Biomarkers and Dynamic Cerebral Autoregulation of Obstructive Sleep Apnea-Hypopnea Syndrome

Yanan Zhang¹
Xiaodan Wu¹
Qingqing Sun¹
Qi Tang¹
Zhen-Ni Guo²
Zan Wang¹
Yi Yang²

¹Department of Neurology and Neuroscience Center, the First Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun, People’s Republic of China; ²Department of Neurology and Neuroscience Center, Clinical Trial and Research Center for Stroke, the First Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun, People’s Republic of China

Objective: Patients with obstructive sleep apnea-hypopnea syndrome (OSAHS) have impaired dynamic cerebral autoregulation (dCA). This study aimed to explore whether serum levels of apolipoprotein B-100 (ApoB-100), fibronectin (FN), and ceruloplasmin (CP) were related to impaired dCA in OSAHS.

Methods: A total of 90 patients with OSAHS from our database management system were enrolled and further divided into three subgroups according to the apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) using polysomnography results: mild (5 ≤ AHI ≤ 15), moderate (15 < AHI ≤ 30), and severe OSAHS (AHI > 30), with 30 patients in each group. Thirty sex- and age-matched healthy controls were recruited for this study. The serum levels of ApoB-100, FN, and CP were measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays. dCA was assessed by analyzing the phase difference (PD) using transfer function analysis.

Results: Serum levels of ApoB-100, FN, and CP were significantly higher in the mild, moderate, and severe OSAHS groups than that in the control group (P<0.001, respectively). The average PD of the moderate and severe OSAHS groups was lower than that of the control group (P=0.001 and P<0.001, respectively). Receiver operating curve analysis revealed that ApoB-100, FN, and CP might be able to distinguish patients with OSAHS from healthy individuals (area under the curve = 0.959 [95% CI 0.92–1.00], 0.987 [95% CI 0.96–1.01], 0.982 [95% CI 0.96–1.00]), respectively, P<0.001). The average PD was linearly correlated with the serum levels of ApoB-100, FN, and CP in patients with OSAHS. Multivariable analysis showed that FN serum levels and arousal index in polysomnography were associated with impaired average PD (P<0.001 and P=0.025, respectively).

Conclusion: Serum levels of ApoB-100, FN, and CP increased in patients with OSAHS. dCA was compromised in patients with OSAHS and was positively correlated with ApoB-100, FN, and CP serum levels, and FN serum levels and arousal index in polysomnography were independently associated with impaired dCA.

Keywords: obstructive sleep apnea-hypopnea syndrome, apolipoprotein B-100, fibronectin, ceruloplasmin, dynamic cerebral autoregulation

Introduction
Obstructive sleep apnea-hypopnea syndrome (OSAHS) is a common disease characterized by a decrease or cessation of airflow due to repeated collapse and obstruction of the upper airway and results in recurrent oxyhemoglobin desaturation and sleep fragmentation,¹ which triggers the development of systemic inflammation,² oxidative stress,³ endothelial dysfunction,⁴ and metabolic syndrome.⁵ Studies have found that
dynamic cerebral autoregulation (dCA) is impaired in patients with OSAHS, which may play an important role in the predisposition to stroke in these patients. Cerebral autoregulation (CA) is the intrinsic ability of the brain to maintain adequate cerebral perfusion in the presence of blood pressure changes. dCA can respond to real-time changes in blood pressure within seconds, allowing continuous measurement of CA and wave-by-wave analysis of hemodynamics. The dCA mechanism is complex and includes myogenic, metabolic, endothelial, and neurogenic mechanisms.

The diagnosis and severity of OSAHS is usually based on polysomnography (PSG), which is expensive and cumbersome. Therefore, it is important to identify predictive biomarkers of OSAHS. Studies have found that apolipoprotein B-100 (ApoB-100), fibronectin (FN), and ceruloplasmin (CP) are overexpressed in patients with OSAHS and correlate with the severity of disease. OSAHS could cause metabolic dysfunction and abnormal lipid metabolism; in such cases, the utilization rate of lipids decreases, resulting in an increase in plasma levels. ApoB-100 can induce macrophages to take in cholesterol and form foam cells, which can cause atherosclerosis. In addition, hypoxia could promote the synthesis and secretion of FN in myofibroblasts in patients with OSAHS, and acute inflammation interferes with the normal degradation process of CP, resulting in increased serum levels of CP. FN may affect platelet adhesion on fibrin and promote thrombosis indirectly. CP is an acute inflammatory response protein, which could oxidize and deform low-density lipoprotein (LDL) and promote vascular lesions. The increasing serum levels of CP can result in atherosclerotic plaque rupture.

In this study, we assessed dCA and the serum levels of ApoB-100, FN, and CP from patients with OSAHS and explored the relationship among dCA, serum marker, and OSAHS, providing more evidence for the evaluation and diagnosis of OSAHS.

Methods
The study was approved by the ethics committee of the First Hospital of Jilin University in accordance with the guidelines of the Declaration of Helsinki (1964). All participants and guardians signed written informed consent forms.

Participants
Patients with OSAHS who were already scheduled for PSG were recruited from the database management system of Department of Neurology, First Hospital of Jilin University, from March 2019 to March 2020. Patients were classified according to their apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) scores as mild (5 ≤ AHI ≤ 15), moderate (15 < AHI ≤ 30), or severe (AHI > 30). There were 90 OSAHS patients with good bilateral temporal window penetration from the database management system enrolled (30 with mild OSAHS, 30 with moderate OSAHS, and 30 with severe OSAHS). Thirty sex- and age-matched healthy controls were recruited from the same region according to their PSG results.

The inclusion criteria for the different groups were as follows: (1) Control group: age- and sex-matched healthy volunteers without sleep disorder in PSG; (2) OSAHS groups: met the diagnostic criteria of mild, moderate, and severe OSAHS according to the International Classification of Sleep Disorders 3rd edition; (3) age between 18 and 65 years; and (4) good bilateral temporal window penetration (could detect cerebral hemispheric blood flow signal and spectrum through the temporal window for 10 minutes).

The exclusion criteria included (1) combination of other sleep disorders except for OSAHS according to PSG; (2) epilepsy, psychiatric disorders, drug abuse, suspicion of anxiety, depression, arrhythmia, hyperthyroidism, and other hemodynamic factors; (4) intracranial and extracranial vascular stenosis or occlusion diagnosed by vascular ultrasound; and (5) inability to cooperate with the questionnaire survey.

Collection of Clinical Data
Clinical evaluation included sex, age, medical history, neurological examination, and magnetic resonance imaging. Questionnaires were completed, and medical histories were obtained before the subjects underwent sleep studies. Daytime sleepiness was assessed using the Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS).

Polysomnography
All subjects were monitored for at least 8 h at the sleep center of our hospital using PSG (Compumedics, Abbotsford, Australia). PSG results were analyzed by professional sleep technicians with PSG technologist.
were recorded spontaneously for 10 min. The measure-velocity (MultiDop X2; DWL, Sipplingen, Germany) and
continuous bilateral middle cerebral artery blood flow
Finapres Medical Systems, Enschede, Netherlands) and
to-beat arterial blood pressure (Finometer Model 1;
HR, ESS, ApoB-100, FN, CP, PD, end-tidal CO₂
[ETPCO₂], total sleep time [TST], sleep onset latency
[SL], sleep efficiency [SE], rapid eye movement [REM],
stage 1 non-REM [stage N1], stage 2 NREM [stage N2],
stage 3 NREM [stage N3], arousal index, AHI, mean
SaO₂, minimum SaO₂) were expressed as mean and stan-
dard deviation, whereas data with skewed distribution
were expressed as medians with interquartile range.
Categorical data (sex, hypertension, and hyperlipidemia)
were expressed as absolute values and percentages. One-
way analysis of variance or the Kruskal–Wallis H-test was
used to compare differences between multiple groups of
independent samples (age, BMI, MAP, HR, ESS, ApoB-
100, FN, CP, PD, ETPCO₂, TST, SL, SE, REM, stage N1,
stage N2, stage N3, arousal index, AHI, mean SaO₂,
minimum SaO₂ of mild, moderate, and severe OSAHS
control groups) based on the data distribution.
Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were
used to determine the sensitivity, specificity, and cutoff
point of ApoB-100, FN, and CP serum levels to predict
OSAHS based on the Youden index. The correlation
between PD and ApoB-100, FN, and CP serum levels
was examined using the non-parametric Spearman correla-
tion test. The correlation between ESS, sleep latency in
PSG, and apob-100, FN, and CP serum levels were exam-
ined using the non-parametric Spearman correlation test.
Univariate and multivariate linear regression were used to
assess the association between PD and clinical parameters
including sex, age, BMI, MAP, HR, hypertension, hyper-
lipidemia, ETPCO₂, ApoB-100, FN, CP, TST, SL, SE,
arousal index, stage N1, stage N2, stage N3, REM, AHI,
mean SaO₂, and minimum SaO₂. In the post-hoc analysis,
the Bonferroni method was used to calculate the adjusted P-value. Statistical significance was set at P < 0.05.

Results

Baseline Characteristics
A total of 120 participants were enrolled in this study, including 30 mild OSAHS patients, 30 moderate OSAHS patients, 30 severe OSAHS patients, and 30 controls. There were no significant differences in sex, age, MAP, HR, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, or ETPCO2 among the study groups. BMI was significantly higher in the severe OSAHS group compared to the control and mild OSAHS groups (P < 0.05). ESS scores in patients with mild, moderate, and severe OSAHS were significantly higher than those in the control group (P < 0.001) (Table 1). The PSG parameters of all groups are presented in Table 2.

Comparison of ApoB-100, FN and CP Serum Levels in All Groups
ApoB-100, FN, and CP serum levels in patients with mild, moderate, and severe OSAHS were significantly higher than those in the control group (P < 0.001), and ApoB-100, FN, and CP serum levels declined gradually with the severity of OSAHS (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Comparison of dCA Parameters in All Groups
There were no significant differences between the right and left dCA parameters (PD) between groups. Therefore, average values were used in the subsequent analysis. The average PD of patients in the moderate OSAHS group (39.05 ± 10.97°) and severe OSAHS group (31.14 ± 17.45°) were lower than that of the control group (52.37 ± 9.39°, P = 0.001, P < 0.001) or mild OSAHS group (48.22 ± 12.27°, P = 0.041, P < 0.001) (Table 1 and Figure 2).

Discriminative Power of ApoB-100, FN, and CP Serum Values to Distinguish Between OSAHS and Non-OSAHS
In the ROC analysis, the areas under the curve (AUCs) of ApoB-100, FN, and CP were 0.959 (95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.92 to 1.00, P < 0.001), 0.987 (95% CI: 0.96 to 1.01, P < 0.001), and 0.982 (95% CI: 0.96 to 1.00, P < 0.001), respectively. The optimal cutoff value for ApoB-100 was 0.594 g/L (sensitivity, 95.6%; specificity, 96.7%); 0.735 g/L for FN (sensitivity, 96.7%; specificity, 100.0%); and 0.731 g/L for CP (sensitivity, 94.4%; specificity, 96.7%) (Figure 3).

Correlation Analysis for ESS, Sleep Latency, and ApoB-100, FN, and CP Serum Levels in OSAHS
In the Spearman correlation analysis, the ESS in patients with OSAHS was weakly correlated with ApoB-100 (r = -0.231, P = 0.028), FN (r = 0.310, P = 0.003), and CP (r = 0.263, P = 0.012). Sleep latency in patients with OSAHS was not correlated with ApoB-100 (r = 0.026, P = 0.808), FN (r = 0.151, P = 0.155), or CP (r = 0.037, P = 0.727).

Correlation Analysis for Average PD and ApoB-100, FN, and CP Serum Levels in OSAHS
In the Spearman correlation analysis, the average PD values in patients with OSAHS were positively correlated with ApoB-100 (r = 0.695, P < 0.001), FN (r = 0.850, P < 0.001), and CP (r = 0.792, P < 0.001) (Figure 4).

Univariable and Multivariable Analysis for Factors Affecting dCA
The clinical parameters used in the univariate and multivariate analyses are presented in Table 3. In the univariable model, average PD was correlated with ApoB-100 (P < 0.001), FN (P < 0.001), CP (P < 0.001), SL (P = 0.032), stage N1 (P = 0.022), arousal index (P < 0.001), AHI (P < 0.001), mean SaO2 (P < 0.001), and minimum SaO2 (P < 0.001).

The clinical parameters with P ≤ 0.1 in the univariable analysis (ApoB-100, FN, CP, SL, stage N1, arousal index, AHI, mean SaO2, and minimum SaO2) were included in the multivariable model. FN (P < 0.001) and arousal index (P = 0.025) were independently associated with impaired average PD.

Discussion
This study found that serum levels of ApoB-100, FN, and CP increased in patients with OSAHS. dCA was compromised in patients with OSAHS and was positively correlated with ApoB-100, FN, and CP serum levels, and FN serum levels and arousal index in polysomnography were independently associated with impaired dCA.

Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is a highly prevalent medical condition that remains underdiagnosed. The
American Academy of Sleep Medicine reports that blood biomarkers may be useful in identifying individuals at risk for OSA. Fleming et al found that concurrent elevations of glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c), C-reactive protein (CRP), and erythropoietin (EPO) levels may be useful as an OSA screening tool and correlate with OSA severity. Li et al suggested that patients with OSA, particularly moderate-severe OSA and those with BMI ≥ 30, are significantly more likely to have elevated levels of CRP/high-sensitivity CRP. Gabryelska et al described that serum hypoxia-inducible factor 1 (HIF-1α) was increased in OSA patients, which was caused by intermittent nocturnal hypoxia. Furthermore, single-night continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) therapy seems to be insufficient to affect the increased level of the protein. Lu et al observed decreased levels of HIF-1α following 2 months of CPAP treatment compared to baseline results. Many previous studies have shown that OSAHS is associated with dyslipidemia. The abnormal metabolism of ApoB-100 is an important component of dyslipidemia and is dynamically related to overproduction of very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) and ApoB-100, decreased catabolism of apolipoprotein B particles, and accelerated catabolism of high-density lipoprotein (HDL) particles. The utilization of lipids could affect the metabolic pool of intercellular ApoB-100. Chronic intermittent hypoxia can cause metabolic dysfunction and abnormal lipid metabolism, leading to decreased utilization of lipids and an increase in plasma levels. FN is a protein marker for the activation of endothelial cells. The mechanism of increased FN serum levels in patients with OSAHS is that hypoxia increases FN synthesis at the transcriptional level and promotes the secretion of FN into the extracellular fluid. A study has found that the main degradation enzymes of FN, including matrix metallopeptidase-2 and matrix metallopeptidase-9, are increased in patients with OSAHS, which indicates that the increase in extracellular FN is not caused by a decrease in degradation and suggests that hypoxia could promote the synthesis and secretion of FN in myofibroblasts. In patients with OSAHS, glycolipid shedding on the cell surface increases because of acute inflammation, which leads to an abnormal increase of sialic acid in blood. Activated sialyltransferase degrades and desialylates CP, thus affecting its normal degradation process and resulting in an increase in the serum level of CP. We are studying some inflammatory factors, including immunoglobulin λ light chain (λ-IgLC), filaggrin (FLG), transthyretin (TTR) and will further add them in the follow-up study.

Some studies have shown that changes in these serum markers show an upward trend with the gradual aggravation of the severity of OSAHS, but not all of them. Gamez et al found that antithrombin and thrombin sensitizing protein-1 serum levels decreased in the moderate group and thrombin sensitizing protein-1 decreased in the severe group with low protein expression. CP serum levels increased in the moderate group and decreased significantly in the severe group. There was also incomplete aggravation in our research.

### Table 1: Clinical Characteristics, ApoB-100, FN, CP Serum Levels and Phase Difference in the Patients with Mild, Moderate, Severe OSAHS and Controls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Controls (n = 30)</th>
<th>Mild OSAHS (n = 30)</th>
<th>Moderate OSAHS (n = 30)</th>
<th>Severe OSAHS (n = 30)</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male, n (%)</td>
<td>21 (70.0)</td>
<td>18 (60.0)</td>
<td>22 (73.3)</td>
<td>24 (80.0)</td>
<td>0.388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>48.1 ± 10.4</td>
<td>48.3 ± 10.3</td>
<td>49.9 ± 11.7</td>
<td>49.3 ± 9.4</td>
<td>0.896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI (kg/m²)</td>
<td>24.00 ± 3.43</td>
<td>24.47 ± 3.41</td>
<td>25.48 ± 2.45</td>
<td>25.64 ± 2.51</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAP (mmHg)</td>
<td>85.03 ± 14.90</td>
<td>84.23 ± 12.21</td>
<td>85.93 ± 11.30</td>
<td>86.77 ± 8.66</td>
<td>0.860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Rate (beats/min)</td>
<td>65.1 ± 7.7</td>
<td>68.7 ± 8.7</td>
<td>66.6 ± 7.3</td>
<td>68.7 ± 8.6</td>
<td>0.238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension, n (%)</td>
<td>4 (13.3)</td>
<td>6 (20.0)</td>
<td>8 (26.7)</td>
<td>8 (26.7)</td>
<td>0.540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperlipidemia, n (%)</td>
<td>5 (16.7)</td>
<td>6 (20.0)</td>
<td>9 (30.0)</td>
<td>7 (23.3)</td>
<td>0.643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epworth sleepiness scale</td>
<td>2.4 ± 1.0</td>
<td>6.7 ± 3.8</td>
<td>11.9 ± 5.1</td>
<td>11.1 ± 5.0</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ApoB-100 (g/L)</td>
<td>0.470 ± 0.093</td>
<td>1.515 ± 0.392</td>
<td>1.143 ± 0.204</td>
<td>0.947 ± 0.350</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN (g/L)</td>
<td>0.483 ± 0.109</td>
<td>1.629 ± 0.313</td>
<td>1.260 ± 0.240</td>
<td>1.098 ± 0.302</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP (g/L)</td>
<td>0.496 ± 0.127</td>
<td>1.665 ± 0.351</td>
<td>1.178 ± 0.276</td>
<td>1.032 ± 0.257</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase difference (degree)</td>
<td>52.37 ± 9.39</td>
<td>48.22 ± 12.27</td>
<td>39.05 ± 10.97</td>
<td>31.14 ± 17.45</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End-tidal CO₂ (mmHg)</td>
<td>35.52 ± 2.52</td>
<td>35.41 ± 2.20</td>
<td>35.38 ± 3.14</td>
<td>35.72 ± 2.94</td>
<td>0.963</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *P value < 0.05 (statistically different).

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; MAP, mean arterial pressure; ApoB-100, apolipoprotein B-100; FN, fibronectin; CP, ceruloplasmin.
results; ApoB-100, FN, and CP serum levels declined gradually with the severity of OSAHS. This may reflect abnormal protein synthesis, transport, and ubiquitination in severe or chronic OSAHS, resulting in the decline of protein function and serum levels. It may also be that when the damage from hypoxia reaches a certain degree, it does not continue, and the body gradually employs a compensatory protective mechanism to eliminate the damage so that the inflammatory-related proteins gradually decrease in serum.

The mechanism of impaired dCA in patients with OSAHS involves endothelial, metabolic, myogenic, and neurogenic theories. Carlson et al reported for the first time that the ability of acetylcholine-induced vasodilation (endothelium-dependent response) in patients with OSAHS decreased compared with age- and BMI-matched subjects. Endothelial dysfunction is of great significance to vasomotor function. ApoB-100 is the main carrier of LDL, which plays an important role in the transport of endogenous cholesterol and triglycerides as well as LDL metabolism. It has a strong stimulating effect on the esterification of cholesterol in macrophages, which can promote the formation of foam cells, affect endothelial function, and lead to arteriosclerosis and affect dCA. FN is a medium connection between cells and stroma, participating in the promotion of cell adhesion and activation of macrophages, and is closely related to the process of angiogenesis, inflammation, tissue fibrosis, and autoregulation. CP is an acute inflammatory response protein, which could cause Cu^{2+} to abscise and lead to oxidative modification of LDL in certain circumstances; it can also cause endothelial injury and activate monocyte-releasing factor, leading to the formation and migration of foam cells, the proliferation of vascular smooth muscle cells, and the atherosclerosis. Our study showed that impaired dCA was positively correlated with ApoB-100, FN, and CP serum levels in patients with moderate and severe OSAHS.

Repeated hypoventilation, apnea, and frequent awakening may affect the autonomic nervous system. Long-term hypoxemia in patients with OSAHS can activate chemoreceptors in the carotid body and increase sympathetic vasoconstriction, leading to decreased cerebral blood flow. Hypercapnia stimulates central chemoreceptors in the brainstem and increases sympathetic nerve tension through a similar process. At the same time, the negative pressure in the thoracic cavity increases, which inhibits the afferent activity of the autonomic nervous system in the pulmonary system, stimulates baroreceptors, causes vasoconstriction, and affects dCA.

This study has several limitations. First, we did not examine the dCA and serum levels of ApoB-100, FN, and CP after standard treatment. Second, the sample size of this study was small, which may have limited the analysis. Further work is required to explore other serological markers of OSAHS and to study their relationship with dCA, providing a basis for clinical diagnosis and treatment.

### Conclusions

Serum levels of ApoB-100, FN, and CP increased in patients with OSAHS. dCA was compromised in patients with OSAHS and was positively correlated with ApoB-100, FN,

### Table 2 Polysomnography Parameters in the Patients with Mild, Moderate, Severe OSAHS and Controls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Controls (n = 30)</th>
<th>Mild OSAHS (n = 30)</th>
<th>Moderate OSAHS (n = 30)</th>
<th>Severe OSAHS (n = 30)</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Sleep Time (min)</td>
<td>390.40 ± 33.23</td>
<td>389.86 ± 45.97</td>
<td>386.14 ± 62.17</td>
<td>379.15 ± 59.89</td>
<td>0.824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep efficiency (%)</td>
<td>76.43 ± 7.92</td>
<td>71.13 ± 13.96</td>
<td>62.55 ± 18.09</td>
<td>64.42 ± 18.50</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arousal Index</td>
<td>18.23 ± 7.59</td>
<td>21.47 ± 11.06</td>
<td>25.97 ± 11.27</td>
<td>44.17 ± 21.59</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHl (events/h)</td>
<td>1.62 ± 1.29</td>
<td>9.17 ± 2.83</td>
<td>21.28 ± 4.68</td>
<td>53.89 ± 13.86</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean SaO2 (%)</td>
<td>95.83 ± 1.76</td>
<td>95.03 ± 1.50</td>
<td>93.83 ± 1.86</td>
<td>90.90 ± 4.67</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum SaO2 (%)</td>
<td>87.90 ± 5.36</td>
<td>86.30 ± 6.09</td>
<td>80.40 ± 9.84</td>
<td>73.13 ± 13.09</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *P* value < 0.05 (statistically different).

Abbreviations: REM, rapid eye movement; Stage N1, stage 1 non-REM; Stage N2, stage 2 non-REM; Stage N3, stage 3 non-REM; AHl, Apnea-hypopnea index; SaO2, arterial oxygen saturation.
Figure 1 Comparison of ApoB-100, FN and CP serum levels in mild, moderate, severe OSAHS and controls. *Indicate statistically different ($P < 0.05$).

Figure 2 The autoregulatory parameter and statistical distributions in each group. Statistical distributions of average phase difference (A) and its transfer function (B) in each group. *Difference of average phase difference in moderate, severe OSAHS group and control group ($P < 0.05$). **Difference of average phase difference in moderate, severe OSAHS group and mild OSAHS group ($P < 0.05$). Dashed frame represent specific frequency domain (0.06–0.21Hz).

Figure 3 Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve for apoB-100 (A), FN (B), and CP (C) of OSAHS. Each panel shows the area under the curve (AUC), cutoff value, sensitivity, and specificity values.
and CP serum levels, and FN serum levels and arousal index in polysomnography were independently associated with impaired dCA.

### Data Sharing Statement

The data that support the findings of this study will be made available on request.
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Disclosure

The authors declare no conflicts of interest for this work.

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