



## MEDICATION EFFECTS ON POLYSOMNOGRAPHY

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Conflict of  
Interest  
Disclosures  
Speaker:

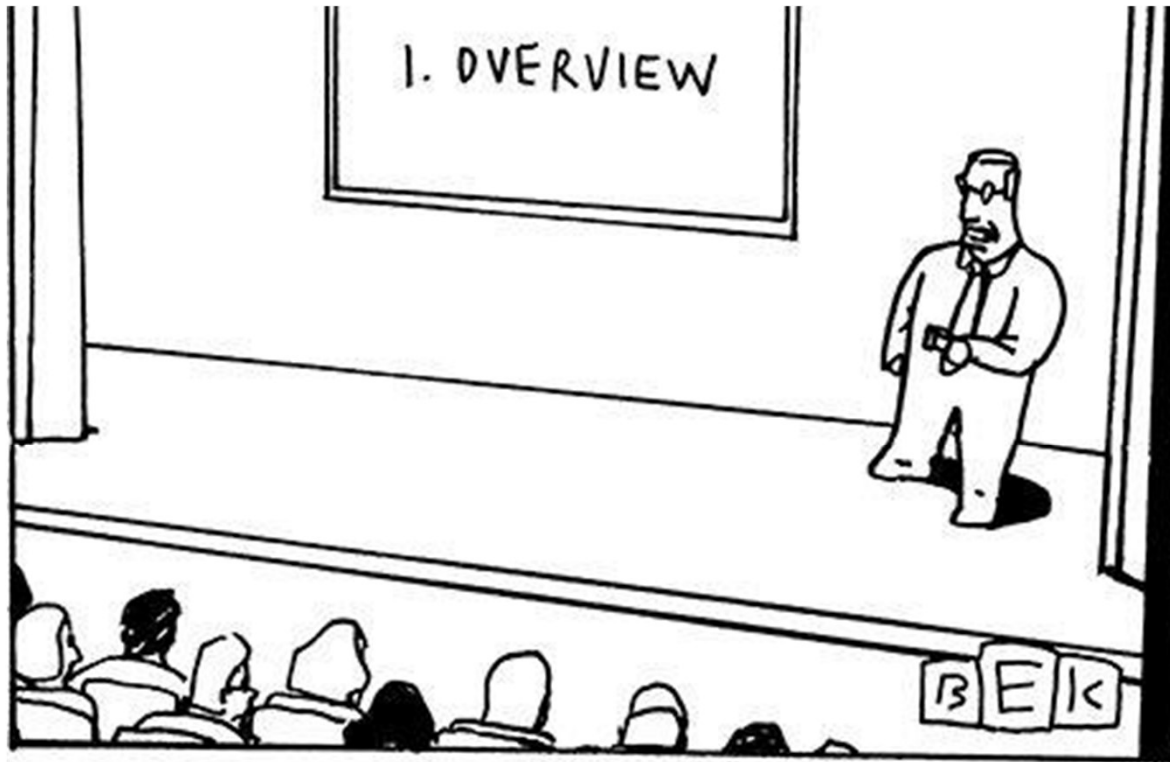


I wish to disclose the following potential conflicts of interest:

Type of Potential Conflict	Details of Potential Conflict
Grant/Research Support	
Consultant	Circadiance, LLC
Speakers' Bureaus	
Financial support	
Other	



The material presented in this lecture has no relationship with any of these potential conflicts



*"First, I want to give you an overview of what I will tell you over and over again during the entire presentation."*



## OVERVIEW

**MEDICATION USE → PSG → PATIENT CARE**

TOOLS FOR CONNECTING THE DOTS BETWEEN MEDICAL  
HISTORY, SLEEP, AND CLINICAL CARE

# THIS IS NOT ABOUT...

- BIG PHARMA
- BIOCHEMISTRY
- OR CPAP





**CATEGORIZE  
COMMON  
MEDICATIONS WHICH  
AFFECT SLEEP**

USE "NORMAL" PSG  
TO CONTRAST  
MEDICATION EFFECTS

DETAIL SPECIFIC WAYS  
THAT MEDICATIONS  
AFFECT SLEEP

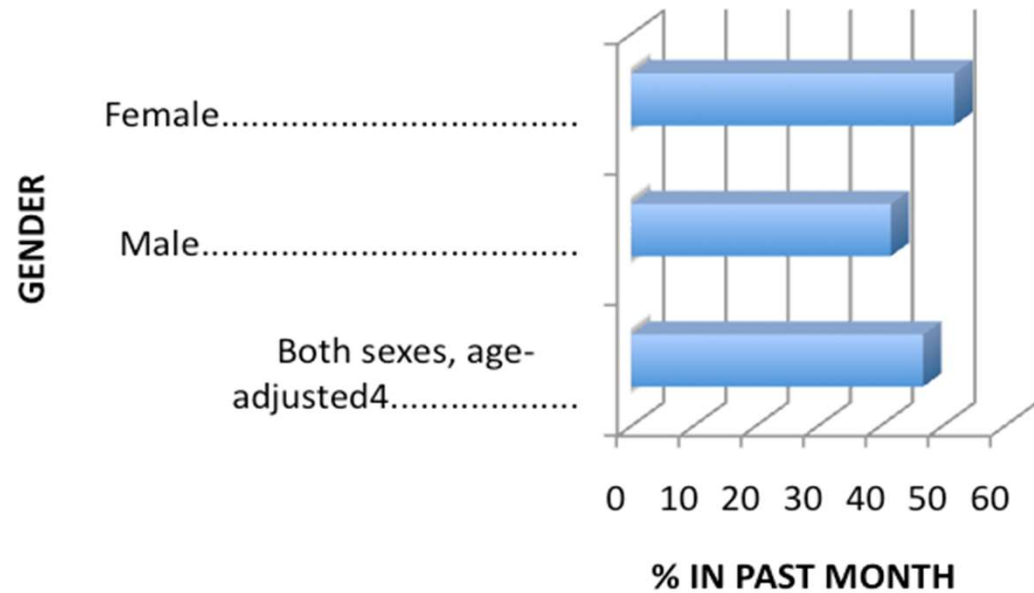
WHAT DOES THIS  
MEAN FOR SLEEP  
PROFESSIONALS?

# GOALS FOR TODAY

MEDICATION  
USE IS  
COMMON

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## ALL AGES

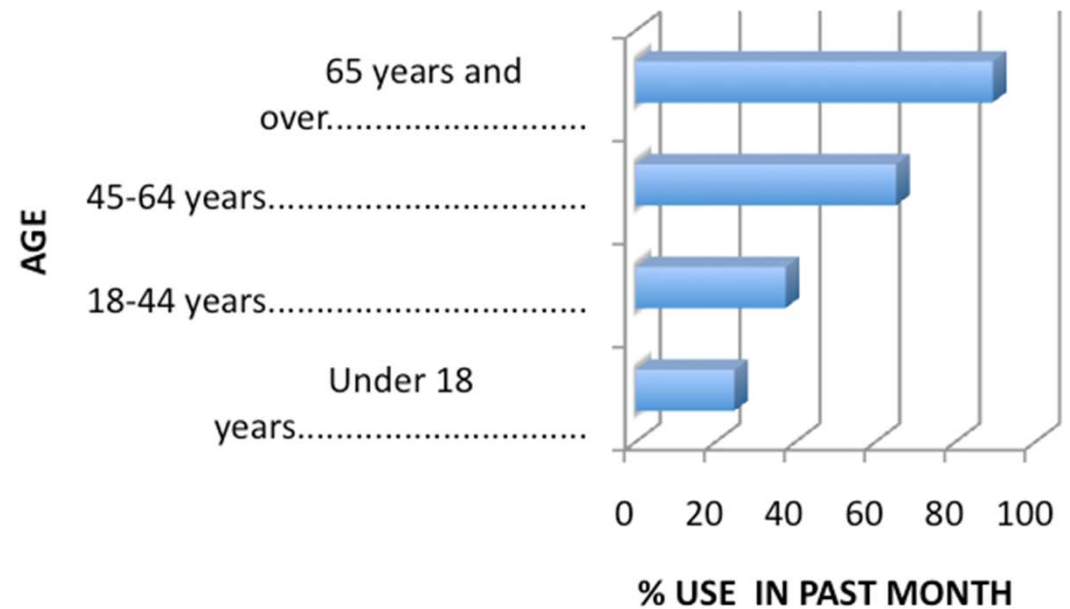


CDC/NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS/OFFICE OF ANALYSIS AND EPIDEMIOLOGY. (2009) HEALTH, UNITED STATES, 2009.

Total number of retail prescriptions filled annually in the U.S. 2013-2024. (n.d.). Retrieved August 21, 2019, from <https://www.statista.com/statistics/261303/total-number-of-retail-prescriptions-filled-annually-in-the-us/>

# ESPECIALLY ACROSS THE LIFESPAN

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CDC/NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS/OFFICE OF ANALYSIS AND EPIDEMIOLOGY. (2009) HEALTH, UNITED STATES, 2009.



MOST PRESCRIBED  
CLASSES

- STATINS
- ANTI-DEPRESSANTS
- ANALGESIC
- BETA BLOCKERS
- ACE INHIBITORS

MOST PRESCRIBED:  
CARDIOVASCULAR

- **STATINS**
- **ANTI-DEPRESSANTS**
- **ANALGESIC**
- **BETA BLOCKERS**
- **ACE INHIBITORS**

# A SAMPLE OF OUR PATIENTS



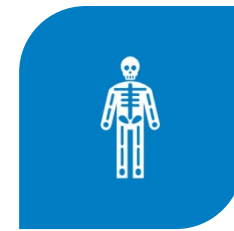
N=70



AGE: 52

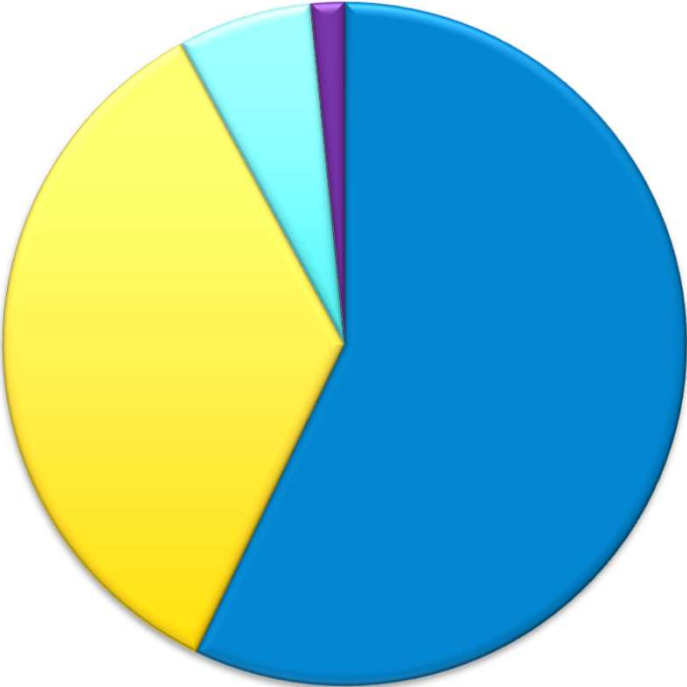


MEDICATION USE:  
84%



AVG. # PRESCRIBED  
MEDS: 3.3

# SAMPLE POPULATION MEDICATION USE BY TYPE



- CARDIOVASCULAR
- ANTIDEPRESSANT
- ANALGESIC
- HYPNOTIC

# RELEVANCE



WHAT DOES THIS  
MEAN



FOR ME AND MY  
PATIENT?

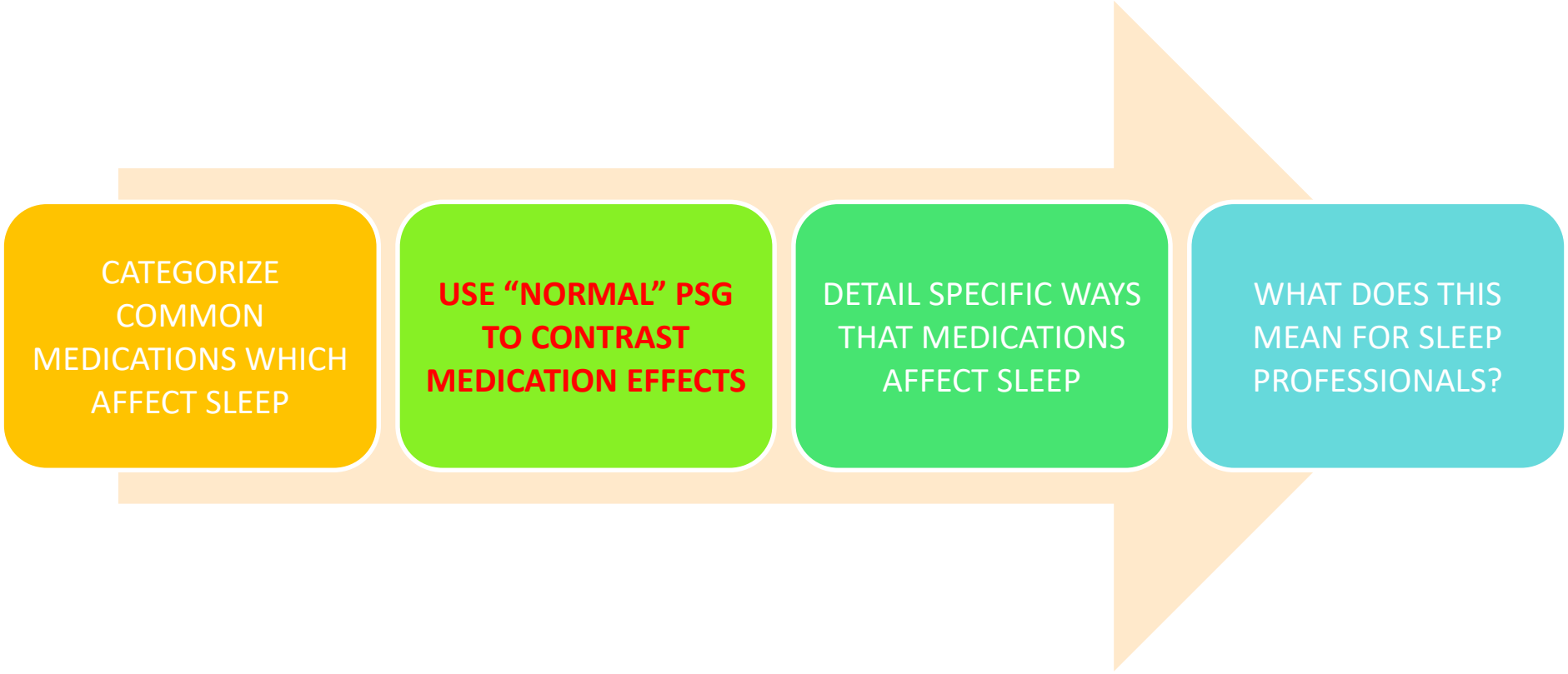
MEDICATIONS:  
BY SOLVING  
ONE  
PROBLEM, WE  
CREATE  
OTHERS...



“Side effects may include loss of  
appetite, job, home and family.”

BALDWIN, MIKE. “SIDE-EFFECT CARTOON.” CARTOON. CARTOONSTOCK.COM





CATEGORIZE  
COMMON  
MEDICATIONS WHICH  
AFFECT SLEEP

**USE "NORMAL" PSG  
TO CONTRAST  
MEDICATION EFFECTS**

DETAIL SPECIFIC WAYS  
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AFFECT SLEEP

WHAT DOES THIS  
MEAN FOR SLEEP  
PROFESSIONALS?

# GOALS FOR TODAY

MEDICATION EFFECTS ON  
POLYSOMNOGRAPHY

## ABNORMAL? YOU KNOW IT WHEN YOU SEE IT



ERIN. "LADY-GAGA-HAIR-PHONE." PHOTO. *MYHAIRSTYLINGTOOLS.COM* 22 FEB. 2010.  
MTV. PHOTO. HANDOUT/GETTY IMAGES NORTH AMERICA. 21 JAN. 2010.



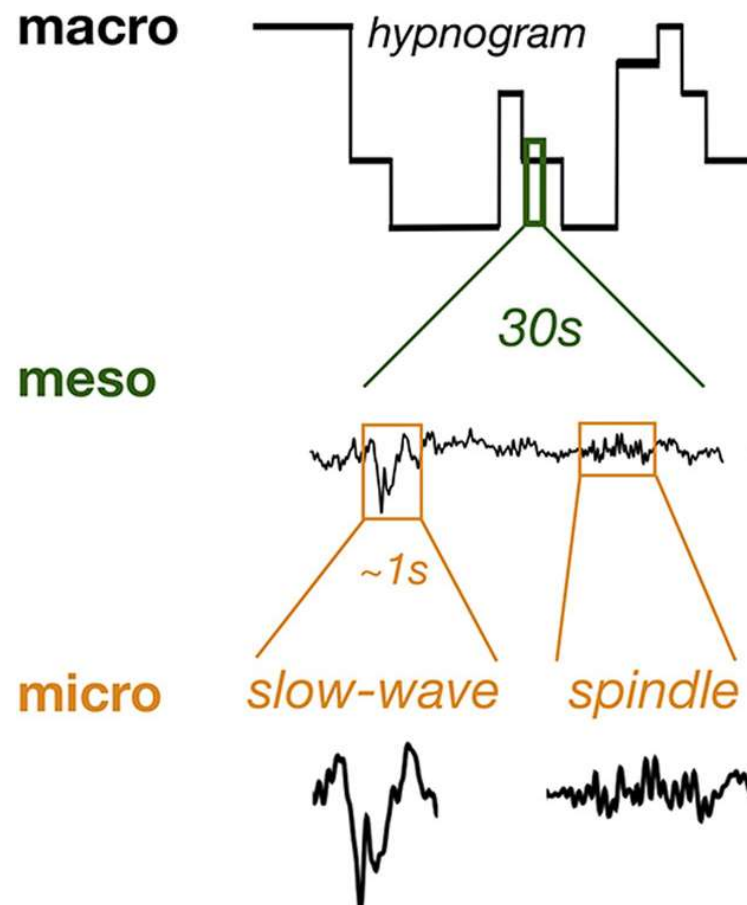
# “NORMAL” SLEEP

- SLEEP CONTINUITY:  
SL, TST, WASO, NWAK & SE%
- SLEEP ARCHITECTURE:  
N1, N2, SWS & REM
- SLEEP MICRO-ARCHITECTURE:  
EEG, EOG, EMG & EKG

OHAYON, MM, ET AL. (2004). META-ANALYSIS OF QUANTITATIVE SLEEP PARAMETERS FROM CHILDHOOD TO OLD AGE IN HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS: DEVELOPING NORMATIVE SLEEP VALUES ACROSS THE HUMAN LIFESPAN. SLEEP, 27(7), 1255-1273.

## POLYSOMNOGRAPHY

- › SLEEP CONTINUITY
  - › SL, TST, WASO, NWAK & SE
- › SLEEP ARCHITECTURE (MACRO)
  - › N1, N2, SWS & REM
- › SLEEP MICRO-ARCHITECTURE (MESO / MICRO)
  - › EEG, EOG, EMG & EKG



Andrillon, T., et. al. (2020). Revisiting the value of polysomnographic data in insomnia: more than meets the eye. *Sleep Medicine* (66), 184-200. ISSN 1389-9457, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sleep.2019.12.002>

# “NORMAL” SLEEP CONTINUITY



**SLEEP LATENCY (SL) > 5 MIN; < 30 MIN**



**TOTAL SLEEP TIME (TST) > 6 HRS; < 9 HRS\***



**WAKE AFTER SLEEP ONSET (WASO)  
> 10 MIN; < 100 MIN\***



**# AWAKENINGS (NWAK) > 5 TIMES; < 50 TIMES**



**SLEEP EFFICIENCY (SE %) > 80 %; < 100 %**

OHAYON, MM, ET AL. (2004). META-ANALYSIS OF QUANTITATIVE SLEEP PARAMETERS FROM CHILDHOOD TO OLD AGE IN HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS: DEVELOPING NORMATIVE SLEEP VALUES ACROSS THE HUMAN LIFESPAN. SLEEP, 27(7), 1255-1273.

# “NORMAL” SLEEP ARCHITECTURE



N1

> 5%; < 8%



N2

> 45%; < 65%



N3 (SWS)

> 5%; < 25%\*



REM

> 15%; < 25%

OHAYON, MM, ET AL. (2004). META-ANALYSIS OF QUANTITATIVE SLEEP PARAMETERS FROM CHILDHOOD TO OLD AGE IN HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS: DEVELOPING NORMATIVE SLEEP VALUES ACROSS THE HUMAN LIFESPAN. SLEEP, 27(7), 1255-1273.

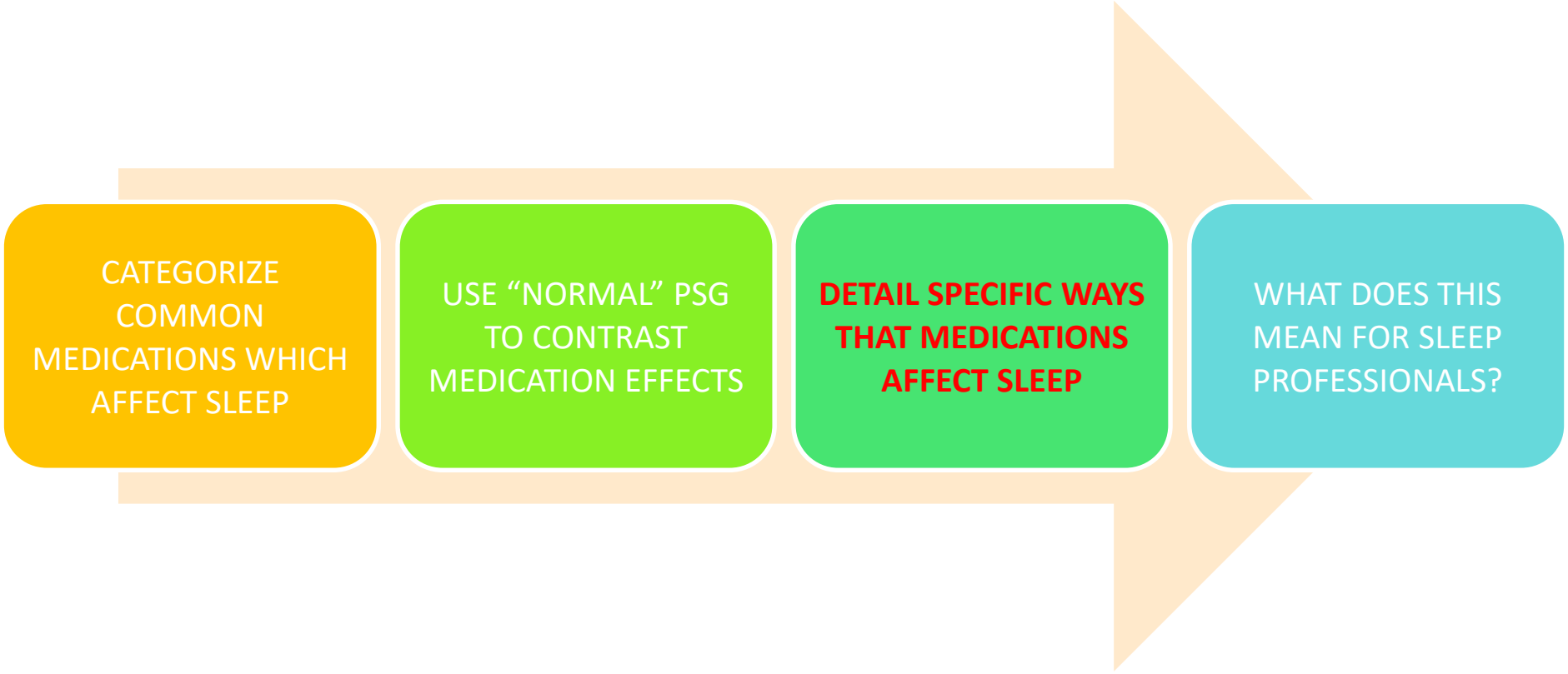
# “NORMAL” SLEEP MICRO-ARCHITECTURE

## EEG

- BETA 12-20 Hz
- ALPHA 8-12 Hz
- THETA 3-7 Hz
- DELTA .5-2 Hz
- **SLEEP SPINDLES / K-COMPLEXES IN N2**

## EOG, EMG & EKG

- **ROLLING, RAPID OR ABSENT EYE MOVEMENTS**
- CHIN AND LEG EMG WHICH REFLECTS THE STAGE
- HEART RATE 60-100 BPM WITHOUT DYSRHYTHMIA



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USE "NORMAL" PSG  
TO CONTRAST  
MEDICATION EFFECTS

**DETAIL SPECIFIC WAYS  
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WHAT DOES THIS  
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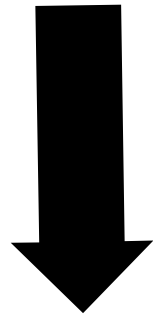
MEDICATION EFFECTS ON  
POLYSOMNOGRAPHY

# PSG WHICH DEVIATES FROM “NORMAL” IS ABNORMAL:

24



**IS THE FINDING “REAL”?**



**REVIEW  
MEDICAL  
HISTORY**

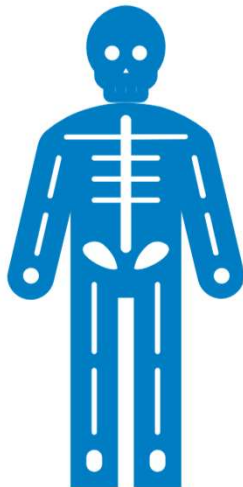
**...OR ARTIFACT?**



**CORRECT  
ARTIFACT**

MEDICATION EFFECTS ON POLYSOMNOGRAPHY

# GOT ARTIFACT? WE HAVE CORRECTIVE TECHNIQUES



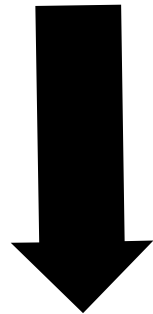
- SWEAT ARTIFACT (SLOW UNDULATING BASELINE)
  - LOWER TEMPERATURE / ADD FAN / ↑ HP FILTER FROM .1 HZ TO .75 HZ
- ELECTRODE “POPPING”
  - TURN SUBJECT SUPINE OR TO OTHER SIDE
- EKG ARTIFACT
  - REFERENCE A1 AND A2 TO EACH OTHER
- MUSCLE ARTIFACT
  - HIGH FREQUENCY FILTER
  - LIVE WITH IT\*

# PSG WHICH DEVIATES FROM “NORMAL” IS ABNORMAL:

26



**IS THE FINDING “REAL”?**



**REVIEW  
MEDICAL  
HISTORY**

**...OR ARTIFACT?**

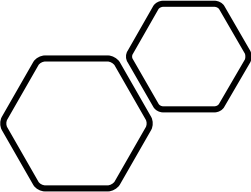


**CORRECT  
ARTIFACT**

MEDICATION EFFECTS ON POLYSOMNOGRAPHY

TAKE HOME  
CHART OF  
MEDICATION  
EFFECTS ON PSG





### MEDICATION EFFECTS ON POLYSOMNOGRAPHY

CLASS	BRAND (GENERIC)	SLEEP CONTINUITY	SLEEP ARCHITECTURE / MICRO-ARCH	SUBJECTIVE
<b>CARDIOVASCULAR</b>				
ALPHA-AGONIST	Aldomet (methyldopa)	↑ TST	↑ REM; ↓ SWS	Sedating/Insomnia
ALPHA-AGONIST	Catapres (clonidine)	↓ TST in hypertensive patients	↓ REM	Sedating/Insomnia
STATIN	Lipitor (atorvastatin)	No Studies	No Studies	Insomnia
BETA-BLOCKER	Lopressor (metoprolol)	↑ SOL, WASO & NWAK; ↓ TST & SE	↑ N1; ↓ SWS & REM	Insomnia/Nightmares
<b>ANALGESIC</b>				
NARCOTIC	Vicodin (hydrocodone)	↑ SOL, WASO & NWAK; ↓ TST & SE	↓ SWS, REM & MYOCLONUS	
NARCOTIC	Avienta (morphine)	↑ SOL, WASO & NWAK; ↓ TST & SE	↓ SWS, REM & MYOCLONUS	
NARCOTIC	DuyComtin (oxycodone)	↑ SOL, WASO & NWAK; ↓ TST & SE	↓ SWS, REM & MYOCLONUS	
NON-NARCOTIC	Tylenol (acetaminophen)	↑ SOL, WASO & NWAK; ↓ TST & SE	↓ SWS & REM	
<b>ANTI-DEPRESSANT</b>				
SSRI	Prozac (fluoxetine)	↑ SOL, WASO & NWAK; ↓ TST & SE	↑ N1; ↓ SWS; ↓-REM	Insomnia
SSRI	Zoloft (sertraline)	↑ SOL, WASO & NWAK; ↓ TST & SE	↑ N1; ↓ SWS; ↓-REM	Insomnia
MADI	Nardil (phenelzine)	↑ SOL, WASO & NWAK; ↓ TST & SE	↑ N1; ↓ SWS; ↓-REM	Insomnia
TCA	Anafranil (clomipramine)	↓ SOL, WASO & NWAK; ↑ TST & SE	↓ REM; ↑ PLMs & EYE MOVEMENTS IN REM	Sedating
<b>STIMULANT</b>				
	Caffeine & Nicotine	↑ SOL, WASO & NWAK; ↓ TST & SE	↓ SWS & REM	Chronic use effects
	Cocaine	↑ SOL; ↓ TST	↓ REM	Chronic use effects
<b>DEPRESSANT</b>				
	Alcohol	↑ SOL, WASO & NWAK; ↓ TST & SE	↑ SWS; ↓ REM	Chronic use effects
	Cannabis	No Studies	↓ SWS	Chronic use effects
<b>ANTIPSYCHOTICS</b>				
	Zyprexa (olanzapine)	↓ SOL & WASO; ↑ TST	↑ SWS; ↓ REM	Sedating
<b>NEUROLEPTICS</b>				
	Neurontin (gabapentin)	↓ SOL & WASO; ↑ TST	↑-↑ SWS; ↑ REM	
<b>HYPNOTIC</b>				
BENZODIAZEPINE	Halcion (triazolam)	↓ SOL & WASO; ↑ TST	↓ N1, REM & MYOCLONUS; ↓-↓ SWS; ↑ DELTA, THETA & BZA	Sedating
BENZODIAZEPINE	Valium (diazepam)	↓ SOL & WASO; ↑ TST	↓ N1, REM & MYOCLONUS; ↓-↓ SWS; ↑ DELTA, THETA & BZA	Sedating
NON-BENZO	Ambien (zolpidem)	↓ SOL & WASO; ↑ TST	↓ N1 & MYOCLONUS; ↑ DELTA & THETA	Sedating
NON-BENZO	Lunesta (eszopiclone)	↓ SOL & WASO; ↑ TST	↓ N1 & MYOCLONUS; ↑ DELTA & THETA	Sedating
<b>OTC</b>				
	Benadryl (diphenhydramine)	↓ SOL, WASO & NWAK; ↑ TST & SE	↑ MYOCLONUS	
	Melatonin	↓ SOL, WASO & NWAK; ↑ TST & SE	↓ SWS; ↓ REM	Sedating
	Valerian	↓ SOL, WASO & NWAK; ↑ TST & SE	No Studies	

KEY: SOL (SLEEP ONSET LATENCY), TST (TOTAL SLEEP TIME), WASO (WAKE AFTER SLEEP ONSET), NWAK (# AWAKENINGS AFTER SLEEP ONSET), SE (SLEEP EFFICIENCY %)

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Adapted from: Kryger, M. H., Roth, T., & Dement, W. C. (2011). Principles and practice of sleep medicine. Philadelphia, PA: Saunders/Elsevier.; MacFarlane, J. (2019, September 18). The Effects of Psychotropic and Neurotropic Medications on Sleep. Sleep Review Magazine.; Garcia, A. N., & Salloum, I. M. (2015, Oct). Polysomnographic sleep disturbances in nicotine, caffeine, alcohol, cocaine, opioid, and cannabis use: A focused review. Am J Addict. 24(7):590-8.

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NARCOTIC	Avinza (morphine)	↑ SOL, WASO & NWAK; ↓ TST & SE	↓ SWS, REM & MYOCLONUS
NARCOTIC	OxyContin (oxycodone)	↑ SOL, WASO & NWAK; ↓ TST & SE	↓ SWS, REM & MYOCLONUS
NON-NARCOTIC	Tylenol (acetaminophen)	↑ SOL, WASO & NWAK; ↓ TST & SE	↓ SWS & REM
<b>ANTI-DEPRESSANT</b>			
SSRI	Prozac (fluoxetine)	↑ SOL, WASO & NWAK; ↓ TST & SE	↑ N1; ↓ SWS; ↓↓ REM; ↑ EYE MOVEMENTS IN N2 & SWS
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CLASS	BRAND (GENERIC)	SLEEP CONTINUITY	SLEEP ARCHITECTURE
<b>STIMULANT</b>			
	Caffeine & Nicotine	↑ SOL, WASO & NWAK; ↓ TST & SE	↓ SWS & REM
	Cocaine	↑ SOL; ↓ TST	↓ REM
<b>DEPRESSANT</b>			
	Alcohol	↑ SOL, WASO & NWAK; ↓ TST & SE	↑ SWS; ↓ REM
	Cannabis	No Studies	↓ SWS





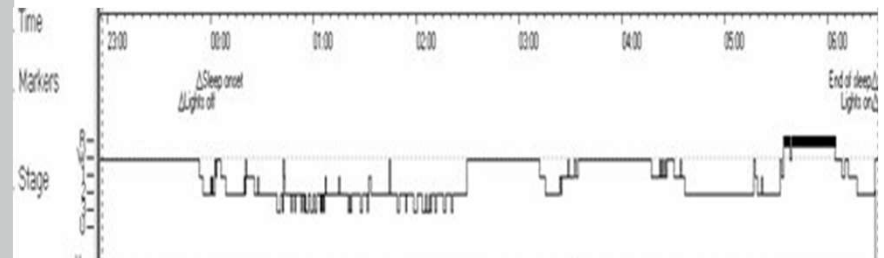
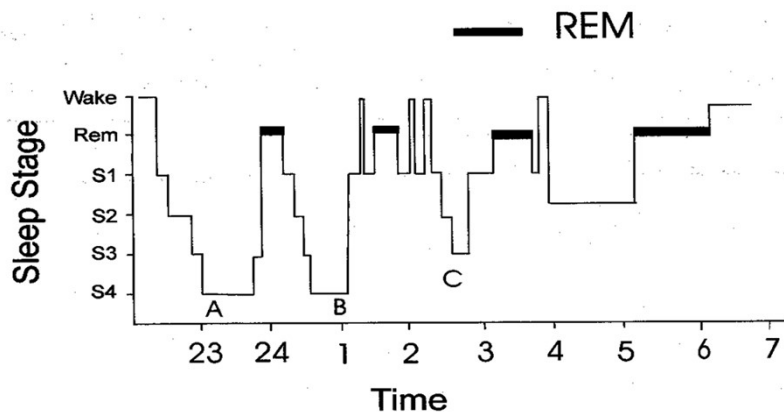
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0:00 / 0:14

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CLASSIC EXAMPLES OF “REAL”  
MEDICATION EFFECTS ON A PSG

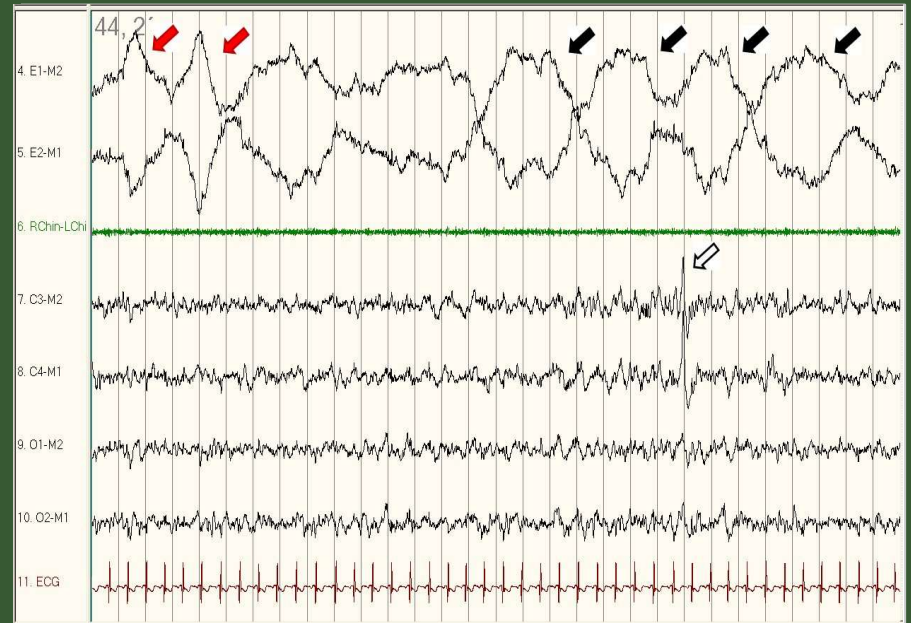
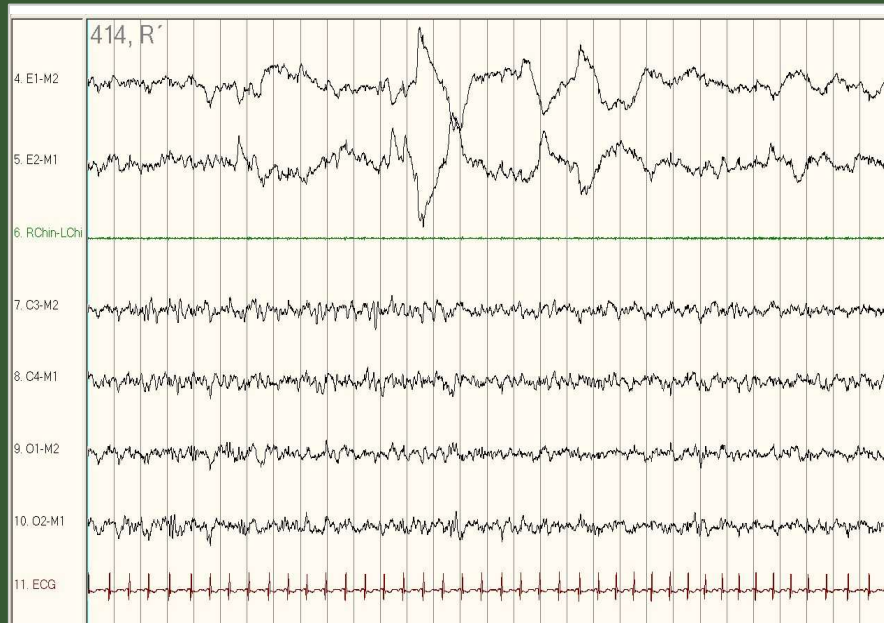
- ANTIDEPRESSANT  
REM-SUPPRESSION
- “PROZAC-EYES”
- BENZODIAZEPINE ARTIFACT



## ARCHITECTURE: "NORMAL" VS "ABNORMAL"

AMERICAN THORACIC SOCIETY WEBSITE. FROM [HTTP://WWW.THORACIC.ORG/CLINICAL/SLEEP/SLEEP-FRAGMENT](http://www.thoracic.org/clinical/sleep/sleep-fragment)

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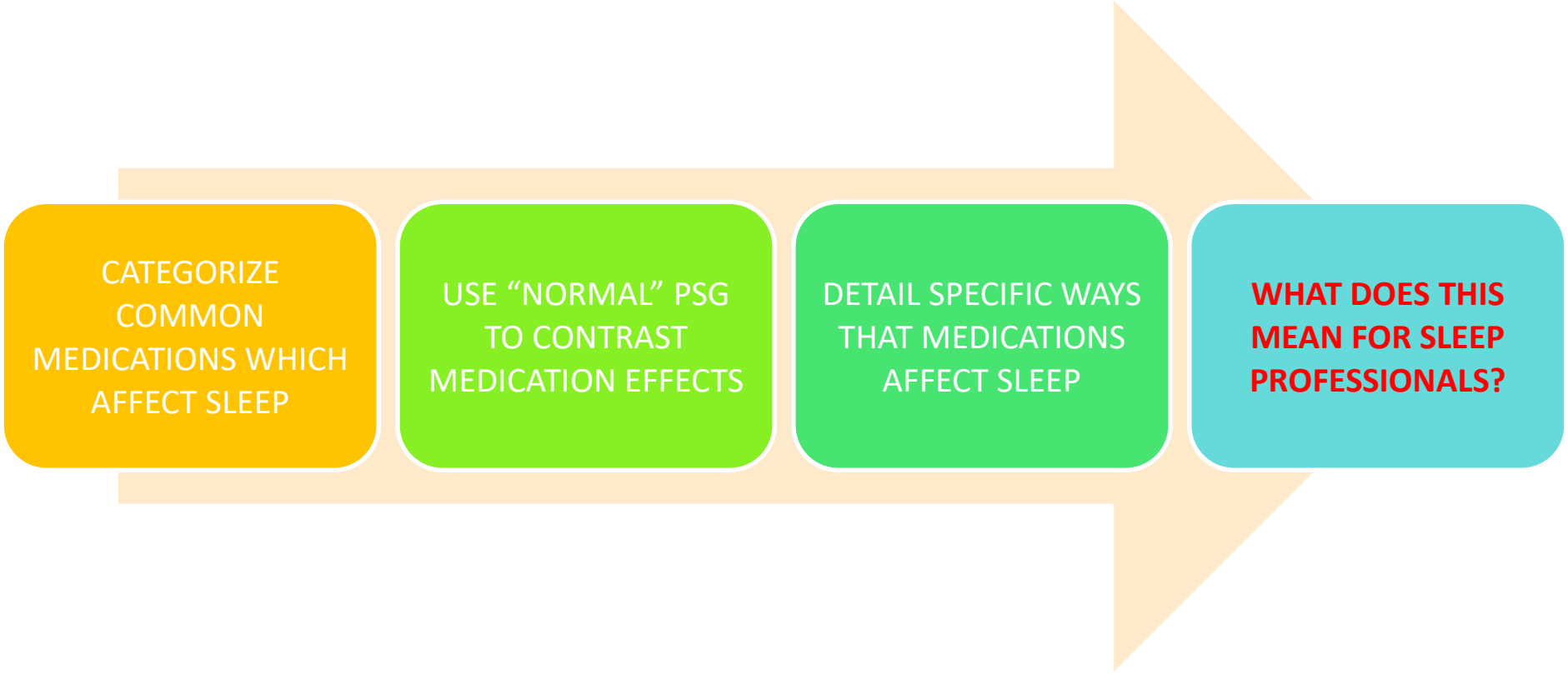
## MICRO-ARCHITECTURE: EOG “NORMAL” IN REM VS “ABNORMAL” IN N2

AMERICAN THORACIC SOCIETY WEBSITE. FROM [HTTP://WWW.THORACIC.ORG/CLINICAL/SLEEP/SLEEP-FRAGMENT](http://www.thoracic.org/clinical/sleep/sleep-fragment)



## “NORMAL” MICRO-ARCHITECTURE IN N2 VS BENZODIAZEPINE ARTIFACT

AMERICAN THORACIC SOCIETY WEBSITE. FROM <[HTTP://WWW.THORACIC.ORG/CLINICAL/SLEEP/SLEEP-FRAGMENT](http://www.thoracic.org/clinical/sleep/sleep-fragment)>



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USE "NORMAL" PSG  
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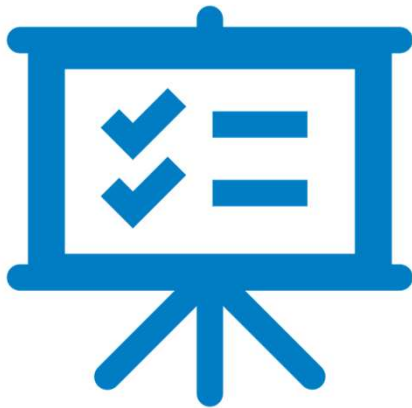
DETAIL SPECIFIC WAYS  
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**WHAT DOES THIS  
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# GOALS FOR TODAY

MEDICATION EFFECTS ON  
POLYSOMNOGRAPHY

# “THE INFORMED TECHNICIAN”



- SHOW AN AWARENESS OF AND IDENTIFY MEDICATION-RELATED PSG ABNORMALITIES
- LET IT INFORM YOUR EFFORTS TOWARDS:
  - OBTAINING A CLEAN STUDY
  - SCORING ACCURACY (DON'T BE FOOLED!)
  - MAKING INFORMED COMMENTS IN THE REPORT

# CLINICAL PATHWAY



COLLECT DETAILED  
HISTORY / MEDS



OR, HAVE REAL TIME  
EMR / EHR ACCESS



RECONCILE PSG  
WITH MEDICATION  
EFFECTS



DOCUMENT  
FINDINGS



## OVERVIEW

**MEDICATION USE → PSG → PATIENT CARE**

TOOLS FOR CONNECTING THE DOTS BETWEEN MEDICAL  
HISTORY, SLEEP, AND CLINICAL CARE

# CASE A: 22 YEAR OLD FEMALE



**SYMPTOMS STARTED AT 12  
YEARS OF AGE**

WEAKNESS DURING LAUGHTER



**PATIENT TAKING PROZAC**



**MSLT IS NEGATIVE FOR REM  
SLEEP**

# CASE B: 30 YEAR OLD MALE

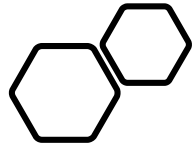
PSG SHOWS BENZODIAZEPINE SPINDLES

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graph TD; A[PSG SHOWS BENZODIAZEPINE SPINDLES] --> B[PATIENT DID NOT REPORT USE/ABUSE OF BENZOS IN CASE HISTORY]; B --> C[PATIENT TAKING AN ANTIDEPRESSANT]; C --> D[PSG SHOWS REM-RELATED OSA WITH LOW OVERALL AHI AHI=9.2];
```

PATIENT DID NOT REPORT USE/ABUSE OF BENZOS IN CASE HISTORY

PATIENT TAKING AN ANTIDEPRESSANT

PSG SHOWS REM-RELATED OSA WITH LOW OVERALL AHI AHI=9.2



# CASE C: PATIENT IN ICU



TAKING MULTIPLE  
MEDICATIONS



INSOMNIA



GIVEN BENZODIAZEPINE  
FOR SLEEP

# CASE D: 55 YEAR OLD FEMALE



## OLD PSG SHOWS

SL = 120 MIN.

SE = 80%



## PATIENT REPORTS ONGOING DIFFICULTY WITH SLEEP INITIATION

# MEDICATION USE → PSG → FOLLOWUP CARE

## CONCLUDING POINTS



- MEDICATION USE = COMMONPLACE
- UNDERSTAND NORMATIVE SLEEP CONTINUITY / ARCHITECTURE / MICRO-ARCHITECTURE
- GOOD TECHNICAL SKILLS = ACCURATE DETECTION OF ABNORMAL SLEEP
- UNDERSTANDING MEDICATION EFFECTS = GOOD PATIENT CARE



FOLLOW-UP  
CONTACT FOR MATT ANASTASI, RPSGT  
[LiminaSleepConsulting  
@Gmail.com](mailto:LiminaSleepConsulting@gmail.com)

*WITH GRATEFUL  
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS...*

MICHAEL PERLIS, MD  
ROBIN ALEXANDER, MPA  
SIVA RAMACHANDRAN, M.D  
MICHAEL DIDOMENICO  
MOST IMPORTANTLY, YOU!