Teaching NeuroImage: Non-24-Hour Sleep-Wake Rhythm Disorder

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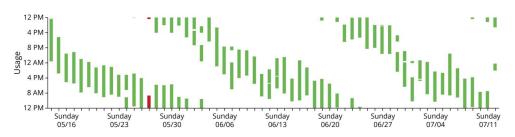
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Teaching slides

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Figure CPAP Adherence Report Demonstrating a Sleep Period That Begins Later Each Day



Each green bar represents 1 day of CPAP use with the top representing CPAP initiation, approximating sleep onset, and the bottom representing CPAP discontinuation, approximating end of sleep. The image produces a unique diagonal band appearance.

A 77-year-old woman with obstructive sleep apnea reported a lifelong difficulty with periods of severe nocturnal insomnia and daytime sleepiness. Wrist actigraphy, the diagnostic method of choice for circadian rhythm disorders, was not covered by insurance. A review of her CPAP data (Figure) demonstrated progressively later bedtimes with a period of greater than 24 hours, revealing the diagnosis of non–24-hour sleep-wake rhythm disorder. While common in unsighted individuals, non–24-hour sleep-wake rhythm disorder can occur in sighted people, as was the case here. For patients on PAP therapy, adherence data can provide evidence of circadian rhythm disorders.

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Andrew Robert Spector, MD	Department of Neurology, Duke University, Durham, NC	Drafting/revision of the manuscript for content, including medical writing for content, and study concept or design

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