

# BÖLÜM 27

## Obstrüktif Uyku Apne Sendromunda Genel Önlemler ve Medikal Tedavi



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### GİRİŞ

Obstrüktif Uyku Apne Sendromu (OUAS), sık görülen ve ciddi sistemik komplikasyonlara yol açan, multidisipliner yaklaşım gerektiren bir hastalıktır. OUAS hastalarının tedavisinde hedef, semptom ve bulguları ortadan kaldırmak, oksijen desatürasyonunu düzeltmek ve uyku kalitesini iyileştirmektir. En etkili tedavi yöntemi pozitif hava yolu basıncı (Positive Airway Pressure- PAP) uygulamasıdır. PAP tedavisi dışında, ağız içi araç, cerrahi tedavi, genel önlemler ve medikal tedavi seçenekleri uygulanmaktadır (Tablo 1) (1,2). Üçüncü Amerikan Uyku Klavuzu (ICD-3) ve ulusal uyku rehberleri eşliğinde OUAS'ın tedavisinde, temel yaklaşım OUAS ağırlığına göre belirlenmektedir. OUAS ağırlığına bakılmaksızın her hastada öncelikle genel önlemleri içerir tedavi yöntemleri uygulanmalıdır (2).

### GENEL ÖNLEMLER

#### Davranışsal değişiklikler ve hasta eğitimi

Davranış terapileri, OUAS tanısı alan ve değiştirilebilir risk faktörleri olan tüm hastalarda önerilmelidir. Yaşam tarzı önerileri hastaya göre bireysel olarak ele alınmalı, uygulanacak tedavinin başarı oranını değerlendirip hastanın onayı alınarak uygulanmalıdır. Hastalara tedavi edilmediği takdirde oluşabilecek risk ve komplikasyonlar anlatılmalı, tedavinin önemi vurgulanmalıdır. OUAS hastalarında sık görülen gündüz aşırı uykululuk hali, trafik ve iş kazalarına dave-

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uykululuğun diğer olası nedenleri ekarte edildikten sonra, kendi cihazı ile yapılan polisomnografide solunumsal olayların elimine edildiği kesin olarak gösterilmişse, PAP cihazı ile birlikte stimülen ilaçlar düşünülmelidir (81).

Modafinil ve r-izomeri olan armodafinil, narkolepsi ve vardiyalı çalışmaya bağlı uyku bozukluğunun yanı sıra OUAS'ta optimal PAP tedavisine rağmen devam eden rezidü uyku halinin tedavisinde de FDA kurumu tarafından onaylanmıştır (82). OUAS'lı hastalarda rezidüel uyku halinin tedaviside CPAP ve modafinil beraber kullanımının, tek başına CPAP kullanan hastalara göre Çoklu Uyku Latans Testi (Multiple Sleep Latency Test-MSLT) değerlerinin anlamlı derecede düzeldiği gösterilmiştir (83). Yapılan geniş metaanalizlerde modafinil/armodafinil tedavisinin Epworth skorunu yaklaşık 2.2 puan düşürdüğü, uyanıklığı Sürdürme Testi (Maintenance of Wakefulness Test-MWT) ile 3 dakika iyileştirme sağladığı gösterilmiştir (84). Uzun dönem etkinlik açısından yapılan çalışmalar da bir yıl boyunca modafinil kullanan hastalarda gündüz aşırı uyku hali gelişmediği ve yaşam kalitesinin yüksek olduğu gösterilmiştir, armodafinil ile yapılan çalışmalarda da benzer sonuçlar elde edilmiştir (85).

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