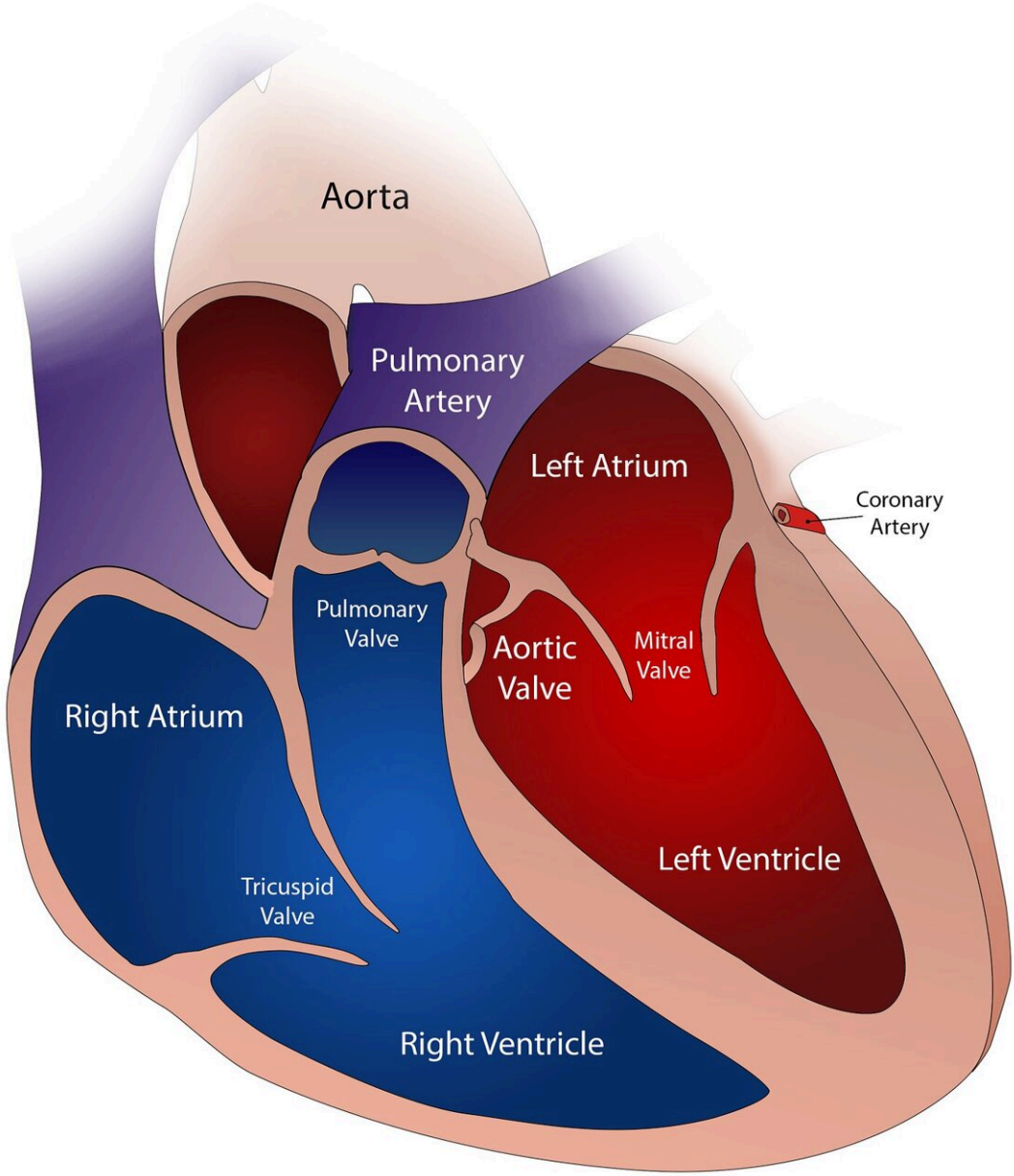


Continuous positive airway pressure therapy in patients with coronary artery disease and obstructive sleep apnea

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Credit: Pixabay/CC0 Public Domain

Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is highly common in patients with coronary artery disease (CAD) and it is a strong predictor of subsequent cardiovascular events. However, whether treatment with continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) can decrease this risk remains controversial.

PubMed, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library, and ClinicalTrials.gov were systematically searched to identify randomized [clinical trials](#) reporting cardiovascular events from database inception to February 12, 2022. The research is [published](#) in the journal *Cardiovascular Innovations and Applications*.

Four trials with 3,043 participants were included. The median follow-up duration ranged from 3–4.75 years. Compared with usual care alone, CPAP was not associated with decreased MACCE risk (RR 0.96, 95% CI 0.77–1.21, $P = 0.75$), and the results were consistent regardless of CPAP adherence (≥ 4 hours/night vs.

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