

My snoring is waking up my partner. Apart from a CPAP machine, what are the options?

November 1 2022, by Amal Osman, Bastien Lechat and Danny Eckert



Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

Snoring happens when the muscles and tissues that surround the upper airway (at the back of the nose to the throat region) vibrate during sleep. Snoring can disturb your bed partner's sleep, and it can be a symptom of the most common sleep-related breathing disorder, [obstructive sleep apnea](#).

Untreated [sleep apnea](#) can have [major adverse health and safety consequences](#) such as obesity, hypertension, stroke, and motor vehicle or workplace accidents.

The potential health risks of snoring are less clear, but are [now being investigated](#) and may include cardiovascular disease. But some snorers (and their partners) might worry that treatments could be as disruptive as the snoring itself. So, what are the options?

Crowded airways can cause noisy sleep

The muscles around the upper airway support important functions like [breathing](#), swallowing and speech. These muscles are typically less active during sleep.

Some people have a small and crowded upper airway due to a large tongue, or structures such as the [uvula](#) (the small structure that hangs from the back of the soft palate). For these sleepers, changes in airflow during breathing cause these structures and surrounding tissues to vibrate. This results in snoring.

Similarly, in sleep apnea, the upper airway reduces in size when you fall asleep, but to a greater extent than in people who only snore. There are [several reasons](#) some people have sleep apnea while others merely snore. The main feature is that airflow is markedly reduced or absent for at least 10 seconds, and sometimes for a minute or more, in people who have sleep apnea.

These disruptions to breathing lower blood oxygen levels and often cause brief awakenings from sleep. These breathing disruptions occur repeatedly throughout the night.

Not surprisingly, people with sleep apnea can wake up feeling tired and

irritable, and have concentration and memory difficulties during the day.

However, if the upper airway can be kept open during sleep with appropriate [treatment](#), many of these symptoms can be reversed.

Obstructive Sleep Apnea Linked to Decline in Mental Processing Ability in Older People <https://t.co/dHzCWmXiLH>

— Psychreg (@wearepsychreg) [September 25, 2022](#)

Worth checking out

Many people with sleep apnea do not know they have this serious condition. Snoring, combined with symptoms of poor sleep, sleepiness, or witnessed breathing problems during sleep, should warrant a discussion with your GP or specialist and potentially a sleep study.

There are other factors that can cause snoring to develop or worsen. If you suffer from hay fever, airway inflammation may contribute to snoring. Alcohol blocks your [nose](#), making it harder to breathe, and may relax the airway muscles to cause snoring or sleep apnea.

There is growing evidence snoring alone and/or sleep apnea may be linked to increased [blood pressure](#) and [hearing impairment](#), as well as disrupting your own and your bed partner's [sleep quality](#).

In extreme cases, snoring can be so [loud](#) it exceeds the recommended safe sound limits set by the [World Health Organization](#).

Therapies to improve breathing

As the evidence for harm from snoring alone is currently unclear,

therapy is typically not recommended. But there are many potential options for addressing snoring and sleep apnea. These include:

- [continuous positive airway pressure \(CPAP\) therapy](#) is most commonly used to treat sleep apnea. A machine delivers air at a specific pressure to the nose and/or mouth via a mask to keep the upper airway open. Newer CPAP models [are very quiet](#) and if used regularly, improve breathing and many of the associated symptoms. However, many people require [alternative therapies](#) due to inability to tolerate CPAP or [personal preference](#)
- a [mouthguard](#), designed to move your jaw forward to increase the size and stability of the airway, is another therapy that can improve breathing and reduce snoring
- [upper airway surgery](#) to surgically open up the airways
- [weight loss](#) can get rid of excess tissue obstructing airways
- sleeping on your side.

Emerging therapies include [surgical implants](#) that electrically stimulate the nerve controlling the tongue muscle to move forward during sleep. However, this doesn't work for everyone and requires a surgical procedure with associated risks.

[Several medications](#) are currently being [investigated](#) to restore muscle activity and upper [airway](#) stability to treat sleep apnea.

Finally, some people may benefit from training exercises by speech therapists to strengthen their [upper airway](#) muscles to reduce [snoring](#) and [sleep apnea](#).

Personal approach to therapies

The sleep medicine field is working towards a personalized [therapeutic](#)

[approach](#) for sleep apnea.

Potential technological help has also recently emerged. Some smart watches are now able to monitor oxygen levels as well as sleep duration. [Sensors positioned beneath the mattress](#) can also provide an estimate of sleep apnea severity and snoring frequency. Several apps exist to record snoring during sleep. These non-invasive devices to measure sleep may be helpful to monitor changes to your sleep over time.

If you suspect you have sleep apnea, or if you have already been diagnosed with it, you should discuss your therapy options with your GP or sleep physician. Resources and education materials are available from reputable sources such as the [Sleep Health Foundation](#) and the [Australasian Sleep Association](#), as well as social media support networks to connect with people who are on a similar journey.

If you are interested in participating in research to help us find out more about the different causes and develop new treatments for snoring and sleep apnea, several research centers, including ours at [Flinders University](#), are seeking research volunteers.

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