

수면 중 호흡의 조절

Control of Ventilation during Sleep

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■ ABSTRACT

Sleep alters both breathing pattern and the ventilatory responses to external stimuli. These changes during sleep permit the development or aggravation of sleep - related hypoxemia in patients with respiratory disease and contribute to the pathogenesis of apneas in patients with the sleep apnea syndrome.

Fundamental effects of sleep on the ventilatory control system are 1) removal of wakefulness input to the upper airway leading to the increase in upper airway resistance, 2) loss of wakefulness drive to the respiratory pump, 3) compromise of protective respiratory reflexes, and 4) additional sleep - induced compromise of ventilatory control initiated by reduced functional residual capacity on supine position assumed in sleep, decreased CO₂ production during sleep, and increased cerebral blood flow in especially rapid eye movement(REM) sleep. These effects resulted in periodic breathing during unsteady non - rapid eye movement(NREM) sleep even in normal subjects, regular but low ventilation during steady NREM sleep, and irregular breathing during REM sleep. Sleep - induced breathing instabilities are divided due primarily to transient increase in upper airway resistance and those that involve overshoots and undershoots in neural feedback mechanisms regulating the timing and/or amplitude of respiratory output. Following ventilatory overshoots, breathing stability will be maintained if excitatory short - term potentiation is the prevailing influence. On the other hand, apnea and hypopnea will occur if inhibitory mechanisms dominate following the ventilatory overshoot. These inhibitory mechanisms include 1) hypocapnia, 2) inhibitory effect from lung stretch, 3) baroreceptor stimulation, 4) upper airway mechanoreceptor reflexes, 5) central depression by hypoxia, and 6) central system inertia.

While the respiratory control system functions well during wakefulness, the control of breathing is commonly disrupted during sleep. These changes in respiratory control resulting in breathing instability during sleep are related with the pathophysiologic mechanisms of obstructive and/or central apnea, and have the therapeutic implications for nocturnal hypoventilation in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or alveolar hypoventilation syndrome. **Sleep Medicine and Psychophysiology 1999 ; 6(1) : 19-25**

Key words: Control of breathing · Sleep · Sleep apnea · Chronic respiratory diseases.

system)
가 ,
(narrowing)
(pattern)

(wakefulness) (respiratory control)

¹ ()
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론

1. 호흡의 조절(1)

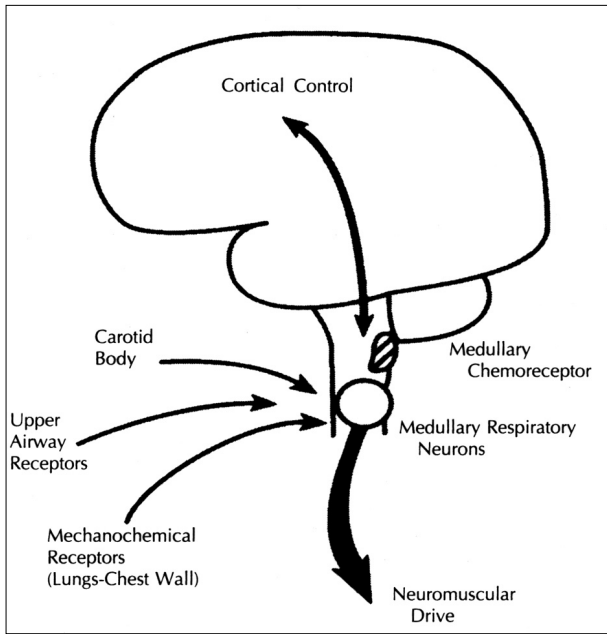


Fig. 1. 호흡 조절계의 모식도.

가 (automatic or metabolic control system) (behavioral or voluntary control system) (medulla oblongata) (ventral and dorsal respiratory groups) (neuron)

(drive) (integration) (gene- (impulse) (formation) (pacema- (impulse) (chemore- (mechanoreceptor) (carotid body) (ventral surface)

(PaO_2) 9 (glossopharyngeal nerve) , PaO_2 60 mmHg . PaO_2 30 40 mmHg 가

, PaCO_2 가 (load) 가 가 (variability) 가

(pulmonary stretch) (rapidly adapting, irritant, deflation, collapse) C J (vagus) (tidal volume) (rapid, shallow breathing) (spinal nerve)

가 가 (efferent)

(override) (wakefulness drive to breathe) (midbrain), (reticular activating system)

2. 수면 중 호흡 조절의 변화

(non-rapid eye movement, NREM) (rapid eye movement, REM) 가 90 120 1 10 20 4 1, 2 (light sleep), 3, 4 (slow-wave sleep) 1 2 (unsteady) 2 (steady)

1) 수면의 호흡 조절계에 대한 영향(1)

(tonic activity) 가 가 (variability) 가

(2). (caudal) 가
 erator) (pattern ge - 가
 가 , 가
 가 , 6 10%
 가 (phasic)
 가 16%
 가 2/3, 1/3
 가 (presyn -
 aptic) (postsynaptic) 가
 (arousal threshold) 가

2) 수면 단계에 따른 호흡의 변화

(1) 가
 (functional
 residual capacity, FRC)
 (apnea threshold)가
 가
 (hypercapnia)
 (periodic
 breathing)
 10 20 60 (amplitude)
 , 10 40
 (3).

Table 1. Fundamental effects of sleep on the ventilatory control system

1. Removal of wakefulness input to the upper airway	
2. Loss of wakefulness drive to the pump	
3. Compromised protective respiratory reflexes	
4. Additional sleep-induced compromise of Decreased FRC	
ventilatory control	Decreased CO ₂ production
	Increased cerebral blood flow

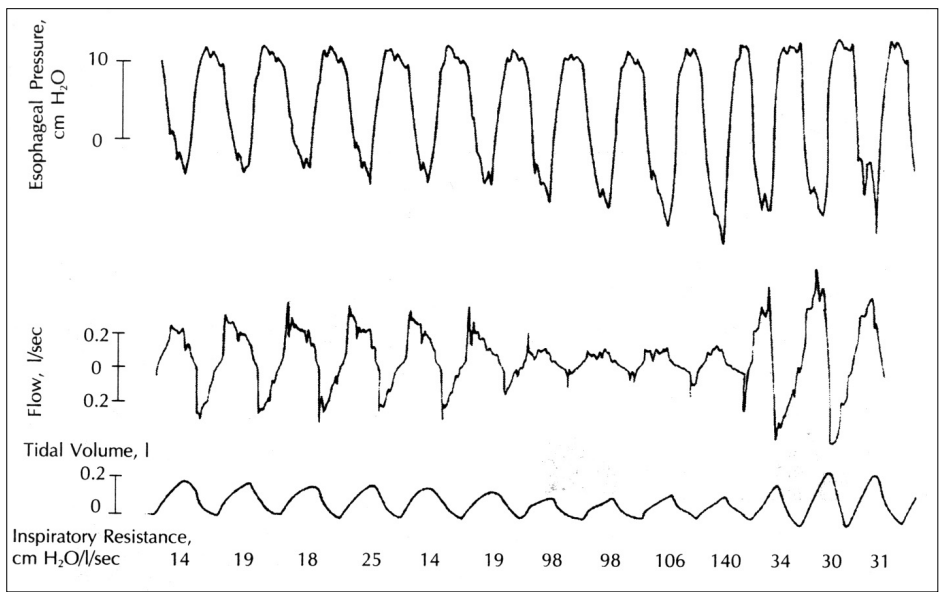


Fig. 2. 비렘 수면 중 호흡에 따른 (breath-to-breath) 기류와 식도 압의 변동: 흡기 저항 증가에 의해 흡기 흉강압(식도압) 증가와 저 호흡 발생.

40 80%
가

(2) (steady)

(1)
(motor unit)

(2) (output)

가 가 (3)

(10 40)

가

가 (asynchronous)

(3)

가

10 30

가

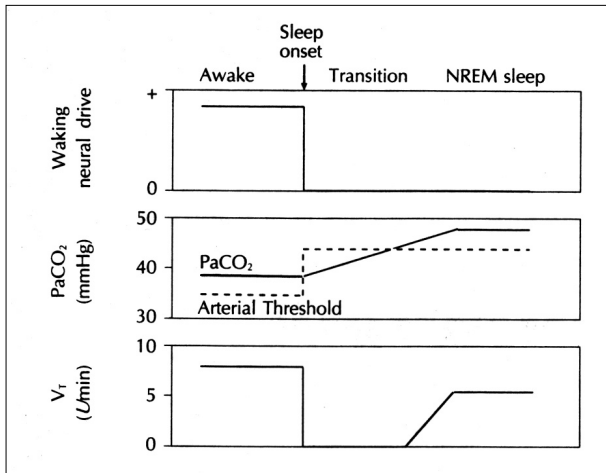


Fig. 3. 수면 초기 중추성 무호흡의 발생 기전: 호흡 리듬 생성을 위한 이산화탄소 역치(점선)가 수면 시작과 함께 각성시 동맥혈 이산화탄소 분압보다 높아져서 무호흡이 발생하고, 무호흡 지속에 의하여 동맥혈 이산화탄소 분압이 수면 중 이산화탄소 역치 이상으로 올라갈 때까지 무호흡이 지속됨.

가

가

2

, 1

(nasal continuous positive airway

pressure)

가

가

가

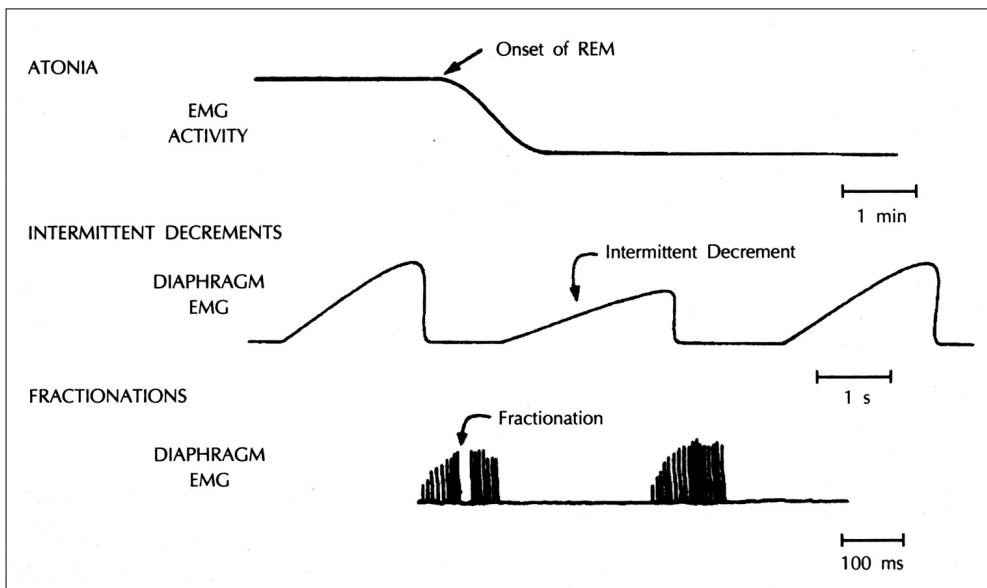


Fig. 4. 렘 수면 중 횡격막 활성화도 변화의 3가지 유형.

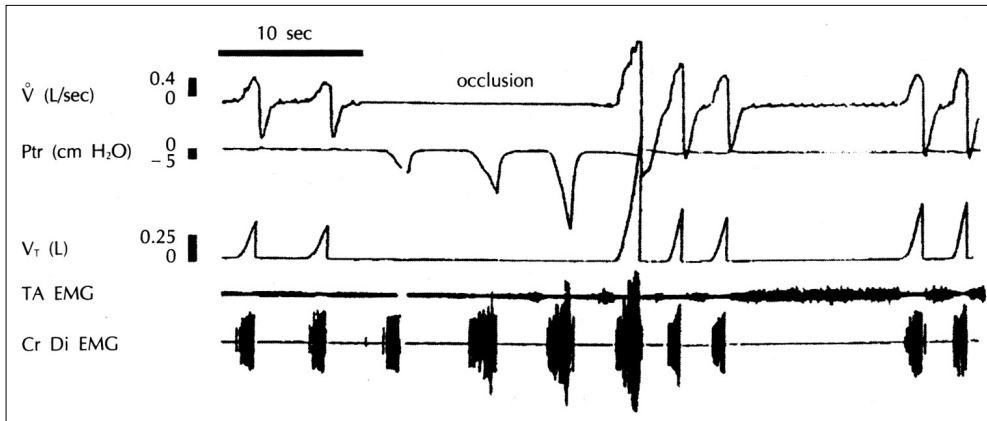


Fig. 5. 기도 폐쇄 후 과호흡에 속발하여 발생한 중추성 무호흡의 예(본문 참조).
 \dot{V} = airflow
 Ptr = tracheal pressure;
 V_T = tidal volume;
 TA = transversus abdominis;
 Cr Di = crural diaphragm;
 EMG = electromyogram

가

3) 수면 중 호흡 조절에 관여 가능한 기타 인자

(1)

9%

(2)

15%

가

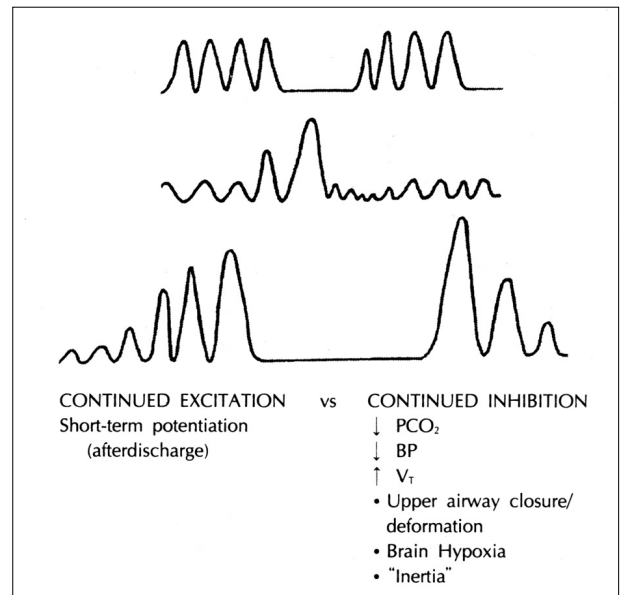


Fig. 6. 비렘 수면 중 과호흡 후 발생하는 호흡 불안정성의 예(상: 주기성 호흡, 중: 저호흡, 하: 무호흡)와 과호흡 후 지속적 호흡 자극과 억제 기전.

가

(feedback)

(overshoots)

(undershoots)

가

(3)

가

(2).

(5),

가

가

가

PaCO₂

PaO₂

가,

(arousal)

가

3. 수면 중 호흡 불안정(instability)의 기전

1)

, 2)

(post - stimulus short - term potentiation)

1) 폐쇄성 수면 무호흡의 발생 기전

(6)

(hypocapnia)

가

(distortion)

(baroreceptor)

PaCO₂가

PCO₂

(control system inertia)

가

(adductor)

hibition)

(reciprocal in-

4. 수면 중 호흡 조절 변화의 임상적 의의

2) 중추성 수면 무호흡

1)

, 2)

PaCO₂

, 3)

4)

가

가

가

가

CO₂

3) 만성폐쇄성폐질환과 폐포저환기 증후군

(alveolar hypoventilation)

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가 ,
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결 론
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 가 .
 가 ,
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 가 .
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