Ocena przydatności pomiarów cefalometrycznych w diagnostyce pacjentów z obturacyjnym zespołem snu z bezdechami - doniesienie wstępne

Usefulness of cephalometric measurements in the diagnostics of patients with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome - preliminary report

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Summary

Introduction: The pathophysiology of OSAS is related with local anatomical predispositions to OSA such as craniofacial anomalies, adenoid and tonsillar hypertrophy, macroglossia, hypertonic oropharyngeal soft tissue, base of tongue proptosis, mandibular hypoplasia, posterior mandibular displacement, maxillary retrusion, enlarged uvula, retrognathia, and inferior positioning of the hyoid. **The aim** of the study was to evaluate the usefulness of cephalometric measurements in patients with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS). **Material and methods:** Eighteen randomly selected patients with snoring and varying degrees of sleep-disordered breathing were included in this study. All patients underwent completed otolaryngological examination, somnographic test using Poly-Mesam device, cephalometric radiographs and craniofacial CT scans. A control group had the same examinations and cephalometric tests. These patients had no snoring or clinical evidence of sleep-disordered breathing. No patients had prior pharyngeal or maxillomandibular surgery. Lateral cephalometric radiographs were obtained on all subjects in standing position using a standard technique. Each subject had also an awake CT scan in supine position on the back. **Results:** According all parameters we gathered from the study, OSAS is associated with significant changes in cephalometric measurements. Cephalometric analysis adds further information regarding the anatomical assessment of OSAS patients however we found craniofacial CT scans easier, more accurate measurements especially applying to soft tissues.