What Is the Association Between Polysomnographic Measures of Sleep Disturbances and Incident Cancer?

**STUDY DESIGN**

Retrospective multicenter cohort evaluating polysomnographic (PSG) data using clinical and provincial databases

1° **Outcome:** Time from index date to incident cancer

1° **Analysis:** Cluster analyses to identify meaningful PSG subgroups/phenotypes

**RESULTS**

Among 29,907 individuals, 8.4% (2,514) developed cancer over 8.0 years (IQR: 4.2-13.5)

Five clusters identified

- ‘Mild’ – mildly abnormal PSG
- ‘Poor sleep’
- ‘Severe OSA/sleep fragmentation’
- ‘Severe desaturations’
- ‘Periodic limb movements’ (PLMS)

In a large clinical cohort of adults who underwent PSG, incident cancer was identified in 8.4%, and cluster analyses identified a significant association with PLMS and severe desaturations.