

## SLEEP CARE PRESCRIPTION

PATIENT	REQUESTING PHYSICIAN
Full name _____ Address _____ City _____ Postal code _____ Telephone _____ Gender _____ DOB (yyyy/mm/dd) _____	Doctor's full name _____ Permit no. _____ <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; opacity: 0.5; margin: 20px 0;">STAMP</div> Signature of doctor <b>MANDATORY</b> _____ Date _____

### CLINICAL INFORMATION

<input type="checkbox"/> Snoring	<input type="checkbox"/> Narcolepsy suspected	<input type="checkbox"/> Hypertension	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Observed/suspected apnea	<input type="checkbox"/> Restless legs syndrome (RLS)	<input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sleepiness/fatigue	<input type="checkbox"/> Abnormal sleep-related behaviours (RBD)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cardiac diseases	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Insomnia	<input type="checkbox"/> Depression		

### SLEEP STUDY

#### CASE MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL\* AND RAMQ CONSULTATION WITH THE DOCTOR

##### Home study

Cardiorespiratory polygraphy (at home)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Automated titration of CPAP treatment (at home)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

##### Laboratory study

Polysomnography, split night protocol (manual titration)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manual titration of CPAP during polysomnography	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diagnostic polysomnography only		<input type="checkbox"/>
Maintenance of wakefulness test (MWT)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Multiple sleep latency test (MSLT)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Undergoing treatment: _____		

### PEDIATRIC SLEEP STUDY

<input type="checkbox"/> Pediatric polysomnography (in laboratory)	<input type="checkbox"/> Pediatric nocturnal saturometry (at home)
<input type="checkbox"/> With consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> With consultation

*In-person consultation (RAMQ) with a respirologist following the diagnostic study (if indicated)*

### SPECIALIZED MEDICAL CONSULTATION

<input type="checkbox"/> Sleep/respiratory medicine/respirology (RAMQ)	<input type="checkbox"/> Pediatric sleep medicine / respirology (RAMQ)
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#### \*WITH CASE MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL

##### At your request and with the consent of your patient:

- CPAP therapeutic trial carried out promptly, if indicated (see reverse)
- Home CPAP therapeutic trial for a maximum of three months, depending on the medical specialist's assessment;
- In-person consultation (RAMQ) with a respirologist following the diagnostic study or therapeutic trial

##### Patient's consent:

I have read this case management protocol. I have also been given the opportunity to ask questions and I understand that additional fees may apply for the CPAP adjustments and trial, over the fees for diagnostic study. I further understand that I am free to withdraw from this management protocol at any time.

Signature of patient : \_\_\_\_\_

## CLINICAL PREDICTION OF SLEEP APNEA: ANC (adjusted neck circumference)

Circumference	Hypertension + 4 cm	Snoring + 3 cm	Observed apnea + 3 cm	TOTAL

< 43: low risk

43-48: intermediate risk (increases 4 to 8 times)

> 48: high risk (increases 20 times)

Reference: N ENGL J Med 347 : 498-504-2002

## STOP QUESTIONNAIRE



**Snore**  
Tiredness, sleepiness  
**Observed apnea**  
**Pressure**

2 / 4 = high risk

Sensitivity: 62% to 86%; specificity: 43% to 77%

PPV: 89%; RR: 3.79

Reference: Ann Intern Med, 1999, J Clin Anesth, 2007, Sleep Breath, 2007

## EPWORTH SLEEPINESS SCALE

How likely are you to doze off or fall asleep in the following situations? Even if you have not been in one of these situations lately, imagine as best as you can what effect they would have had on you.

**Choose the appropriate number for each situation:**

0 = No risk of dosing off or falling asleep

1 = Low risk of dosing off or falling asleep

2 = Moderate risk of dosing off or falling asleep

3 = High risk of dosing off or falling asleep

## SITUATIONS

- Sitting and reading
- Watching television
- Sitting inactive in a public place (e.g., movie theatre or meeting)
- Being a passenger in a vehicle for one hour with no stops
- Lying down in the afternoon when circumstances permit
- Sitting and talking to someone
- Sitting quietly after a meal (no alcohol)
- Stopping for a few minutes at a traffic light or in traffic while driving

TOTAL (add the results)

Note: The overall score is represented by the sum of the individual scores (normal: < 10) Reference: Sleep 1991, 14(6), 540-545

\* Some people underestimate their sleepiness.

## WHICH TEST SHOULD BE PERFORMED?

The **cardiorespiratory polygraphy** to evaluate sleep should be reserved for patients presenting a moderate or high clinical probability of having sleep apnea (ANC>43 or STOP≥2) with no severe comorbidity such as COPD, heart failure, or any other pathology affecting oxygenation upon awakening. Depending on the symptom severity and clinical context, a negative test could be followed by a polysomnography in a sleep laboratory or a consultation with a respirologist.

If the diagnosis is unclear or another sleep disorder is suspected (narcolepsy, restless leg syndrome, abnormal sleep-related behaviours) or if a severe comorbidity is present, it is recommended to proceed with a **polysomnography in a sleep laboratory** or to consult a sleep medicine specialist (respirologist or neurologist with additional training in sleep medicine).

## THE CASE MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL (CMP):

The aim of the CMP is to **speed up the initiation of CPAP (continuous positive airway pressure) treatment** of patients suffering from **moderate to severe sleep apnea** (event index > 15/h), who are **symptomatic** (Epworth Sleepiness Scale score > 10 or 2 other symptoms) and whose case is uncomplicated (primarily obstructive episodes with no hypoventilation). The CMP also speeds up the specialized medical evaluation of patients who are suffering from complicated sleep apnea (central sleep apnea, Cheyne-Stokes breathing, alveolar hypoventilation during the diagnostic study) or are suspected of having another severe sleep disorder based on the self-report questionnaire, a significant problem with daytime alertness (Epworth score > 16) and presenting an AHI < 15/h or a high index of residual events during CPAP therapy (> 20/h), the presence of central sleep apnea (complex sleep apnea syndrome), or persistent desaturations during the CPAP titration study.