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Fundamentals of COLOGY TECHNOLOGY

SECOND EDITION

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Cynthia Mattice

Rita Brooks

Teofilo Lee-Chiong



Lippincott Williams & Wilkins



Fundamentals of Sleep Technology

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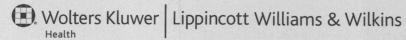
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Printed in China

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Fundamentals of sleep technology / [edited by] Cynthia Mattice, Rita Brooks, Teofilo Lee-Chiong. —2nd ed.

p.; cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 978-1-4511-3203-8 (alk. paper)

I. Mattice, Cynthia. II. Brooks, Rita. III. Lee-Chiong, Teofilo L., 1960-[DNLM: 1. Sleep Disorders—diagnosis. 2. Polysomnography—methods.

3. Sleep—physiology. WM 188]

616.8'498075-dc23

2011051969

978-1-4511-3203-8 1-4511-3203-4

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PREFACE

The second edition of Fundamentals of Sleep Technology is designed as a comprehensive textbook for educators, students, and practitioners of sleep technology. This edition has been refined to focus on the practical and essential knowledge that educators need to impart to students entering the profession of sleep technology and to serve as a comprehensive reference for working sleep technologists.

Content has been updated to provide information relevant to recent changes in the profession that have emerged in the areas of technology and scoring. Updates include current information on the latest treatments for sleep disorders. The focus of this textbook is on development of knowledge related to testing processes and data analysis, basic anatomy and physiology, and normal sleep and sleep disorders in the adult and pediatric patient. This edition of the textbook includes information targeted toward assessment, care and education of the sleep disorders patient as well as methods for developing, tracking and maintaining treatment compliance. In addition, this edition includes a glossary, numerous algorithms outlining processes such as electrocardiographic arrhythmia recognition and the development of a patient education plan, and an accompanying website with slide sets developed to assist educators and enhance learning.

This textbook is written by and for sleep technologists with the collaboration of sleep medicine and behavioral sleep medicine specialists and includes contributions from international authorities in the field of sleep medicine who generously provided their expertise to this endeavor. The chapter on Preoperative Assessment and Perioperative Monitoring addresses a topic that is new to sleep technologists and was written by physician

specialists at the invitation of the editors. Every effort has been made to provide a current, informative, and practical reference for educators, students, and practicing sleep technologists.

Even as the authors and editors are writing the various chapters of this book, ongoing changes in sleep-related definitions, regulations, scoring criteria, technology and practice guidelines continue to significantly transform the neuroscience of sleep as well as the clinical practice of sleep medicine. These changes will be posted on the text-book website. Future changes will be incorporated in slide presentations at the textbook website as well as in future editions of *Fundamentals of Sleep Technology*.

The editors extend their appreciation and thanks to all the authors of this textbook. In addition, we thank the many reviewers of the chapters as well as the volunteers who created the PowerPoint presentations for the website, namely Michael Garrison, Debbie Guerrero, Madelyn Hayden, Marcia Thompson and Rochelle Zozula. We also thank Christopher Waring, AAST Coordinator, Tom Gibbons, Product Manager at Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, and the Board of Directors of the American Association of Sleep Technologists for their untiring assistance and counsel throughout this process.

Finally, this textbook would not have been possible without the support of the following individuals—it is to them that we dedicate this second edition of *Fundamentals of Sleep Technology*:

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The editors would like to express our greatest appreciation to the peer reviewers for their objective appraisal of the quality and merit of the chapters. Their thoughtful comments and critique provided chapter authors with constructive input during the review process. The reviewers consist of night technologists, sleep center managers, and community college educators. The editors recognize their commitment and dedication to the field of sleep technology.

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1

Sleep Technology: Past, Present, and Future

JON W. ATKINSON

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this chapter is to provide the reader with

- 1. An overview of the key people involved in the development of sleep medicine and technology.
- 2. A list of some of the hallmark publications related to sleep medicine and technology.
- 3. A review of technologic advances in recording and treating sleep disorders.
- 4. A history of the sleep technology professional organizations (AAST and BRPT).
- 5. An overview of legislative and licensure status.
- 6. A review of the evolving role of the sleep technologist.

KEY TERMS

Analog (paper) polysomnography
Association of Polysomnographic Technologists (APT)
American Association of Sleep Technologists (AAST)
Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP)
Digital polysomnography
Hallmark publications
Technologic advances

HISTORY

The seed of polysomnographic technology was sown during the late 1920s and 1930s in research studies in physiology and psychology/psychiatry. William Dement's chronicle of the history of sleep physiology and medicine provides an insight from the perspective of one of the pioneers of sleep medicine (1). Since the first recording of the EEG in humans by Hans Berger (2) in the late 1920s, the following five decades provided the substrate upon which the current level of sleep medicine and polysomnographic technology was built. Much of the information came out of efforts to determine the state of sleep in which dreaming was most likely to occur (3–6). It was

not until the 1950s when papers by Eugene Aserinsky and Nathaniel Kleitman (7, 8) describing the electrographic characteristics of rapid eye movement (REM) sleep and the association of REM sleep and dream report, as well as the work by Dement and Kleitman (9) describing the cyclical variation of sleep depth in normal subjects, that the root system really began to be established.

One of the following events that shaped the evolution of sleep medicine and technology was the development of a standardized manual for terminology and scoring by Alan Rechtschaffen and Anthony Kales in 1968 (10). This hallmark publication, likely the most quoted and referenced source in sleep medicine, provided a nomenclature, technical methodology recommendations, and sleep scoring method needed to provide a common reference point for future development of the science. This reference has been replaced by a comprehensive guide for scoring sleep stages and related events published in 2007 by the American Academy of Sleep Medicine (AASM) (11). This manual also outlines technical specifications for performance of polysomnography. AASM sleep center accreditation standards require that accredited sleep facilities follow these standards (12).

Before the publication of the Rechtschaffen and Kales manual, sleep medicine and polysomnography were yet obscure. In the early to mid-1960s, the electrographic description of sleep onset REM periods was established, (13-15) interest in sleep problems from a clinical perspective developed in Europe (16), and the discovery of sleep apnea (17, 18) entrenched sleep as a clinical, medical entity. In 1974, the term polysomnography was coined by Jerome Holland at Stanford University following the routine employment of multiple physiologic parameters, adding respiratory and cardiac sensors to the routine EEG, EOG, and chin EMG sensors to sleep studies. The addition of these derivations was instituted following the arrival of Christian Guilleminault at Stanford, based on his experience with sleep apnea in Europe (1, 19).

The body of knowledge of sleep disorders and sleep medicine advanced, and several key resources were published, including the Peter Hauri and William C. Orr classic

monograph, The Sleep Disorders (20), the Guilleminault-edited Sleeping and Waking Disorders: Indications and Techniques (21), the first edition of Principles and Practice of Sleep Medicine, edited by Meir Kryger, Thomas Roth, and William Dement (22), and the Atlas of Clinical Polysomnography (23) by Nic Butkov.

TECHNOLOGIC ADVANCES

The development of sleep science, sleep medicine, and sleep technology has been codependent on advances in both recording and treatment technology.

It is fascinating to read some of the early information on methodology for recording sleep studies. These recordings were performed on analog equipment, using paper and ink EEG machines with direct current (DC) capabilities and limited channel availability. Because of the limitations in the number of recording channels, montages had to be well devised to provide adequate information for proper diagnosis, often sacrificing a recording derivation for one that may be more important, based on the presentation of a particular patient. Recording devices with 8, 10, or 12 channels were commonplace; 16, 18, or 21 channels were a luxury. Sleep technologists had to possess a good understanding of amplifiers and filters as well as expected frequency ranges of the physiologic parameters recorded. Improper utilization of filters or sensitivity controls could make stage N3 sleep look like wakefulness or make normal breathing appear to be apnea ... and there was no return. Once on paper, it was there for good. Sleep technologists had to unclog polygraph pens, change broken galvanometers, fill ink wells, and carefully align and tape together two boxes of folded paper to ensure that a single overnight recording was properly acquired. It was extremely awkward to go back and review previous portions of the recording. Scoring was performed manually and data tabulation was done with pencil and paper, sometimes with the assistance of a calculator. It often took longer to generate the requisite sleep report statistics than to identify sleep stages and abnormal events. The recording technologist could hear the sound of sleep spindles, REM sleep, slow-wave sleep, arousals, cardiac dysrhythmias, and periodic limb movements. Each had its own distinct sound generated by the scratching of the pens on the moving paper chart. This was actually quite helpful, as it drew the attention of the attending technologist to a particular patient, when concentration may have been focused elsewhere.

The polygraphs were massive, veritable monoliths, with approximate dimensions of 5' to 6' height, 4' width, and 2.5' to 3' depth, each weighing several hundred pounds (see Fig. 1-1). Storage and archival of recorded data was an enormous and expensive problem. The cost



Figure 1-1 Grass Model 78 polygraph.

of the paper alone for four recordings was over \$200 and required about 2.3 ft³ of storage space for a minimum of 7 years (see Fig. 1-2). This is not to say that these behemoths were not wonderful, highly reliable workhorses. They seldom failed in such a way that a recording needed to be rescheduled. Fairly simple pen or galvanometer replacement, or occasional swapping of an amplifier board "on the fly," that is, while the recording was still being performed, put you back in business. There are times when many of "the old guard" may long for the days of analog



Figure 1-2 Technologist reviewing a single night recording.

recorders with stable amplifiers and filters, in place of nebulous software glitches and corruptions, or the whims and fancies of computer hardware, networks, and interfaces that can put one out of commission for days. Days when a couple more beds added did not mean several months of troubleshooting, as often seen today, even when using the same brand of equipment and software.

Many of the sensors for peripheral devices were constructed in the laboratory. Snore sensors, flow sensors, and mercury strain gauges were often home made, and chasing down spilled mercury balls with a syringe or pipette was a challenge. Burns and blisters from dropped or mishandled soldering irons were painful.

Ear oximeters were bulky and cumbersome, even painful, and performed poorly or not at all on patients with highly pigmented skin.

Huge technologic strides have been made in the past 25 to 30 years. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, computer technology had advanced sufficiently for the introduction of digital polysomnography. As with any new technology, digital recordings were not without problems. Hard drive capacities were insufficient to run the acquisition program and store the raw data. Thirty to fifty MB hard drives were the standard. Raw data had to be stored on optical media at a cost of about \$100 per optical disc. Processor speeds were slow (<100 MHz per second) and frequent computer crashes because of data overload were a common occurrence. Waveform definition on the computer screen was mediocre at best. Automated sleep staging and scoring algorithms were very inaccurate. However, by the late 1990s, computer technology had advanced far enough to make digital polysomnography the rule rather than the exception. With current technology, massive several terabyte hard drives are available, processor speeds have increased to several GHz per second, archival media storage is very inexpensive (<\$1 per patient), and several years of recording data can be stored in the space required for one or two nights of paper studies. Resolution of the monitors can produce paper-like, crisp appearing records (see Fig. 1-3). Although automated sleep staging is still not accurate, computer recognition of abnormal events has improved dramatically but still requires technologists' review and editing.

Despite all these advances, the technologist must still possess a good working understanding of the basics of polysomnographic technology, including amplifiers, filters, sensitivities, expected frequency ranges of physiologic parameters, and troubleshooting. Now, in addition, the technologist must understand the Nyquist theorem, sampling rates, signal resolution, hardware versus software filters, common referencing, basic networking, and data file management. Indeed, there are more potential recording and troubleshooting issues now than ever before. There are currently more than twenty manufacturers and suppliers of digital polysomnography systems.

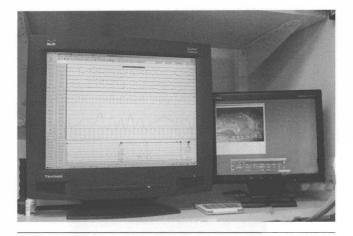


Figure 1-3 Contemporary work station with dual high-resolution monitors.

Today's recording technologist has high-quality snore sensors, pressure transducers, thermocouples and thermistors, respiratory effort sensors, and so on available from multiple commercial companies. There are also multiple vendors supplying a variety of preparation materials and supplies needed for polysomnographic recordings. Pulse oximetry devices placed on the finger have replaced the ear oximeter.

In the past, patients with obstructive sleep apnea that could not be ameliorated significantly by weight loss, by maintaining a side sleeping position, or by changing bed elevation, were often subjected to a tracheotomy. It was not uncommon, even in a modest-sized laboratory, to encounter one or two such cases per week. This provided the impetus for the massive growth in sleep medicine and technology, such as the demonstration of treating obstructive sleep apnea through nasal continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) by Colin Sullivan and colleagues in 1981 (24).

An effective, nonsurgical treatment for a debilitating, potentially life-threatening disorder had been discovered. In the early years, CPAP masks were individually molded to the patient and adhesive was used to apply the mask. The flow generators were noisy and cumbersome, weighing close to 16 lb (7.25 kg). Early commercial CPAP devices became available in the mid-1980s (Fig. 1-4). Competition among manufacturers continues to lead to increasingly smaller and less noisy flow generators and more comfortable interfaces. Some of the newer flow generators are less than a tenth the size and weight of the early models and very quiet during operation. Advances in positive airway pressure device technology with the availability of flow generators that can provide pressure reduction on exhalation (Cflex and CFlex +, EPR), auto adjusting CPAP, and BiLevel pressure devices are in common usage. Other advances include servo controlled respiratory assist devices (AdaptSV, AutoSV, and AVAPS) produced by several manufacturers.

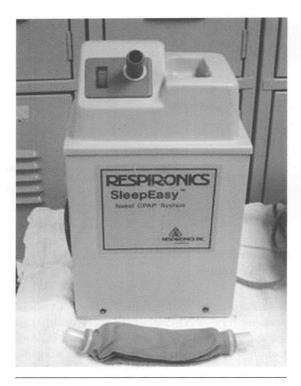


Figure 1-4 Respironics SleepEasy, circa 1985.

ASSOCIATION OF POLYSOMNOGRAPHIC TECHNOLOGISTS/AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SLEEP TECHNOLOGISTS

The Association of Polysomnographic Technologists (APT) was formed in 1978, spurred by the vision of Peter McGregor, the organization's first president and the first registered polysomnographic technologist. Peter died on January 23, 2010, and will be greatly missed by those who knew him.

The early years were those of a closely knit group of individuals gathering for the purpose of promoting the field, sharing ideas about a burgeoning technology, and administering the registration exam. The following individuals served as presidents of the APT: Peter McGregor, 1978 to 1983; Sharon Keenan, 1983 to 1991; Cameron Harris, 1991 to 1993; Todd Eiken, 1993 to 1996; Pamela Minkley, 1996 to 1998; Robert Turner, 1998 to 2000; Kelly Million, 2000 to 2002; Rose Ann Zumstein, 2002 to 2005; Cynthia Mattice, 2005 to 2007; Jon Atkinson, 2007 to 2009; Cindy Kistner, 2009 to 2011; and Melinda Trimble, 2011 to 2013.

Working through the years, the APT leadership has successfully advanced the profession, culminating in April 2003 when the profession of polysomnographic technology was recognized by the Commission

on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs (CAAHEP) and the Committee on Accreditation for Polysomnographic Technologist Education (CoA PSG) was formed. The CoA PSG comprised three sponsoring organizations: the American Association of Sleep Technologists (AAST), the AASM, and the Board of Registered Polysomnographic Technologists (BRPT). The CoA PSG established standards and guidelines for the accreditation of educational programs in sleep technology. The CoA PSG recommended the first community college educational programs in polysomnographic technology to CAAHEP for accreditation in 2006.

To encompass the expansion of the sleep technologist's role in the growing field of sleep medicine, in 2007 the APT changed its name to the AAST. Within the last few years, the AAST has experienced a tremendous growth, leading to development of numerous educational programs and continuing education credits (CECs) for members of the association and those interested in sleep technology. The AAST offers comprehensive review courses to technicians preparing for certification exams, scientific sessions, courses and workshops at its annual meetings, position papers, and career opportunities listed on the association's Web site, and other valuable resources. The association's goal is to prepare individuals for a rewarding career in the field of sleep technology and to enhance their skills and knowledge as the profession continues to expand. The AAST continues to engage new initiatives that promote sleep technology as a separate and distinct profession and that direct the advancement of the profession by increasing recognition in many venues, including the medical community, educational institutions, and the public. New technologies are continually being developed that provide state-of-the-art methods that are used in the evaluation and diagnosis of sleep disorders. The future is certainly difficult to predict, but given the recent developments on multiple fronts, the field will provide sleep technologists with opportunities for continued career growth and development for years to come.

BRPT, THE RPSGT, AND OTHER CREDENTIALS

Initially a standing committee of the APT, the BRPT is now an independent corporation established in the year 2000. While a standing committee of the APT, chairpersons included Moshe Reitman, Cynthia Mattice, David Franklin, Jan McAninch, Robin Foster, Andrea Patterson, Gregory Landholt, Gary Hansen, Dan Herold, Bonnie Robertson, and Cameron Harris. The following people have served as President of the BRPT board of directors: Cameron Harris, Marietta Bellamy-Bibbs, Mark DiPhillipo, Bonnie Robertson, Becky Appenzeller, Janice East, and Cindy Altman.