

Treating sleep apnea could reduce dementia risk

31 January 2018



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Inadequate oxygen levels during sleep can damage the brain and increase the risk of developing Alzheimer's disease, University of Queensland researchers have found.

Scientists from UQ's Queensland Brain Institute and School of Biomedical Sciences are now initiating a clinical study of patients with sleep apnoea to determine whether treatment lowers the risk of developing <u>dementia</u>.

Professor Elizabeth Coulson said people who suffered from sleep apnoea that resulted in hypoxia - lower levels of oxygen in the blood - were up to three times more likely to develop Alzheimer's disease - the most common form of dementia.

The researchers have been investigating the mechanisms by which this occurs, finding that hypoxia leads to the degeneration of an area of the <u>brain</u> important for attention and learning.

Sleep apnoea, which affects more than one million Australian adults, occurs when the upper airways

collapse during sleep, leading to intermittent pauses in breathing.

In humans, sleep apnoea is commonly treated with a continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) ventilator.

"The next stage of our research involves following patients with sleep apnoea over an extended period of time to determine whether CPAP protects against cognitive decline," Professor Coulson said.

Her team will study patients aged 55 to 75 to determine if CPAP can stop or slow brain degeneration and reduce subsequent dementia risk.

Queensland Brain Institute Director Professor Pankaj Sah said the research could lead to initiating early intervention in <u>patients</u> with <u>sleep</u> <u>apnoea</u>.

"Sleep disturbances can occur up to 10 years prior to Alzheimer's disease," Professor Sah said.

"Considering that Alzheimer's affects roughly onethird of the elderly population, this important research may inform preventative public health measures in the future."

Provided by University of Queensland



APA citation: Treating sleep apnea could reduce dementia risk (2018, January 31) retrieved 2 September 2022 from <u>https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-01-apnea-dementia.html</u>

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