A Randomized Study on the Effect of Weight Loss on Obstructive Sleep Apnea Among Obese Patients With Type 2 Diabetes

The Sleep AHEAD Study

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Background: The belief that weight loss improves obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) has limited empirical support. The purpose of this 4-center study was to assess the effects of weight loss on OSA over a 1-year period.

Methods: The study included 264 participants with type 2 diabetes and a mean (SD) age of 61.2 (6.5) years, weight of 102.4 (18.3) kg, body mass index (BMI) (calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared) of 36.7 (5.7), and an apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) of 23.2 (16.5) events per hour. The participants were randomly assigned to either a behavioral weight loss program developed specifically for obese patients with type 2 diabetes (intensive lifestyle intervention [ILI]) or 3 group sessions related to effective diabetes management (diabetes support and education [DSE]).

Results: The ILI participants lost more weight at 1 year than did DSE participants (10.8 kg vs 0.6 kg; P < .001). Relative to the DSE group, the ILI intervention was associated with an adjusted (SE) decrease in AHI of 9.7 (2.0) events per hour (P < .001). At 1 year, more than 3 times as many participants in the ILI group than in the DSE group had total remission of their OSA, and the prevalence of severe OSA among ILI participants was half that of the DSE group. Initial AHI and weight loss were the strongest predictors of changes in AHI at 1 year (P < .01). Participants with a weight loss of 10 kg or more had the greatest reductions in AHI.

Conclusions: Physicians and their patients can expect that weight loss will result in significant and clinically relevant improvements in OSA among obese patients with type 2 diabetes.

Trial Registration: clinicaltrials.gov Identifier: NCT00194259

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Weight loss is frequently recommended to improve obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) among obese patients, yet the empirical support for this recommendation is weak. Descriptive studies have assessed the apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) before and after weight loss, although most have examined the effects of surgically induced weight loss. The existing studies are limited by small samples (N=8-26 participants), short durations (≤6 months), predominantly male samples (90%), and the lack of comparison groups that do not lose weight. One nonrandomized study of 23 participants with a mean (SD) AHI of 55 (8) events per hour and a mean (SD) weight of 112 (7) kg found that the AHI was reduced by 46% in those individuals who had lost 10% of initial weight, while those who were weight stable demonstrated no change in AHI. The only randomized study to date was among 72 predominantly male patients with mild apnea (AHI, 5-15) who weighed approximately 97 kg. An 11-kg weight loss reduced the risk of OSA by 76% relative to the control group, which lost 2 kg. Epidemiological studies have shown that weight loss reduced the AHI and weight gain increased the AHI, but very few participants in those cohorts had OSA or lost clinically significant amounts of weight. Therefore, there are few studies indicating whether the amount of weight loss (10%) recom
The purpose of this study was to assess the effect of weight loss, produced through an intensive lifestyle intervention, on OSA in obese patients with type 2 diabetes. The inclusion criteria for Look AHEAD were not enrolled in Sleep AHEAD. The 306 Sleep AHEAD participants were assessed by unattended overnight PSG, a sample that is described in detail elsewhere. Of the 306 patients assessed by PSG at baseline, 42 did not have OSA, leaving 264 participants for the current study (Figure 1).

### METHODS

#### PARTICIPANTS

Participants for this study were enrolled in the Sleep AHEAD (Action for Health in Diabetes) study, an ancillary investigation of the Look AHEAD study, a 16-center randomized, controlled clinical trial investigating the long-term health impact of an intensive lifestyle intervention. In the Look AHEAD study, a total of 5145 overweight and obese adults with type 2 diabetes were randomized to intensive lifestyle intervention or diabetes support and education. The details of Look AHEAD’s design, participant characteristics at baseline, intervention, and 1-year outcomes have been described elsewhere.

Primary inclusion criteria for Look AHEAD were patients aged 45 to 75 years with a body mass index (BMI) (calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared) greater than or equal to 25 ($\geq 27$ if taking insulin), physician-verified type 2 diabetes, a hemoglobin A1c level of less than 11%, and a blood pressure reading of less than 160/100 mm Hg. In addition to Look AHEAD criteria, an exclusion criterion for the Sleep AHEAD study was previous surgical or current medical treatment for OSA. Patients with previously diagnosed but untreated OSA were eligible to participate.

Sleep AHEAD participants were recruited at 4 Look AHEAD sites: University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Columbia University, New York, New York; and Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. The study was approved by the institutional review boards at each of the participating sites, and all participants provided written informed consent. Participants and their primary care physicians were provided a summary of the polysomnogram (PSG) results after each assessment.

At the second Look AHEAD screening visit, a research assistant informed participants about the Sleep AHEAD study. Interested participants then consented to undergo a screening to assess eligibility. Each Sleep AHEAD site enrolled participants until the target level (approximately 75 per site for 300 across sites) was achieved. When those participants who were enrolled in Sleep AHEAD (N=306) were compared with those enrolled in Look AHEAD but not in Sleep AHEAD at the 4 Look AHEAD sites (N=1012), there were no differences between the groups in weight, BMI, sex, race/ethnicity, or waist circumference. Sleep AHEAD participants were slightly older (mean [SD], 61.3 [6.5] years vs 58.7 [6.9] years; P = .001) and had slightly lower hemoglobin A1c values (mean [SD], 7.2% [1.1%] vs 7.4% [1.2%]; P = .03) than did those Look AHEAD participants who were not enrolled in Sleep AHEAD. The 306 Sleep AHEAD participants were assessed by unattended overnight PSG, a sample that is described in detail elsewhere. Of the 306 participants assessed by PSG at baseline, 42 did not have OSA, leaving 264 participants for the current study (Figure 1).

#### INTRODUCTION

As part of the Look AHEAD study, eligible participants were randomly assigned to either diabetes support and education (DSE) or intensive lifestyle intervention (ILI) using a Web-based data management system that verified eligibility. Randomization was stratified by clinical center and blocked with random block sizes. Sleep technicians and the PSG scorer were blinded to participant randomization.

#### Intensive Lifestyle Intervention

The ILI participants received a group behavioral weight loss program developed specifically for obese patients with type 2 diabetes. Participants were prescribed portion-controlled diets that included using liquid meal replacements, frozen food entrees, and snack bars for the first 4 months (with reduced use from months 5-12). The prescribed energy intake was 1200 to 1500 kcal/d if the patients weighed less than 113.6 kg or 1500 to 1800 kcal/d if the patients weighed 113.6 kg or more, with 30% or less calories from fat. The physical activity prescription was 175 min/wk of moderate-intensity activity such as brisk walking.

#### Diabetes Support and Education

The DSE participants attended 3 group sessions over a 1-year period. These sessions focused on diet, physical activity, and social support as they related to effective diabetes management. The current prospective, randomized study design took advantage of the anticipated between-group dif-

Figure 1. Participant flow diagram. DSE indicates diabetes support and education; ILI, intensive lifestyle intervention; and OSA, obstructive sleep apnea.
ferences in weight change over time to assess the effect of weight loss on OSA.

DEPENDENT MEASURES

Polysomnography

The primary dependent variable was AHI as assessed by PSG. An unattended overnight PSG was performed in the participant’s home with a commercially available portable system (Compumedics PS-2; Compumedics Sleep, Abbotsville, Australia) using techniques similar to those developed for the Sleep Heart Health Study.14 The following signals were recorded: electroencephalogram (C3A2 and C4A1), bilateral electrooculogram, chin muscle activity, rib cage and abdominal excursion (piezoelectric crystal), and nasal airflow (nares pressure). Airflow was also assessed by oronasal thermistry. Snoring was monitored by putting the nasal pressure signal through a high-pass filter. Body position, electrocardiogram (lead 1), and oxygen saturation (by pulse oximetry) were also recorded. A team of 2 technologists went to the participant’s home in the evening to apply the sensors. The participant was instructed to go to bed at his or her regular time, and the monitor was programmed to start recording 1 hour earlier. The technologists returned to the participant’s home the following morning to remove the sensors and to retrieve the monitor.

All PSGs were scored manually15 (with the aid of computer software) by the same registered PSG technologist at a centralized reading laboratory at the University of Pennsylvania. Scoring of apnea required a decrease in the nasal pressure airflow signal to 10% or less of baseline for 10 seconds or more. Scoring obstructive apnea required the concomitant presence of respiratory-related chest wall movement, and scoring central apnea required the absence of chest wall movement. Mixed apneas were scored as obstructive apneas. Hypopnea was defined as 30% or more reduction from baseline in thoracoabdominal movement or airflow lasting 10 seconds or more with 4% or more oxygen desaturation.15 The absence of respiratory-related nasal pressure fluctuations for 10 seconds or more in the presence of fluctuations in the oronasal thermistor signal was scored as hypopnea. The AHI was the sum of the number of apneas and the number of hypopneas per hour. It was classified into mild (5.0-14.9), moderate (15.0-29.9), and severe (≥30.0 events per hour) OSA.

Intrascorer reliability was determined by having the masked scorer rescore 65 randomly chosen PSGs: 46 (baseline) and 19 (year 1). The reliability coefficient (correlation coefficient) for the AHI was 0.98 (95% confidence interval [CI], 0.97-0.99) at baseline and 0.98 (93% CI, 0.95-0.99) at year 1. The mean (SD) time between readings was 2.2 (1.3) years, and there was no evidence of drift over time. The change in the AHI between scores was not significantly different from 0 (−0.36 per year; P = .29).

Morphometrics

Weight, height, waist circumference,11 and neck circumference12 were assessed within 1 week of the PSG.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Differences between participants who did and did not complete the 1-year PSG were tested using Wilcoxon rank sum tests for continuous variables and χ2 tests for categorical variables. Similar analyses were used to test for differences between the ILI and the DSE groups at baseline.

The primary analysis was a linear mixed-effects model, with time, treatment, and a time-by-treatment interaction as principal explanatory variables. This model posited an unre-
pants, the AHI decreased from 22.9 (18.0) to 18.3 (15.3) \((P/H11021.001 \text{ within group})\), while among the DSE participants, the AHI increased from 23.5 (15.0) to 28.3 (20.7) \((P/H11021.01 \text{ within group})\) \((\text{Figure 2})\). Relative to the DSE group, the ILI treatment was associated with an adjusted mean decrease in the AHI of 9.7 events per hour \((95\% \text{ CI, } -13.6 \text{ to } -5.7; P/H11021.001)\). Table 2 shows that the between-group differences in the AHI were the result of changes in obstructive apnea episodes \((P/H11021.001)\) rather than changes in hypopnea episodes \((P=0.24)\).

In addition to these significant mean differences in the AHI, weight loss resulted in clinically significant changes in OSA categories over 1 year. While there were no differences between the groups in the OSA category at baseline \((P=0.23)\), there were differences at 1 year \((P=0.002)\). Specifically, remission of OSA \((\text{AHI} < 5 \text{ events per hour})\) at 1 year was 3 times more common in the ILI participants \(13.6\%\) than in the DSE participants \(3.5\%\) at 1

### Table 1. Participants’ Characteristics at Baselinea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Allb ((n=264))</th>
<th>Diabetes Support and Educationb ((n=139))</th>
<th>Intensive Lifestyle Interventionb ((n=125))</th>
<th>(P) Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, y</td>
<td>61.2 (6.5)</td>
<td>61.3 (6.4)</td>
<td>61.2 (6.6)</td>
<td>.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female, %</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>61.6</td>
<td>.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/ethnicity, %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Native American</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>73.2</td>
<td>72.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI</td>
<td>36.7 (5.7)</td>
<td>36.5 (5.7)</td>
<td>36.8 (5.8)</td>
<td>.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight, kg</td>
<td>102.4 (18.3)</td>
<td>102.0 (17.1)</td>
<td>102.9 (19.6)</td>
<td>.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height, cm</td>
<td>167.1 (9.7)</td>
<td>167.2 (9.8)</td>
<td>166.9 (9.6)</td>
<td>.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waist circumference, cm</td>
<td>115.8 (13.2)</td>
<td>115.7 (12.1)</td>
<td>115.8 (14.4)</td>
<td>.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck circumference, cm</td>
<td>41.3 (4.2)</td>
<td>41.5 (4.1)</td>
<td>41.1 (4.3)</td>
<td>.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apnea-hypopnea index</td>
<td>23.2 (16.5)</td>
<td>23.5 (15.0)</td>
<td>22.9 (18.0)</td>
<td>.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obstructive apnea index</td>
<td>12.7 (13.1)</td>
<td>12.4 (11.8)</td>
<td>13.0 (14.3)</td>
<td>.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central apnea index</td>
<td>0.4 (1.0)</td>
<td>0.5 (1.1)</td>
<td>0.4 (0.9)</td>
<td>.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypopnea index</td>
<td>10.1 (8.2)</td>
<td>10.6 (8.3)</td>
<td>9.4 (7.9)</td>
<td>.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen desaturation index, (\geq 4%)</td>
<td>19.4 (14.9)</td>
<td>20.2 (13.7)</td>
<td>18.6 (16.1)</td>
<td>.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasting plasma glucose, mg/dL</td>
<td>151.0 (41.5)</td>
<td>152.9 (43.8)</td>
<td>148.9 (38.8)</td>
<td>.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemoglobin A(_1c), %</td>
<td>7.2 (1.0)</td>
<td>7.3 (1.1)</td>
<td>7.1 (0.9)</td>
<td>.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-reported No. of years with diabetes</td>
<td>7.4 (7.1)</td>
<td>7.5 (6.3)</td>
<td>7.3 (7.9)</td>
<td>.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abbreviation:** BMI, body mass index (calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared).

**SI conversion factor:** To convert glucose to millimoles per liter, multiply by 0.0555.

**a** Differences between participants were tested using Wilcoxon rank sum tests for continuous variables and \(\chi^2\) tests for categorical variables.

**b** Values are expressed as mean (SD) unless otherwise indicated.

### Table 2. One-Year Changes by Treatment Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Adjusted Mean (SE)</th>
<th>Diabetes Support and Education ((n=139))</th>
<th>Intensive Lifestyle Intervention ((n=125))</th>
<th>(P) Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BMI</strong></td>
<td>-0.2 (0.3)</td>
<td>-3.8 (0.3)</td>
<td>-.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weight, kg</strong></td>
<td>-0.6 (0.7)</td>
<td>-10.8 (0.7)</td>
<td>-.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waist circumference, cm</strong></td>
<td>-0.5 (0.6)</td>
<td>-9.3 (0.7)</td>
<td>-.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neck circumference, cm</strong></td>
<td>0.1 (0.2)</td>
<td>-1.2 (0.2)</td>
<td>-.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hemoglobin A(_1c), %</strong></td>
<td>-0.2 (0.1)</td>
<td>-0.7 (0.1)</td>
<td>-.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apnea-hypopnea index</strong></td>
<td>4.2 (1.4)</td>
<td>-5.4 (1.5)</td>
<td>-.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obstructive apnea index</strong></td>
<td>6.1 (1.4)</td>
<td>-2.5 (1.5)</td>
<td>-.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Central apnea index</strong></td>
<td>-0.02 (0.2)</td>
<td>0.02 (0.2)</td>
<td>.85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hypopnea index</strong></td>
<td>-1.7 (0.7)</td>
<td>-2.9 (0.8)</td>
<td>.28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oxygen desaturation index, (\geq 4%)</strong></td>
<td>1.2 (1.3)</td>
<td>-5.5 (1.4)</td>
<td>-.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abbreviation:** BMI, body mass index (calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared).

**a** Differences between groups were tested using linear mixed-effects models, with time, treatment, and a time-by-treatment interaction as principal explanatory variables and research site as a fixed effect.

**b** Values are for between-group differences based on linear mixed-effects models, with time, treatment, and a time-by-treatment interaction as principal explanatory variables and research site as a fixed effect.

**\(P<.001\)** Figure 2. Changes in weight and apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) over 1 year by treatment condition (diabetes support and education [DSE] and intensive lifestyle intervention [ILI]). Data are from all 264 participants. The between-group differences were significant for changes in weight \((P<.001)\) and AHI \((P<.001)\). Means are adjusted by research site. Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals.

**\(P=.001\)**
year. Also, the percentage of participants who had severe OSA at 1 year was more than twice as great in the DSE group (18.4%) than in the ILI group (37.9%) (Table 3). Similarly, more than twice as many ILI participants, compared with DSE participants, demonstrated improvement in their OSA category (eg, severe to moderate, moderate to mild, and mild to none) over 1 year (Figure 3).

Treatment Interaction Effects

There were significant treatment interactions with both sex ($P<.02$) and baseline AHI ($P<.001$). Sex and baseline AHI were separate and independent modifiers of ILI such that the ILI was more effective in reducing the AHI in men than in women and more effective in participants with higher levels of baseline AHI than in those with lower levels of baseline AHI.

### VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH CHANGE IN AHI

#### Baseline Variables

After the treatment assignment was controlled for, the only baseline variables significantly associated with changes in AHI over 1 year were AHI ($r=-0.34$, $P<.001$), waist circumference ($r=-0.20$, $P<.01$), and weight ($r=-0.18$, $P<.01$). There was a trend toward significance in hemoglobin A1c levels ($r=0.12$, $P=.08$). Neck circumference ($P=.23$) was not related to change in AHI. To examine whether these bivariate relationships were independently associated, we constructed a multivariable linear regression model to predict change in AHI and included these 5 variables as well as treatment assignment, research site, and sex. The only statistically significant multivariable predictor of change in AHI was baseline AHI ($b=-0.30$; 95% CI, −0.42 to −0.18; $P<.001$). Greater levels of AHI at baseline were associated with greater decreases in AHI over 1 year. Multicollinearity was not observed in any of the models (variance inflation factors were all $\leq 3.3$).

#### Change Variables

After treatment assignment was controlled for, changes in AHI were associated with changes in weight ($r=0.35$, $P<.001$), waist circumference ($r=0.30$, $P<.001$), and neck circumference ($r=0.17$, $P=.01$). Changes in hemoglobin A1c levels were not related to changes in AHI ($P=.47$). These variables were highly intercorrelated (weight loss and change in neck circumference: $r=0.42$, $P<.001$; weight loss and change in waist circumference: $r=0.68$, $P<.001$; and change in neck circumference and change in waist circumference: $r=0.36$, $P<.001$). After these 4 variables were entered and after treatment assignment, research site, and sex were controlled for, change in weight circumference was the only statistically significant predictor of change in AHI ($b=0.63$; 95% CI, 0.21-1.04; $P=.003$). Greater weight loss was associated with greater reduction in AHI. Despite the large bivariate correlations, multicollinearity was not observed in any of the models (variance inflation factors were all $\leq 3.7$). Independent of treatment category, participants who lost 10 kg or more had significantly greater changes in AHI than in all other weight change categories (Figure 4).

### COMMENT

In this largest randomized controlled trial on the effects of weight loss on OSA, weight loss produced by an ILI significantly improved OSA as measured by AHI. The intervention was most effective for men and for partici-
The association between AHI and these outcomes was in-
an association between increased severity of OSA and
observational cohort study demonstrated that there was
increases progressively with increasing AHI.22 Collec-
tions are supported by the cross-sectional results of the
Sleep Heart Health Study, showing that the risk of stroke
emerging evidence that any reduction in AHI appears to
increase exposure to the medical risks of OSA as well as
achieved by participants in our study will, if sustained, de-
crease health care use and economic costs.23,24

[Diagram: Figure 4. Changes in apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) by category of weight
change over 1 year. Data are from the 219 participants who had baseline and
1-year data. The asterisk indicates that, after multiple comparisons were
controlled for, participants who lost 10 kg or more had significantly greater
reductions in AHI than all other groups (P<.01 for all); error bars indicate
95% confidence intervals.]

Participation is important clinical changes that occurred with weight loss. It is notable
that more than 3 times as many participants in the ILI group than in the DSE group had total remission of their
OSA, and the prevalence of severe OSA among the ILI participants decreased to half that among the DSE par-
ticipants. These decreases in the presence and/or the se-
verity of OSA among obese patients who have type 2 dia-
abetes are likely to confer significant benefit.18 There is
emerging evidence that any reduction in AHI appears to
be associated with a decrease in cardiovascular risk. A
recent observational study revealed that men with un-
treated severe OSA (AHI, >30 events per hour) experi-
enced a significantly greater incidence of fatal and
nonfatal cardiovascular events compared with age- and
BMI-matched healthy men.19 A prospective analysis from
the Wisconsin Sleep Cohort found a dose-response as-
so no reduction in AHI as well as risk of adverse consequences of OSA, such as hyper-
tension, stroke, impaired quality of life, and mortality.29 This increased risk for adverse consequences of
OSA is especially significant for these participants, who are already at greater risk for untoward consequences
based on their obesity and type 2 diabetes.

This randomized controlled trial on the effects of
weight loss on sleep apnea had several strengths com-
pared with prior studies, including a larger sample of both
men and women. Our study also followed up partici-
pants for a full year, longer than many previous studies.
Our study has several important limitations. The results
should not be generalized to younger patients, to pa-
tients without type 2 diabetes, or to patients with milder
degrees of OSA. Similarly designed randomized con-
trolled trials are needed to assess the effects of weight loss
on OSA in these groups. Future studies should also ex-
plor the reasons for these improvements in OSA (eg, me-
chanical, metabolic, and hormonal).

In conclusion, weight loss produced through an ILI
significantly improved OSA among obese participants with
type 2 diabetes. The greatest benefit was observed in men,
in participants with more severe OSA at baseline, and in
participants who lost the most weight. The significant in-
crease in AHI over 1 year in participants who were weight
stable suggests that OSA is a rapidly progressing syndrome that will worsen without treatment in middle-aged obese adults with type 2 diabetes.

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Financial Disclosure: Dr Sanders is a scientific consultant to Philips-Respironics, which manufactures and distributes devices used to monitor sleep and to diagnose and treat sleep-disordered breathing. He is also a co-inventor of BiPAP, which is manufactured by Philips-Respironics, with a financial interest in this brand and in related technologies by Philips-Respironics. He has been a speaker at sessions sponsored by Philips-Respironics and Cephalon and has been on advisory panels of Cephalon and Sanofi-Aventis.

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Correction

Errors in Contributions. In the article titled “Frequency of Failure to Inform Patients of Clinically Significant Outpatient Test Results” by Casalino et al, published in the June 22 issue of the Archives (2009;169[12]:1123-1129), David O. Meltzer, MD, PhD, should have been included in the “Author Contributions” section on page 1128 for study concept and design; analysis and interpretation of data; and critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content. Also, Kari Fitzgerald Jerge, MD, should have been included in “Additional Contributions” for conducting medical record reviews and interviews.