sup>[9]</sup>。目前关于肥胖与OSAHS患儿睡眠结构的相关研究不多,本研究拟通过比较不同体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)OSAHS患儿的临床表现和睡眠结构,探讨肥胖与超重是否会加重OSAHS及其对患儿睡眠结构的影响,为临床治疗和管理提供依据。

## 1 对象和方法

### 1.1 研究对象

纳入2016年12月–2021年2月因夜眠打鼾、张口呼吸等症状到苏州大学附属儿童医院呼吸科就诊,并完善了多导睡眠监测(PSG)、诊断为OSAHS的452例患儿为研究对象。排除标准:①既往已针对OSAHS行手术治疗;②有鼻腔及颅面结构异常等疾病;③近两周内有感染症状;④有心肺疾病、血液系统疾病、神经肌肉疾病或其他可能引起夜间低氧血症的疾病。本研究通过苏州大学附属儿童医院医学伦理委员会批准(审核编号:2020CS038),入院时告知患儿监护人并签署知情同意书。

OSAHS的诊断及严重程度判断:参考《中国儿童阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停诊断与治疗指南(2020)》<sup>[10]</sup>:将阻塞性呼吸暂停低通气指数(obstructive apnea-hypopnea index, OAHl)>1次/h作为儿童OSAHS的诊断界值;严重程度分级参考标准如下:轻度,1次/h<OAHl≤5次/h;中度,5次/h<OAHl≤10次/h;重度,OAHl>10次/h。

入组患儿肥胖程度判断:根据身高、体质量计算BMI,通过BMI判断超重或肥胖,并进行分组: BMI正常组、超重组、肥胖组。根据《中国儿童阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停诊断与治疗指南(2020)》指南推荐,学龄儿童健康体质量标准推荐参考中华人民共和国卫生行业标准(WS/T 5862018)《学龄儿童青少年超重与肥胖筛查》<sup>[11]</sup>,学龄前儿童体质量标准参照《中国0~18岁儿童、青少年体块指数的生长曲线》<sup>[12]</sup>。具体标准为:①超重判断:凡BMI大于或等于相应性别、年龄组“超重”界值点且小于“肥胖”界值

点者为超重;②肥胖判断:凡BMI大于或等于相应性别、年龄组“肥胖”界值点者为肥胖。

### 1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 一般资料 ①一般信息:性别和年龄等;②临床信息:主诉、临床表现和影像学检查等,其中临床表现的评价参考《中国儿童阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停诊断与治疗指南(2020)》。③体征:包括身高、体质量(计算BMI)和扁桃体大小。

1.2.2 PSG监测 采用康迪(Compumedics Grael)多导睡眠监测仪对入组患儿进行持续7 h以上夜间睡眠记录,监测项目包括:睡眠结构、睡眠效率、血氧饱和度(oxyhemoglobin saturation, SaO<sub>2</sub>)、OAHl(次/h)、呼吸暂停指数(apnea index, AI)等。

1.2.3 统计学方法 计数资料采用百分比(%)表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验,不满足条件采用Fisher确切概率法;正态分布计量资料用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,非正态分布采用中位数(P<sub>25</sub>, P<sub>75</sub>)表示,组间比较用Kruskal-Wallis H检验,用Bonferroni法校正显著水平后进行事后组间比较;相关分析采用Spearman相关分析。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 入组患儿一般资料

入组OSAHS患儿共452例,男性287例(63.5%),女性165例(36.5%),男女比例为1.74:1,年龄范围为3~15岁,中位年龄5.5(4.5, 7.0)岁。

入组患儿根据PSG监测结果进行严重程度分组,轻度323例(71.5%),中度59例(13.1%),重度70例(15.5%)。

入组患儿BMI范围12.09~38.48 kg/m<sup>2</sup>,中位数16.29 kg/m<sup>2</sup>。根据BMI进行分组,其中正常体质量275例(60.8%),超重76例(16.8%),肥胖101例(22.3%)。

### 2.2 不同肥胖程度OSAHS患儿性别及年龄分布比较

结果见表1。入组OSAHS患儿中,不同肥胖程度患儿性别比较差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2=6.384$ ,  $P=0.042$ ),组间比较显示,肥胖组的男性患儿比例高于BMI正常组( $\chi^2=2.031$ , 校正后 $P=0.042$ );不同肥胖程度OSAHS患儿年龄分布差

表1 不同肥胖程度OSAHS患儿性别及年龄分布比较

Table 1 Comparison of gender and age distribution of OSAHS patients with different obesity levels

| Item                  | Normal BMI group (n=275) | Overweight group (n=76) | Obesity group (n=101) | $\chi^2$ | P     |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|
| Male/case (%)         | 162 (58.9)               | 54 (71.1)               | 71 (70.3)             | 6.384    | 0.042 |
| Female/case (%)       | 113 (41.1)               | 22 (28.9)               | 30 (29.7)             |          |       |
| ≤6 years old/case (%) | 180 (65.5)               | 56 (73.7)               | 59 (58.4)             | 4.471    | 0.111 |
| >6 years old/case (%) | 95 (34.5)                | 20 (26.3)               | 42 (41.6)             |          |       |

异无统计学意义。

2.3 不同肥胖程度OSAHS患儿临床表现及严重程度的比较

结果见表2。OSAHS患儿临床表现及病情严重程度在不同组间的比较差异均无统计学意义。

2.4 不同肥胖程度OSAHS患儿睡眠结构的比较

结果见表3。不同肥胖程度OSAHS患儿睡眠结构比较显示,REM期睡眠时间在3组间的差异有统计学意义( $P=0.005$ ),两两比较显示肥胖组患儿REM期睡眠时间

表 2 不同肥胖程度OSAHS患儿临床表现及严重程度的比较  
Table 2 Comparison of clinical manifestations and severity of OSAHS patients with different obesity levels

| Clinical symptoms                             | Normal BMI group (n=275) | Overweight group (n=76) | Obesity group (n=101) | $\chi^2$ | P     |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|
| Snoring/case (%)                              | 247 (89.9)               | 73 (96.1)               | 95 (94.1)             | 3.952    | 0.130 |
| Mouth breathing/case (%)                      | 219 (79.6)               | 59 (77.6)               | 82 (81.2)             | 0.338    | 0.831 |
| Labored breathing/case (%)                    | 98 (35.6)                | 29 (38.2)               | 40 (39.6)             | 0.557    | 0.765 |
| Apnea/case (%)                                | 61 (22.2)                | 8 (10.5)                | 24 (23.8)             | 5.758    | 0.056 |
| Oppressive wake/case (%)                      | 30 (10.9)                | 14 (18.4)               | 15 (14.9)             | 3.331    | 0.194 |
| Nocturia/case (%)                             | 36 (13.1)                | 10 (13.2)               | 20 (19.8)             | 2.821    | 0.252 |
| Enuresis/case (%)                             | 37 (13.5)                | 8 (10.5)                | 17 (16.8)             | 1.498    | 0.495 |
| Difficulty getting up in the morning/case (%) | 103 (37.5)               | 22 (28.9)               | 36 (35.6)             | 1.879    | 0.398 |
| Morning headaches/case (%)                    | 8 (2.9)                  | 1 (1.3)                 | 5 (5.0)               | 1.992    | 0.370 |
| Daytime sleepiness/case (%)                   | 37 (13.5)                | 8 (10.5)                | 17 (16.8)             | 1.498    | 0.495 |
| Social withdrawal/case (%)                    | 24 (8.7)                 | 7 (9.2)                 | 13 (12.9)             | 1.472    | 0.466 |
| Hyperactivity/case (%)                        | 107 (38.9)               | 24 (31.6)               | 39 (38.6)             | 1.419    | 0.487 |
| Inattention/case (%)                          | 114 (41.5)               | 30 (39.5)               | 48 (47.5)             | 1.451    | 0.477 |
| Severity of OSAHS/case (%)                    |                          |                         |                       |          |       |
| Mild                                          | 198 (72.0)               | 54 (71.1)               | 71 (70.3)             | 0.112    | 0.945 |
| Moderate                                      | 38 (13.8)                | 11 (14.5)               | 10 (9.9)              | 1.161    | 0.590 |
| Severe                                        | 39 (14.2)                | 11 (14.5)               | 20 (19.8)             | 1.854    | 0.406 |

表 3 不同肥胖程度OSAHS患儿睡眠结构的组间比较  
Table 3 Comparison of sleep structure in OSAHS children with different obesity levels

| Item                   | Normal BMI group (n=275) | Overweight group (n=76) | Obesity group (n=101) | H      | P     |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------|
| TST/min                | 480.5 (430.0, 522.0)     | 466.7±65.6              | 473.5 (424.0, 500.5)  | 3.309  | 0.191 |
| SE/%                   | 84.3 (76.4, 90.5)        | 81.9 (74.8, 89.2)       | 82.5 (75.8, 87.6)     | 3.335  | 0.187 |
| Sleep latency/min      | 23.5 (8.5, 44.0)         | 22.1 (8.0, 56.4)        | 21.0 (7.8, 52.3)      | 0.597  | 0.742 |
| Arousal index/(time/h) | 16.0 (12.0, 21.0)        | 16.0 (11.0, 22.0)       | 15.0 (10.0, 19.0)     | 3.234  | 0.199 |
| NREM proportion/%      |                          |                         |                       |        |       |
| NREM1                  | 11.6 (6.9, 15.0)         | 10.3 (6.9, 14.0)        | 10.6 (5.4, 14.5)      | 2.173  | 0.337 |
| NREM2                  | 46.1±9.2                 | 45.2±9.5                | 49.8 (42.1, 54.8)     | 5.511  | 0.064 |
| NREM3                  | 22.0 (18.1, 25.4)        | 22.4±6.8                | 23.5 (17.7, 25.3)     | 0.108  | 0.948 |
| REM proportion/%       | 20.5 (18.0, 22.9)        | 21.4±4.7                | 19.2 (17.1, 21.5)*, # | 13.010 | 0.001 |
| REM/min                | 97.1±28.8                | 97.5 (81.5, 119.9)      | 88.2±23.1*, #         | 10.705 | 0.005 |
| LSaO <sub>2</sub> /%   | 90.0 (87.0, 92.0)        | 88.5 (85.0, 91.0)*      | 89.0 (86.0, 91.0)     | 6.559  | 0.038 |
| ODI/(time/h)           | 0.7 (0.2, 1.9)           | 0.8 (0.3, 2.3)          | 1.0 (0.5, 3.7)*, #    | 5.978  | 0.050 |
| OAHI/(time/h)          | 2.7 (1.6, 6.1)           | 2.9 (1.8, 6.7)          | 2.9 (1.8, 8.5)        | 0.929  | 0.682 |
| REM-AI/(time/h)        | 3.6 (1.7, 7.4)           | 3.3 (1.4, 6.9)          | 2.6 (0.9, 4.3)*       | 13.418 | 0.001 |

TST: Total sleep time; SE: Sleep efficiency; NREM: Non-rapid eye movement; REM: Rapid eye movement; LSaO<sub>2</sub>: Lowest oxyhemoglobin saturation; ODI: Oxygen desaturation index; OAHI: Obstructive apnea-hypopnea index; REM-AI: Rapid eye movement-apnea index. \* $P<0.05$ , vs. normal BMI group; #  $P<0.05$ , vs. overweight group. Normally distributed numbers are represented as  $\bar{x}\pm s$ ; Non-normally distributed numbers are represented as median ( $P_{25}$ ,  $P_{75}$ ).

短于BMI正常组及超重组( $P=0.003, 0.005$ ); 同时REM期睡眠比例在3组间的差异亦有统计学意义( $P=0.001$ ), 两两比较显示肥胖组患儿REM期睡眠比例分别低于BMI正常组和超重组( $P=0.014, 0.026$ )。其他睡眠结构的比较组间差异均无统计学意义。呼吸事件及氧饱和度监测结果比较显示, 超重组患儿最低血氧饱和度(lowest oxyhemoglobin saturation, LSaO<sub>2</sub>)低于BMI正常组( $P=0.050$ ), 肥胖组患儿氧减指数(oxygen desaturation index, ODI)分别高于BMI正常组和超重组( $P=0.001, 0.029$ ), 肥胖组患儿快速动眼期呼吸暂停指数(REM-AI)低于BMI正常组( $P=0.001$ )。OAHI在3组间的差异无统计学意义。

2.5 BMI与OSAHS患儿睡眠结构的相关性分析

BMI与睡眠结构的Spearman相关性分析显示: BMI与NREM2期睡眠比例呈正相关( $r=0.116, P=0.014$ ), 与REM期睡眠比例呈负相关( $r=-0.110, P=0.020$ ), 均呈弱相关。

2.6 BMI与不同严重程度OSAHS患儿睡眠结构的相关性分析

结果见表4。BMI与不同严重程度OSAHS患儿的睡眠结构的Spearman相关性分析显示: 轻度OSAHS患儿中, BMI与NREM2期睡眠比例呈正相关( $r=0.116, P=0.038$ ), 同时与REM期睡眠比例呈负相关( $r=-0.116, P=0.037$ ), 均呈弱相关; 中、重度OSAHS患儿中, BMI与睡眠结构无

表 4 BMI与不同严重程度OSAHS患儿睡眠结构的相关性分析  
Table 4 Correlation analysis between BMI and sleep structure of children with different severity of OSAHS

| Sleep structure  | Mild OSAHS |          | Moderate OSAHS |          | Severe OSAHS |          |
|------------------|------------|----------|----------------|----------|--------------|----------|
|                  | <i>r</i>   | <i>P</i> | <i>r</i>       | <i>P</i> | <i>r</i>     | <i>P</i> |
| NREM1 proportion | -0.080     | 0.152    | 0.019          | 0.886    | -0.053       | 0.662    |
| NREM2 proportion | 0.116      | 0.038    | 0.115          | 0.388    | 0.124        | 0.308    |
| NREM3 proportion | -0.016     | 0.771    | -0.080         | 0.549    | -0.172       | 0.156    |
| REM proportion   | -0.116     | 0.037    | -0.256         | 0.051    | -0.009       | 0.941    |

明显相关性( $P$ 均 $>0.05$ )。

3 讨论

儿童OSAHS是儿童睡眠呼吸障碍的常见类型, 可发生于各个年龄阶段, 大多数在2~8岁左右发病<sup>[13]</sup>。有研究指出, 肥胖是儿童阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停的重要危险因素, 且在青春期起主要作用<sup>[14]</sup>。另有随访研究指出, 肥胖和男性是OSAHS从儿童持续到成年的关键危险因素<sup>[15]</sup>。本研究对OSAHS患儿的一般资料进行分析, 结果显示肥胖组的男性患儿比例高于BMI正常组( $\chi^2=2.031, P=0.042$ ), 这与CHAN等<sup>[13]</sup>的研究存在相似性, 提示肥胖与男性可能与OSAHS相关。另外, 本研究中OSAHS患儿年龄范围为3~15岁, 中位年龄5.5(4.5, 7.0)岁, 不同BMI的OSAHS患儿无年龄分布差异, 未显示肥胖的OSAHS患儿在大龄组比例升高, 与SAVINI等<sup>[14]</sup>的研究有所不同, 这可能与本研究中青少年组样本量较少有关。儿童OSAHS临床表现多样且存在年龄差异, 研究报道除OSAHS常见的症状外, 青少年或肥胖儿童有更罕见的嗜睡表现<sup>[14]</sup>, 但本研究未发现超重或肥胖组患儿日间思睡比例有明显升高, 也可能与本研究中青少年组样本偏少有关。

研究发现OSAHS对儿童的睡眠结构会有一些的影响, 可表现为: 睡眠的连续性中断, NREM1期睡眠增加, NREM2期、NREM3期与REM期睡眠减少<sup>[16]</sup>。对于肥胖患儿睡眠结构的研究显示, 儿童和青少年的超重和肥胖不

仅与睡眠时间短有关, 而且与睡眠结构的变化有关<sup>[17-18]</sup>。肥胖的OSAHS患儿表现为睡眠剥夺伴随着睡眠结构的改变和REM期睡眠的减少<sup>[4]</sup>。本研究显示, 肥胖组OSAHS患儿REM期睡眠比例分别低于BMI正常组及超重组, 且在TST无明显差异的前提下, 肥胖组患儿REM期睡眠时间短于BMI正常组及超重组( $P<0.05$ ), 且BMI与REM期睡眠比例呈负相关( $r=-0.110, P=0.020$ ), 提示肥胖会进一步加重OSAHS患儿睡眠结构的紊乱。SEVER等<sup>[19]</sup>的研究显示重度OSAHS青少年的REM期睡眠比例随着体质量的增加而减少, 而轻度OSAHS青少年的REM期睡眠比例则相反, 中度OSAHS青少年的REM期睡眠比例则不受影响。而本研究只观察到BMI与轻度OSAHS患儿的REM期睡眠比例呈负相关, 而与中、重OSAHS患儿的睡眠结构无明显相关性, 与SEVER等的研究有所不同。REM期睡眠与进食行为有关, REM期睡眠可能是食欲抑制剂, 可能具有抗肥胖的特性, 而失去REM期睡眠可能会增强食欲, 导致暴饮暴食, 最终导致REM睡眠时间短的人体质量增加<sup>[20]</sup>。在儿童和青少年中, REM期睡眠减少1 h, 超重的概率就会增加3倍<sup>[17]</sup>, 表明肥胖与REM期睡眠时间的减少存在相互作用。

MATHEW等<sup>[21]</sup>研究显示, 极度肥胖( $BMI\geq 45\text{ kg/m}^2$ )的OSAHS患者有一种明显的严重睡眠呼吸障碍模式, 其特征是低通气, 而不是呼吸暂停。肥胖患者, 其脂肪在腹部和胸部的组织沉积会导致肺容量减少, 胸壁和肺顺应

性降低,同时颈部脂肪增加会导致气管腔内压力升高,导致上呼吸道拥挤和塌陷,引起换气不足和轻度短暂性高碳酸血症<sup>[22-23]</sup>。本研究对于不同肥胖程度OSAHS患儿的PSG监测指标进行分析,结果显示肥胖患儿ODI(次/h)高于BMI正常组及超重组( $P < 0.05$ );超重患儿LSaO<sub>2</sub>低于BMI正常组( $P < 0.05$ ),表明肥胖或超重的OSAHS患儿缺氧情况较BMI正常的OSAHS患儿更加严重,提示肥胖可能会加重OSAHS患儿的病情。

本研究不足之处:青少年组OSAHS患儿例数较少,可能导致在临床表现的分析中,不同BMI的OSAHS患儿未显现出明显的差异;缺少对正常儿童PSG睡眠结构的观察分析。相关性分析显示为弱相关,得到统计学支撑的结论的强度不够,读者需谨慎对待。

综上,本研究通过比较分析不同BMI的OSAHS患儿的临床资料及PSG结果,显示肥胖组OSAHS患儿缺氧程度加重,REM期睡眠时间比例降低。肥胖可能是睡眠呼吸紊乱的最重要危险因素,也是主要的可改变危险因素,因此在后续研究中应完善对减重治疗后的随访研究,明确BMI下降后临床症状及睡眠结构的改善情况。

\* \* \*

**利益冲突** 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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