

CMEO BriefCase

Tailoring Therapy to Fit the Whole Patient with OSA-Associated EDS

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Learning Objective

Develop real-world dosing and titration strategies that personalize treatment for optimal outcomes in patients with EDS associated with OSA.

The background features a network of white hexagons and circles on a dark teal background. Several hexagons contain icons: a first aid kit, a plus sign, and a folder. The text is centered on the left side of the image.

Virtual Visit

Meet Alvin

Patient Case: Alvin

- 40-year-old Black male with severe OSA initiated on CPAP 8 months ago
- Has received some relief of symptoms since start of therapy; starting to have more energy; has more quality time with family
- Still experiences EDS during the day; tends to drift off while at work as a computer programmer; work performance has improved somewhat but still complains of cognitive impairment
- Drinks several cups of coffee a day with limited effect; started on modafinil but no significant improvement in sleepiness
- Baseline AHI = 34 episodes/hour, current AHI = 3 episodes/hour, ESS = 13, BMI = 31 kg/m², 100% adherence to CPAP
- Medications: modafinil 200 mg orally every morning

AHI = Apnea-Hypopnea Index; BMI = body mass index; CPAP = continuous positive airway pressure; EDS = excessive daytime sleepiness; ESS = Epworth Sleepiness Scale; OSA = obstructive sleep apnea

Impact of EDS in Patients with OSA

- EDS reported to affect 41%-58% of individuals with OSA

EDS and
OSA



- Over 25% of patients succeeding on CPAP by 5-month follow-up still have residual EDS; those sleeping < 6 hours have worse EDS

EDS and
CPAP
Therapy



- Patients with OSA and EDS are at higher risk for mental/physical deficits, work and daily activity impairment, and lower QoL

EDS and
QoL



QoL = quality of life

Lal C et al. *Ann Am Thorac Soc.* 2021;18(5):757-768. Heidi AH, et al. *Respir Care.* 2020;65(10):1541-1546.
Bonsignore MR, et al. *Front Neurol.* 2021;12:690008.

FDA-Approved Medications



Modafinil

Indication for OSA-Associated EDS in Adults

Mechanism of Action

- Inhibitor of dopamine reuptake
- **Mixture of R- and S-enantiomers**

Dosing

- 200-400 mg/day

Adverse Effects

- Headache, nausea (> 10%)
- Anxiety, insomnia, dizziness, diarrhea, rhinitis (5%-10%)
- Warning: monitor patients with known CVD
- Warning: use caution in patients with history of psychosis, depression, or mania

Armodafinil

Indication for OSA-Associated EDS in Adults

Mechanism of Action

- Inhibitor of dopamine reuptake
- **R-modafinil**

Dosing

- 150-250 mg/day

Adverse Effects

- Headache, nausea (> 10%)
- Insomnia, dizziness (5%-10%)
- Warning: monitor patients with known CVD
- Warning: use caution in patients with history of psychosis, depression, or mania

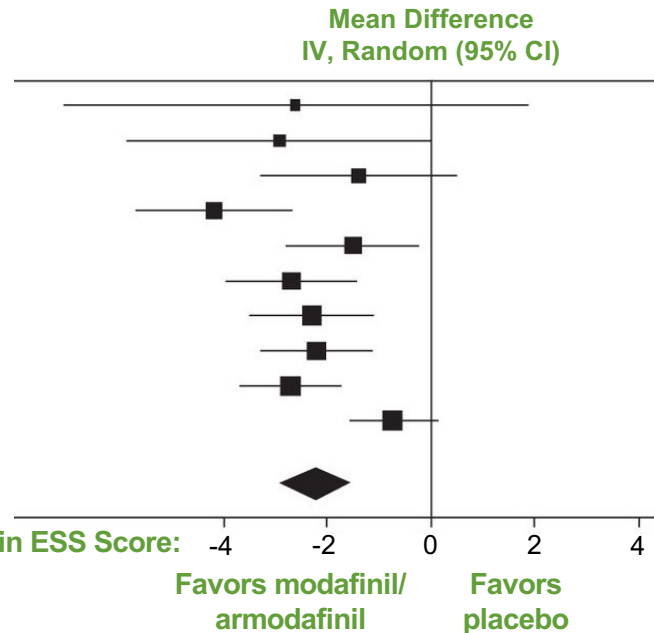
CVD = cardiovascular disease; FDA = U.S. Food and Drug Administration

Provigil® (modafinil) [package insert]. North Wales, PA: Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc. Revised 2005. https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2015/020717s037s038lbl.pdf.
Nuvigil® (armodafinil) [package insert]. North Wales, PA: Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc. Revised 2017. https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2017/021875s023lbl.pdf

Treatment Considerations: Efficacy

Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS) Outcomes

First Author	Mean Difference IV, Random (95% CI)
Bittencourt	-2.60 (-7.07 to 1.87)
Greve	-2.90 (-5.83 to 0.03)
Kingshott	-1.39 (-3.25 to 0.47)
Inoue	-4.17 (-5.66 to -2.68)
Krystal	-1.50 (-2.77 to -0.23)
Pack, Dinges	-2.70 (-3.94 to -1.46)
Hirschkowitz	-2.28 (-3.46 to -1.10)
Roth	-2.20 (-3.27 to -1.13)
Black	-2.70 (-3.69 to -1.71)
Herring	-0.74 (-1.60 to 0.12)
Total	-2.21 (-2.88 to -1.54)



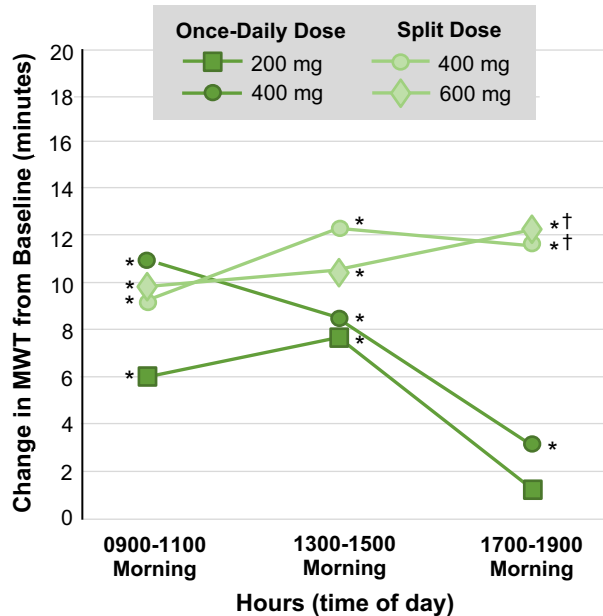
**Modafinil/armodafinil
in OSA: a systematic
review and meta-analysis**

- 10 studies included
- N = 1,466
- ESS reduction: 2.21
(95% CI: -2.88 to -1.54)

Heterogeneity:
 $\tau^2=0.60$; $\chi^2=21.21$, $df=9$ ($p = .001$); $I^2 = 58\%$
Test for overall effect:
 $Z=6.48$ ($p < .00001$)

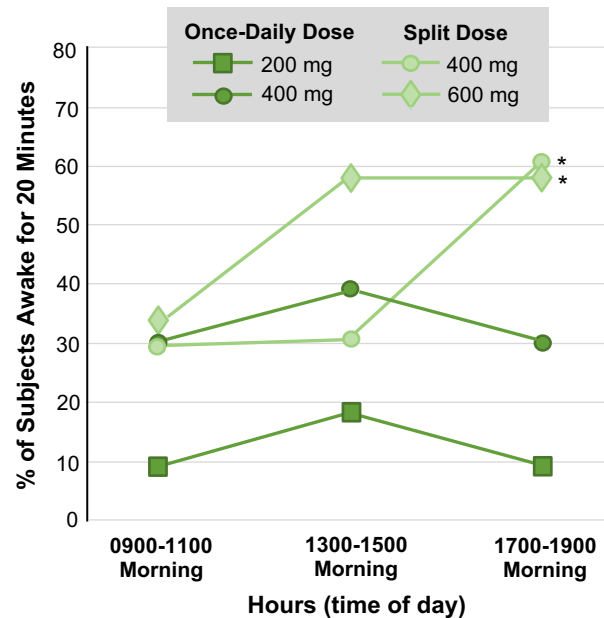
Modafinil Dosing Strategy: Split Dosing

Mean Change from Baseline in MWT Sleep Latency Times



* $p < .01$ for change from baseline for each group
 † $p < .05$ for modafinil 400 mg split dose (0700 and 1200 hour) and modafinil 600 mg split dose vs. modafinil 200 mg once daily (at 0700 hour)

% of Patients Remaining Awake for First 20 Minutes of Both MWT Sessions



* $p < .05$ for modafinil 400 mg split dose and modafinil 600 mg split dose vs. modafinil 200 mg once daily

- 3-week randomized, double-blind, parallel study design
- N = 56
- Once-daily dose: 0700 hour
- Split dose: 0700, 1200 hour

MWT = Maintenance of Wakefulness Test

Schwartz JR, et al. *J Neuropsychiatry Clin Neurosci.* 2005;17(3):405-412.

Treatment: Solriamfetol



Indication for OSA-Associated EDS in Adults

Mechanism of Action

- Dopamine and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor

Dosing

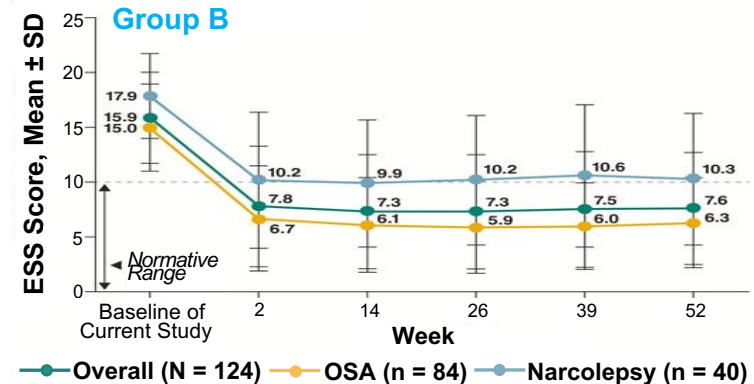
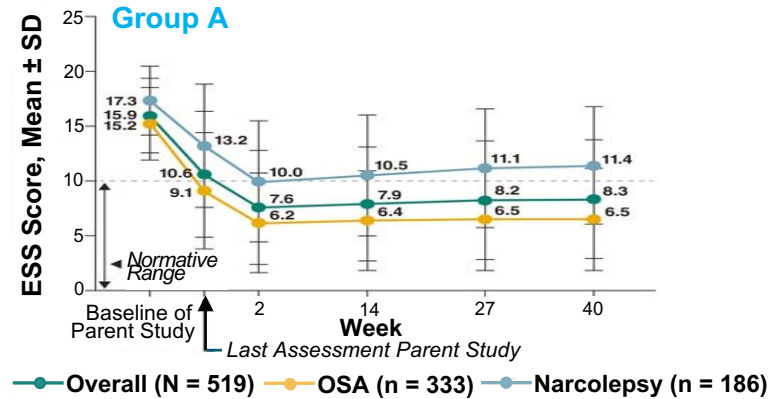
- Starting dose: 37.5 mg orally once daily
- May increase at intervals of at least 3 days
- Maximum dose: 150 mg orally once daily

Adverse Effects

- Headache, nausea, decreased appetite, insomnia, anxiety ($\geq 5\%$)
- Warning: measure heart rate and blood pressure prior to initiating and throughout treatment
- Warning: use caution in treating patients with history of psychosis or bipolar disorders

Treatment Considerations: Long-Term Efficacy

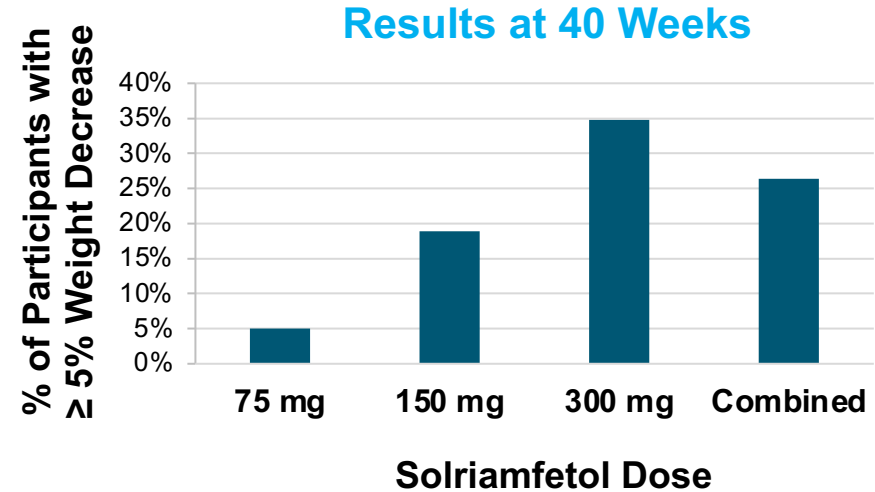
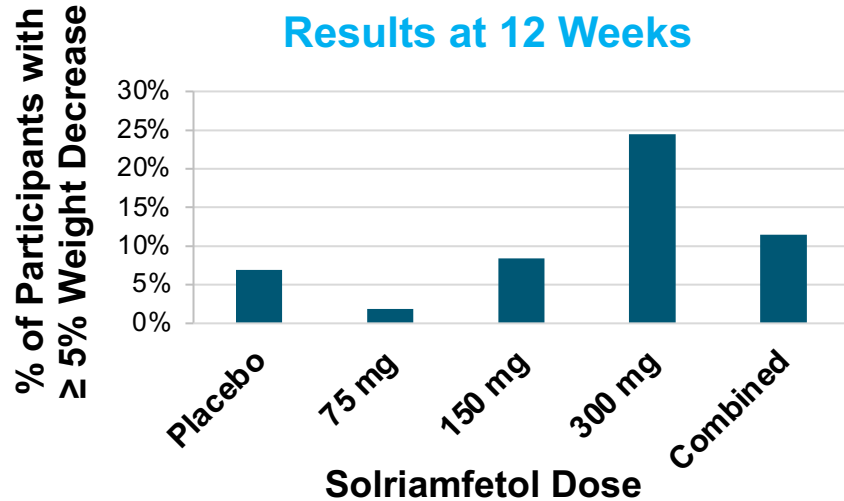
- Study design
 - Group A (40 weeks)
(n = 333 patients with OSA)
 - Group B (52 weeks)
(n = 84 patients with OSA)
 - Randomized withdrawal period at 6 months
 - 2-week titration period
- Results
 - Group A (OSA); ESS mean reduction: 9
 - Group B (OSA); ESS mean reduction: 8.3
 - ESS improvement maintained for study duration



SD = standard deviation

Malhotra A, et al. *Sleep*. 2020;43(2):zsz220.

Effects of Solriamfetol on Body Weight in Patients with OSA



- Two 12-week randomized, controlled trials + 1-year open-label extension study
- Evaluated changes in weight of patients with OSA and narcolepsy on treatment
- 333 patients with OSA out of 474
- Average patient with OSA was obese (BMI: 33.1-33.3)

Audience Response



Which of the following regarding the Solriamfetol Titration and AdministRaTion (START) study is true?

- A. Dosing and titration strategies for solriamfetol did not differ in OSA vs. narcolepsy patient groups
- B. Severity of EDS, but not comorbidities, were considerations for switching patients to solriamfetol
- C. The majority of patients from the OSA and narcolepsy groups required two or more dose adjustments when titrating solriamfetol
- D. For both OSA and narcolepsy groups, no patients were kept on 37.5mg as a stable dose
- E. I don't know

Audience Response

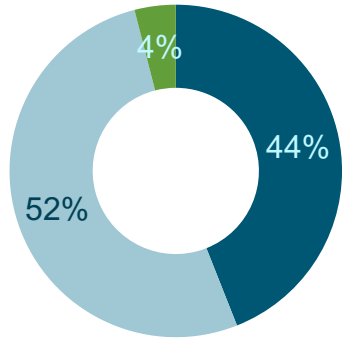


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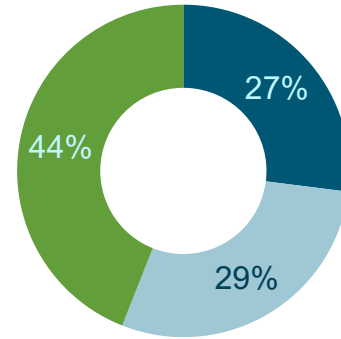
Solriamfetol Titration and Administration (START): Dosing and Titration Strategies

Solriamfetol Initiation (OSA)



■ De Novo ■ Transition ■ Add-On

Solriamfetol Initiation (Narcolepsy)



■ De Novo ■ Transition ■ Add-On

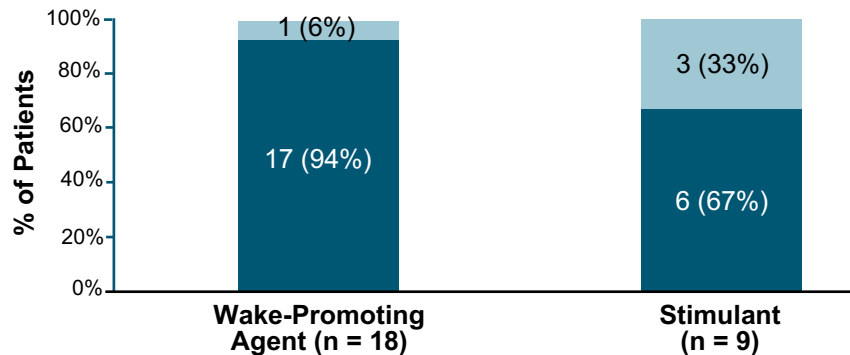
- Guidance on titrating solriamfetol and transitioning to solriamfetol is limited
- Retrospective medical record review and qualitative survey
- Titration strategies classified as de novo (EDS medication-naïve), transition (switched or switching from existing EDS medication), or add-on (to current EDS medications)
- OSA (n = 50), narcolepsy (n = 70)

Solriamfetol Titration and Administration (START): Dosing and Titration Strategies

Discontinuation approach differed between OSA and narcolepsy groups

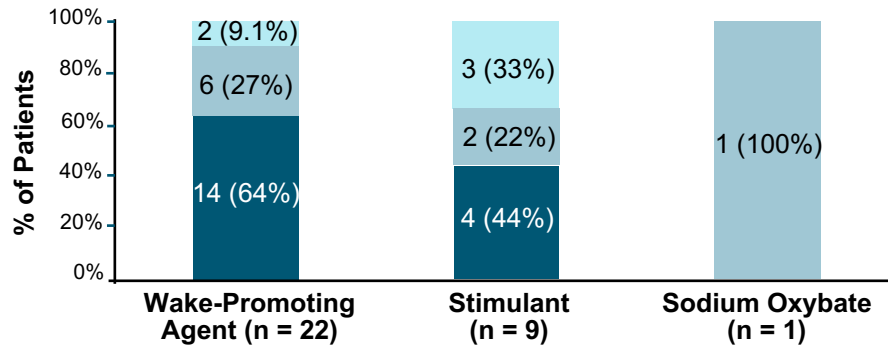
OSA

- Discontinued abruptly
- Tapered dosage down while starting solriamfetol



Narcolepsy

- Discontinued abruptly
- Tapered dosage down while starting solriamfetol
- Tapered dosage down before starting solriamfetol



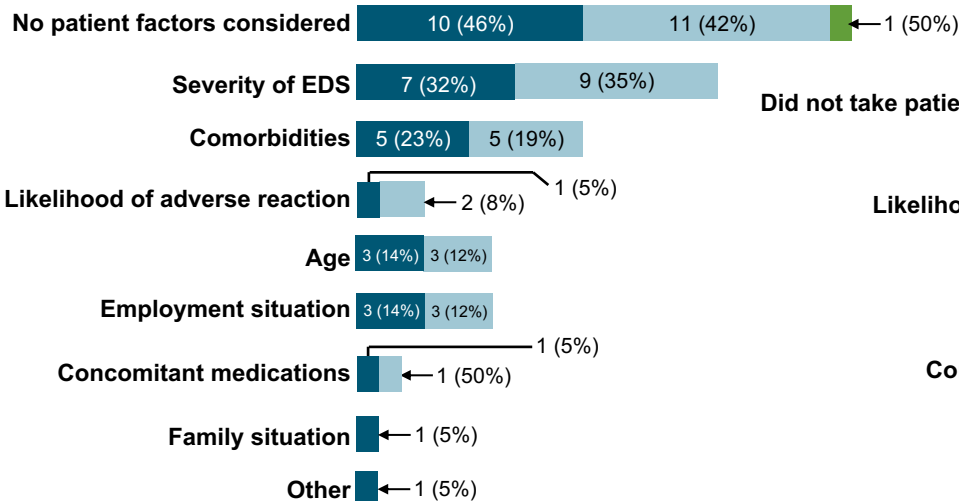
Solriamfetol Titration and Administration (START): Dosing and Titration Strategies

Number (%) of patients for whom physician considered each characteristic

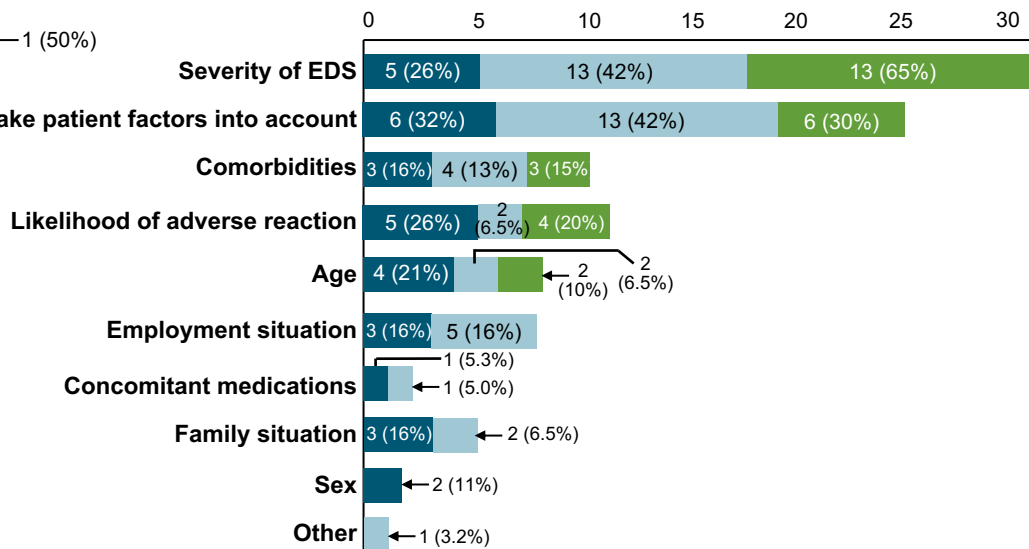
■ De novo (n = 22) ■ Transition (n = 26) ■ Add-on (n = 2)

OSA

Narcolepsy



Did not take patient factors into account



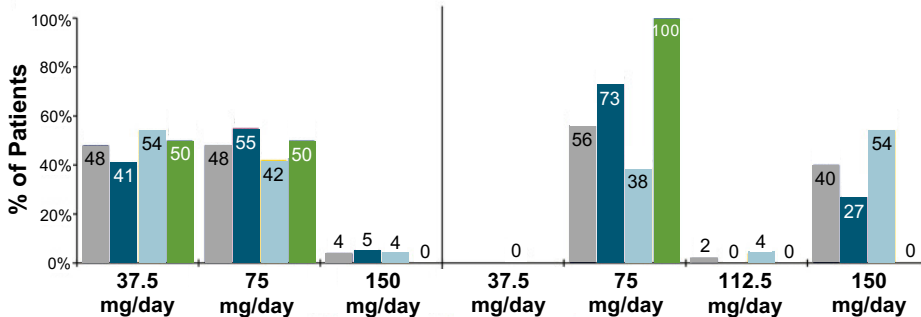
Solriamfetol Titration and Administration (START): Dosing and Titration Strategies

Dosing and titration strategies differed between OSA and narcolepsy groups

OSA

Starting Dose

Stable Dose

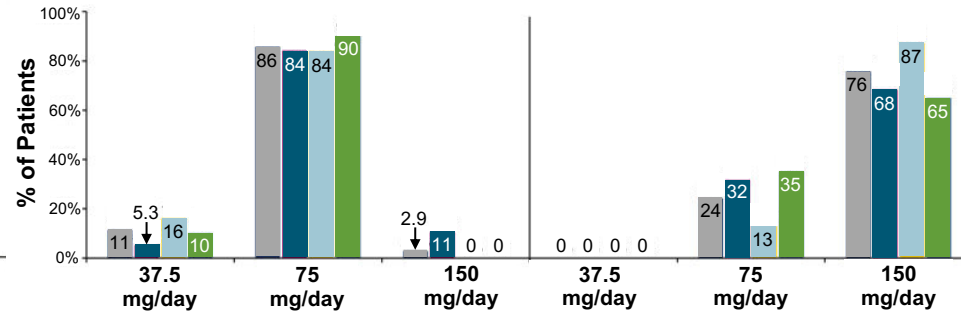


Overall (N = 50)
 De novo (n = 22)
 Transition (n = 26)
 Add-on (n = 2)

Narcolepsy

Starting Dose

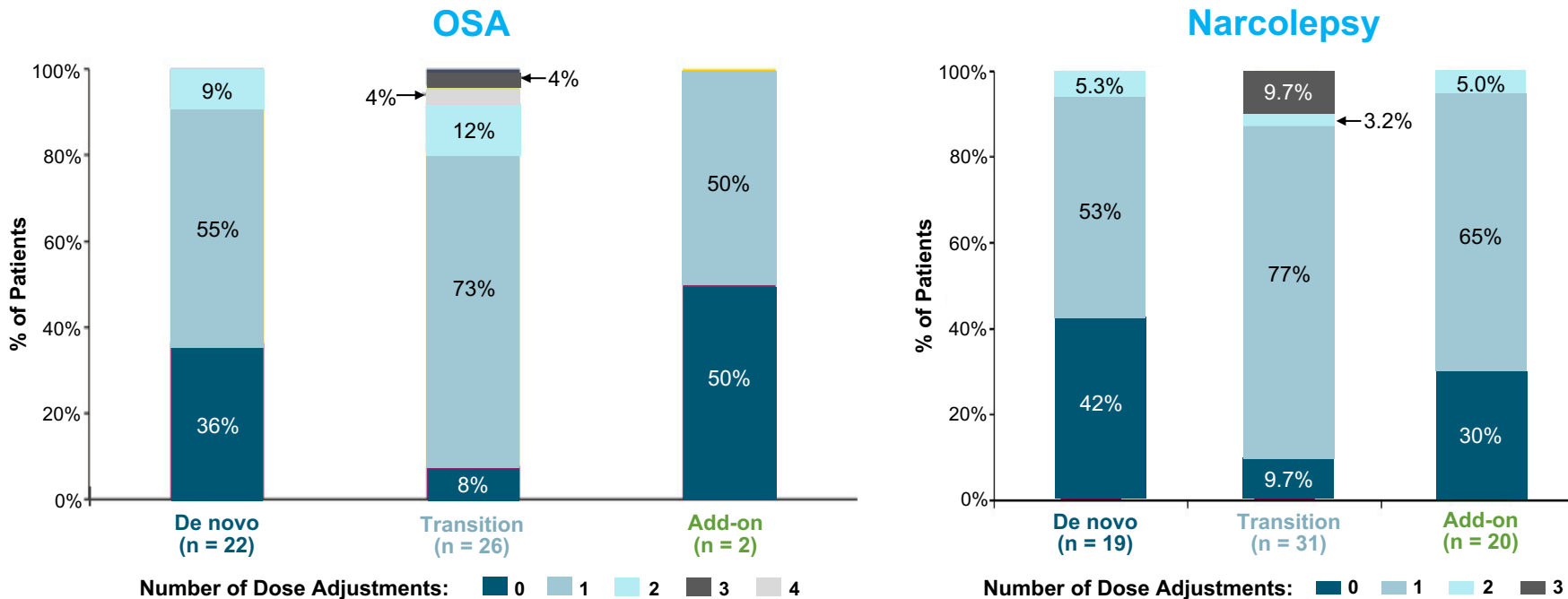
Stable Dose



Overall (N = 70)
 De novo (n = 19)
 Transition (n = 31)
 Add-on (n = 20)

Solriamfetol Titration and Administration (START): Dosing and Titration Strategies

Dosing and titration strategies differed between OSA and narcolepsy groups



Patient Case: Alvin

- 40-year-old Black male with severe OSA initiated on CPAP 8 months prior

What aspects of Alvin's presentation do we need to consider?

What should we consider regarding Alvin's modafinil?

What dosing, titration, and/or transitioning strategies should we use moving forward?

SMART Goals

Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Timely



- Utilize efficacy data from FDA-approved treatments in developing treatment plans for patients with OSA-related EDS
- Develop personalized treatment plans that address needs specific to patients with OSA, such as cognitive impairment and obesity
- Initiate dosing and titration strategies that optimize outcomes for patients with OSA-related EDS

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1

**More Than Just Sleepiness:
Impact of EDS in Patients
with OSA**

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2

**Treatment Factors:
What Should Be Driving
My Treatment Decisions?**

www.cmeoutfitters.com/sleep-disorders-hub/

Sleep Disorders Hub

Free resources and education to educate health care professionals and patients on sleep disorders

<https://www.cmeoutfitters.com/sleep-disorders-hub/>

To Receive Credit

To receive CME/CE credit for this activity, participants must complete the post-test and evaluation online.

Participants will be able to download and print their certificate immediately upon completion.