

1986 Baker Theodore L

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Comparative polysomnographic study of Narcolepsy and idiopathic Central Nervous System Hypersomnia (74 patients).

Baker Theodore L, Stanford.

La comparaison de 257 narcoleptiques avec 74 hypersomniaques permet de trouver les différences suivantes : Les patients narcoleptiques présentaient une plus forte pression sanguine. Les patients narcoleptiques avaient des résultats significativement plus élevés sur certains scores de la MMPI tels la confusion, hypochondrie, dépression, déviance psychopathique, psychasténie, schizophrénie, hypomanie. Les résultats polysomnographiques montraient une latence du sommeil paradoxale plus courte chez les narcoleptiques ainsi qu'une latence d'endormissement plus courte la nuit et au TLE. Ces patients présentaient aussi plus de mouvements de jambes et de problèmes respiratoires que les patients atteints d'hypersomnie idiopathique. Baker TL, Guilleminault C, Nino-Murcia G, Dement WC.

Comparative polysomnographic study of narcolepsy and idiopathic central nervous system hypersomnia.

Sleep. 1986;9(1 Pt 2):232-42. Résumé en anglais Patients with a primary diagnosis of narcolepsy or idiopathic CNS hypersomnia seen at Stanford University Sleep Disorders Clinic over a 5-year period were studied retrospectively. The two patient groups were compared with respect to blood pressure, Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) psychological profile, nocturnal sleep structure, prevalence and severity of sleep apnea and periodic leg movements in sleep, and daytime sleep tendency. Narcoleptic patients tended to have higher blood pressure, higher prevalence of abnormally elevated MMPI scores, more abbreviated and more disrupted sleep at night, and greater daytime sleep tendency. Sleep apnea and periodic leg movements were more prevalent in narcoleptic patients, but only periodic leg movements in sleep were more prevalent in narcoleptic patients than in the general population. Periodic leg movements during REM sleep were observed in more than one-third of narcoleptic patients, which may be an important pathophysiologic feature of this disorder.