

Sleep Disordered Breathing Diagnosis and Treatment During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Nationwide Survey in China

This article was published in the following Dove Press journal:
Nature and Science of Sleep

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Background and Objective: The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has markedly impacted the distribution of medical resources and healthcare delivery systems. The objective of this study was to investigate the influence of the pandemic on the diagnosis and treatment of sleep-disordered breathing (SDB) in China.

Methods: A retrospective online survey of sleep centers from the assembly of SDB of the Chinese Thoracic Society was conducted from July 1 to July 20, 2020. The questionnaire focused on four main aspects: 1) general information about the centers; 2) changes in SDB management activities, including patient volumes, diagnostic and positive airway pressure (PAP) titration procedures, and follow-up methods, from February to June 2020, compared with before; 3) the application of telemedicine and sleep specialists' self-assessments of knowledge and their perspectives on telemedicine; and 4) changes in medical staff active in sleep services during the pandemic compared with before.

Results: Fifty-three (96%) of the sleep centers responded to the survey. During the early stage of the outbreak, SDB medical services were dramatically reduced to 5–10% of the pre-epidemic level, and laboratory-based polysomnograms and manual titration were almost cancelled. With the subsidence of COVID-19, SDB medical services gradually resumed to approximately half of the pre-pandemic level by June. However, a second wave of COVID-19 in Beijing significantly reduced the recovery of SDB services. The application of polygraphy has increased significantly. Home-initiated PAP and telemedicine still accounted for a small part of SDB management during the pandemic.

Conclusion: The COVID-19 pandemic has greatly challenged SDB management in China. Polygraphy played a major role in SDB diagnosis during the pandemic. Home-based SDB management and telemedicine have not been well implemented. The second surge of COVID-19 in Beijing cut back on the recovering SDB service to the early outbreak level, which may give us an impetus to restructure our sleep health service.

Keywords: COVID-19, sleep disordered breathing, polygraphy, surveys and questionnaires

Introduction

The 2019 coronavirus disease (COVID-19), which was first detected in Wuhan, China, has spread across the world in an unprecedented way and already affected millions of people.¹ This pandemic has significantly altered the operation of health-care systems, and sleep medicine's clinical and financial landscape has also been vastly affected. Due to the reallocation of health-care resources from elective care to urgent visits and the concerns about the potential aerosolization spread of the virus by positive airway pressure (PAP) therapy, as well as the possible

contamination of PAP and sleep study devices, most sleep services suspended routine office visits, in lab titration and polysomnography (PSG) during the early stage of the pandemic's surge. With the implementation of the social distancing policy and quarantine rules, severe in-hospital cases of COVID-19 are stable or declining in most nations; however, new cases are still escalating everyday worldwide. It is difficult to predict if or when another major surge will return. Considering the possibility of the pandemic continuing for a relatively long period of time in the future, sleep health systems should balance the need to provide necessary services while minimizing the risk of transmission.² The assembly of sleep-disordered breathing (SDB) of the Chinese Thoracic Society (CTS, <http://www.csr.org.cn>) issued an expert consensus on sleep study and PAP therapy during the pandemic, with the effort to gradually restore normal sleep care delivery together with strict epidemic prevention and control.³

The patient population and disease burden of SDB are quite high in China.^{4,5} The major comorbidities of SDB, including obesity, hypertension, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and poor sleep quality, are considered to be major risk factors for adverse outcomes of the COVID-19 disease.^{6,7} China is one of the first nations to experience the early surge and later subsidence of this pandemic in the current stage. As in many other fields, sleep health delivery is resuming gradually to satisfy the ongoing health needs that have been postponed. In the present study, we investigate the influence of the COVID-19 epidemic on the management of SDB in China during the process of the outbreak, which may help the management of SDB to reflect on the lessons we have learned and to be better prepared, should another global outbreak occur again.

Materials and Methods

A retrospective online survey of sleep centers from the assembly of SDB by the CTS (<http://www.csr.org.cn>), a well-established organization of sleep centers in 23 provinces throughout China, was performed from July 1 to 20, 2020. The questionnaire was developed and collected using Wenjuanxing (<https://www.wjx.cn>), an online data collection program. The survey included 18 questions (fill-in-the-blank and single-or multiple-choice questions, [Appendix](#)) and focused on four main topics: (1) general information about the centers, such as location, clinical affiliation, patient spectrum and the number of independent sleep study beds; (2) changes in SDB management

activities, including patient volumes, diagnostic and PAP titration procedures, and follow-up methods, during the COVID-19 pandemic compared with before (0–100%); (3) the application of telemedicine for SDB diagnosis, PAP titration and follow-up during the pandemic and before; and (4) changes in medical staff active in sleep services during the pandemic compared with before (0–100%, including physicians, nurses/technicians and visiting personnel in the training program). For the third topic, the mode of telemedicine (center to center or center to patient), the proportion of patients using telemedicine for follow-ups, and the sleep specialists' self-assessments of knowledge and their perspectives on telemedicine were addressed. For the fourth topic, the number of sleep care staff infected with COVID-19 was also investigated. All questions were mandatory, and the replies were only sent and received if the respondent reached the end of the questionnaire. No approval was obtained from an institutional review board because the survey was anonymous, and no patient data were included.

The survey was sent to the medical directors of the sleep centers, and the questionnaires were assessed per each center. The response from the directors was only considered valid when more than one response was received from the same center. A total of 53 sleep centers from 23 provinces/autonomous regions/municipalities covering six administrative divisions responded to the survey ([Figure 1](#)). Three reminders were sent until replies were received, and the response rate of the survey was 96%. Most centers were affiliated with the pulmonary department, and nearly two-thirds of the centers were mainly focused on the management of SDB. More than 40% of the sleep centers had 4–6 sleep study beds, and approximately one-quarter of sleep centers had fewer than 3 or more than 7 sleep study beds ([Table 1](#)).

Statistical Analysis

Data are presented as the median and interquartile range for numerical variables with a skewed distribution. Comparisons between groups were determined using the Kruskal–Wallis one-way analysis, and a chi-square test or Fisher's exact test was used for categorical data. Spearman correlation coefficients were used to determine the association of potential predictor variables (clinical affiliation, patient spectrum, number of beds, local epidemic condition, routine practice beforehand, medical staff still active in the sleep service) with changes in patient volume and the mode of SDB diagnosis and PAP titration during



Figure 1 The distribution of the sleep centers that responded to this survey.

different periods of the pandemic. Predictor variables with $p < 0.10$, according to the bivariate analysis, were selected for multivariate regression analysis. A value of $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. All analyses were conducted with SPSS 22.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, Illinois, United States).

Results

Diagnostic Activities

Patient volume in the sleep study decreased 90% from February to March and gradually increased to 50% and 60% of the pre-epidemic level from April to June. Prior to the pandemic, the ratio of in-lab PSG and home polygraphy was nearly 1:1 in the surveyed centers. During the early stage of the pandemic, almost all the surveyed centers cancelled in-lab PSG and converted to polygraphy. The preponderance of polygraphy persisted until the later period of the pandemic (Table 2, Figure 2). According to

adjusted analysis, the number of beds in the surveyed center was associated with the total number of sleep studies during the pandemic. In June, the local epidemic condition was also independently associated with the total number of sleep studies. The proportion of PSG from April to June was associated with the proportion of PSG before, and no baseline characteristics of the surveyed sleep centers were associated with the proportion of PSG in February to March (Table 3).

PAP Titration and Initiation Activities

The number of patients receiving PAP titration and initiation declined substantially during the pandemic, with an overall reduction of 95% yielding from February to March, which slowly recovered to half of the pre-epidemic volume in June. Almost all the sleep centers halted manual titration in the early stage of the pandemic and substituted it using home autotitration and initiation. However, laboratory-based titration (manual or auto) was

Table 1 Characteristics of the Surveyed Sleep Centers

Number of Centers (Total)	53
Region of centers	
North China	18
North East China	2
East China	12
Middle South China	9
South west China	6
North west China	6
Clinical affiliation of the centers	
Pulmonary and critical care department	38
Neurology department	2
Otorhinolaryngology department	5
Independent sleep center	8
Patient spectrum of the centers	
Focus on sleep disordered breathing	35
Entire spectrum of sleep/wake disorders	18
Number of sleep study bed	
0–3	15
4–6	23
≥7	15
Perspective on telemedicine (increase/no change/decrease/uncertain)	34/11/5/13
Self-assessment of knowledge on telemedicine (very good/quite good/not too much/no idea)	8/28/15/2
Obstacles for telemedicine	
Technology and equipment	34
Health care policies and regulations	33
Medical insurance payment system	40
Lack of personnel	10

Notes: The mainland China is divided into six administrative zones, which are North China (Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanxi, Nei Mongo), North East China (Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang), East China (Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Anhui, Fujian, Shandong), Middle South China (Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan), South west China (Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet) and North west China (Shanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, Xinjiang).

still the primary procedure for PAP initiation during the pandemic (Table 2, Figure 3). The total number of PAP titrations was associated with the technicians working in the sleep center from April to June. The proportion of home autotitration during the pandemic was associated with the proportion of home autotitration before (Table 4).

Follow-Up Procedures

Prior to the pandemic, in-clinic visits were one of the main follow-up modes for the surveyed sleep centers, but they decreased substantially in February and March, with more patients lost to follow up during this period. Although the proportion of in-clinic visits increased

from April to June, it still has not resumed to the pre-pandemic level (Table 2).

Telemedicine

Prior to the pandemic, telemedicine for SDB diagnosis was practiced in 15 of the 53 surveyed sleep centers. Five centers cancelled the practice in February and March due to a lack of sleep service personnel, and the number of sleep centers providing this service almost maintained the pre-epidemic level from April to June. The modes of telemedicine for SDB diagnosis were mainly performed as center to center (C2C). Telemedicine for SDB treatment was performed in 12 centers using both C2C and center to patients (C2P) modes before the pandemic. Three centers cancelled this service in February and March, and 5 to 6 centers resumed or started this service in April to June. Nearly one-third of the surveyed sleep centers utilized telemedicine for follow-up before the pandemic, and the number of centers providing this service did not change significantly during the pandemic. Telemedicine only accounted for a small part of the follow up in centers providing this service during the pandemic (Table 2).

Nearly two-thirds of the responders held a positive view about the perspective of telemedicine for SDB management and thought their knowledge of telemedicine was very good or quite good. Insurance policy limitations were listed as the primary bottleneck (40/53) for the implementation of telemedicine for SDB management, and nearly two-thirds of responders thought that technology and relevant health-care policies and regulations were the other two main obstacles, while 10 responders considered a lack of personnel to be a barrier for telemedicine services (Table 1).

Sleep Care Staffing

The number of physicians and nurses/technicians in sleep medicine services reduced to 50% and 60%, respectively, during the pandemic compared to pre-pandemic levels. In all surveyed sleep centers, no COVID-19-infected cases had been reported among the sleep service personnel. Most sleep training programs were halted during the early stage of the pandemic and marginally resumed in some areas in June (Table 2).

Impact of the Second COVID-19 Wave in Beijing

In June, the second COVID-19 wave hit Beijing, and 335 new COVID-19 cases were identified. The recovery of the

Table 2 Changes in Sleep Service Activities During the COVID-19 Pandemic

	Pre-Pandemic	Feb–Mar	Apr–May	Jun
Patient volume of sleep study (%)	100	10 (0, 20)	50 (30, 69) ^b	60 (30, 80) ^b
Diagnostic procedures (%)				
Polysomnography	50 (32, 80)	0 (0, 10) ^a	25 (10, 50) ^{a, b}	30 (10, 60) ^{a, b}
Polygraphy	50 (20, 65)	90 (20, 100) ^a	70 (40, 90) ^a	64 (25, 90)
Empiric treatment without study	0 (0, 7.5)	0 (0, 10)	0 (0, 10)	0 (0, 5)
Patient volume of PAP titration (%)	100	5 (0, 20)	30 (10, 65) ^b	50 (10, 80) ^b
Titration procedures (%)				
In-lab manual titration	20 (10, 60)	0 (0, 10) ^a	10 (0, 32) ^{a, b}	10 (0, 37) ^b
In-lab autotitration	50 (20, 85)	50 (0, 92)	50 (8, 88)	55 (10, 89)
Home autotitration	5 (0, 20)	40 (0, 96)	5 (0, 50)	5 (0, 48)
Follow-up method (%)				
Clinic	30 (20, 50)	0 (0, 10) ^a	20 (10, 30) ^{a, b}	20 (10, 30) ^{a, b}
Telephone	40 (20, 50)	50 (9, 90)	55 (20, 77)	50 (20, 75)
Telemedicine	0 (0, 10)	0 (0, 25)	0 (0, 10)	0 (0, 10)
Without follow-up	25 (5, 40)	40 (10, 70) ^a	30 (10, 53)	30 (20, 55)
Number of centers using telemedicine for diagnosis (n)	15	10	16	16
C2C	11	7	12	12
C2P	5	3	5	5
Number of centers using telemedicine for PAP titration (n)	12	9	14	15
C2C	7	4	7	9
C2P	5	5	7	6
Number of centers using telemedicine for follow up (n)	17	13	16	17
Proportion of patients using telemedicine for follow up in the centers practicing this service (%)	10 (10, 23)	20 (10, 40)	20 (15, 40)	10 (10, 30)
Medical staff changes (%)				
Physician	100%	50 (30, 60)	50 (30, 83)	50 (30, 100)
Technician and nurse	100%	50 (30, 78)	60 (45, 80)	60 (43, 80)
Physician/technician/nurse in training	100%	0 (0, 0)	0 (0, 18)	0 (0, 23) ^b

Notes: ^ap<0.05 compared with pre-pandemic, ^bp<0.05 compared with February–March. Data are presented as the median and interquartile range for numerical variables with a skewed distribution. Comparisons between groups were determined by the Kruskal–Wallis one-way analysis. A value of p<0.05 was considered statistically significant. The patient volumes for sleep study, PAP titration and medical staff before the pandemic was defined as 100%.

Abbreviations: Apr, April; C2C, center to center; C2P, center to patient; Feb, February; Jun, June; Mar, March; PAP, positive airway pressure.

sleep medicine service was forced to press the pause button. The recovery for the diagnostic test [30% (23%, 50%) vs 70% (45%, 85%), p=0.001], PAP titration [18% (1%, 48%) vs 50% (18%, 85%), p=0.004] and in-lab PSG [8% (0%, 19%) vs 36% (13%, 68%), p=0.006] was significantly slower in the 12 sleep centers in Beijing, compared to the 41 centers outside of Beijing. In June, the amount of in-lab PSG and manual titration were almost cut to the level of February to March (Figure 4).

Discussion

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the distribution of medical resources and healthcare

delivery systems worldwide. According to this retrospective survey, SDB management in China was fundamentally altered by the pandemic. First, during the early surge of the outbreak, SDB medical services were sharply reduced to 5–10% of the pre-epidemic level. Laboratory-based PSG, manual titration and in-clinic follow-up were almost cancelled. With the subsidence of COVID-19, SDB medical services gradually resumed to approximately half of the pre-pandemic level by June. Polygraphy became the preponderant mode of SDB diagnosis; however, laboratory-based titration (manual or auto) was still the main PAP initiation procedure during the pandemic. Second, a second

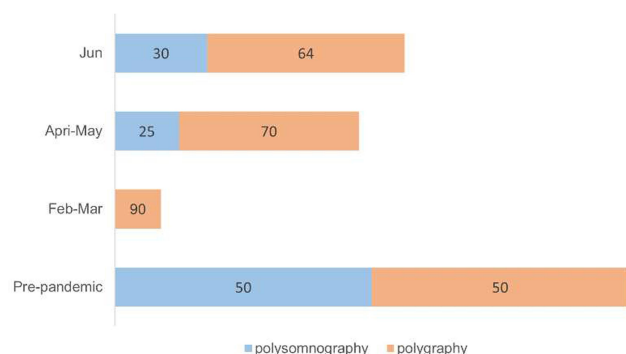


Figure 2 Changes in patient volume and mode of sleep study during the pandemic. The length of the column represents the number of sleep studies and the number on the column represents the proportion (median) of sleep study procedure (blue column for polysomnography and orange column for polygraphy).

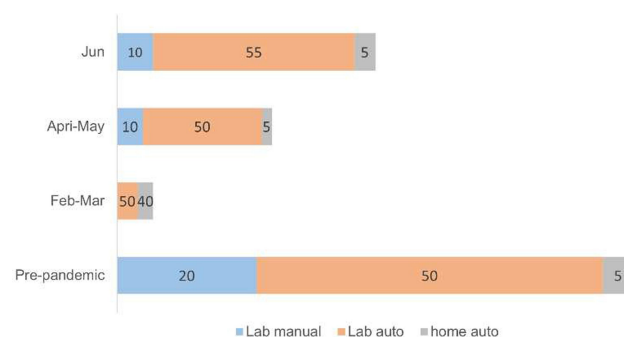


Figure 3 Changes in patient volume and mode of positive airway pressure titration. The length of the column represents the number of titrations and the number on the column represents the proportion (median) of titration procedure (blue column for lab manual titration, orange column for lab auto titration, and grey column for home auto titration).

wave of COVID-19 halted the recovery of SDB services in Beijing and cut back PSG and in-lab PAP titrations to the early outbreak level. Third, although most sleep specialists held positive views on

telemedicine, it was only practiced in a small portion of the surveyed sleep centers. Fourth, the sleep medicine training program was also markedly affected by the epidemic.

Table 3 Correlates of the Number of Sleep Tests and Proportion of PSG During Different Periods of the Pandemic

Unadjusted Analysis	Feb–Mar Sleep Test (r, p)	Feb–Mar PSG (r, p)	Apr–May Sleep Test (r, p)	Apr–May PSG (r, p)	June Sleep test (r, p)	June PSG (r, p)
Clinical affiliation	0.255 0.065	0.108 0.440	0.223 0.109	0.215 0.121	0.217 0.119	0.187 0.180
Patient spectrum	0.344 0.012	0.123 0.382	0.339 0.013	0.241 0.082	0.332 0.015	0.176 0.208
Number of beds	0.370 0.006	0.197 0.158	0.374 0.006	0.180 0.197	0.346 0.011	0.121 0.389
Local epidemic condition during this period	−0.235 0.090	−0.255 0.066	0.236 0.089	0.172 0.217	0.343 0.012	0.223 0.108
Proportion of PSG beforehand	−0.039 0.780	0.216 0.120	0.040 0.774	0.534 <0.001	0.016 0.910	0.596 <0.001
Physicians during this period	0.058 0.692	−0.220 0.129	0.118 0.399	−0.152 0.277	−0.002 0.986	−0.193 0.167
Technicians during this period	0.075 0.609	0.024 0.871	0.258 0.063	−0.060 0.670	0.132 0.346	−0.153 0.274
Adjusted analysis (Beta, P)						
Patient spectrum	0.094 0.570	N/A	0.184 0.208	N/A	12.216 0.216	N/A
Number of beds	0.036 0.008	N/A	0.372 0.007	N/A	13.927 0.029	N/A
Local epidemic condition during this period	−0.082 0.209	N/A	−0.046 0.299	N/A	10.924 0.004	N/A

Notes: The epidemic condition was classified into 7 levels according to the new emerging COVID-19 cases in the local province: level 1≥10,000, level 2=1000–9999, level 3=500–999, level 4=100–499, level 5=10–99, level 6=1–9, level 7=0.

Abbreviations: Apr, April; C2C, center to center; C2P, center to patient; Feb, February; Jun, June; Mar, March; PSG, polysomnography.

Table 4 Correlates of the Number of PAP Titration and Proportion of Home Autotitration During Different Periods of the Pandemic

Unadjusted Analysis	Feb–Mar PAP Titration (r, p)	Feb–Mar Home Auto (r, p)	Apr–May PAP Titration (r, p)	Apr–May Home Auto (r, p)	June PAP Titration (r, p)	June Home Auto (r, p)
Clinical affiliation	0.267 0.154	0.114 0.428	−0.010 0.941	0.116 0.418	0.040 0.778	0.032 0.817
Patient spectrum	0.013 0.944	0.097 0.496	0.192 0.168	0.117 0.412	0.267 0.054	0.147 0.292
Number of beds	−0.179 0.344	−0.166 0.243	0.136 0.332	−0.108 0.452	0.150 0.285	−0.123 0.380
Local epidemic condition during this period	0.016 0.935	0.034 0.811	−0.049 0.728	−0.016 0.910	0.289 0.036	−0.011 0.938
Proportion of home autotitration beforehand	0.015 0.915	0.755 <0.001	−0.089 0.533	0.721 <0.001	−0.182 0.201	0.827 <0.001
Physicians during this period	0.007 0.960	0.008 0.959	0.231 0.105	0.151 0.289	0.067 0.636	0.176 0.209
Technicians during this period	−0.052 0.722	−0.312 0.033	0.310 0.024	0.034 0.812	0.297 0.031	0.056 0.692
Adjusted analysis (Beta, p)						
Local epidemic condition during this period	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	−0.020 0.852	N/A
Proportion of home autotitration beforehand	N/A	1.318 <0.001	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Technicians during this period	N/A	−0.181 0.215	N/A	N/A	1.165 <0.001	N/A

Notes: The epidemic condition was classified into 7 levels according to the new emerging COVID-19 cases in the local province: level 1≥10,000, level 2=1000–9999, level 3=500–999, level 4=100–499, level 5=10–99, level 6=1–9, level 7=0.

Abbreviations: Apr, April; C2C, center to center; C2P, center to patient; Feb, February; Jun, June; Mar, March; PAP, positive airway pressure.

In the beginning of 2020, COVID-19 rapidly spread to 31 provinces throughout China after the first outbreak in Wuhan. Because sleep studies and PAP therapy can increase the risk of exposure and transmission of new coronaviruses to medical staff and patients, the SDB assembly of CTS issued the expert consensus on sleep studies and PAP therapy.³ It is strongly recommended that the indications for sleep studies and PAP be strictly defined according to the local epidemic situation and the specific conditions (infection control, routine management strategies and available sleep service staff) of the sleep lab. In the present survey, we found that the changes in the patient volume of the sleep study were associated with the number of beds in the surveyed centers, and the local epidemic condition was also an independent predictor of the number of sleep studies in June. Possible reasons may be that in the early

stage of the pandemic, most provinces in China were listed as high-risk areas and sleep centers adopted strict infection control strategies. For sleep centers with larger spaces (more beds), it is relatively easier to separate or reregulate the functional divisions (clean area, contaminated area and half contaminated area) and allow them to resume certain activities more quickly. With the subsidence of the epidemic and further understanding of the disease, most sleep centers adopt more reasonable infection control strategies according to local epidemic conditions.

Prior to the pandemic, half of the SDB diagnosis was performed with in-lab PSG and half with polygraphy in the surveyed centers. The differences in the proportion of these two diagnostic modes among the sleep centers may be related to space, staffing and patient spectrum. During the pandemic, polygraphy became the mainstay of sleep testing

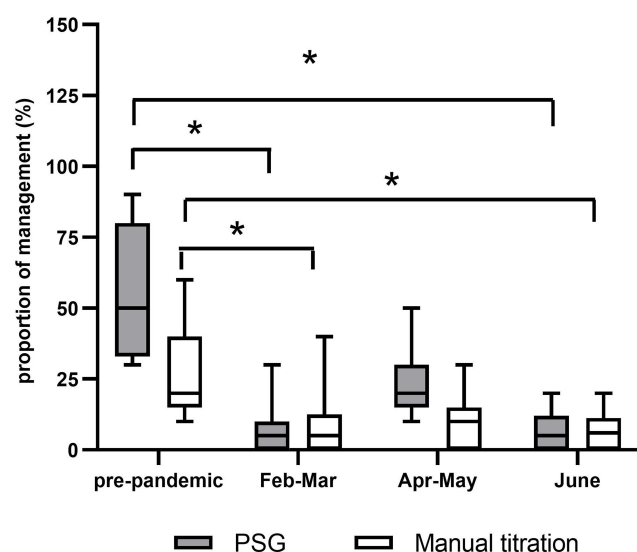


Figure 4 Changes in laboratory polysomnography and manual titration in the 12 sleep centers in Beijing during the pandemic. * $p < 0.05$ compared with the pre-pandemic level.

in all sleep labs because most in-lab services were forced to shut down, especially in the early stage of the outbreak. The sleep labs that majored in PSG were the most heavily affected. In the early surge of the pandemic, the proportion of PSG was not associated with the baseline characteristics and local epidemic situation of the sleep center, and the diagnostic mode was becoming more correlated with prior routine in the later stage of the pandemic. PSG has been the central focus of sleep medicine for decades. A large number of studies have demonstrated the associations between disease severity as assessed by PSG signals and health outcomes.^{8–10} However, among the hundreds of signals, only very limited parameters, such as the apnea hypopnea index (AHI) and several oxygen desaturation indices, have been verified for clinical application.¹¹ These metrics can be reliably collected at a lower cost and with a lower patient burden at home for most patients with SDB. In addition, emerging evidence has demonstrated that polygraphy is not inferior to PSG in specific subgroups of patients, such as those with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, stroke and congestive heart failure,^{12–14} who were considered unsuitable for home study and also at the greatest risk for poor outcomes related to COVID-19. Considering the possibility of the pandemic to continue in the next several years, the choices of sleep study procedures deserve to be thought out to keep the sleep service running.

PAP therapy is an open system that can generate contact, droplets, and airborne severe acute respiratory

syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), thereby increasing the risk of transmission of COVID-19.¹⁵ Similar to sleep studies, changes in the number and mode of PAP titration during the pandemic were related to the national epidemic prevention and control policy and local epidemic conditions. During the initial stage of the outbreak, nearly all sleep centers postponed the in-lab manual titration service, except for urgent requests that were carefully evaluated on a case-by-case basis. This was in line with the results of a European survey, which reported that only one-fifth of centers continued in-lab titration services during the early surge of the pandemic.¹⁶ However, we also noticed that laboratory-based PAP titration (manual or auto) was still the mainstay PAP initiation strategy during the pandemic. A possible reason may be that the PAP machine was not reimbursed by the basic medical insurance system and that PAP-associated sleep healthcare was not well developed in China. On most occasions, it was difficult to find a professional vendor to provide the PAP service according to the physician's prescription. Considering that patient satisfaction with titration and initial compliance is key to the acceptance and long-term adherence of PAP,¹⁷ most physicians and patients prefer to perform PAP titration in the hospital, even with autotitration. Previous studies have demonstrated that the home-based strategy (auto CPAP initiation at home followed by polygraphy) is as effective as the laboratory-based strategy in moderate-to-severe patients with a high pretest probability of OSA.^{18–20} The optimal SDB management strategy under different medical service systems warrants further exploration, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Telemedicine, as a method of care delivery, can improve patient access to convenient care.²¹ Given the prevalence of OSA, its high medical and economic burden, poor penetration of diagnosis (80% undiagnosed),²² and the limitation of in-person visits that occurred due to the pandemic, it is becoming more important in SDB management during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. In this survey, most of the sleep physicians had a positive attitude toward the prospects of telemedicine in SDB management. However, only about one-fourth of the sleep centers practiced this service, and they were mainly located in relatively underdeveloped areas, with the C2C form. Telemedicine in China is only in the primary stage, and relevant policies and regulations at the national level are lacking. Unlike medical systems in some other countries, which had very quick responses to expand the coverage

for telemedicine services,²³ the number of sleep centers providing this service did not increase significantly during the outbreak. Further studies need to track the outcomes of this new service and explore the suitable subsets of patients and appropriate policies that fit in different medical systems.

While the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted routine operations of the sleep health delivery system, it has also markedly influenced sleep medicine education and training in the surveyed centers. The one-year sleep medicine fellowship training program has been approved by the Chinese Medical Doctor Association; however, it has not been established in China to date. For the current period, the 3–6-month visiting program is the main training mode. The short-term training program seems to have almost suspended during the outbreak, according to the substantial decline of visiting physicians/technicians in the surveyed centers. A possible explanation is that enrollment for the short-term training program occurs four times annually (February, May, August, and November). Due to the relocation of some medical staff to a more emergent position and the strict human mobility restrictions during the early surge of the outbreak, enrollment in February almost halted in most sleep centers. The long-term impact of the pandemic on sleep medicine training has yet to predict. A more flexible training mode and new educational tool utilizing new technologies should be explored under the circumstance of a continuing pandemic.

Some limitations of the study should be noted. First, this is a national survey among the relatively large sleep centers majoring in SDB management. The disease management strategies may be different among different levels of sleep service programs; therefore, the current data may not precisely represent the whole picture of SDB services in China during the pandemic. In addition, one answer per center may not be enough to provide proper information, and personal interpretation of the questions and the personal biases of the responses should also be considered. Finally, changes in patient volume for SDB diagnosis and management during the pandemic were expressed as percentages rather than actual numbers in the present survey, which may lower the comprehensiveness of the information. As all responses were provided by the medical directors of the sleep centers, we suppose that they could provide relatively accurate information on the overall operational condition of the sleep centers.

In conclusion, the COVID-19 pandemic has greatly challenged the SDB management in China. Polygraphy played a major role in SDB diagnosis during the pandemic; however, home-based SDB management strategies and telemedicine have not been well implemented in China. The second wave of COVID-19 in Beijing almost cut back on recovering SDB services to the early outbreak level, which may be an alert that our medical system is not well prepared for the continuing pandemic. Consequently, this pandemic may give us an impetus to restructure our sleep-health service system to make sleep health services more accessible to patients in need, especially in this pandemic or a post-pandemic era.

Abbreviations

C2C, center to center; C2P, center to patients; COVID-19, 2019 coronavirus disease; CTS, Chinese Thoracic Society; PAP, positive airway pressure; PSG, polysomnography; SDB, sleep disordered breathing; SARS-CoV-2, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2.

Acknowledgments

We appreciated all the members of the assembly of sleep disordered breathing of the Chinese Thoracic Society, who responded to this survey and provided support to this investigation (<http://www.csr.org.cn>).

Author Contributions

All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting or revising the article, have agreed on the journal to which the article will be submitted, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work. No authors have any financial support related to this study. This study is not involved in any off-label or investigational use. And there is no conflict of interest.

Funding

This work was supported by research grants from the National Key Research and Development Project (2018YFC1315103) from the Ministry of Science and Technology of China.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest for this work and declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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