Nocturnal hypoxemia, rather than OSA, is associated with a more rapid decline in both quality of life and higher all-cause mortality at 1 year in patients with fibrotic interstitial lung disease.

**STUDY DESIGN**

Prospective observational cohort study of patients with fibrotic interstitial lung disease who underwent home sleep study at baseline stratified by nocturnal hypoxemia (NH, >10% sleep with $\text{SpO}_2 < 90\%$)

1° outcome:
\( \Delta \) in King’s Brief ILD (KBILD) questionnaire

2° outcome:
Mortality at 12 months
\( \Delta \) in pulmonary function

**RESULTS**

NH associated with higher all-cause mortality at 1 year

(HR 8.21; 95% CI, 2.40-28.1)

No difference in pulmonary function seen between the groups

NH associated with rapid decline in quality of life

Nocturnal hypoxemia, rather than OSA, is associated with a more rapid decline in both quality of life and higher all-cause mortality at 1 year in patients with fibrotic interstitial lung disease.

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