

비만이 동반된 폐쇄성 수면무호흡증 환자에 있어서 수술 후에 시행한 체중감량이 환자의 삶의 질에 미치는 영향

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The Effect of the Postoperative Weight Reduction on the Quality of the Life in the Patients with Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome and Obesity

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : The incidence of obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS) among obese patients is about three times higher than that of non-obese patients. Obesity is the most significant risk factor of OSAS. But in the treatment of OSAS, we tended to neglect treating obesity till now. The aim of this study was to assess the effect of weight loss after surgery on the quality of the life in OSAS patients with obesity. **Subjects and Method** : Twenty OSAS patients with obesity (body mass index >25) completed the preoperative SF-36v2TM questionnaire. All patients were treated by LAUP or UPPP. Ten of them (experimental group) were induced to lose weight by 10 mg of sibutramine for 3 months whereas nothing was done in the others (control group). And then all patients completed the same questionnaire again. The changes of the SF-36v2TM scores have been assessed. **Results** : In the experimental group, the mean BMI decreased from 30.2 to 28.4 ($p < 0.05$), the mean physical component sum-mary of SF-36v2TM scores was increased from 50.2 to 54.6 ($p < 0.05$) and mean mental component summary was also increased from 45.8 to 49.6 ($p < 0.05$). But in the control group, only mean mental component summary was statistically increased from 49.1 to 50.8. **Conclusion** : This study demonstrates that the trial of postoperative weight loss may improve the quality of life in OSAS patients with obesity. So we must consider the positive trial of weight loss as well as the surgeries in the treatment of OSAS patients with obesity. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2004;47:432-6)

KEY WORDS : Sleep apnea syndrome · Obesity · Weight loss.

3 가 가
2)
assisted uvulopalatoplasty (LAUP) laser -
uvulopalatop-
haryngoplasty (UPPP)가
1)
가 1~2
LAUP UPPP
가 3)4)
: 2003 9 21 / : 2004 2 5
: , 130 - 702 1
: (02) 958 - 8474 · : (02) 958 - 8470
E - mail : khuent@khmc.or.kr sibutramine(Reductil®)

가

(body mass index, BMI, kg/m^2)가 25⁵⁾

2002 11 LAUP UPPP

sibutramine 19

가 10

10

19 3 sibutramine

(1 , 2) , 6

26~50 , 39.4 ,

30.2 LAUP UPPP

26~60 ,

41.5 , 29.5

가 SF-36v2™

LAUP UPPP

sibutramine 10

mg 3 3

2 T -

(Body mass index, BMI)

5.3 kg,

0.9 kg

30.2 28.4

($p < 0.05$) 29.5

29.2 (Fig. 1).

(Physical component summary, PCS)

가 50.2

54.6 가($p < 0.05$)

50.4 50.5 가

(Fig. 2).

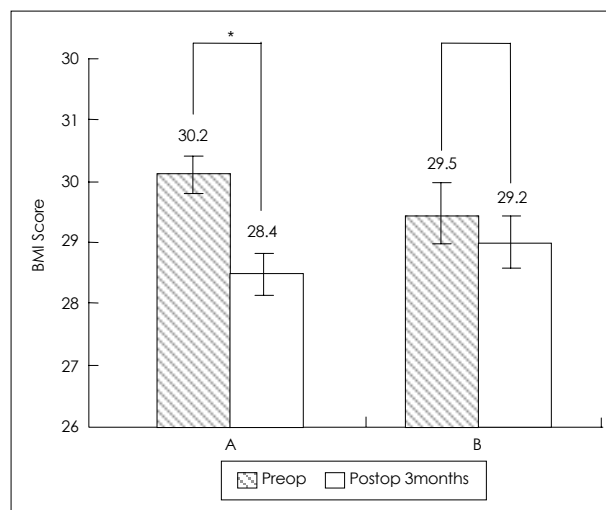


Fig. 1. Comparison of preoperative and postoperative 3 months mean BMI scores between A and B ($*p < 0.05$). BMI scores were decreased statistically in A but not in B. BMI : Body mass index. A : experimental group, B : control group.

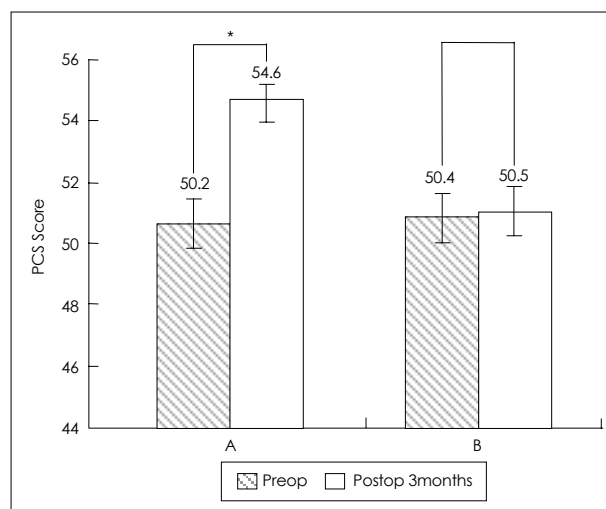


Fig. 2. Comparison of preoperative and postoperative 3 months mean PCS scores between A and B ($*p < 0.05$). PCS scores were significantly increased in A but not in B. PCS : physical component summary. A : experimental group, B : control group.

체중감량이 폐쇄성 수면무호흡증 환자에 미치는 영향

(Mental component summary, MCS)
가 45.8
49.6 , 49.1 50.8
가($p<0.05$)가
가 (Fig. 3).

SF - 36v2™
SF - 36v2™ 8 가가
(vitality) (mental health)
가가
(bodily pain), (general perception of health),
(physical functioning) 5
가
(social functioning),
(role limitation attributed to physical problems),
(role limitation attributed to emotional problems) 가
(Fig. 4).

가 10
5
7 30
6)
90%

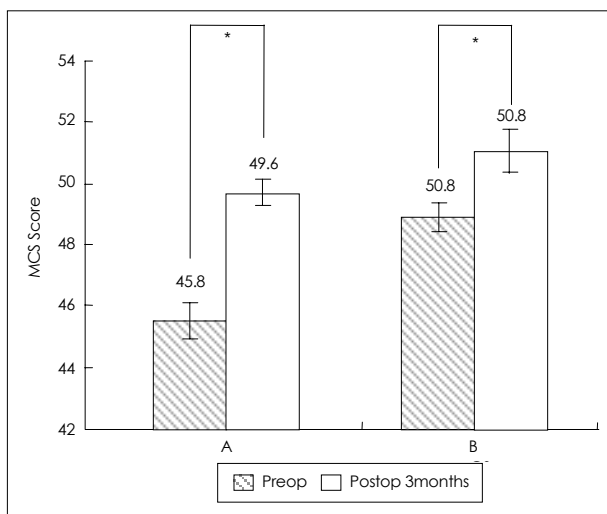


Fig. 3. Comparison of preoperative and postoperative 3 months mean MCS scores between A and B ($*p<0.05$). MCS scores were increased statistically both in A and B. But the improvement of MCS was prominent in A compared with B. MCS : mental component summary. A : experimental group, B : control group.

7)
8)
60~90%
9)
2000 1 2002 12
66%
가 가
가
(BMI)가 가
(kg/m²)
23 25
5)
gastric banding, gastric stapling
10)

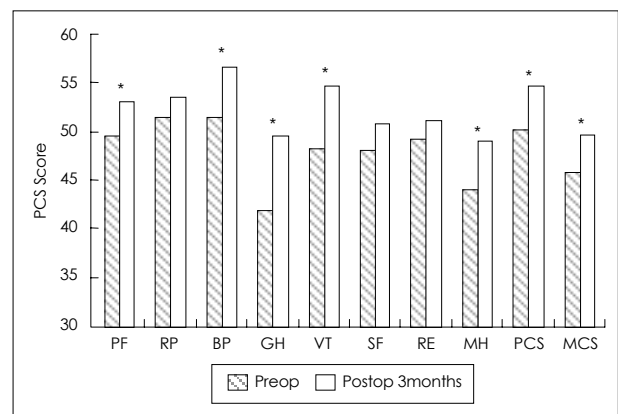


Fig. 4. Comparison of preoperative and postoperative 3 months SF-36™ scores in experimental group. SF-36™ scores were increased in all scales. The improvement of SF-36™ scores was prominent in GH and VT compared with others($*p<0.05$). PF : Physical functioning, RP : Role limitation attributed to physical problems, BP : Bodily Pain, GH : General perception of health, VT : Vitality, SF : Social functioning, RE : Role limitation attributed to emotional problems, MH : Mental health, PCS : Physical component summary, MCS : Mental component summary.

Table 1. Definition of health concepts with the SF-36 questionnaire

Measure (Dimension)	No. of items	Definition
Functional status		
1. Physical functioning (PF)	10	Extent to which health interferes with a variety of activities (e.g., sports, carrying grocery...)
2. Social functioning (SF)	2	Extent to which health interferes with normal social activities (e.g., visiting with friends during past month)
3. role limitation attributed to physical problems (RP)	4	Extent to which health interferes with usual daily activities (e.g., accomplished less than would like)
4. Role limitation attributed to emotional problems (RE)	3	Extent to which health interferes with daily social activities (e.g., accomplished less than would like)
Well-being		
5. Mental health (MH)	5	General mood or affect, including depression, anxiety, and psychological well-being during the past month
6. vitality	4	Tiredness, energy level
7. bodily pain (BP)	2	Extent of bodily pain in past 4 week
Overall evaluation of health		
8. General perception of health (GH)	5	Overall rating of current health in general
9. Change of health	1	Evolution of general perception of health

Adapted from Ware LE, sherbourne CD. Med Care 1992;30:473-83

LAUP UPPP summary) (mental component summary)

(26.2~34.5, 30.2)⁵⁾ SF - 36v2TM 가¹²⁾

nasal continuous positive airway pressure(nCPAP),¹³⁾ medications(protriptyline, progesterone), UPPP, LAUP 가 ,

serotonin noradrenaline β_3 -adrenergic sibutramine 3 가¹⁴⁾

가¹¹⁾ WHO quality of life scale(WHOQOL - BREF), short form 36 health survey questionnaire(SF - 36v2TM), Health Assessment Questionnaire(HAQ) 가 , SF - 36v2TM 가 , 12 48%가

가¹²⁾ SF - 36v2TM (10), 33% 2% 가 , (2), (4), 82% 14% 가 (3), (5),¹⁶⁾ (4), (2), (5) 8 35 1 가 .

36

(Table 1). 0 100 가 , (physical component

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