Fast Facts

Sleep Apnea

-When you repeatedly stop and start breathing while you're sleeping
-Three main types: obstructive, central, or complex

-Obstructive is the most common type and occurs when the muscles in the back of your throat relax, resulting in a narrowed opening for air to pass through when you breathe. For some people, the space actually closes completely. The oxygen level in your blood dips from the restriction or lack of airflow. Your brain senses this and briefly awakens you so you can reopen your airway. Usually not aware of this and don't remember being woken up. If someone is nearby while you're sleeping, they might say you snort, gasp or choke throughout the night. This pattern repeats all night, sometimes more than 30 times an hour. Your body is unable to get the deep, restful sleep that it needs

-Central sleep apnea is less common and is when your brain doesn't send signals to your breathing muscles, meaning you don't breathe for short periods

-Complex is a combination of the two

Symptoms	Treatment	Prevention
-Loud snoring (not always	Mild:	-Lose/maintain a healthy
present)	Lifestyle changes	weight
-Gasping for air while sleeping	Lose weight	
-Wake up with a dry mouth	Quit smoking	-Exercise for about 30
-Have a headache in the	Control allergies	minutes most days of the
morning	Oral devices	week
-Experience insomnia		
-Excessive daytime sleepiness	Moderate:	-Don't smoke
-Difficulty paying attention	-CPAP machine	
-Fatigue	. 2	-Sleep on your side or
-Irritability	Severe:	stomach (not back)
×Q	Surgery	
-Family members tell you that	Tissue removal	-Avoid drinking alcohol
you stop breathing at night	Tissue shrinkage	or using medications that
7/1	Jaw repositioning	have sedative qualities,
-Falling asleep while at work or	Implants	like tranquilizers
driving a car	Nerve stimulation	
:611	Creating a new air	
0/14	passageway	
	Tracheostomy	

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