

Sleep apnea may lead to increased joint pain in postmenopausal women

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The menopause transition is associated with several health issues. The incidence of both sleep apnea and joint pain, for example, are higher in postmenopausal women. A new study aimed to investigate the

association between various physical and psychological symptoms common during the menopause transition with sleep apnea. Study results are published online today in *Menopause*, the journal of The North American Menopause Society (NAMS).

It is known that the incidence of sleep apnea increases as women transition through [menopause](#), with the prevalence of sleep apnea 4.5 times higher in [postmenopausal women](#) than in premenopausal women. It has been suggested that sleep apnea may be triggered by a decrease in the level of sex steroids, because hormone therapy has been shown to contribute to a reduction in the incidence of sleep apnea. Women are also more likely to experience musculoskeletal joint pain after menopause—another problem that is linked to hormone changes.

Efforts to decrease factors contributing to sleep apnea are important because the disorder is a risk factor for hypertension and diabetes, which can contribute to the progression of cardiovascular disease, the leading cause of death worldwide. Previous studies have shown that the severity of hot flashes is associated with the risk of sleep apnea in middle-aged women. However, the relationship between sleep apnea and other symptoms common to middle-aged and older women is still not fully understood.

The results of this new study suggest a significant association between sleep apnea and joint pain, with higher respiratory distress scores linked with joint pain severity. One explanation is that joint tissues have estrogen receptors, and estrogen plays a role in maintaining the homeostasis of articular tissues such as cartilage, ligaments, and muscles. Limited animal studies have shown the beneficial effect of estrogen in reducing osteoarthritis. Additional, larger studies are necessary to verify these findings.

Based on these results, the researchers suggest that a detailed

examination of sleep-disordered breathing be conducted in women with severe joint pain and fatigability to help identify women with obstructive [sleep apnea](#) (OSA).

"This study highlights an opportunity to increase identification of women with OSA, which is underdiagnosed in women who often present with vague symptoms such as insomnia, fatigue, and morning headaches. According to these findings, [joint pain](#) may be another symptom that should prompt consideration of a diagnosis of OSA in [women](#)," says Dr. Stephanie Faubion, NAMS medical director.

More information: Tamami Odai et al, Sleep apnea in postmenopausal women is associated with joint pain severity and fatigability, *Menopause* (2022). [DOI: 10.1097/GME.0000000000001974](https://doi.org/10.1097/GME.0000000000001974)

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