



8th ERN EURO-NMD Annual Meeting

Sleep in Neuromuscular Disorders

5th – 7th March 2025

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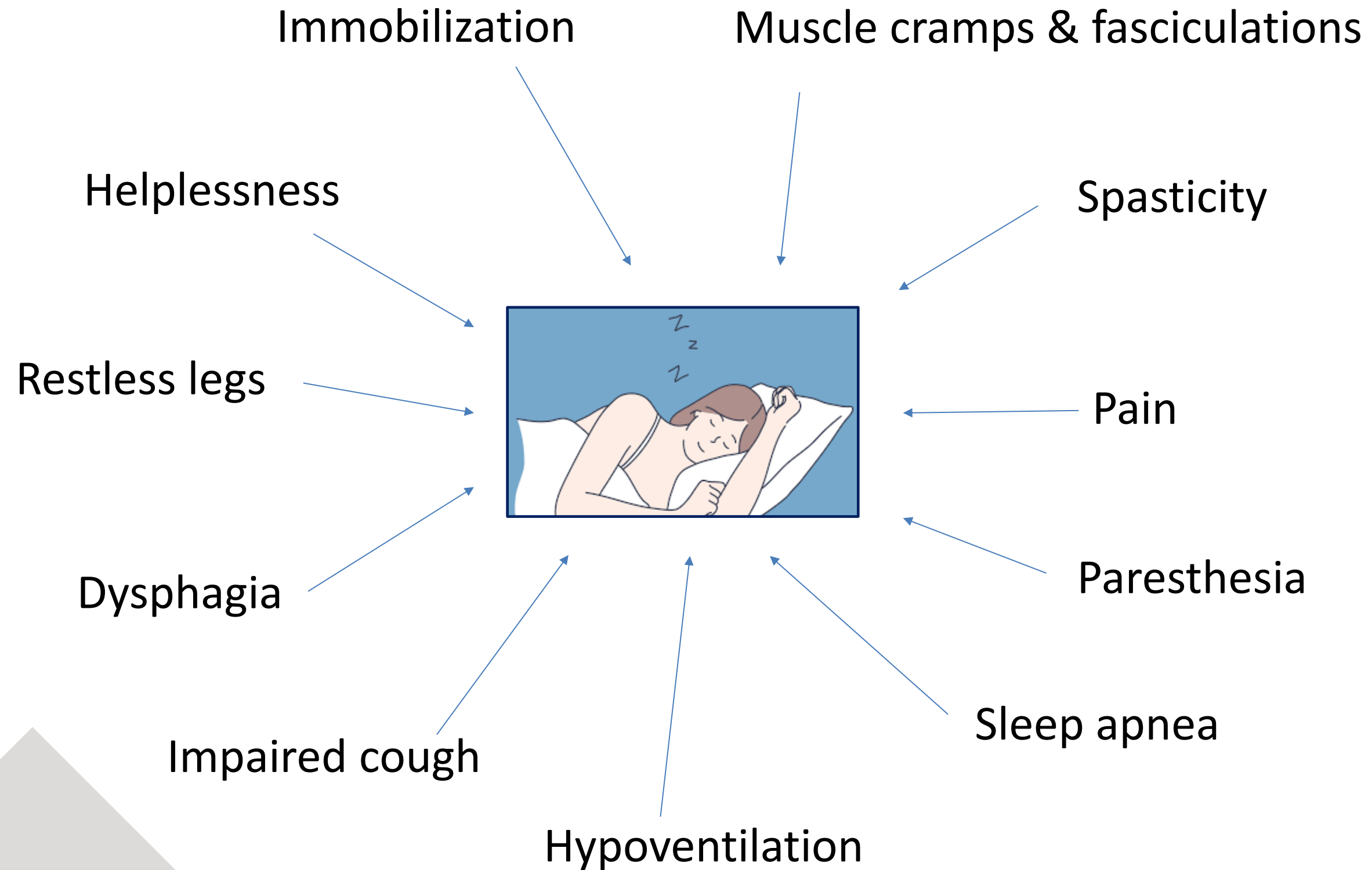


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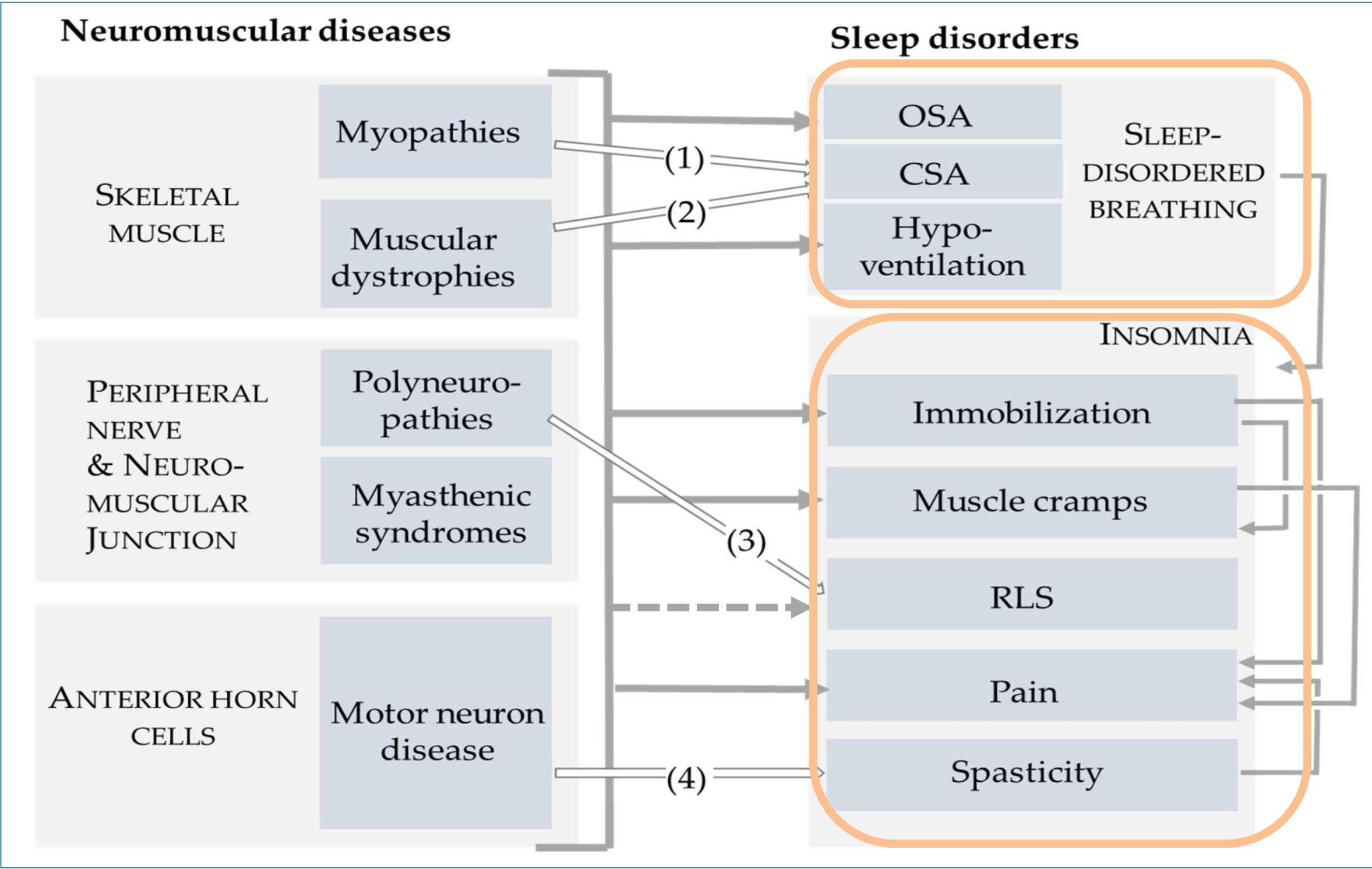
Speaker honoraria: Amicus, Sanofi, Biogen, ITF

Advisory boards: Amicus, Sanofi

Troublemakers: Sleep disruptors in NMD



Sleep disturbances in NMD



Muscle cramps

- Common in the general population
- Very frequent in NMD
- Lower motor neuron sign
- Legs > arms
- Neurogenic > myogenic
- Worsened by diabetes, electrolyte imbalances, dehydration, alcohol, thyroid disease
- Worsened by diuretics, sympathomimetics, statins

Treatment:

- Avoid triggers & causes
- Try stretching of affected muscle groups
- Try oral Mg or Ca
- Try quinine, but carefully
- Few trials only, e. g. mexiletine in ALS

NB: Cramps are different from spasticity!

1. American Academy of Sleep Medicine. International Classification of Sleep Disorders 3rd ed (ICSD-3) 2014.
2. Naylor JR, Young JB. Age Ageing. 1994 Sep;23(5):418–20.
3. Daniell HW et al. JAMA Intern Med. 2013 May 27;173(10):934–5.
4. Blyton F et al. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2012 Jan 18;1:CD008496.
5. Weiss MD et al. Neurology. 2016;86:1474–81.

Spasticity

- Upper motor neuron sign
- Legs > arms (mostly)
- Triggered by movements & spontaneous

Treatment:

- Systemic: baclofen, tizanidine, diazepam, tolperisone, cannabinoids
- Focal: botulinum toxin

1. Kerstens, H.C.J.W. et al. Orphanet J. Rare Dis. 2021
2. Chou, R. et al. J. Pain Symptom Manag. 2004
3. Lapeyre, E. et al. NeuroRehabilitation 2010

Pain

- Extremely common & important
- Majority of patients with FSHD, inflammatory myopathies, ALS
- Never underestimate
- Nociceptive, neuropathic or by central sensitization
- Spontaneous or related to immobilization

Treatment:

- Provide alleviation where and as needed (bed comfort, positioning, medical aids)
- Pharmacotherapy according to presumed origin, symptom burden, and time course of pain
- Follow guidelines for treatment of pain
- Monitor closely
- Beware medication effects on sleep-related breathing

Restless legs

- May be caused, unmasked or aggravated by immobilization
- Distinguish from cramps, paraesthesias, neuropathic pain, or venous stasis
- Strictly follow ICSD-3 diagnostic criteria
- Common in ALS, hereditary and other neuropathies

Treatment:

- Serum ferritin > 75 µg/ml
- Dopaminergics, gabapentin/pregabalin, or oxycodone/naloxone according to current guidelines

1. American Academy of Sleep Medicine. International Classification of Sleep Disorders 3rd ed (ICSD-3) 2014
2. Boentert, M.; et al. J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiatry 2014
3. Gemignani, F. et al. Neurology 1999
4. Hattar, E. et al. Neurology 2009
5. Winkelmann, J.W. et al. Neurology 2016

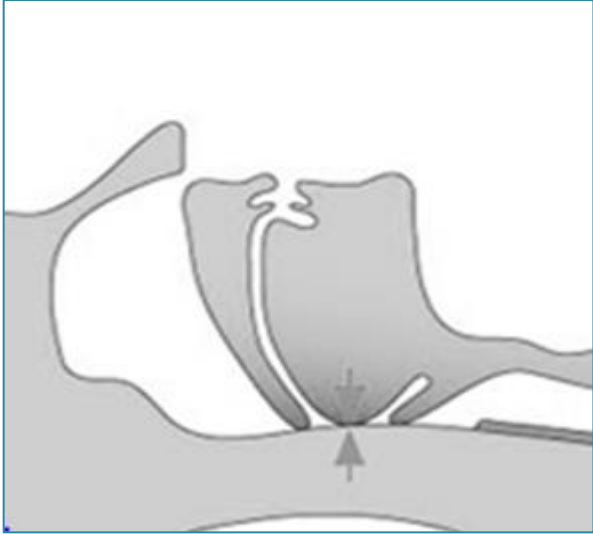
Swallowing – Secretions – Saliva

- Dysphagia common in ALS, OPMD, DMD, SBMA etc.
- Pseudohypersalivation and drooling
- Aspiration risk
- Lower respiratory tract infections

Treatment

- Speech therapy (logopedics)
- Dextromethorphan/Chinidine (off-label)
- Anticholinergic compounds (as and when needed)
- Botulinum toxin injection or radiation of salivary glands
- Cough assistance

Sleep-disordered breathing



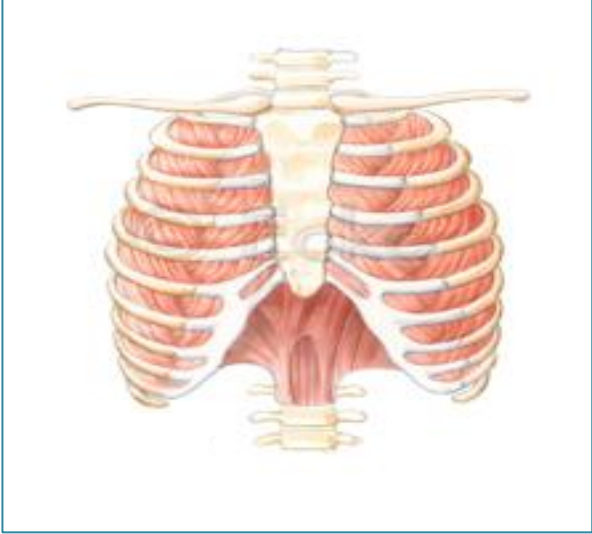
Obstructive sleep apnea

→ Intermittent upper airway collapse



Central sleep apnea

→ Intermittent absence of respiratory drive

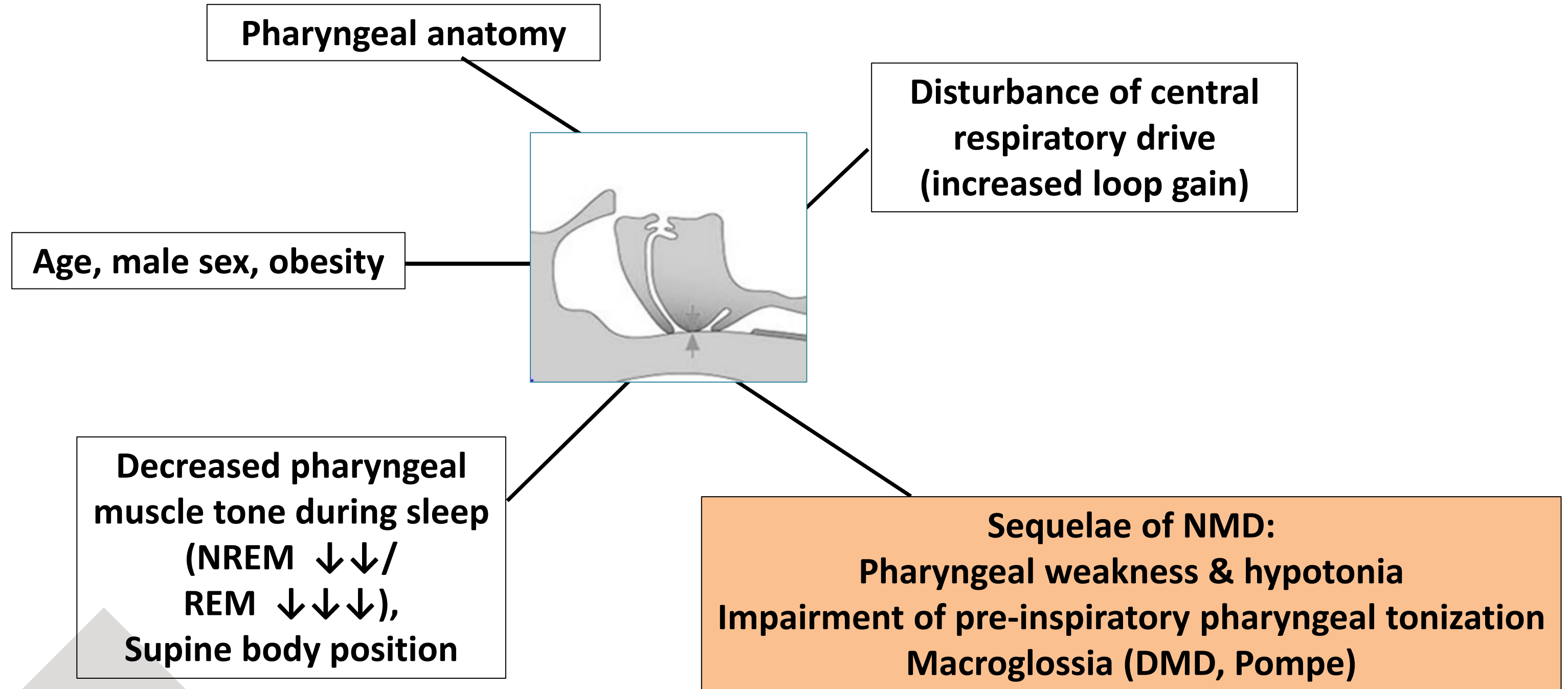


Sleep-related hypoventilation

→ Reduced tidal volume and minute ventilation

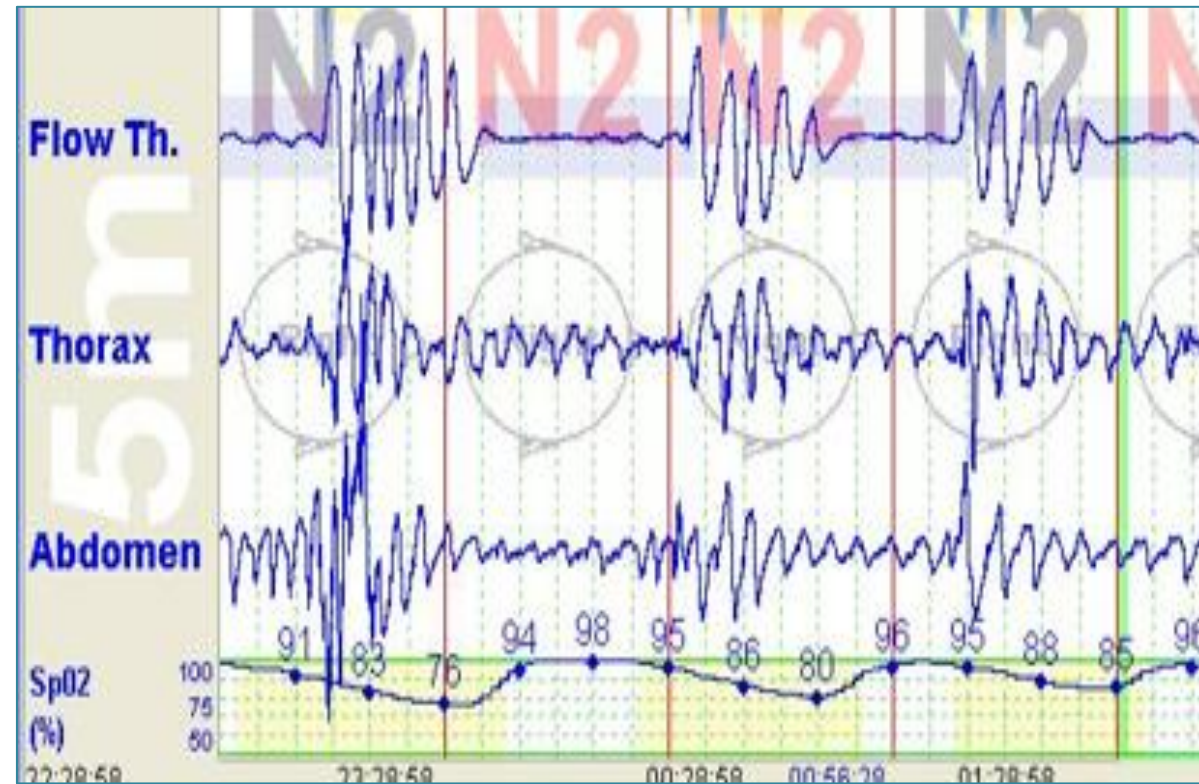
Symptoms: Sleep disturbances, non-restorative sleep, daytime sleepiness, fatigue

Upper airway in NMD



Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA)

Pathophysiology



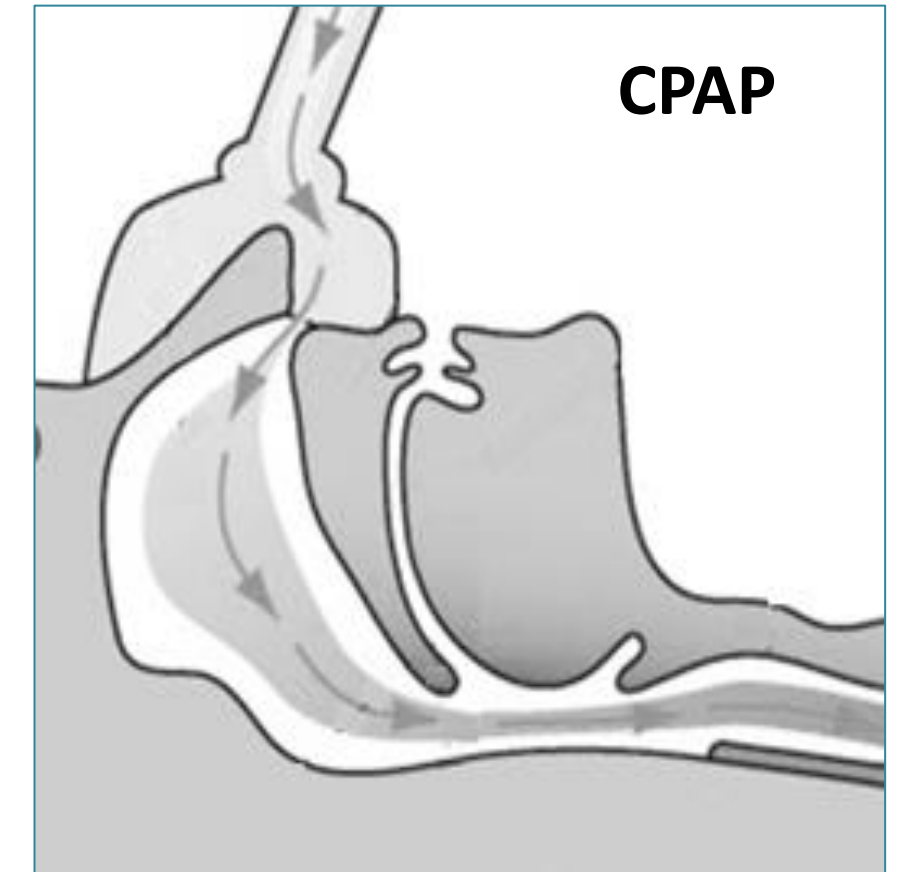
- Sleep disruption
- Increases cardiovascular risk and mortality if apnea hypopnea index > 15/h

Prevalence in NMD

Condition	Prevalence of OSA	Reference
CMT	38%	Boentert et al. 2014
ALS	46%	Boentert et al. 2018
DM1	41-60%	Bianchi et al. 2013 Pincherle et al. 2012 Spiesshoefer et al. 2019
FSHD	55%	Runte et al. 2019
DMD	16-31%	Polat et al. 2012

- OSA risk independent of other risk factors
- Beware concomitant hypoventilation!

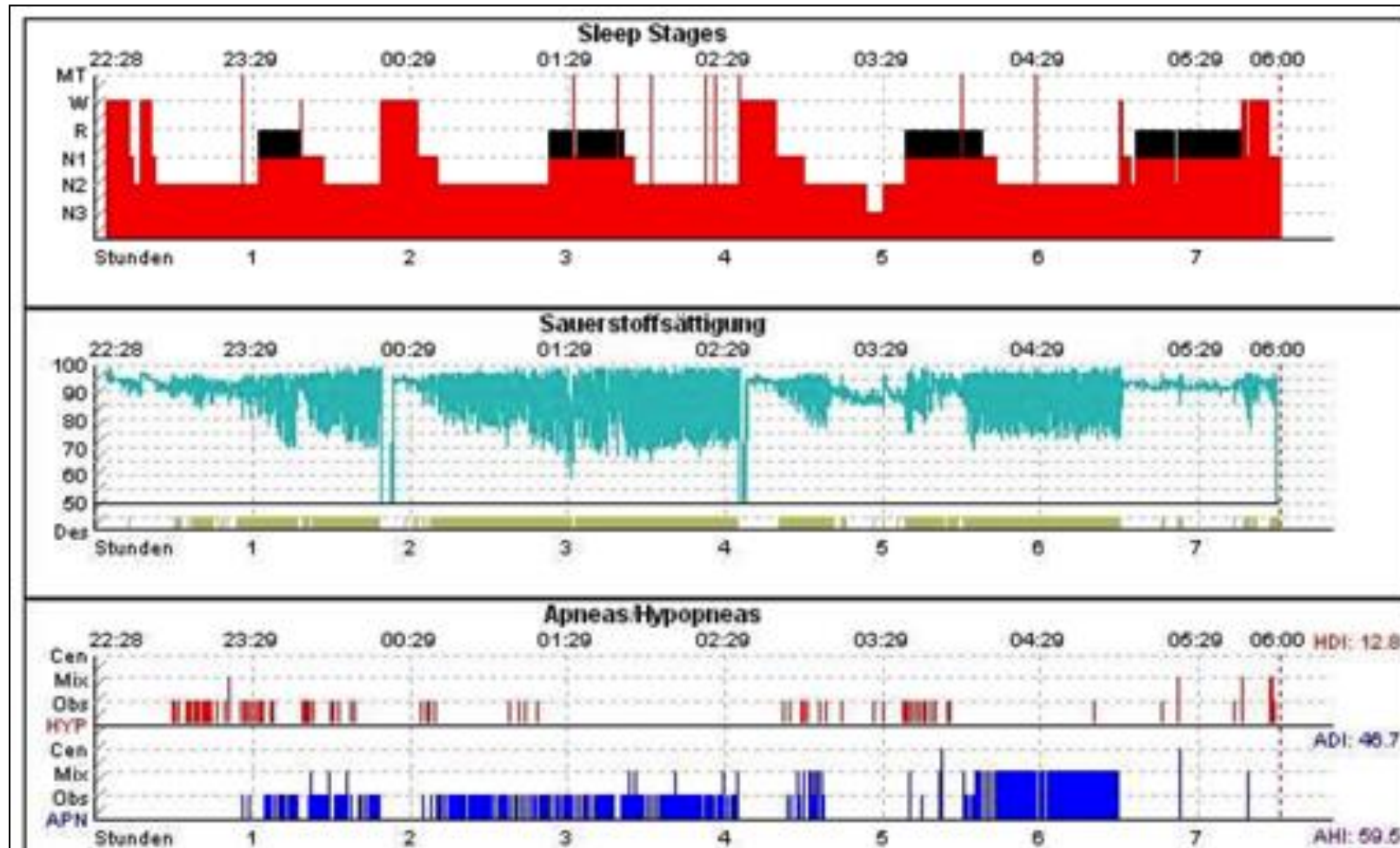
Gold standard for treatment



- Continuous positive airway pressure
- Prevents upper airway collapse
- Only if hypoventilation is ruled out!

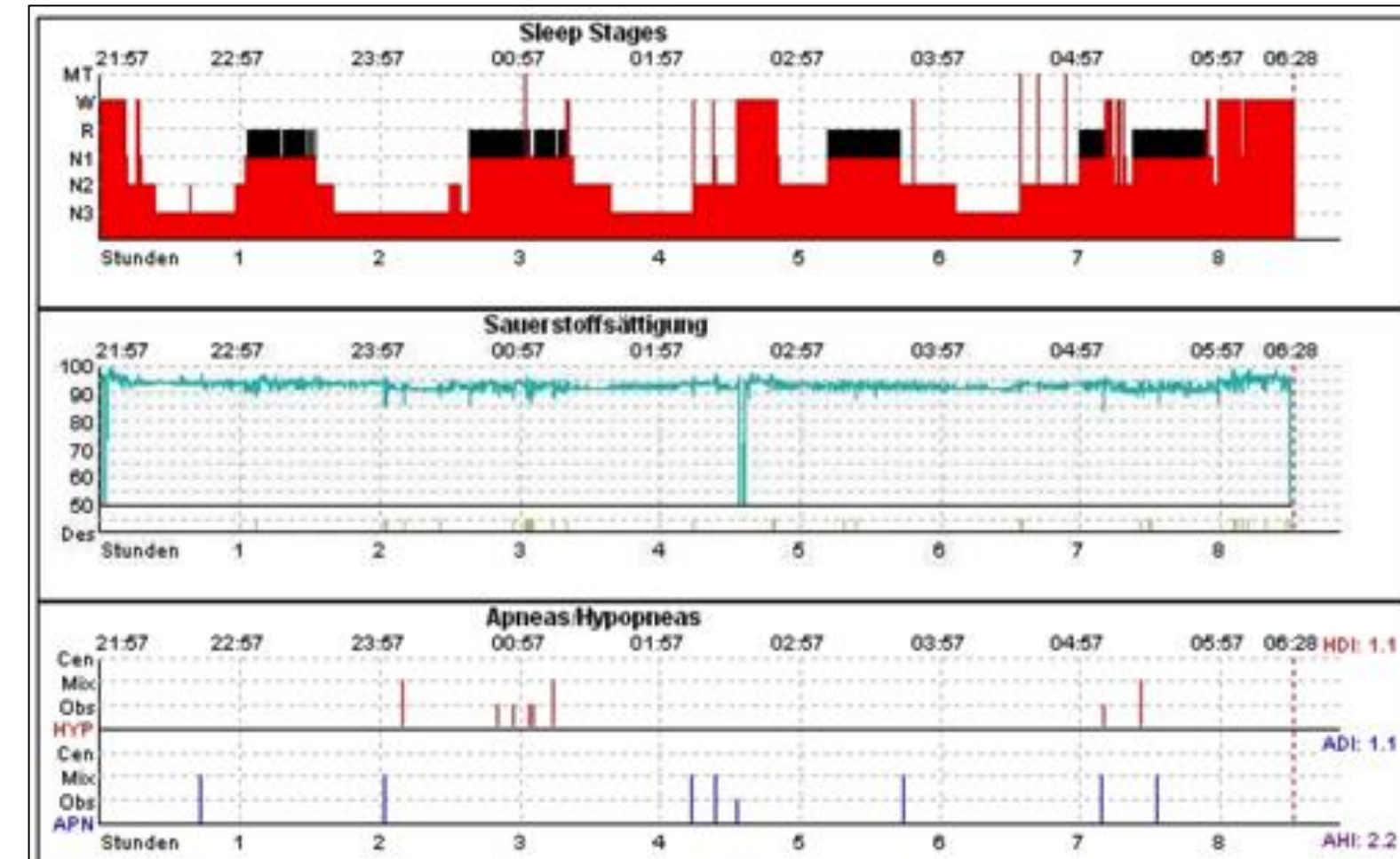
M. Boentert - Sleep in NMD – 05-Mar-2025

Immediate effects of CPAP



Diagnostic night

- AHI 59.5/h
- ODI 61.2/h
- Arousal index 50.4/h
- N3 percentage 1.5 %



First treatment night

- AHI 2.2/h
- ODI 2.7/h
- Arousal index 11.3/h
- N3 percentage 31.2 %

Male patient with CMT1A, 38 yo, BMI 26

Central sleep apnea (CSA)



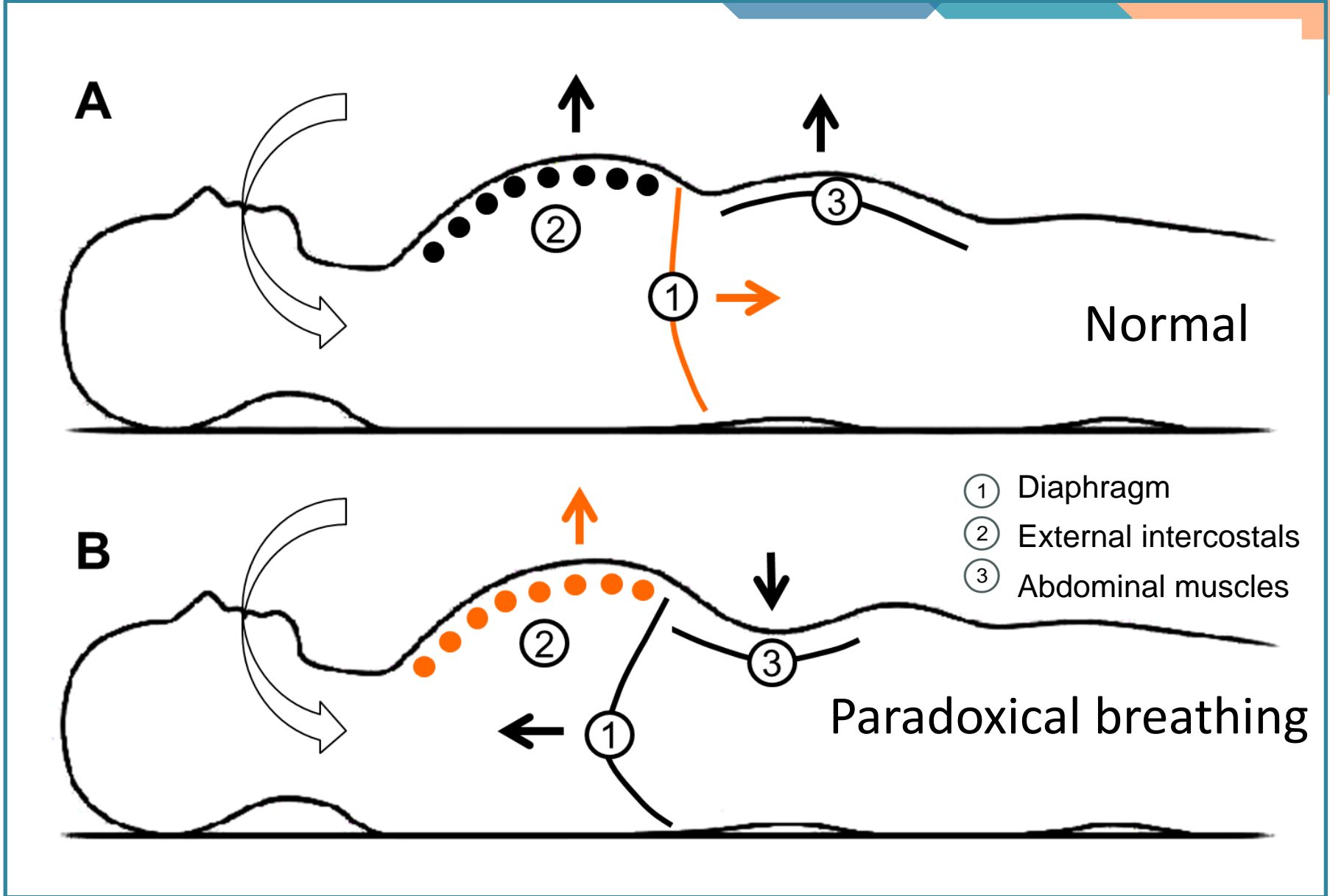
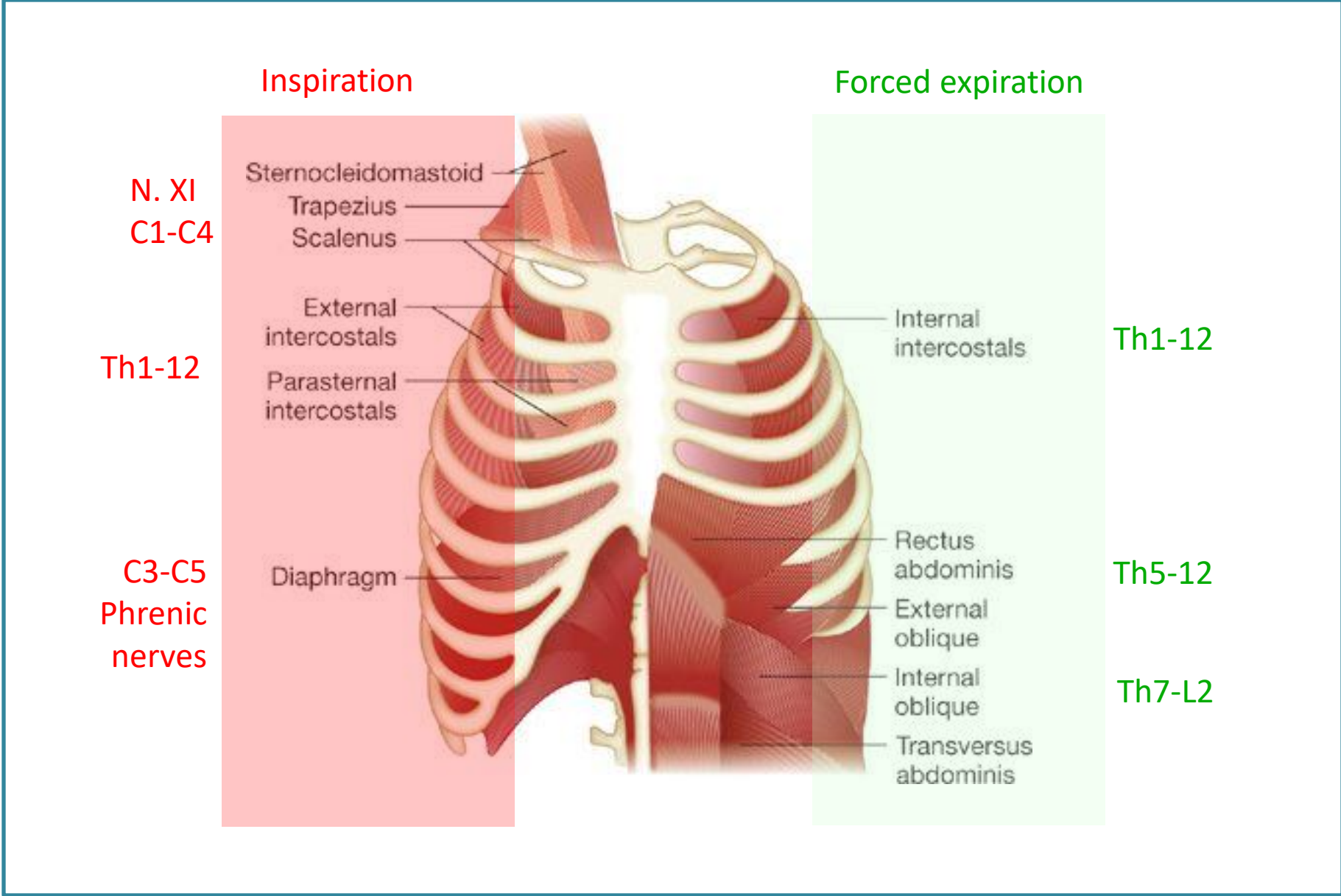
Female patient with DM1, 37 yo, BMI 24

- Intermittent lack of central respiratory drive
- In people with myotonic dystrophy
- Related to cerebral white matter lesions
- Coincident with OSA and/or sleep-related hypoventilation

→ Treatment:

Bilevel positive airway pressure with backup rate = non-invasive ventilation

Respiratory muscle weakness



NMD with respiratory muscle weakness

NEUROGENIC

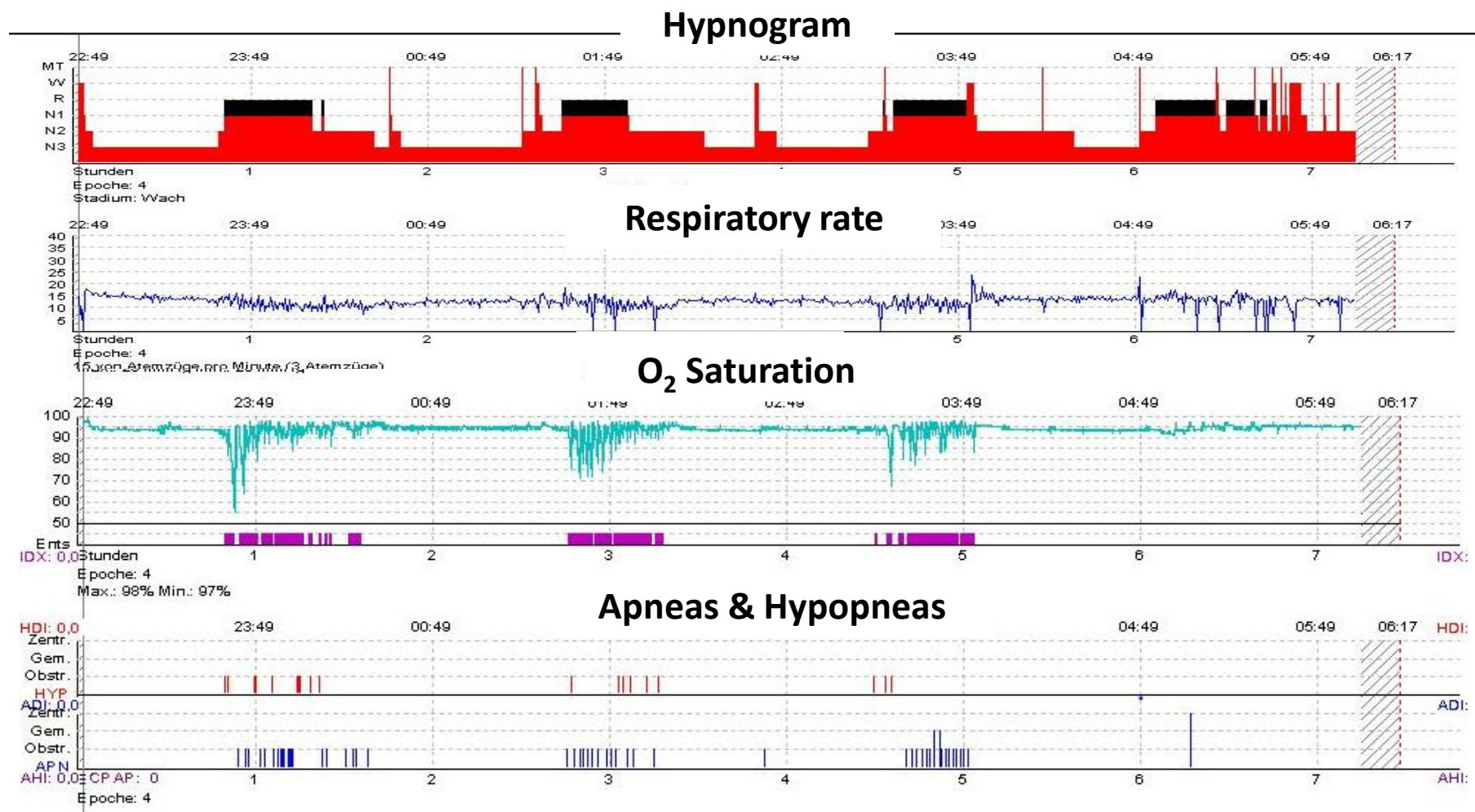
- Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)
- Spinal Muscular Atrophy I-III
- Hereditary Neuropathies
- Guillain-Barré syndrome
- Phrenic nerve palsies

Critical-illness neuromyopathy / ICU acquired weakness

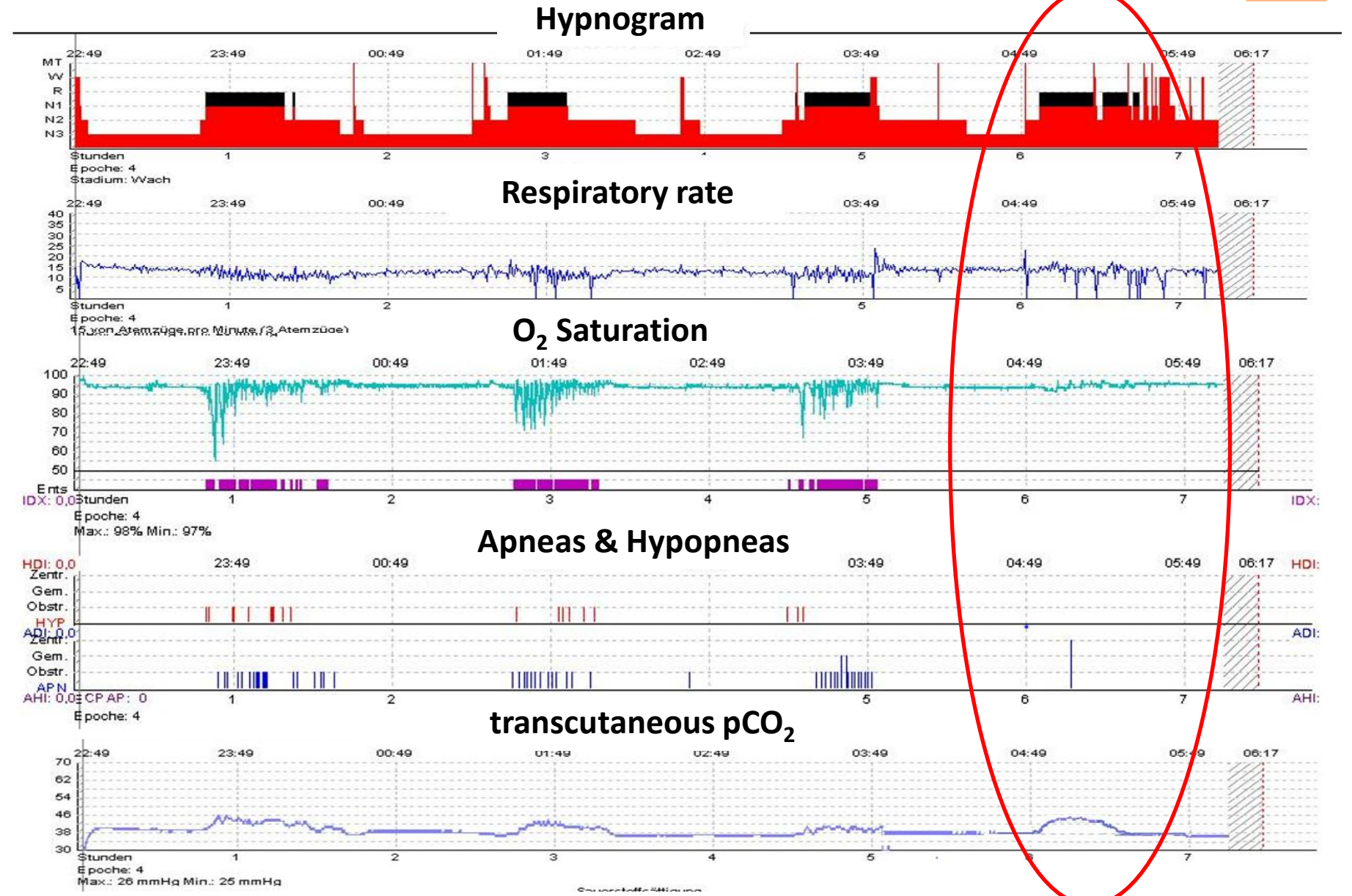
MYOGENIC

- Muscular dystrophies
- Limb girdle muscular dystrophies
- Myotonic dystrophy type I
- Pompe disease
- Congenital myopathies
- Myasthenic syndromes

Sleep-related hypoventilation

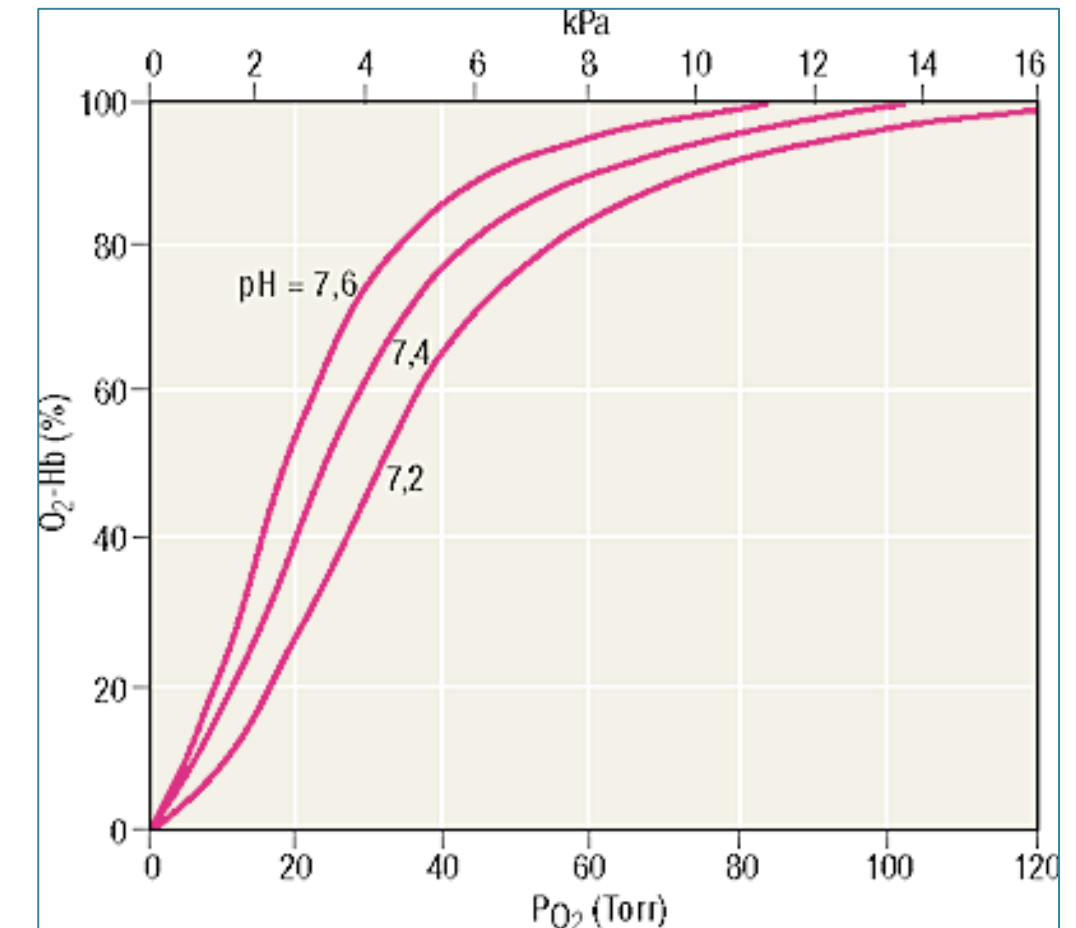
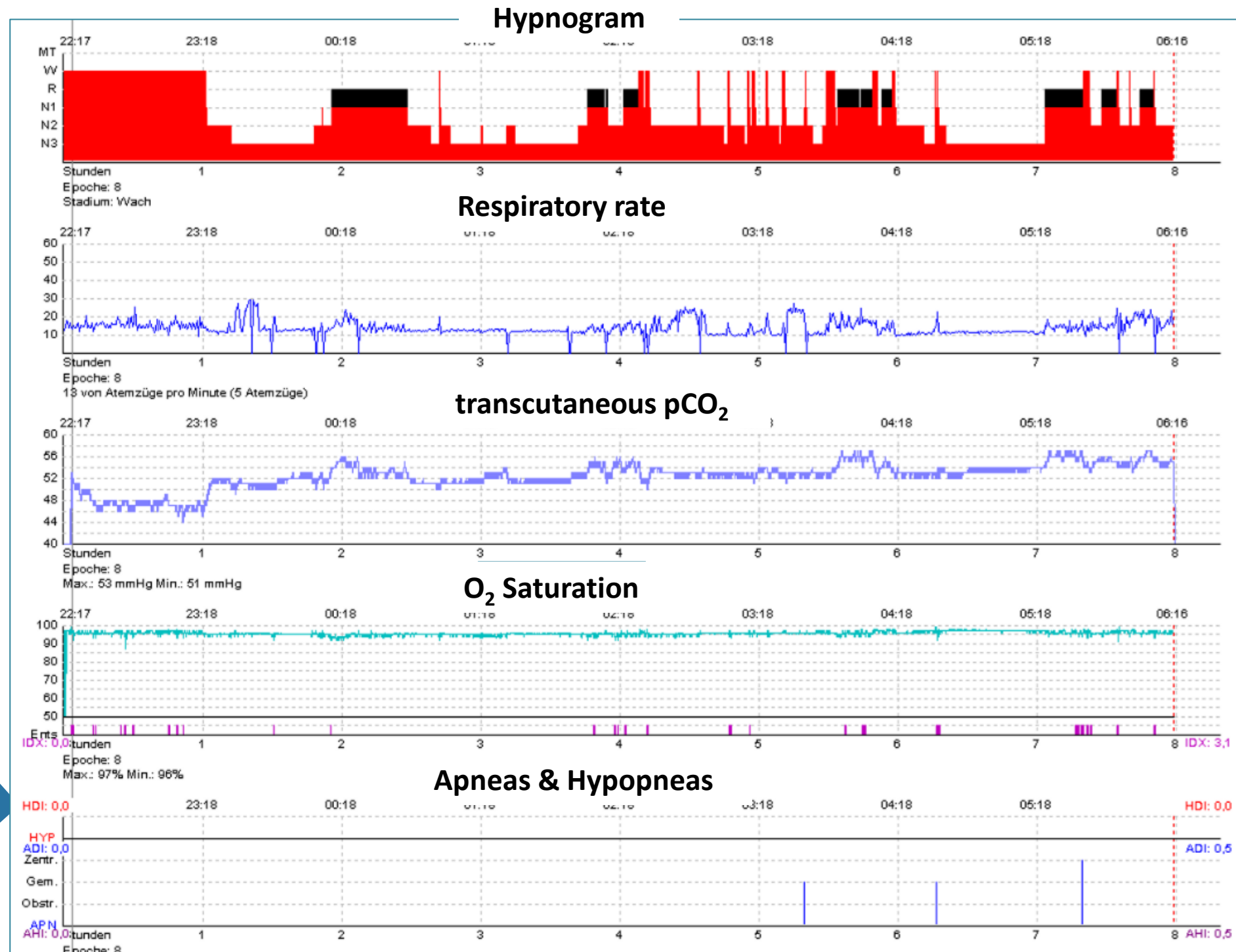


→ Obstructive events during REM sleep → desaturation



→ Hypoventilation during REM sleep → hypercapnia only

Capnography superior to oxymetry







Sensitivity of oxymetry to detect hypoventilation is only 0,69 in people with NMD and chest wall disease.

Overnight capnography is indispensable for early diagnosis of nocturnal hypoventilation.

Diagnostic pathway

Method	Parameter	Pros	Cons	Remarks
Signs & symptoms	Sleep disruption Daytime sleepiness Dyspnea	Patients tell and show...	Non-specific or may not be present	Obligatory
	Paradoxical breathing	Easy to test	None	Test if possible
Respiratory muscle function tests	FVC	Bedside test	Global measure of lung function; sensitivity rather low	Standard; monitor regularly
	FVC positional drop	Better than upright FVC only	None	If >20%, nocturnal hypoventilation likely
	MIP (max. insp. pressure)	Bedside test	Special device needed	-
	SNIP (sniff nasal pressure)	Bedside test; MIP surrogate	Special device needed	If mouth closure is weak
Daytime blood gases	pCO ₂ Base excess	Relatively easy to obtain	No standard for outpatients	Daytime hypercapnia late; BE > 2 mmol/l predicts nocturnal hypoventilation
Overnight studies	Pulse oxymetry	Widely available	SpO ₂ too insensitive	Insufficient
	Polygraphy	Widely available	SpO ₂ too insensitive	Insufficient w/o capno
	Polysomnography	Sleep staging possible	SpO ₂ too insensitive; costs	Insufficient w/o capno
	Capnography	Highly sensitive	No standard in sleep labs; costs	-

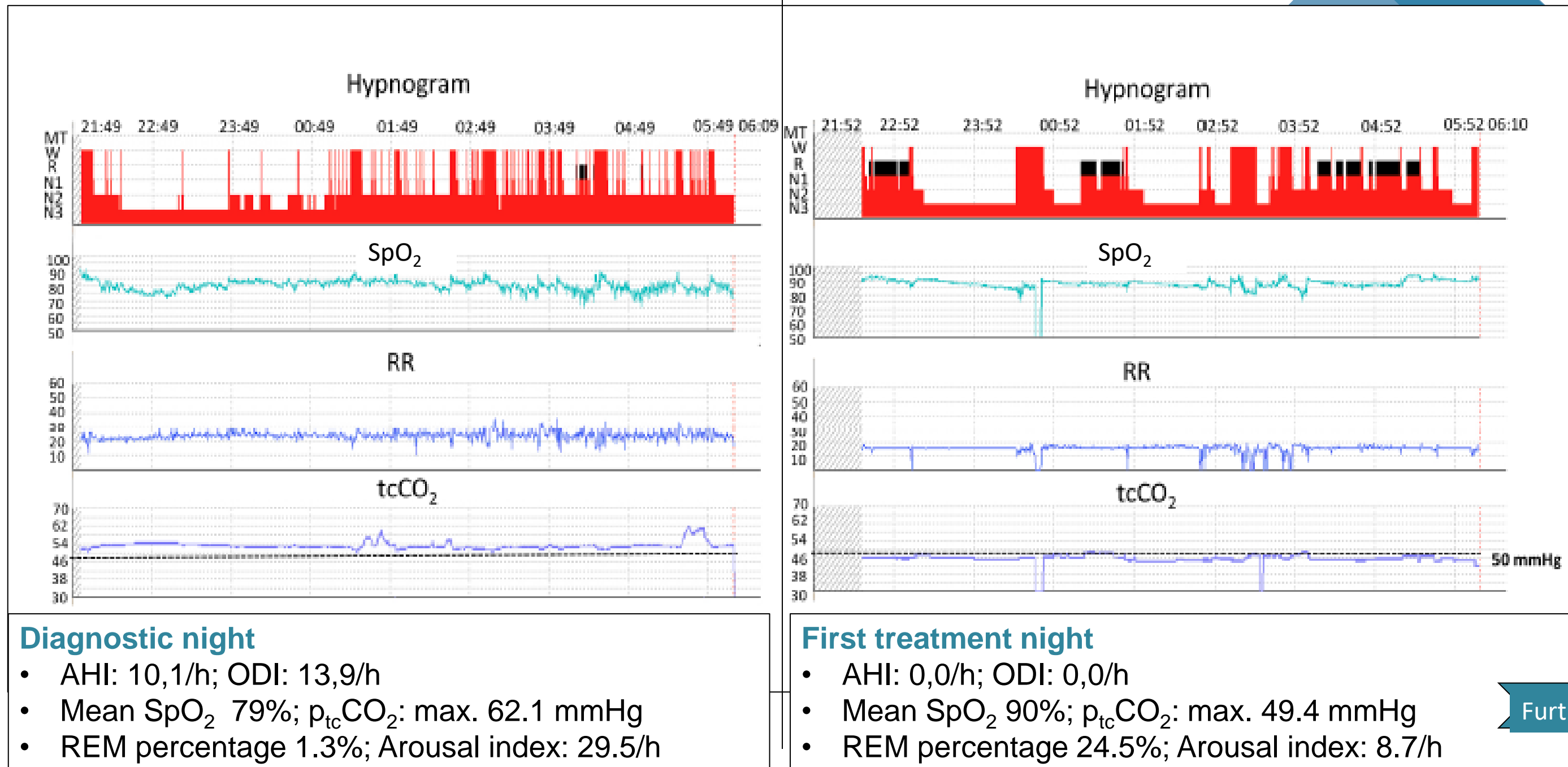
Non-invasive ventilation (NIV): Indication criteria

	NICE 2016 	ERS 2002 	DGP 2025 	ACCP 2023 
Clinical	“symptoms“	“symptoms“	Signs and symptoms of respiratory muscle weakness or sleep-disordered breathing	Fatigue, dyspnea, (morning) headache, witnessed apneas
Daytime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FVC<50 % w/o symptoms • FVC <80% w/ symptoms • MIP <60 cm H₂O 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FVC< 80% • SNIP <40 cmH₂O • morning p_aCO₂>45 mm Hg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FVC<70% • FVC decline >10% within <3 months • MIP<60 cm H₂O • daytime pCO₂>45 mmHg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FVC<50 % w/o symptoms • FVC <80% w/ symptoms; • MIP/SNIP <60 cmH₂O • MEP < 40 cmH₂O • pCO₂≥45 mmHg
Nocturnal	-	-	p _{tc} CO ₂ > 50 mmHg Δp _{tc} CO ₂ ≥ 10 mmHg	SpO ₂ ≤ 90% for ≥ 2% of sleep time AHI ≥ 5 /h

→ consensus needed that better includes overnight capnography

1. <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs126/chapter/quality-statement-2-respiratory-assessment-and-noninvasive-ventilation>
2. Shneerson JM, Simonds AK. Eur Resp J, 2002 20(2): 480-487
3. Stanzel SB et al., S3 Guideline: Treating Chronic Respiratory Failure with Non-invasive Ventilation, Pneumologie 2025;79(1):25-79.
4. Khan A et al. CHEST, 164, Issue 2, 394 - 413

Immediate effects of NIV



Further titration

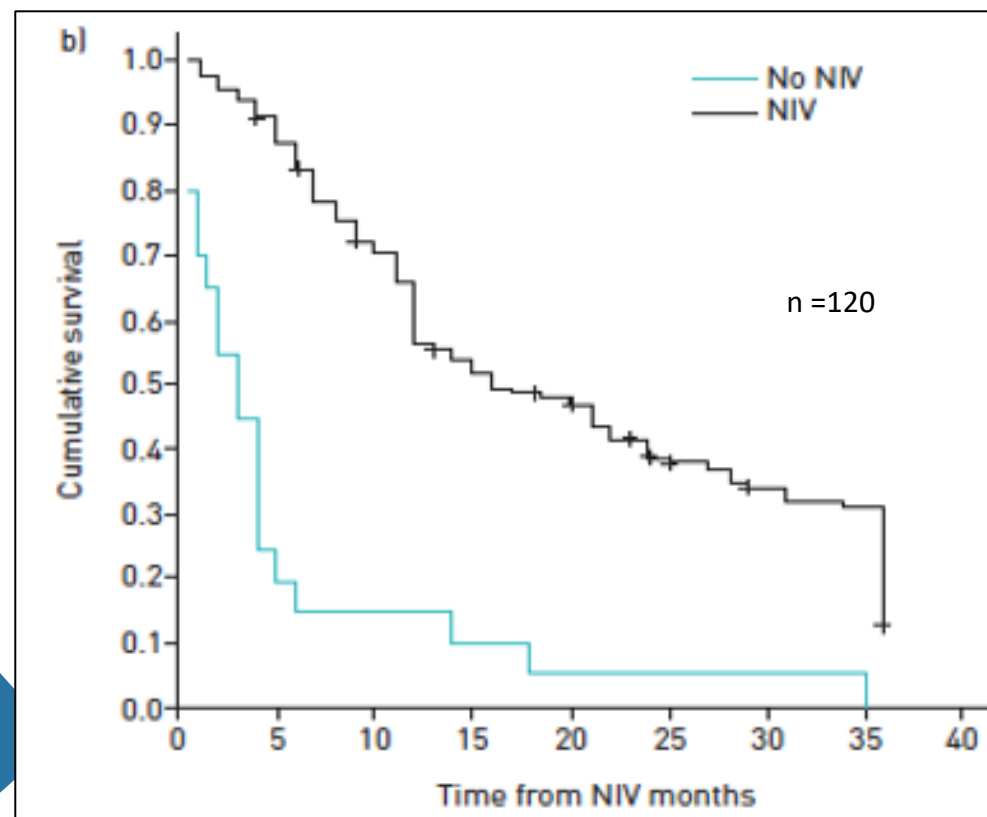
Female patient with bulbar ALS, 62 yo, BMI 20

- Improvement of ventilation, alveolar gas exchange, apnea-hypopnea index, oxygenation, and sleep architecture
- Improvement of sleep quality

NIV: Long-term effects

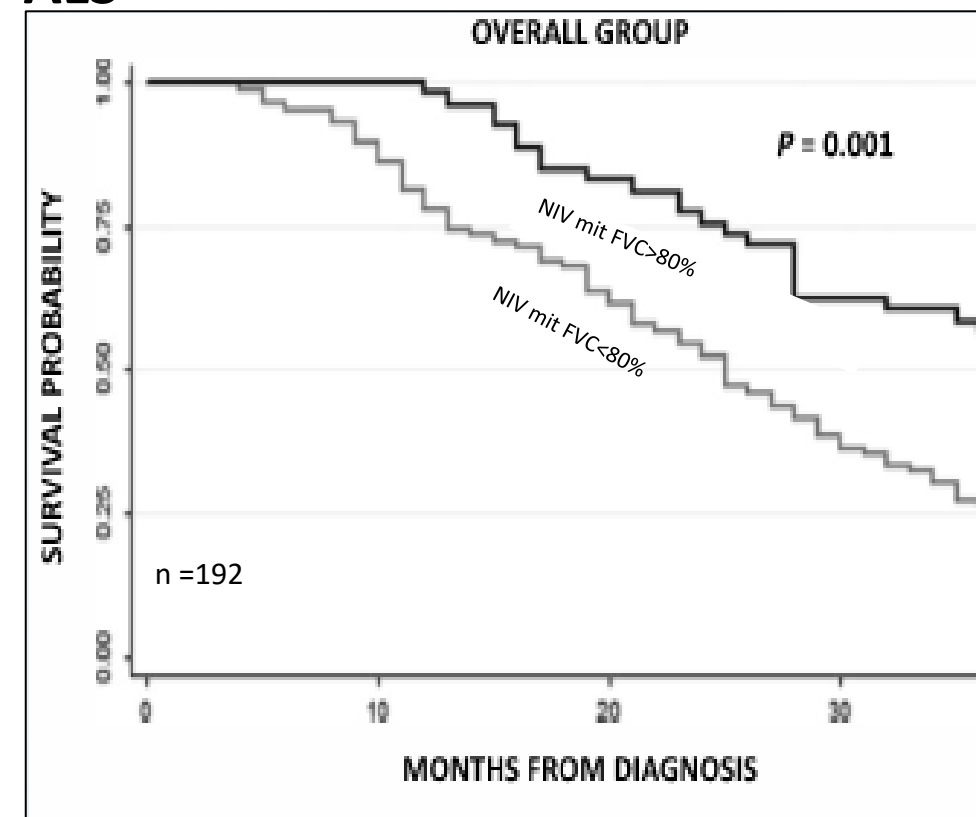
- ↑ Sleep quality, daytime performance, ability to participate, quality of life
- ↓ Work of breathing, energy consumption, weight loss
- ↓ Complications and secondary diseases
- ↑ Overall prognosis and survival time

ALS



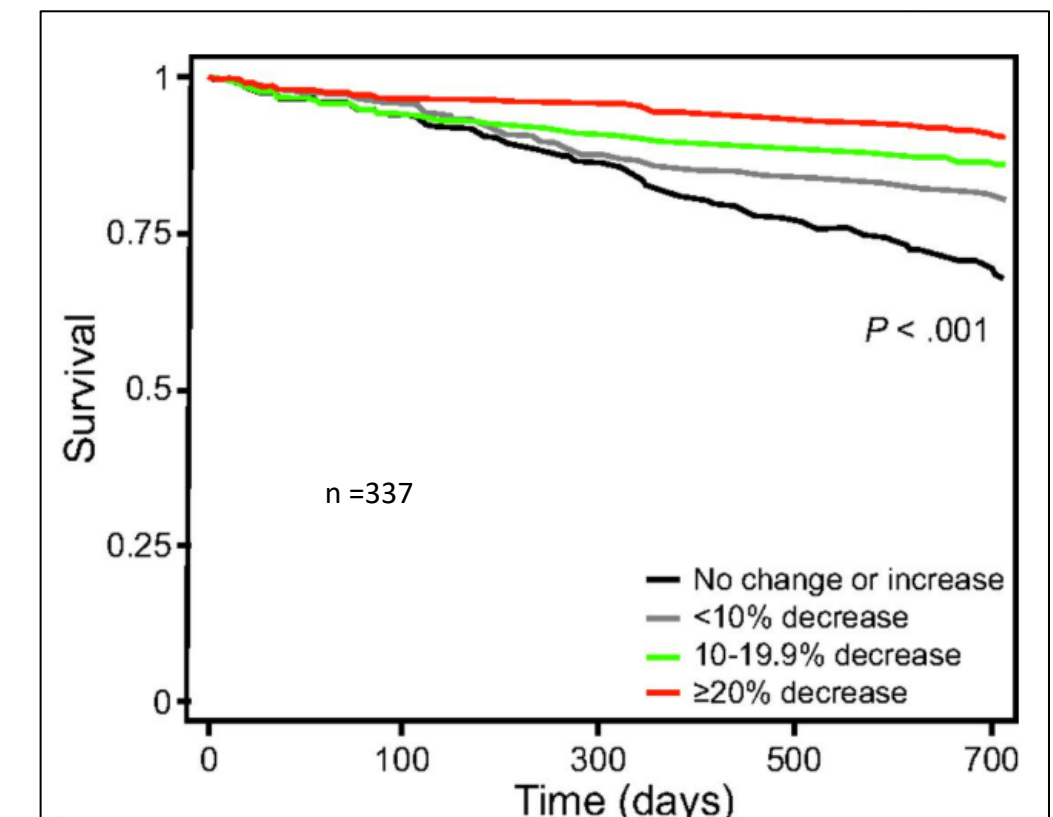
→ NIV prolongs life span

ALS



→ Early NIV is meaningful

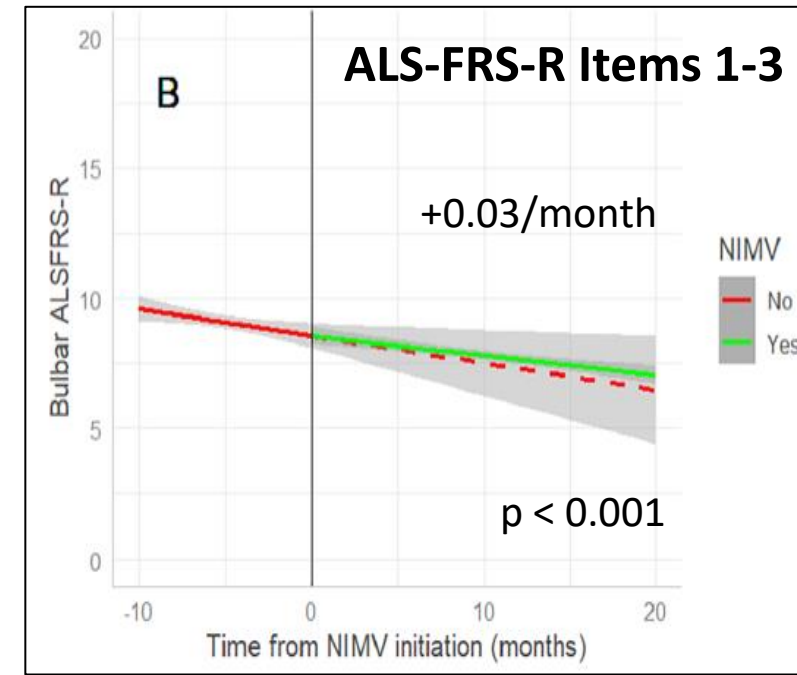
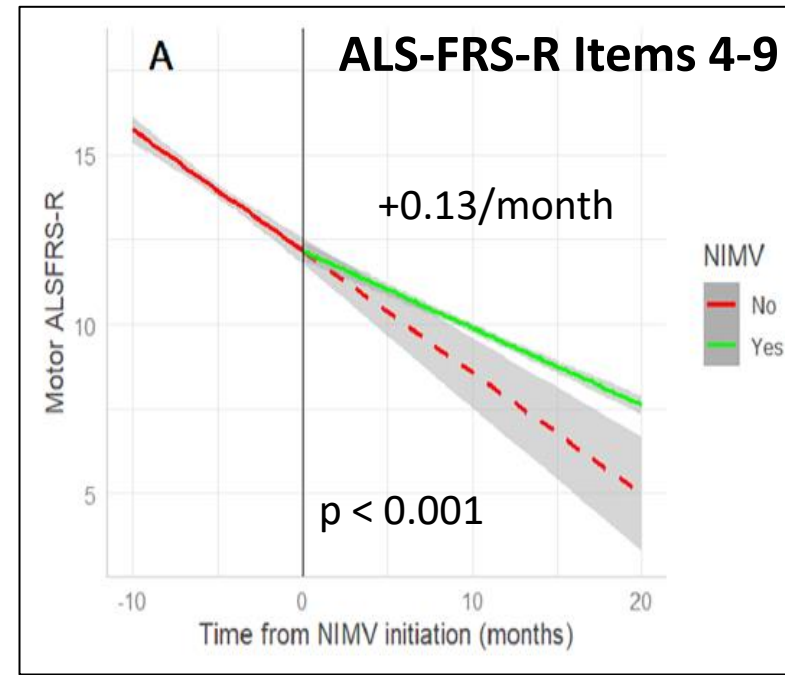
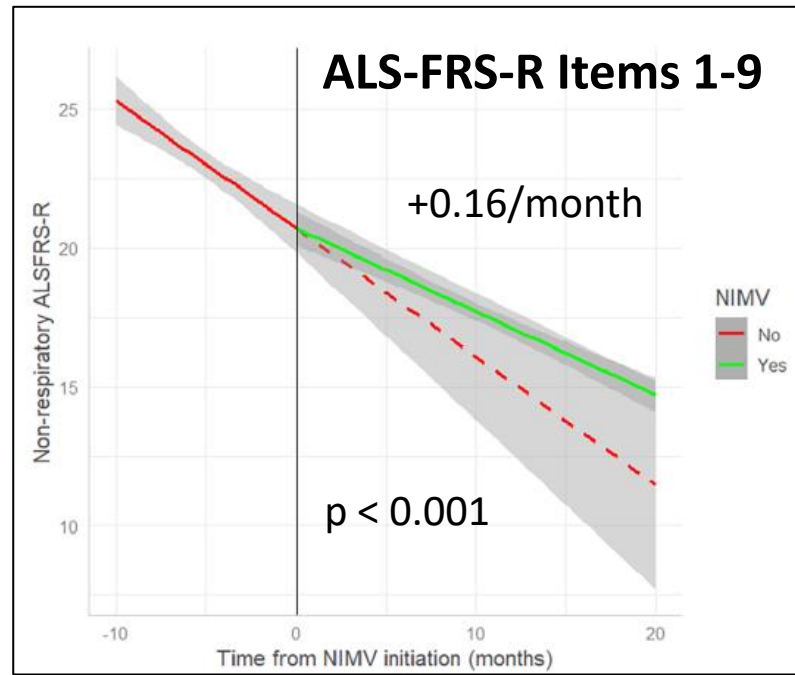
Various NMD



→ Normocapnia counts

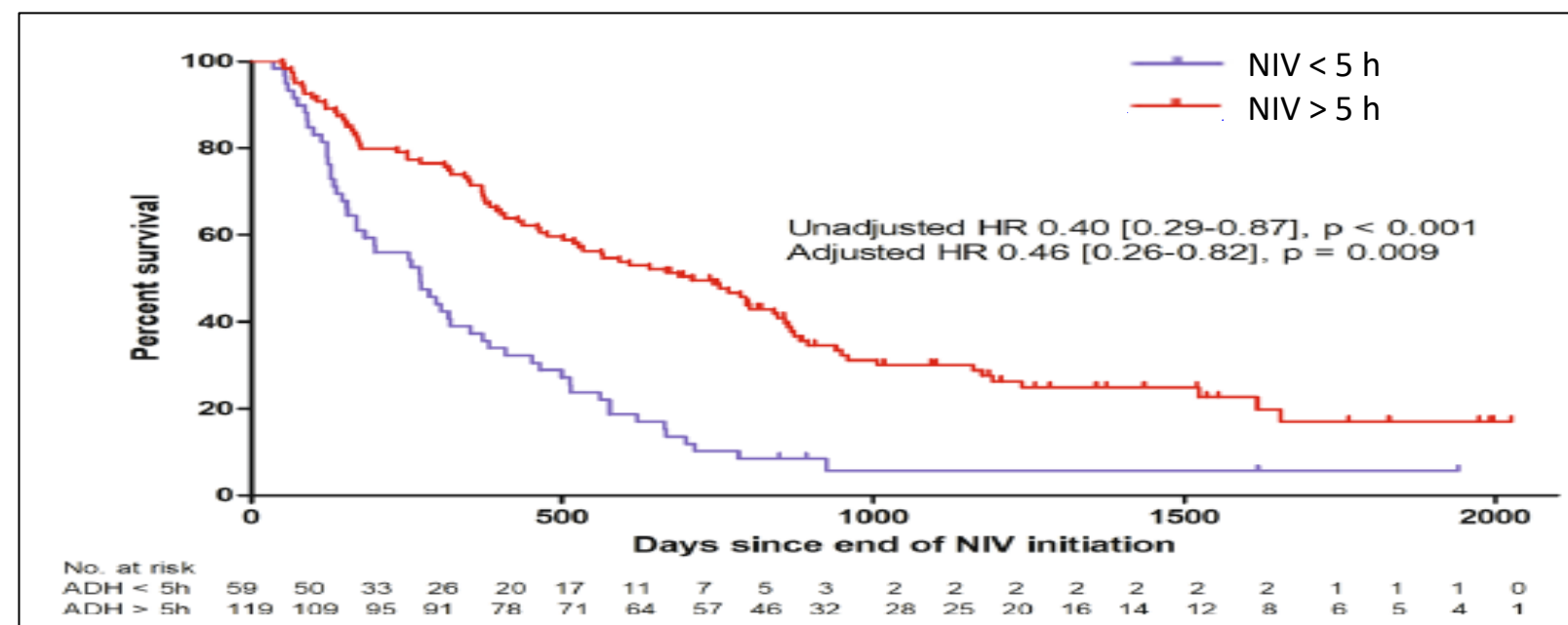
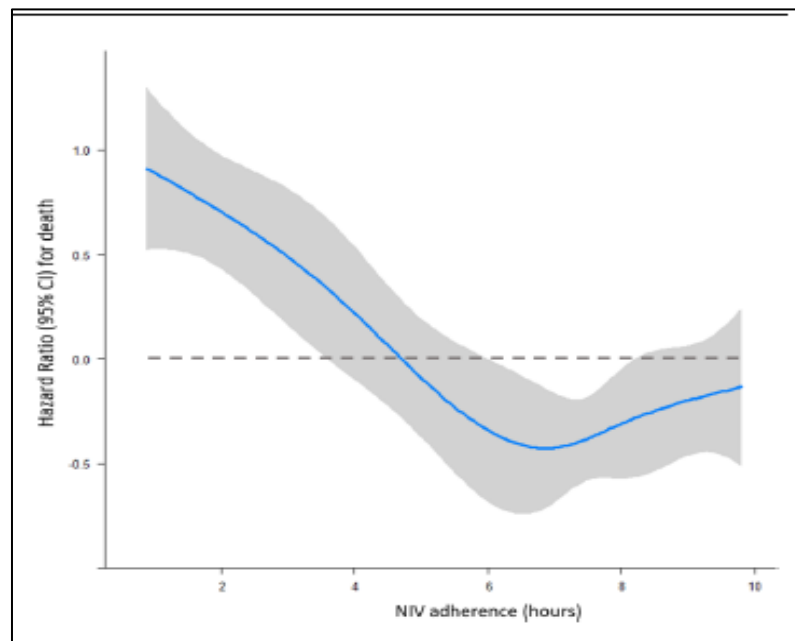
NIV effects in ALS

n = 448



→ NIV attenuates motor function loss

n = 178



→ Adherence is crucial

Weakness of cough

Causes

- Severe inspiratory muscle weakness
- Expiratory muscle weakness
- Weakness of glottic closure



Peak Flow Meter
(Peak Cough Flow)

Treatment

- PCF > 350 l/min → normal/keep monitoring
- PCF 270-350 l/min → closer monitoring
- PCF 160-270 l/min without mucus retention
→ manually assisted coughing/air stacking
- PCF < 160 l/min or 160-270 l/min with mucus retention
→ mechanical insufflator-exsufflator
→ secretolytic measures if needed

Wrap-up: In NMD...

- ... sleep disturbances are common & meaningful
- ... multifaceted & multifactorial
- ... immobility alone may take its toll
- ... pain, cramps, spasticity and RLS may play a role
- ... obstructive sleep apnea is very common
- ... central sleep apnea occurs in DM1 and mitochondrial disease
- ... respiratory failure starts with sleep-related hypoventilation
- ... capnography beats oximetry
- ... CPAP is for isolated OSA, NIV for CSA and hypoventilation
- ... NIV benefits depend on timing & adherence
- ... beware cough assistance & management of secretions



Thank you for your attention!

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