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栄養食事指導が著効した閉塞型睡眠時無呼吸症候群の1例

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A patient with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome, for whom nutritional management was effective

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要旨

肥満症を要因とした閉塞型睡眠時無呼吸症候群(以下 OSAS)の外来患者の1症例に対し,約1年半の間,栄養指導を継続した.その結果,体重減量に成功し OSAS が著明に改善した.また,合併していた生活習慣病も大きく改善した.その症例は 35 歳男性で,高血圧症,糖尿病,脂質異常症,肥満症を合併していた.職場健診にて OSAS が疑われ,大きないびきと日中の強い眠気を主訴に当院を受診した.終夜ポリソムノグラフィー(以下 PSG) により OSAS と診断された.持続陽圧呼吸療法圧設定のための検査(CPAP Titration)を実施し,持続陽圧呼吸療法(以下 CPAP)を開始した. CPAP と並行して体重減量を目的とした栄養食事指導も開始した(1回/月,約1年6ヶ月継続).体重減量により肥満症は改善され,PSGの検査データ上は正常範囲内となり,OSAS は改善した.また,血糖,脂質の各数値及び,血圧は正常化した.鳥取臨床科学 4(2),128-134,2011

Abstract

A 35-year-old man with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS), one of the causative factors of which is obesity (body mass index (BMI): 36.2), in the outpatient clinic of Hospital A is presented here. He visited the outpatient clinic, complaining of loud snoring and excessive sleepiness in the daytime. OSAS was diagnosed on the basis of polysomnography (PSG). In parallel with continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) therapy, the patient was educated and managed nutritionally by dieticians once a month for 18 months. As a result, he has succeeded in reducing his body weight, accompanied with a marked improvement of the symptoms and abnormal findings on PSG as OSAS. The lifestyle-related disorders, including hypertension, diabetes and dyslipidemia, from which he suffered as complications of his obesity, have also shown marked improvement in serum levels of glucose and several lipids, and blood pressure. Thus, we experienced a successful case of OSAS in terms of reduction of body weight by nutritional guidance. Tottori J. Clin. Res. 4(2), 128-134, 2011

Key Words: 閉塞型睡眠時無呼吸症候群, 栄養食事指導, 終夜ポリソムノグラフィー, 肥満症, 持続陽 圧呼吸療法; obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS), nutritional guidance, polysomnography (PSG), obesity,