Background

- Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is a prevalent sleep disorder that typically arises when the muscles responsible for regulating the upper airway excessively relax, ultimately causing narrowing or constriction of the throat
 - This muscle relaxation causes the tongue to fall backwards leading to airway blockage
- Sleep apnea can lead to a variety of serious health issues such as:
 - Hypertension

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- Increased resistance to insulin
- Increased risk for cancer
- Cognitive impairment or dementia
- Neurodegeneration
- Cardiovascular disease



Treatment

- The objective of treating OSA is to prevent narrowing or collapsing of the airway, ensuring unobstructed airflow throughout the night
- Continuous positive airway pressure machine (CPAP)
 - Considered the "gold standard" treatment
 - Not well tolerated
- Hypoglossal nerve stimulation (HNS)
 - Facilitates the control of tongue movement to maintain the airway during sleep
- Inspire is a unilateral HNS system
 - Holds the only current Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval
 - Generator is surgically implanted in the right chest superficial to the fascia of the pectoralis major muscle and just below the inferior border of the clavicle
 - Respiratory sensing lead is placed between the external and internal intercostal muscles on the lateral thoracic wall
 - Stimulation lead is inserted below the mandible, travels through the neck and connects to the hypoglossal nerve
- Genio is a bilateral HNS system
 - Not FDA approved and is primarily used in Europe
 - Externally worn on the submental region during sleep
 - Adhesive disposable patch transdermally stimulates the hypoglossal nerve bilaterally

A Comparison of Surgical Procedures (Inspire vs. Genio) for the Treatment of **Obstructive Sleep Apnea**

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Results

STAR Trial and Patient Outcomes (Inspire)

In 2014, 126 patients participated in a study that aimed to investigate the effects of HNS on:

- Apnea hypopnea index (AHI)
- Oxygen desaturation index (ODI) •
- Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS)
- Functional Outcomes of Sleep Questionnaire (FOSQ)

After 12 months of Inspire use, productive changes in all four outcomes listed above were observed compared to the baseline Median ESS scores fell to less than 10.0 indicating a reduction in daytime sleepiness

Median FOSQ scores increased at least 2.0 points indicating an improvement of overall quality of life

BLAST Trial and Patient Outcomes (Genio)

- In 2017, 27 patients participated in a study nearly identical to that of Inspire
- Because the Genio device is still relatively new, studies have been limited thus far
- Similar productive changes in the aforementioned outcomes were observed after 6 months of Genio use
- Median ESS scores also fell to less than • 10.0 indicating a reduction in daytime sleepiness
- Median FOSQ scores increased by 1.9 points also indicating an improvement of overall quality of life



Figure 2. Genio Submental Patch Source: Genio Sleep

Inspire Adverse Events and Complications Genio Adverse Events and Complications Postoperative complications due to the procedure are as follows: Following the 12-month STAR Trial, patients experienced a variety • 19% reported hematomas around the incision site of adverse events and complications Postoperative complications due to the procedure are as follows: Genio device related complications are as follows: • 26% reported general discomfort around the incision site • 30% reported impaired or painful swallowing • 18% reported tongue soreness and weakness • 12% reported sore throat due to intubation where the disposable patch is worn each night • Inspire device related complications are as follows: • 40% reported discomfort due to the electrical stimulation • 11% reported tongue abrasion • 21% reported tongue abrasion • 11% reported tongue fasciculation • 10% reported mouth dryness 6% reported pain associated due the mechanical activity

Figure 1. Inspire Medical System Remote and Generator Source: Inspire Medical System

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due to small sample sizes

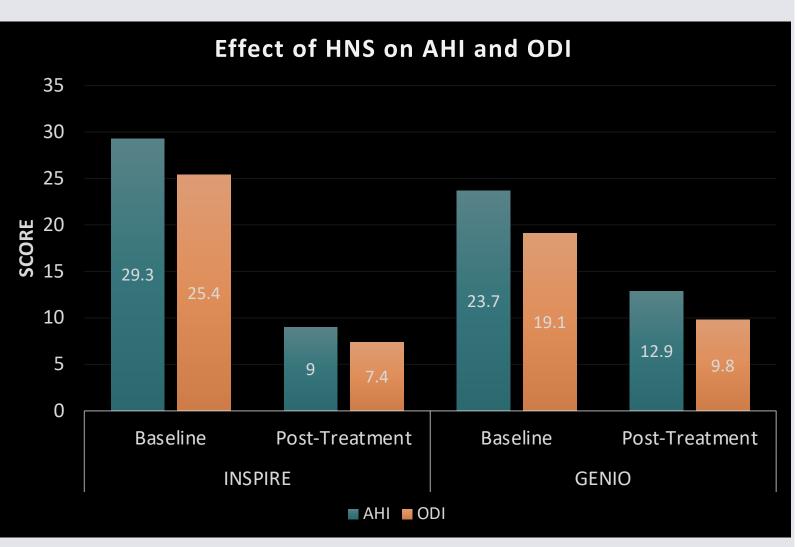


Figure 3. Effects of HNS on AHI and ODI Source: Eastwood, National Library of Medicine

- 19% reported general discomfort around the incision site
- 30% reported skin irritation around the submental region
- 26% reported trouble speaking due to muscle weakness

- 11% reported discomfort due to electrical stimulation

Comparison

- Inspire stimulates the genioglossus and geniohyoid muscles while Genio only stimulates the protruding genioglossus muscle to keep airway open during sleep
- Inspire uses a sensing lead which detects the patient's breathing to deliver stimulation while Genio delivers stimulation at a fixed rate
- At this time, no conclusion can be made on the benefits of bilateral versus unilateral stimulation in terms of patient outcomes

• Additional studies are needed