Obstructive Sleep Apnea is Associated with an Increased Prevalence of Polycythemia in Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

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Purpose: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) are associated with polycythemia. However, there still remain unanswered questions about the relationship between overlap syndrome (OVS), where OSA and COPD coexist, and polycythemia. Here, we aimed to establish the prevalence of polycythemia in OVS patients and to explore the impact of OSA on polycythemia.

Patients and Methods: Patients with COPD underwent overnight polysomnography (PSG), pulmonary function tests, echocardiography, and complete blood counts. All patients were ethnic Han Chinese and free of prolonged oral corticosteroid use, hematological system disease, severe systemic disease, and other sleep-disordered breathing. OVS was defined as COPD patients with an apnea–hypopnea index ≥15 events/h, and polycythemia was defined as an Hb >165 g/L in men and >160 g/L in women.

Results: Eight-hundred and eighty-six patients with COPD were included in the analysis. The prevalence of polycythemia was significantly higher in OVS patients than COPD-alone patients (6.4% vs 2.9%, \( p < 0.05 \)). The prevalence of polycythemia increased with OSA severity \( ( \chi ^ 2 = 7.885, p = 0.007 ) \), but not in GOLD grade 3–4 COPD patients \( ( \chi ^ 2 = 0.190, p = 0.663 ) \). After adjusting for confounders, percentage of total sleep time with \( \text{SaO}_2 < 90\% \) (\( \text{TS}_{90} \)) remained independently associated with an increased odds of polycythemia (OR 1.030, 95% CI 1.015–1.046) and, with an increase in \( \text{TS}_{90} \), the hemoglobin increased, especially in GOLD grade 1–2 patients \( ( p < 0.05 ) \).

Conclusion: Patients with OVS have a higher prevalence of polycythemia than those with COPD alone, and \( \text{TS}_{90} \) is an independent factor for polycythemia, especially in GOLD1-2 COPD patients.

Keywords: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, obstructive sleep apnea, overlap syndrome, polycythemia

Introduction
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a common and chronic respiratory disease that affects over 380 million people worldwide. COPD has a prevalence of ~10%, and its healthcare burden is expected to rise over the next forty years due to increasing numbers of deaths attributable to the disease. 1 COPD is characterized by progressive and persistent airflow limitation resulting in chronic sustained hypoxia and acquired polycythemia, and the latter is closely associated with an increased risk of stroke, venous thromboembolism (VTE), pulmonary hypertension (PH), and mortality. 2,3 Furthermore, polycythemia remains present in 2–10% of COPD patients even after long-term oxygen therapy. 4–6
Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is characterized by recurrent episodes of partial or complete collapse of the upper airway during sleep, and it can lead to chronic intermittent hypoxia related to red blood cell (RBC) proliferation.\(^7\)\(^,\)\(^8\) OSA severity is significantly associated with hemoglobin (Hb) and RBC counts,\(^7\) and the prevalence of polycythemia in OSA patients is reported to be between 1.6% and 10%.\(^9\)\(^,\)\(^10\) Furthermore, RBC count and hemoglobin significantly decreased in OSA patients after continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) therapy.\(^11\)

Overlap syndrome (OVS) refers to the occurrence of COPD and OSA in the same individual. The pathophysiological changes of COPD and OSA are often superimposed or synergistic in OVS patients, the most significant of which is chronic hypoxia. However, there is considerable complexity to the underlying biology of sustained versus intermittent hypoxia in stimulating erythroid hyperplasia,\(^12\)\(^,\)\(^13\) although it is widely recognized that OVS patients may be particularly vulnerable to oxyhemoglobin desaturation during sleep.\(^14\)

We previously showed that OVS patients have higher RBC counts than COPD patients;\(^15\) however, whether OSA increases the prevalence of polycythemia in COPD patients remains unillustrated. It is also important to firmly establish whether polycythemia is associated with other complications in COPD patients to understand the possible adverse effects of polycythemia on prognosis. Therefore, in this cross-sectional study, we assessed the prevalence of polycythemia in OVS patients to explore the role and mechanism of OSA in the disease and to understand the relationship between polycythemia and other comorbidities.

**Methods**

**Subjects**

From December 2016 to August 2020, 1048 participants diagnosed with COPD were enrolled in the study and underwent polysomnography (PSG). Patients in the primary cohort were recruited from four Chinese tertiary hospitals under the auspices of a national COPD Research and Development Program (Clinical Trials ID: NCT 03182309). Eight hundred and eighty-six patients met the following inclusion criteria and were included in the study (Figure 1): (1) age over 40 years; (2) post-bronchodilator forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV\(_1\))/forced vital capacity (FVC) <0.7 without any exacerbations in the preceding three months; and (3) willingness to participate in the study and provide written informed consent. The following exclusion criteria were applied: (1) non-Han ethnicity; (2) long-term history of high-altitude exposure; (3) prolonged use of high-dose glucocorticoids or other drugs that affect blood cell production; (4) severe systemic disease (eg, severe infection, malignancy, severe liver and renal dysfunction); (5) hematological disease (eg, leukemia, lymphoma, anemia, polycythemia vera); and (6) known sleep-disordered breathing other than OSA. The study was approved by the Scientific Research and Technology Ethics Committee of Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University and conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

**Clinical Assessment and Anthropometric Measurements**

Current or former smoking and drinking habits and treatments for COPD were recorded, as were a past medical history of hypertension, stroke, coronary heart disease (CHD), thyroid dysfunction, diabetes, gastritis, and venous thromboembolism (VTE; including pulmonary embolism or deep vein thrombosis). Body mass index (BMI) was obtained by dividing body weight by height squared.

**Pulmonary Function Tests**

The FVC and the FEV\(_1\) were measured with a spirometer (Jaeger MasterScreen Body, Germany). The FEV\(_1\)/FVC and predicted percentage of FEV\(_1\) (FEV\(_1\)%) and FVC (FVC%) were calculated. According to Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) guidelines, patients were divided into those with GOLD grade 1–2 (FEV\(_1\)% ≥ 50%) and GOLD grade 3–4 COPD (FEV\(_1\)% < 50%).\(^16\)

**PSG Monitoring**

All patients underwent overnight PSG (SOMNOscreen Plus Tele PSG, SOMNOmedics GmbH, Randersacker, Germany) in the hospital’s sleep-monitoring room. The parameters investigated included airflow, electroencephalography, electrooculography, electrocardiography, electromyography, thoracic and abdominal respiratory effort, snoring, body position, and pulse oxygen saturation (SaO\(_2\)). The apnea–hypopnea index (AHI), average SaO\(_2\) (mean SaO\(_2\)), lowest SaO\(_2\) (min SaO\(_2\)), oxygen desaturation index (ODI), and percentage of total sleep time spent with SaO\(_2\) <90% (TS\(_{\text{90}}\)) were recorded by PSG. Standard PSG was performed by trained sleep technicians and the
recordings were analyzed according to the criteria outlined in the 2016 American Academy of Sleep Medicine (AASM) Manual v.2.3. All patients were diagnosed with OVS if they had an AHI ≥ 15 events/h, and OVS was further dichotomized into those with an AHI of 15 to <30 events/h and those with an AHI ≥ 30 events/h. All OSA patients are newly diagnosed patients and have not been treated with CPAP.

Echocardiography
All subjects received standard transthoracic Doppler-echocardiography (LOGIQE9, General Electric Company, Boston, MA, USA) by an experienced ultrasound examiner, and the results were confirmed by at least two echocardiography specialists. PH was diagnosed by echocardiography.

Laboratory Measurements
Fasting blood samples were taken the next morning immediately after PSG. Complete blood cell counts were assessed with an automated count analyzer. The following hematological indices were obtained: white blood cell (WBC) count, RBC count, Hb, and platelets (PLT). Polycythemia was defined as an Hb >165 g/L in men and >160 g/L in women.

Statistical Analysis
SPSS v25.0 (IBM Statistics, Armonk, NY) statistical software was used for data analysis. Normally distributed data were expressed with means ± standard deviations (SD) and compared using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) or t-tests, while non-normally distributed data were expressed as medians and interquartile ranges (IQR) and compared using the Kruskal–Wallis test or U-test. Count
data were presented as rates or composition ratios and were tested using the chi-squared test or Fisher’s exact test. Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used to compare linear regression slopes. After univariate analysis, variance inflation factor (VIF) was used to evaluate the collinearity of variables, and binary multivariate logistic regression was applied to further analyze variables with a VIF <3. A p-value <0.05 was considered significant.

Results

Baseline Data and Clinical Characteristics

Eighteen patients had polycythemia among 622 (2.9%) patients with COPD alone, and 17 patients had polycythemia among 264 (6.4%) patients with OVS (p<0.05; Figure 2). Subgroup analyses were conducted according to OSA severity, and the baseline characteristics of the subgroups are shown in Table 1. There were no significant differences in age, tobacco use, and FVC% between groups (all p>0.05), but there were significant differences in gender, BMI, neck circumference, alcohol use, FVC, FEV1, FEV1%, and FEV1/FVC between groups (all p<0.05). There were no significant differences in the prevalence of PH, VTE, CHD, hypertension, stroke, thyroid dysfunction, diabetes, or gastritis between groups (all p>0.05), neither were there statistical differences between groups with respect to COPD treatments (all p>0.05).

The Relationship Between the Severity of OSA and Prevalence of Polycythemia

Hb and RBC counts significantly increased with the severity of OSA (p<0.05) in all patients with GOLD1-2 COPD (Figure 3).

Consistent with this, OSA severity increased, the prevalence of polycythemia gradually increased ($\chi^2=7.885, p=0.007$). This increasing trend was observed for GOLD1-2 ($\chi^2=10.796, p=0.001$) but not GOLD3-4 COPD patients ($\chi^2=0.190, p=0.663$) (Figure 4). Interestingly, there was no significant increase in the prevalence of polycythemia with an increase in the severity of airflow limitation.

Independent Factors Associated with Polycythemia

Patients with polycythemia were younger, heavier, and had a larger neck circumference (all p<0.01). The Ts90 and ODI of patients with polycythemia were higher and the min SaO2 and mean SaO2 were lower (p<0.05) in patients with polycythemia (Table 2). Increased Ts90 was associated with an increased odds of polycythemia (OR 1.029, 95% CI 1.019–1.039) in binary logistic regression analysis. When adjusted for gender, age, BMI, neck circumference, OSA, min SaO2, mean SaO2, tobacco use, alcohol use, FEV1%, and FEV1/FVC, increased Ts90 still remained associated with an increased odds of polycythemia (OR 1.029, 95% CI 1.014–1.044) (Table 3). After adjusting for the above factors, Ts90 was still associated with polycythemia in both GOLD1-2 and GOLD3-4 COPD patients (OR 1.031, 95% CI 1.007–1.056; OR 1.028, 95% CI 1.006–1.050, respectively) (Table 4). Figure 5 shows that with an increase in Ts90, Hb levels and RBC counts gradually increased, especially in GOLD1-2 COPD patients (p<0.05).

Discussion

The reported incidence of polycythemia varies with the use of different diagnostic criteria. The prevalence of polycythemia in COPD patients is reported to range from 5.9% to 10.2% when defined as an Hb ≥170 g/L in males and ≥150 g/L in females, but Frank et al reported that only 2% of COPD patients had polycythemia.4 Zhang et al found that 6.6% of COPD patients met the diagnostic criteria for polycythemia with a cutoff of Hb >165 g/L in males and >160 g/L in females and suggested that race and altitude have an impact on the prevalence of polycythemia.20 In our study, the prevalence of polycythemia was only 3.9%, which might be because all our patients lived at high altitudes and ethnic groups other than Han were excluded.

We found that the prevalence of polycythemia in OVS patients was 6.4% and that the severity of disease was positively associated with the prevalence of polycythemia. In a nationwide study in the USA, Pathak et al screened 77,518,944 patients through a medical system and, after
Table 1 Baseline Characteristics, Comorbidities, Sleep and Laboratory Data of the COPD Only and the OVS Groups

| Parameters                      | COPD Only Group | OVS Group | p       |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|
|                                 | 15 ≤ AHI < 30   | AHI ≥ 30  |         |
| Number of patients, n (%)       | 622 (70.2%)     | 157 (17.7%) | 107 (12.1%) | -     |
| Male, n (%)                     | 530 (85.2%)     | 142 (90.4%) | 103 (96.3%) | 0.003 |
| Age (year)                      | 68.1 ± 8.5      | 67.8 ± 9.6 | 66.3 ±10.2 | 0.140 |
| BMI (kg/m^2)                    | 23.4 ± 4.0      | 24.3 ± 4.1 | 26.2 ± 5.0 | <0.001|
| Neck circumference (cm)         | 38.3 ± 3.1      | 38.8 ± 3.0 | 40.6 ± 3.9 | <0.001|
| Tobacco use, n (%)              | 517 (83.1%)     | 131 (83.4%) | 91 (85.0%) | 0.885 |
| Alcohol use, n (%)              | 250 (40.2%)     | 80 (51.0%) | 56 (52.3%) | 0.008 |
| FVC (L)                         | 2.7 ± 0.9       | 2.9 ± 1.0  | 3.0 ± 1.0  | 0.001 |
| FVC%                            | 81.5 ± 23.0     | 85.7 ± 23.5 | 84.1 ± 23.0 | 0.095 |
| FEV₁ (L)                        | 1.3 ± 0.6       | 1.6 ± 0.7  | 1.8 ± 0.3  | <0.001|
| FEV₁ %                          | 51.3 ± 20.9     | 57.6 ± 21.5 | 61.7 ± 21.5 | <0.001|
| FEV₁/FVC (%)                    | 49.2 ± 12.4     | 53.3 ± 11.5 | 57.3 ± 11.3 | <0.001|
| AHI (events/h)                  | 4.8 (1.7, 8.9)  | 20.7 ±18.024.7 | 41.6 (34.3,55.7) | <0.001|
| TS₉₀ (%)                        | 1.1 (0.1,7.0)   | 5.2 (1.4,14.1) | 12.9 (5.1,32.8) | <0.001|
| min SaO₂ (%)                    | 85.0 (81.89.0)  | 81.0 (74.7,85.0) | 77.0 (68.0,84.0) | <0.001|
| mean SaO₂ (%)                   | 94.0 (92.0,95.0) | 93.0 (92.0,94.4) | 93.0 (91.0,94.0) | 0.001 |
| ODI (events/h)                  | 4.0 (1.7,7.7)   | 17.4 (8.4,22.2) | 32.2 (11.3,44.9) | <0.001|
| Hb (g/L)                        | 141.5 ± 13.3    | 143.6 ± 13.2 | 145.4 ± 17.1 | 0.111 |
| RBC count (×10¹²/L)             | 4.61 ± 0.5      | 4.64 ± 0.5  | 4.76 ± 0.6  | 0.012 |
| WBC count (×10⁹/L)              | 7.37 ± 2.9      | 6.85 ± 2.5  | 7.80 ± 2.8  | 0.024 |
| PLT count (×10⁹/L)              | 215.5 ± 64.5    | 212.8 ± 74.8 | 219.6 ± 58.9 | 0.709 |
| Polycythemia, n (%)             | 18 (2.9%)       | 8 (5.1%)   | 9 (8.4%)   | 0.018 |
| GOLD 1-2 (n=454)                | 7 (2.4%)        | 7 (7.4%)   | 8 (11.0%)  | 0.005 |
| GOLD 3-4 (n=432)                | 11 (3.3%)       | 1 (1.6%)   | 1 (2.9%)   | 0.884 |
| PH, n (%)                       | 32 (5.1%)       | 9 (5.7%)   | 4 (3.7%)   | 0.762 |
| VTE, n (%)                      | 5 (0.8%)        | 1 (0.6%)   | 1 (0.9%)   | 0.962 |
| CHD, n (%)                      | 126 (20.3%)     | 24 (15.3%) | 19 (17.8%) | 0.342 |
| Hypertension, n (%)             | 254 (40.8%)     | 71 (45.2%) | 55 (51.4%) | 0.101 |
| Stroke, n (%)                   | 39 (6.3%)       | 10 (6.4%)  | 11 (10.3%) | 0.305 |
| Thyroid dysfunction, n (%)      | 8 (1.3%)        | 6 (3.8%)   | 3 (2.8%)   | 0.055 |
| Diabetes, n (%)                 | 68 (10.9%)      | 16 (10.2%) | 11 (10.3%) | 0.956 |
| Gastritis, n (%)                | 28 (4.5%)       | 7 (4.5%)   | 3 (2.8%)   | 0.838 |
| NIV, n (%)                      | 20 (3.2%)       | 1 (0.6%)   | 6 (5.6%)   | 0.055 |
| LAMA, n (%)                     | 52 (8.4%)       | 15 (9.6%)  | 9 (8.4%)   | 0.913 |
| LABA+ICS, n (%)                 | 142 (22.8%)     | 41 (26.1%) | 21 (19.6%) | 0.464 |
| LAMA+LABA+ICS, n (%)            | 61 (9.8%)       | 12 (7.6%)  | 5 (4.7%)   | 0.193 |

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; FVC, forced vital capacity; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in the first second; AHI, apnea hypopnea index; TS₉₀, percentage of time spent with an SaO₂ below 90%; mean SaO₂, average pulse oxygen saturation; min SaO₂, lowest pulse oxygen saturation; ODI, oxygen desaturation index; Hb, hemoglobin; RBC, red blood cell; WBC, white blood cell; PLT, platelets; PH, pulmonary hypertension; VTE, venous thromboembolism; CHD, coronary heart disease; NIV, non-invasive ventilation; LAMA, long-acting anticholinergics; LABA, long-acting beta 2-agonist; ICS, inhaled corticosteroids.

excluding other possible causes of secondary erythrocytosis, diagnosed 2,765,267 OSA patients, of whom 13,016 had polycythemia. Furthermore, the presence of OSA was associated with an increased odds of polycythemia (OR 5.9, 95% CI 5.65–6.17). In another study, OSA was an independent predictor for polycythemia in patients receiving androgen supplementation. Moreover, in the report by Li et al., OSA severity was related to the prevalence of polycythemia and mean SaO₂ was an independent predictor of polycythemia. We found that the presence of polycythemia was related to age, BMI, neck circumference, severe OSA, min SaO₂, mean SaO₂, ODI, and TS₉₀ in binary logistic regression analysis, and multivariate analysis showed that age and TS₉₀ were independent predictors after adjusting for other confounders. On this basis, we further compared the diagnostic value of min SaO₂, mean SaO₂, and TS₉₀ for
It is currently accepted that intermittent hypoxia can inhibit the degradation of hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF), thereby promoting the secretion of erythropoietin (EPO) and leading to RBC proliferation.23,24 Furthermore, hypoxia stimulation has been shown to increase atrial natriuretic peptide, which can lead to relative polycythemia.25

Unexpectedly, the prevalence of polycythemia did not differ between OVS patients and COPD-only patients with GOLD3-4 disease. We believe that this might be for several reasons: first, the effects of hypoxic stimulation and inflammation on the hematopoietic system were balanced, since hypoxic stimulation is thought to induce quantitative changes while inflammation results in qualitative changes26,27; ie, more severe inflammation results in obvious EPO resistance or hematopoietic dysfunction in severe COPD.5 Therefore, the effect of hypoxia on RBC proliferation was significantly reduced. Second, although COPD and OSA have similar pathophysiology such as chronic hypoxia, chronic sustained hypoxia and chronic intermittent hypoxia have different effects on RBC production. To support this, Song et al24 observed the destruction of new RBCs after reoxygenation in patients with chronic sustained hypoxia (neocytolysis), but this phenomenon was rare in OSA patients. Therefore, since patients with severe COPD may experience more serious neocytolysis, the increase in RBC counts due to OSA was not significant. Ryan et al13 also postulated that the impact of chronic hypoxia on the hematopoietic system involves two main pathways: adaptive and inflammatory. The adaptive pathway places HIF at the center and stimulates erythropoiesis, while the inflammatory pathway is mediated by NF-κB and causes inflammation. This difference in hypoxia pathway

Figure 3 The effect of severity of OSA on RBC and Hb according to GOLD grade of COPD patients. (A and B) The effect of severity of OSA on RBC and Hb in all patients with COPD. (C and D) The effect of severity of OSA on RBC and Hb in GOLD 1-2 patients. (E and F) The effect of severity of OSA on RBC and Hb in GOLD 3-4 patients. *p<0.05 indicates a significant difference between groups. Abbreviations: RBC, red blood cell; Hb, hemoglobin.

Figure 4 The prevalence of polycythemia among patients with stratified OSA severity. *p<0.05 indicates that the prevalence of polycythemia significantly increased with OSA severity by the linear-by-linear association test.
activation leads to different effects on erythropoiesis. Finally, severe COPD patients are often older, more malnourished, and receive long-term oxygen therapy, which might also influence the hematopoietic process.

After adjusting for gender, age, BMI and other factors, we found that polycythemia was associated with pulmonary hypertension (Supplementary Table 1), which is consistent with previous studies. Increased circulating RBCs increase pulmonary vascular resistance and pulmonary arterial pressure through an increase in blood viscosity. Unfortunately, poor vessel compliance in COPD patients may exacerbate this change. Interestingly, there were only six cases of VTE in our cohort, of whom none had polycythemia. A case–control study revealed no difference in the number of VTE events in COPD patients with and without secondary polycythemia, although there was a significant difference in PH. In this regard, we speculate that polycythemia in COPD patients may have a greater impact on the pulmonary arteries.

We also compared the prevalence of other comorbidities including hypertension, diabetes, and stroke between OVS and COPD only groups. Interestingly, although there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups for hypertension, the OVS group had a trend towards more frequent hypertension (40.8% vs

| Parameters                      | Without Polycythemia (n=851) | With Polycythemia (n=35) | p      |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| Male, n (%)                     | 741 (87.1%)                  | 34 (97.1%)               | 0.078  |
| Age (year)                      | 68.1 ± 8.8                   | 61.7 ± 9.2               | <0.001 |
| BMI (kg/m²)                     | 23.8 ± 4.2                   | 26.2 ± 4.8               | 0.001  |
| Neck circumference (cm)         | 38.6 ± 3.2                   | 40.4 ± 3.6               | 0.002  |
| Tobacco use, n (%)              | 710 (83.4%)                  | 29 (82.9%)               | 0.929  |
| Alcohol, n (%)                  | 366 (43%)                    | 20 (57.1%)               | 0.098  |
| FVC (L)                         | 2.8 ± 0.9                    | 3.1 ± 0.8                | 0.034  |
| FVC%                            | 82.5 ± 23.3                  | 82.8 ± 18.1              | 0.940  |
| FEV₁ (L)                        | 1.4 ± 0.7                    | 1.6 ± 0.7                | 0.064  |
| FEV₁,%                          | 53.6 ± 21.4                  | 55.0 ± 21.3              | 0.716  |
| FEV₁/FVC(%)                     | 51.0 ± 12.4                  | 51.8 ± 14.0              | 0.662  |
| AHI (events/h)                  | 7.8 (3.0,17.7)               | 11.9 (2.4, 34.7)         | 0.150  |
| TS₉₀ (%)                        | 2.3 (0.2, 11.2)              | 12.3 (1.0, 71.8)         | <0.001 |
| min SaO₂ (%)                    | 84.0 (79.0, 88.0)            | 78.0 (69.0, 84.0)        | <0.001 |
| mean SaO₂ (%)                   | 93.8 (92.0, 95.0)            | 91.4 (86.0,93.0)         | <0.001 |
| ODI (events/h)                  | 5.7 (2.4, 13.1)              | 12.8 (3.4, 37.0)         | 0.012  |
| Hb (g/L)                        | 140.9 ± 12.0                 | 176.5 ± 13.1             | <0.001 |
| RBC count (*10¹²/L)             | 4.59 ± 0.5                   | 5.74 ± 0.5               | <0.001 |
| WBC count (*10⁹/L)              | 7.3 ± 2.9                    | 7.3 ± 2.4                | 0.985  |
| PLT count (*10⁹/L)              | 216.6 ± 65.7                 | 188.9 ± 61.0             | 0.014  |
| PH, n (%)                       | 40 (4.7%)                    | 5 (14.3%)                | 0.028  |
| VTE, n (%)                      | 7 (0.8%)                     | 0                        | 0.753  |
| CHD, n (%)                      | 162 (19%)                    | 7 (20%)                  | 0.887  |
| Hypertension, n (%)             | 362 (42.5%)                  | 18 (51.4%)               | 0.298  |
| Stroke, n (%)                   | 59 (6.9%)                    | 1 (2.9%)                 | 0.506  |
| Thyroid dysfunction, n (%)      | 17 (2.0%)                    | 0                        | 0.643  |
| Diabetes, n (%)                 | 92 (10.8%)                   | 3 (8.6%)                 | 0.790  |
| Gastritis, n (%)                | 38 (4.5%)                    | 0                        | 0.267  |
| NIV, n (%)                      | 25 (2.9%)                    | 2 (5.7%)                 | 0.621  |
| LAMA, n (%)                     | 73 (8.6%)                    | 3 (8.6%)                 | 1.000  |
| LABA+ICS, n (%)                 | 198 (23.3%)                  | 6 (17.1%)                | 0.427  |
| LAMA+LABA+ICS, n (%)            | 75 (8.8%)                    | 3 (8.6%)                 | 1.000  |

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; FVC, forced vital capacity; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in the first second; AHI, apnea hypopnea index; TS₉₀, percentage of time spent with an SaO₂ below 90%; mean SaO₂, average pulse oxygen saturation; min SaO₂, lowest pulse oxygen saturation; ODI, oxygen desaturation index; Hb, hemoglobin; RBC, red blood cell; WBC, white blood cell; PLT, platelets; PH, pulmonary hypertension; VTE, venous thromboembolism; CHD, coronary heart disease; NIV, non-invasive ventilation; LAMA, long-acting anticholinergics; LABA, long-acting beta 2-agonist; ICS, inhaled corticosteroids.
Table 3 Results of Logistic Regression in Analyzing the Effect of OSA Severity and Other Parameters on Polycythemia on All of Patients with COPD

| Parameters                          | Univariate Regression Analysis | Multiple Regression Analysis |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                                     | OR    | p     | OR    | p     |
| Male                                | 5.047 | 0.112 | 5.896 | 0.145 |
| Age (year)                          | 0.925 | <0.001| 0.929 | 0.001 |
| BMI (kg/m²)                         | 1.115 | 0.002 | 1.090 | 0.168 |
| Neck circumference (cm)             | 1.169 | 0.002 | 1.004 | 0.957 |
| AHI (events/h)                     |       |       |       |       |
| AHI < 15                            |       |       |       |       |
| 15 ≤ AHI < 30                       |       |       |       |       |
| AHI ≥ 30                            |       |       |       |       |
| TSO₂ (%)                            | 1.029 | <0.001| 1.029 | <0.001|
| min SaO₂ (%)                        | 0.959 | <0.001| 0.985 | 0.392 |
| mean SaO₂ (%)                       | 0.933 | 0.003 | 1.014 | 0.756 |
| ODI (events/h)                     | 1.031 | <0.001| 0.995 | 0.741 |
| Tobacco use                         | 0.960 | 0.929 | 0.501 | 0.216 |
| Alcohol use                         | 1.767 | 0.102 | 1.798 | 0.143 |
| FEV₁ (%)                            | 1.003 | 0.716 | 1.008 | 0.556 |
| FEV₁/FVC (%)                        | 1.006 | 0.662 | 0.985 | 0.544 |

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; AHI, apnea hypopnea index; OSA, obstructive sleep apnea; TS0₂, percentage of time spent with an SaO₂ below 90%; mean SaO₂, average pulse oxygen saturation; min SaO₂, lowest pulse oxygen saturation; ODI, oxygen desaturation index; FVC, forced vital capacity; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in the first second.

Table 4 Results of Logistic Regression in Analyzing the Effect of OSA Severity and Other Parameters on Polycythemia According to GOLD Grade of COPD Patients

| Parameters                          | GOLD 1-2 (n=454) | GOLD 3-4 (n=432) |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                                     | Univariate Regression Analysis | Multiple Regression Analysis | Univariate Regression Analysis | Multiple Regression Analysis |
|                                     | OR    | p     | OR    | p     | OR    | p     | OR    | p     |
| Age (year)                          | 0.937 | 0.005 | 0.955 | 0.081 | 0.908 | 0.005 | 0.891 | 0.006 |
| BMI (kg/m²)                         | 1.162 | 0.001 | 1.040 | 0.567 | 0.995 | 0.947 | 1.046 | 0.683 |
| Neck circumference (cm)             | 1.258 | <0.001| 1.091 | 0.387 | 1.009 | 0.914 | 0.995 | 0.969 |
| AHI (events/h)                     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| AHI < 15                            |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| 15 ≤ AHI < 30                       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| AHI ≥ 30                            |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| TS0₂ (%)                            | 1.037 | <0.001| 1.031 | 0.011 | 1.028 | <0.001| 1.028 | 0.011 |
| min SaO₂ (%)                        | 0.948 | <0.001| 0.978 | 0.353 | 0.872 | 0.133 | 0.990 | 0.751 |
| mean SaO₂ (%)                       | 0.825 | 0.001 | 0.987 | 0.854 | 0.853 | 0.052 | 0.940 | 0.417 |
| ODI (events/h)                     | 1.042 | <0.001| 1.009 | 0.699 | 1.005 | 0.786 | 0.964 | 0.334 |
| Tobacco use                         | 0.761 | 0.602 | 0.692 | 0.558 | 2.084 | 0.404 | 0.685 | 0.767 |
| Alcohol use                         | 1.087 | 0.849 | 1.308 | 0.616 | 3.679 | 0.033 | 4.258 | 0.043 |
| FEV₁ (%)                            | 0.987 | 0.411 | 0.979 | 0.322 | 0.957 | 0.166 | 1.036 | 0.398 |
| FEV₁/FVC (%)                        | 1.020 | 0.472 | 0.996 | 0.918 | 0.954 | 0.113 | 0.943 | 0.185 |

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; AHI, apnea hypopnea index; OSA, obstructive sleep apnea; TS0₂, percentage of time spent with an SaO₂ below 90%; mean SaO₂, average pulse oxygen saturation; min SaO₂, lowest pulse oxygen saturation; ODI, oxygen desaturation index; FVC, forced vital capacity; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in the first second.

47.7%, p=0.058), and, as the severity of OSA increased, the prevalence of hypertension increased (χ²=4.483, p=0.034).

This study has several limitations. First, the study was cross-sectional, which precludes any conclusions regarding causality of the associations between OSA and polycythemia in OVS patients. Second, this study represents a preliminary study without further exploration of the underlying mechanisms that might explain the different effects of chronic sustained hypoxia and chronic intermittent hypoxia on erythropoiesis. Third, no long-term follow-up was available to study the impact of polycythemia on survival.

Regardless, considering the close association between polycythemia and OSA and its poor prognosis, PSG should be conducted in COPD patients with polycythemia in order to not miss the diagnosis and to initiate appropriate treatment.

Conclusion
Here, we found that patients with OVS had a higher prevalence of polycythemia than those with COPD alone and that TS0₂ is an independent factor for polycythemia, especially in GOLD1-2 COPD patients.

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Disclosure
The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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