

BODY COMPOSITION, ANTHROPOMETRIC PARAMETERS AND HYDRATION STATUS OF OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA SYNDROME (OSAS) PATIENTS. CAN CACHEXIA COEXIST WITH OBESITY?

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Study aim was analysis of body composition, anthropometric parameters and hydration status in entire group of OSAS patients, different disease stages, gender subsets as well as verification of cachexia. 98 OSAS patients and 23 controls were enrolled. They underwent polysomnography. Body mass index (BMI), fat free mass (FFM), fat mass (FM), muscle mass (MM), body cell mass (BCM), total body water (TBW), extracellular water (ECW), intracellular water (ICW) were evaluated (AkernBIA101). Neck, abdominal and waist circumferences (NC, AC, WC) were measured. Overweight or obesity was diagnosed in 96% of patients. We confirmed cachexia in one OSAS individual with comorbidities. Apnea-hypopnea index correlated with NC, WC and BMI in OSAS. BMI, FFM, FM, NC, WC, AC, TBW, ECW were significantly higher in severe OSAS than in controls. BMI, FMI, NC and ECW in severe subset exceeded values in moderate stage. NC differed between mild and severe group. Females had higher FMI than males at comparable BMI. Most of the body composition parameters differed significantly between severe OSAS and controls, but not among different severity subsets. Higher FMI in females at comparable BMI could be consequence of discordance between BMI and FMI. Cachexia occurs rarely in OSAS patients and coexists with comorbidities.