

PAEDIATRIC OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNOEA AMONG CHILDREN WITH RECURRENT RESPIRATORY TRACT DISEASES

P. Barski, **M. Surdacki**, A. Saj, D. Pompa, A. Pawelak, V. Ermisch, I. Pirogowicz

Student Scientific Organization for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention at the Department and Clinic of Geriatrics, Wrocław Medical University, 66 Marii Skłodowskiej-Curie Street, 50-369 Wrocław Poland, michal.surdacki@student.umed.wroc.pl

Introduction: Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is a disease defined as recurrent episodes of upper airway obstruction during sleep. Over the last few decades OSA became a serious problem because of its rapidly rising incidence along with its comorbidities. Most important components contributing to sleep apnea is metabolic syndrome, obesity, hypertension but also respiratory tract diseases such as asthma. In highly industrialized countries, OSA occurs even in 9-26% of the population.

Objectives: The purpose of our study was to detect the incidence of OSA among children with obesity, asthma or complaining of recurrent respiratory infections.

Methods: Pulse oximetry test was performed in group of 60 children diagnosed with recurrent respiratory tract diseases or obesity. Measurements were conducted overnight with PC-68B wrist pulse oximetry. Results were analyzed and all saturation drops suggesting OSA were marked.

Results: The studies did not detect any statistically significant correlation between diseases and the number of sleep apnea episodes among children.

Key words: Obstructive sleep apnea, overnight pulse oximetry, children