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ABSTRACT

Purpose of the study:

The prevalence of chronic kidney disease (CKD) is increasing worldwide, and there is increasing evidence linking sleep-disordered breathing (SDB) with kidney disease. The Purpose of the present Study is to determine the prevalence of sleep disordered breathing in patients with chronic kidney disease on maintenance haemodialysis in Western Rajasthan, It's correlation to various clinical parameters like age, sex, BMI, Neck Circumference and duration of dialysis and for early detection and introduction of management to decrease mortality and morbidity.

Methods:

In this cross sectional study a total of fifty Chronic Renal Failure patients undergoing Haemodialysis were included. This study was carried out in the Sleep Lab in a tertiary referral Mathura Das Mathur Hospital, Jodhpur. Nocturnal Polysomnography was done in all CRF patients undergoing Haemodialysis.

Result:

The study population had 38 patients with SDB, with 9 patients with AHI 5-15, 13 patients with AHI 16-30 and 16 patients with AHI >30. Anaemia has got a significant effect on the pattern of sleep and the severity of sleep disordered patients with CKD on hemodialysis. Duration of dialysis has a significant impact on the quality of sleep and the severity of SDB REM sleep was more in patients with GFR >15ml/hr compared to patients with GFR <15ml/hr.

Key words -Chronic Renal Failure, Sleep Disordered Breathing, AHI, Polysomnography

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