



# Narcolepsy in the Perioperative Setting: Is There Cause for Concern?

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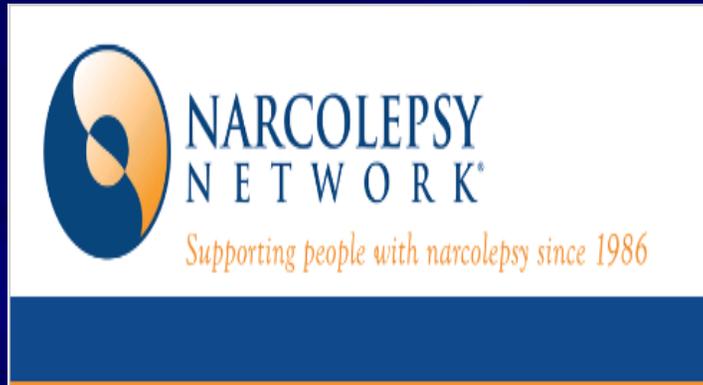
# Financial Disclosures

- UpToDate – written 2 sections
- ABIM Sleep Medicine Exam Committee
  - No exam questions will be disclosed during this presentation

# Objectives

- Consider the implications of narcolepsy and its therapy in the perioperative setting
- Review the patient with narcolepsy's perioperative experience
- Review “recommendations” for the perioperative management of patients with narcolepsy

# Narcolepsy in the Perioperative Setting



(Rahul Kakkar)

(2016)

(Me)

Society of Anesthesia and Sleep Medicine



# Narcolepsy Perioperative Care Task Force

- Dennis Auckley (Co-chair)
- Rahul Kakkar (Co-chair)
- Frances Chung
- Yves Dauvilliers
- Bhargavi Gali
- Peter Gay
- Shelley Hershner
- Emmanuel Mignot
- Krishna Ramachandran
- Mandeep Singh
- Jean Wong
- Michael Thorpy

# Narcolepsy and Perioperative Concerns

- While narcolepsy is relatively uncommon, perioperative providers are likely to see patients with narcolepsy
  - It is not expected that perioperative providers screen for or diagnose narcolepsy
- There has been concern raised about patients with narcolepsy undergoing anesthesia/sedation

# Narcolepsy and Perioperative Concerns

- Potential problems for patients with narcolepsy undergoing anesthesia/sedation
  - ? Hypersomnolence -> prolonged emergence and postop hypersomnia
  - ? Increased perioperative cataplexy and sleep paralysis
  - ? Drug interactions with anesthetics, drug withdrawal effects
  - ? Impact on pain control
  - ? Autonomic dysfunction (affecting heart rate and blood pressure)

# Narcolepsy and Perioperative Concerns: Questions

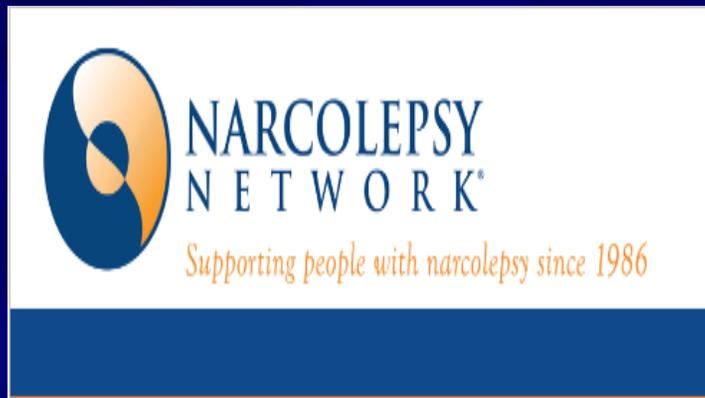
- Are narcolepsy and/or its therapy associated with increased perioperative risk for adverse events?
- What is the perspective of patients with narcolepsy undergoing surgery?
- What is the familiarity of perioperative providers with narcolepsy and its therapies?
- How should patients with narcolepsy be optimally managed in the perioperative setting?

# Narcolepsy and Perioperative Concerns

- Case report (1977) of a patient with a history of sleep paralysis undergoing ovarian cyst removal;
  - During a previous admission, she had an episode of sleep paralysis for which she was given CPR.
  - During this admission, had an uneventful surgery
  - PostOp, experienced 3 episodes of sleep paralysis described as being found nonresponsive and glassy eyed with irregular breathing.
  - Was given physostigmine IV for each with response, and once responsive, described sleep paralysis episodes.

*Spector et al, Anesthesiology 1977*

# Narcolepsy Perioperative Care

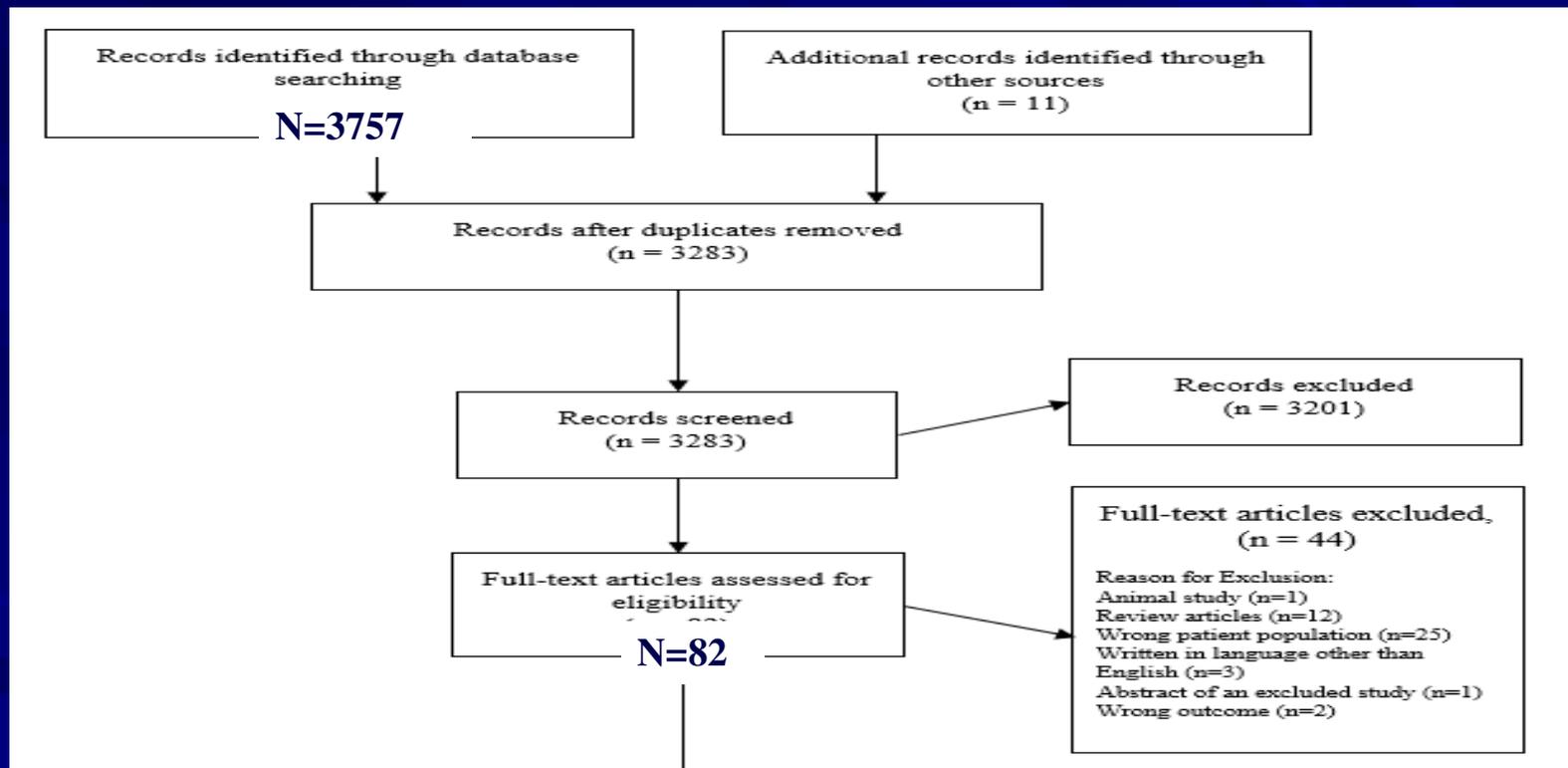


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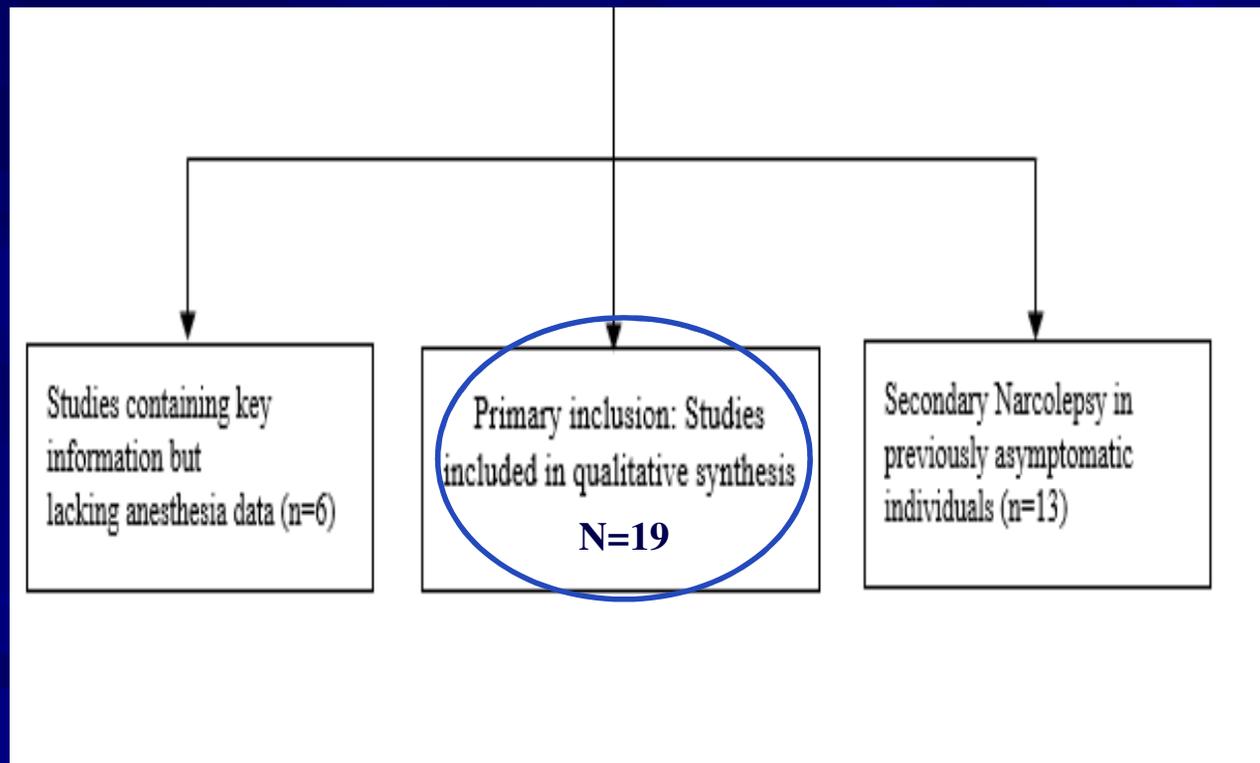
Step 1: Review the literature

# Narcolepsy and Perioperative Care: Systematic Review



*Hu and Singh et al, Anesth and Analg 2017*

# Narcolepsy and Perioperative Care: Systematic Review



*Hu and Singh et al, Anesth and Analg 2017*

# Narcolepsy and Perioperative Care: Systematic Review

- 19 studies (n=49) for primary analysis
  - Mostly case reports, but 2 small case series / 1 series of 27
  - None of the reports were prospective or had control groups
  - Variety of medications used as stimulants (mostly methylphenidate and amphetamines)
    - 91% continued medications preoperatively
  - No patient used sodium oxybate for cataplexy (small number on SSRIs or TCAs)
  - Variety of surgeries were performed

*Hu and Singh et al, Anesth and Analg 2017*

# Narcolepsy and Perioperative Care: Systematic Review

- Background Data

- Age 47 +/- 14 yrs
- Narcolepsy dx 27 +/- 14 yrs
- % Male 61%
- BMI 31 +/- 5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>
- Other conditions HTN, COPD, high lipids, migraines, vascular disease

- Anesthesia

- GA inhalational (78%), IV (22%)
- Reversal 20%

*Hu and Singh et al, Anesth and Analg 2017*

# Narcolepsy and Perioperative Care: Systematic Review

- Complications

- Intraoperative:

- HTN (1) and low blood pressure (1)
- Slow heart rate (1)
- Cataplexy (1) during LE procedure under RA

- Postoperative (31%):

- Pain (13)
- Nausea/vomiting (3)
- Fever (3)
- Excessive sleepiness (2)
- Sleep paralysis (1)
- HTN (1)
- EKG changes (1)
- Desaturation (1)
- Respiratory support (1)
- Agitation (1)

*Hu and Singh et al, Anesth and Analg 2017*

# Narcolepsy and Perioperative Care: Systematic Review

- OB: 2 studies (*n=486 deliveries*) and 1 case report
  - Compared to Narcolepsy Type 2, Narcolepsy Type 1 had higher rates of:
    - Weight gain during pregnancy
    - Impaired glucose processing
    - Anemia
  - 5 episodes (1%) of cataplexy were documented during deliveries
    - 1 report of status cataplecticus
    - 2 reports of emergency C-sections

# Narcolepsy and Perioperative Care: Case-control Study

- Single institution retrospective 1:2 control study design
  - Matched by age, gender, type and year of surgery
- 76 patients with narcolepsy included
  - More likely to be stimulants (74% vs. 4%\*)
  - More likely to be on antidepressants (46% vs. 28%\*)
  - More likely to have sleep apnea (41% vs. 19%\*)
  - No difference in other diseases, BMI or anesthetic age use
  - *Note, only 1 patient on sodium oxybate*

\* P < 0.05

# Narcolepsy and Perioperative Care: Case-control Study

- No difference in intraoperative complications

Outcomes for patients with and without narcolepsy.

Outcome	Narcoleptic patients (n = 76) <sup>a</sup>	Controls (n = 152) <sup>a</sup>	P Value
<b>Phase I recovery</b>			
Duration of phase I recovery, min	101 (52)	99 (56)	0.77
Opioids, mg IV ME	5 (0–10)	5 (0–10)	0.85
Respiratory depression <sup>b</sup>	5 (6.6%)	12 (7.9%)	0.80
Intensive care unit or monitored unit admission <sup>c</sup>	8 (10.5%)	11 (7.2%)	0.45
<b>First 48 h after PACU discharge</b>			
Intensive care unit admission from ward <sup>d</sup>	1 (1.3%)	1 (0.7%)	>0.99
<u>ERT activation<sup>e</sup></u>	<u>5 (6.6%)</u>	<u>2 (1.3%)</u>	<u>0.04</u>
<b>30-d postoperative outcomes</b>			
Thromboembolic event	0	0	>0.99
Myocardial infarction	0	1 (0.7%)	>0.99
Death	0	1 (0.7%)	>0.99
Hospital length of stay, d	3 (2–5)	3 (2–5)	0.57

- 5 ERT activations due to: low blood pressure (2), fast heart rate (1), severe infection (1), and respiratory depression (1)

*Cavalcante et al, J Clin Anesthesia 2017*

# Narcolepsy and Perioperative Care: Case-control Study

- Single institution retrospective 1:3 control study design
- 25 OB patients with narcolepsy (59 pregnancies) vs. 75 OB controls (164 pregnancies) found narcolepsy:
  - More likely to have single pregnancies\*
  - More likely to develop pregnancy-related diabetes\*
  - No difference in complications during or after delivery
  - *Note, 6 patients on stimulants and none sodium oxybate*

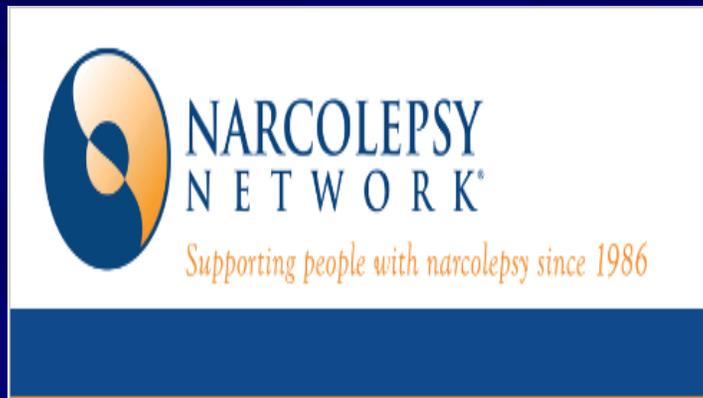
\* P< 0.05

*Calvo-Ferrandez et al, J Sleep Res 2017*

# Narcolepsy and Perioperative Care: Summary of Current Literature

- Data to date limited to retrospective cases/case series and mostly uncontrolled
- May be a signal for autonomic dysregulation that could impact perioperative outcomes
- Possibility of worsening of other narcolepsy symptoms / therapies impacting outcomes (*i.e. intraoperative awareness, delayed emergence, increased cataplexy*) is unclear
- Essentially no data on patients on sodium oxybate

# Narcolepsy Perioperative Care



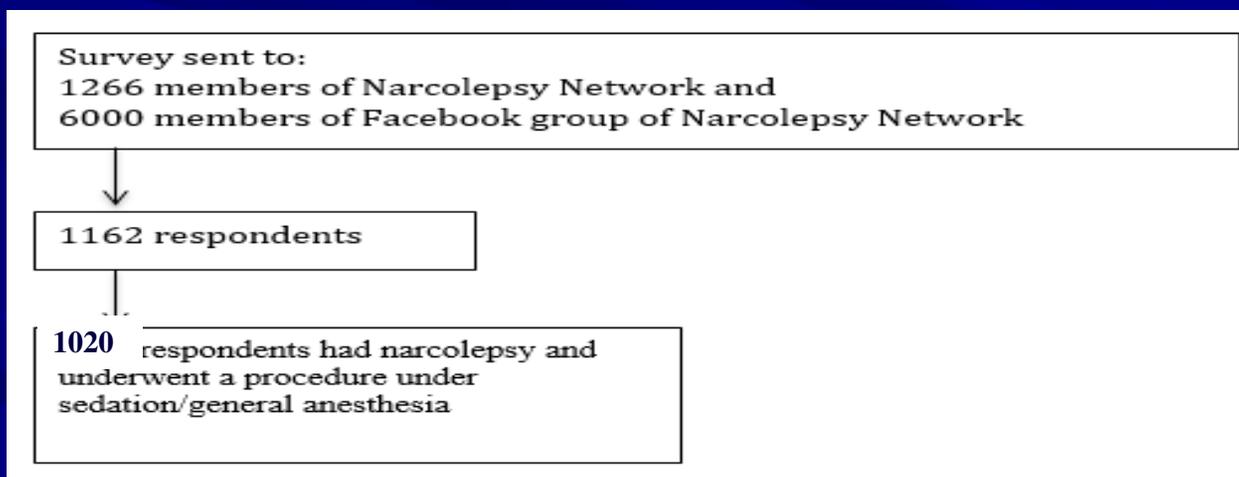
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Step 2: Patient's perspective

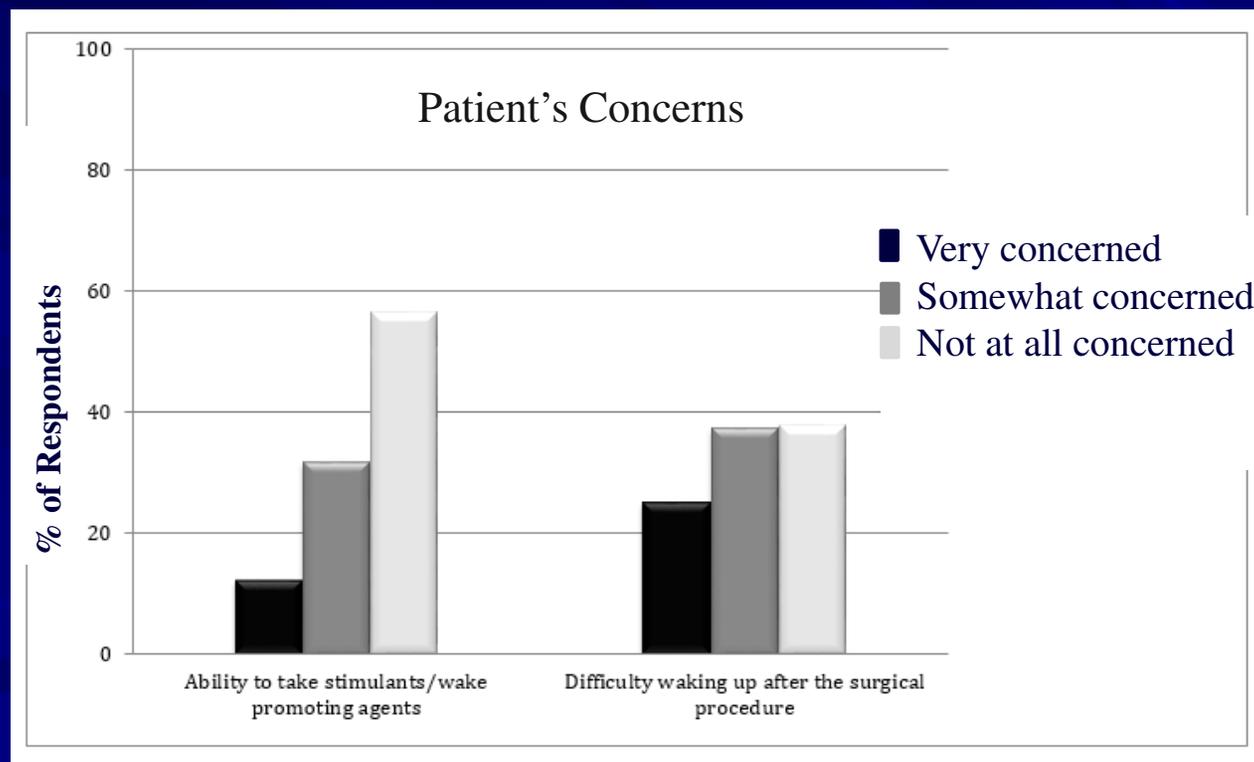
# Narcolepsy and Perioperative Care: The Patient's Perspective

- Data from retrospective cases may limit reported outcomes
- Patient perspectives and concerns are valid and important quality measures



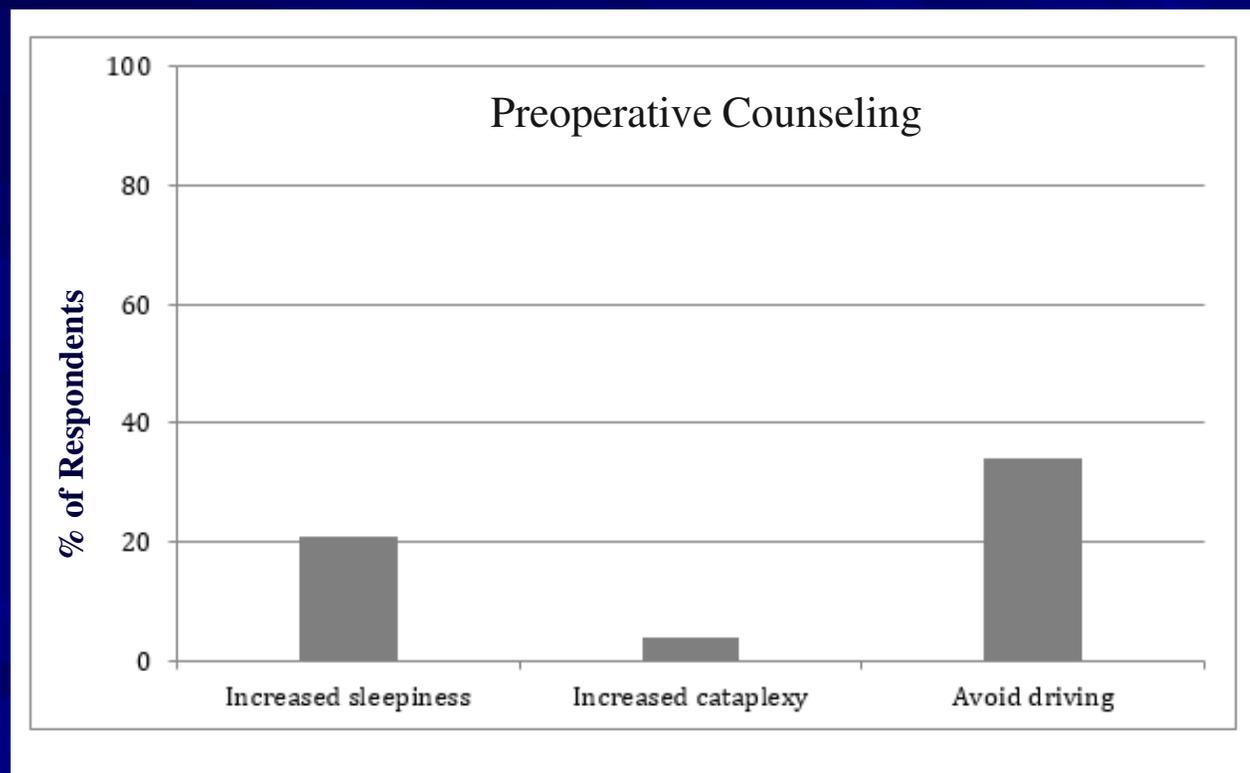
*Hershner et al, in prep*

# Narcolepsy and Perioperative Care: The Patient's Perspective



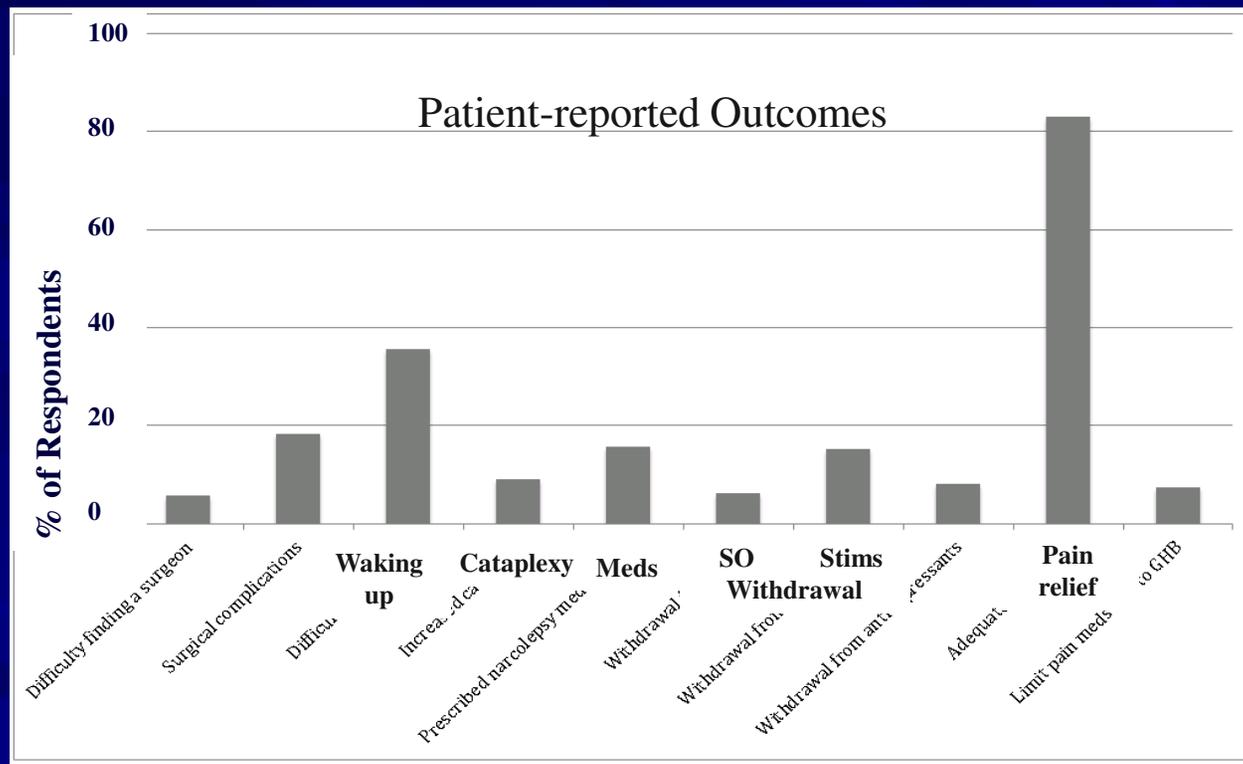
*Hershner et al, in prep*

# Narcolepsy and Perioperative Care: The Patient's Perspective



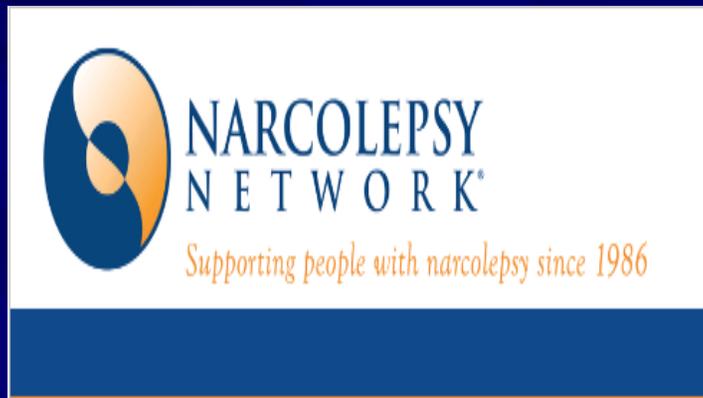
*Hershner et al, in prep*

# Narcolepsy and Perioperative Care: The Patient's Perspective



*Hershner et al, in prep*

# Narcolepsy Perioperative Care



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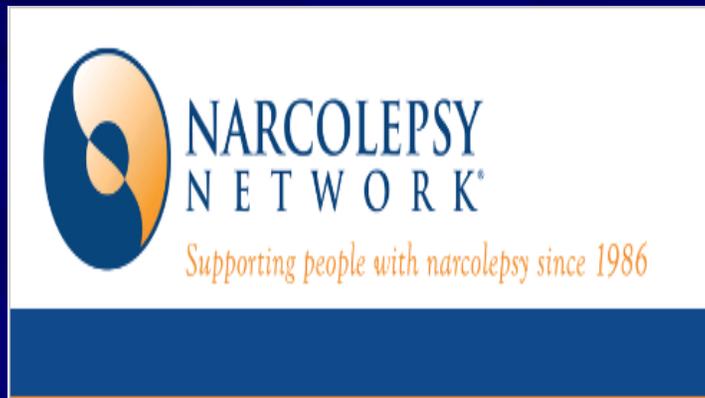
Step 3: Perioperative providers perspective

# Narcolepsy and Perioperative Care: Periop Provider Comfort Level



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# Narcolepsy Perioperative Care



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Step 4: Summary recommendations

# Perioperative Management of Patients with Narcolepsy: Recommendations

- Preoperative counseling
  - Continue of medications preoperatively
  - Possible worsening of symptoms postoperatively
    - Driving avoidance
- Continue regular narcolepsy medications perioperatively
  - Controls symptoms
  - Prevents withdrawal

# Perioperative Management of Patients with Narcolepsy: Recommendations

- Consider use of regional over general anesthesia when appropriate
  - Avoids drug-drug interactions
  - ? limits intraoperative complications
- Consider depth of anesthesia monitoring such as BIS
  - May help to prevent awareness or delayed emergence
  - Can be useful if cataplexy occurs while under regional
- Consider use of IV anesthesia and shorter acting anesthetic agents whenever appropriate

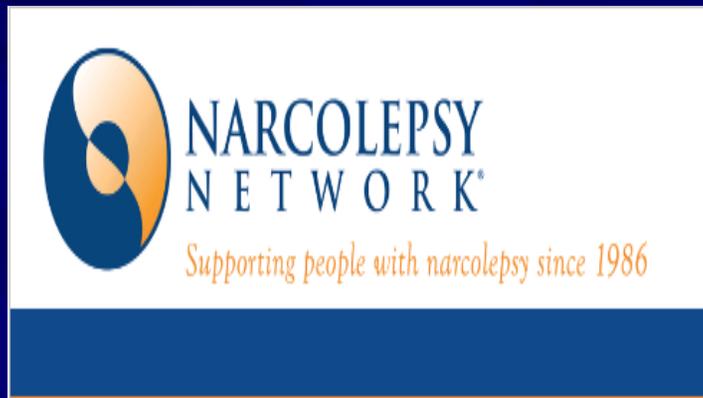
# Perioperative Management of Patients with Narcolepsy: Recommendations

- Avoid long-acting opioid medications, consider alternatives
- Postoperative monitoring for worsening narcolepsy symptoms
  - Consider Sleep Medicine consultation
- OB patients risk of increased cataplexy with delivery?
  - Consider Sleep Medicine consultation
- We have almost no knowledge about perioperative management of patients on sodium oxybate
  - Consider Sleep Medicine consultation

# Perioperative Management of Patients with Narcolepsy: Recommendations

- Narcolepsy and OSA may coexist!
  - Up to 25% of patients with narcolepsy may have co-morbid OSA  
*Sansa et al, Sleep Med 2010*  
*Frauscher et al, JCSM 2013*
- Screening for OSA in patients with narcolepsy should be considered (preoperative clinic or otherwise)

# Narcolepsy Perioperative Care



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Step 5: Future directions

# Narcolepsy and Perioperative Care: Future Directions

- Adverse events:
  - What are the medical risks, cardiovascular or otherwise, to the patient with narcolepsy that might be associated with anesthesia and surgery?
  - Do specific narcolepsy related medications have a greater association with adverse events?

# Narcolepsy and Perioperative Care: Future Directions

- Outcomes:
  - What is the current understanding of perioperative providers regarding narcolepsy, its treatment, and risk for adverse outcomes?
  - What are the potential interactions of the clinical features of narcolepsy with anesthesia and the operative procedure, and are there differences between the phenotype of NT1 and NT2?
  - Can the clinical impact of the potential interaction of medications used to treat narcolepsy with anesthetic agents be better defined?

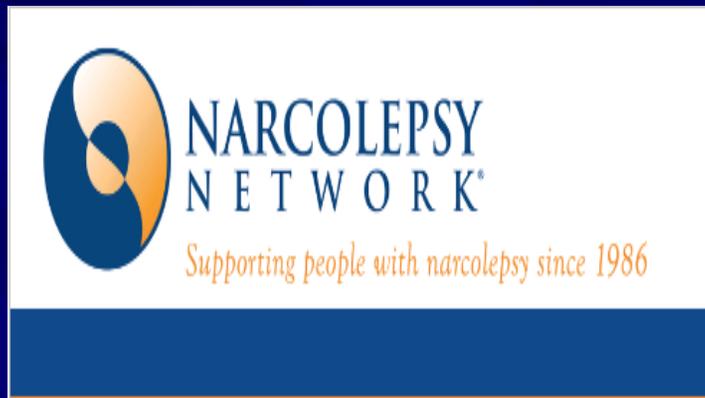
# Narcolepsy and Perioperative Care: Future Directions

- Perioperative management
  - What is the appropriate management of narcolepsy medications during the pre / intra / post-operative periods?
  - Does anesthetic technique (regional vs. general) impact perioperative symptoms of narcolepsy patients?
  - What enhanced monitoring techniques should be used to better identify, and monitor patients with narcolepsy in the perioperative period?

# Narcolepsy and Perioperative Care: Future Directions

- Perioperative management
  - How should the postoperative management be tailored, esp concerning possible prolonged emergence after general anesthesia?
  - When should narcolepsy medications be resumed if they were reduced in amount, or stopped, during the perioperative period?
    - What is the appropriate management of narcolepsy medications during the immediate postoperative period?
  - Is pain management adequate during the pre / intra / post-operative periods in patients with narcolepsy?

# Narcolepsy Perioperative Care



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Thank you!!

Questions?