

# Cognitive behavioural therapy combined with exercise training for adults with both insomnia and obstructive sleep apnea

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| <b>Submission date</b><br>23/02/2022   | <b>Recruitment status</b><br>No longer recruiting    | <input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered    |
| <b>Registration date</b><br>04/04/2022 | <b>Overall study status</b><br>Completed             | <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol                    |
| <b>Last Edited</b><br>31/03/2022       | <b>Condition category</b><br>Nervous System Diseases | <input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan   |
|  |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Results                     |
|  |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data |
|  |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year |

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

Individuals with both obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) and chronic insomnia report difficulty falling asleep and staying asleep in addition to breathing difficulty when they are asleep. This group of individuals shows worse daytime functioning and fatigue in comparison to individuals with only one of the two disorders. Cognitive behavioural therapy for insomnia (CBTi) is a proven treatment for insomnia but will not improve OSA severity alone. A new therapy to target both disorders is warranted. Research suggests that exercise improves subjective sleep quality and breathing patterns in individuals with insomnia and OSA, respectively. Our goal is to assess whether a combination of exercise and CBTi will improve insomnia symptoms in individuals with both OSA and insomnia.

### Who can participate?

Adults over the age of 18 with both insomnia disorder and mild to moderate obstructive sleep apnea.

### What does the study involve?

Participants will be randomly assigned to either receive digital relaxation therapy for eight weeks followed by eight more weeks of CBTi and exercise training or to receive exercise training for the full 16 weeks. Participants in both groups will be required to come in for a total of three overnight recordings and three cardiopulmonary exercise tests at pre-treatment, mid-treatment, and post-treatment.

### What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Participants in both treatment groups may benefit from improved sleep and improved physical fitness from the treatment.

The risks associated with participation in this study are no greater than the risks associated with routine psychological or medical tests. The risks for each study task are described below:

- Questionnaires: mild discomfort while answering questions of a personal nature;

- Heart rate and brain activity recordings: mild skin irritation from the electrodes placed on the skin;
- Exercise testing and training: engaging in physical activity may result in discomfort generally related to the exercise: fatigue, breathlessness, dryness in the mouth. These discomforts rapidly subside when the activity is stopped. It is possible that participants may develop muscle or joint pain requiring them to temporarily stop exercising. There is also a risk of injury associated with high volumes of physical exercise. Participants will also be taught proper form for resistance training and stretching exercises, and be advised on the types of exercise to favor given their build, with consideration for their preferences.

Where is the study run from?

Concordia University, Montreal, Canada

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

June 2017 to November 2020

Who is funding the study?

This study is funded by Breathing As One: Allied Health Research Grant from the Lung Association and PERFORM's Innovative Research Project in Preventive Health. (Canada)

Who is the main contact?

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## Contact information

### Type(s)

Principal investigator

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## **Additional identifiers**

### **Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS)**

Nil known

### **ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT)**

Nil known

### **Protocol serial number**

Nil known

## **Study information**

### **Scientific Title**

A pilot randomized trial of combined cognitive behavioural therapy & exercise training versus exercise training alone for the treatment of co-morbid insomnia disorder and obstructive sleep apnea.

### **Acronym**

APNex

### **Study objectives**

Primary outcome:

During the first phase of the study, the exercise training alone group will be associated with larger decrease in the Insomnia Severity Index, compared to the relaxation group. During the second phase of the study, the combined CBTi plus exercise training intervention group will show larger decrease in the Insomnia Severity Index, compared to the exercise training alone group.

Secondary outcomes:

During the first phase of the study, the exercise training alone group will be associated with larger increase in cardiopulmonary fitness, as assessed by VO2 peak during a cardiopulmonary exercise test, compared to the relaxation group. During the second phase of the study, the combined CBTi plus exercise training intervention group will show similar increase in VO2 peak, compared to the exercise training alone group.

During the first phase of the study, the exercise training alone group will be associated with larger decrease in the oxygen desaturation index during the overnight polysomnography,

compared to the relaxation group. During the second phase of the study, the combined CBTi plus exercise training intervention group will show similar decrease in the oxygen desaturation index, compared to the exercise training alone group.

During the first phase of the study, the exercise training alone group will be associated with a larger decrease in cumulative time spent below 90% SpO<sub>2</sub> during the overnight polysomnography, compared to the relaxation group. During the second phase of the study, the combined CBTi plus exercise training intervention group will show similar decrease in the cumulative time spent below 90% SpO<sub>2</sub>, compared to the exercise training alone group.

During the first phase of the study, the exercise training alone group will be associated with higher sleep efficiency during the overnight polysomnography, compared to the relaxation group. During the second phase of the study, the combined CBTi plus exercise training intervention group will show higher increase in sleep efficiency during the overnight polysomnography, compared to the exercise training alone group.

During the first phase of the study, the exercise training alone group will be associated with a larger decrease in BMI, compared to the relaxation group. During the second phase of the study, the combined CBTi plus exercise training intervention group will show similar decrease in BMI, compared to the exercise training alone group.

### **Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

### **Ethics approval(s)**

Approved 25/07/2017, Concordia University Human Research Ethics Committee (Office of Research – Research Ethics and Compliance Unit: GM 900, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; +1 514.848.2424 ex. 7481; oor.ethics@concordia.ca), ref: 30007287

### **Study design**

Single-centre interventional randomized controlled trial

### **Primary study design**

Interventional

### **Study type(s)**

Treatment

### **Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Treatment for comorbid chronic insomnia and obstructive sleep apnea.

### **Interventions**

This study is a 16-week randomized controlled trial. Participants are randomized to receive either relaxation therapy for eight weeks followed by a combination of cognitive-behavioural therapy for insomnia and exercise training for the second eight weeks (CBTi-Ex group) or 16 weeks of exercise training alone (Ex group) using a 1:1 allocation ratio. At the pre-treatment baseline, after phase 1 (mid-treatment) and after phase 2 (post-treatment), participants will complete self-report measure of insomnia severity, overnight polysomnography, as well as a symptom-limited cardiopulmonary exercise test on a cycle ergometer. Randomization will be conducted by block of 4 to ensure similar group size in this pilot study.

The CBTi component of treatment includes psychoeducation about sleep and circadian rhythms, stimulus control, sleep restriction, relaxation, and cognitive therapy. The applied relaxation treatment during phase 1 of the CBTi-Ex group includes self-guided digital audio-recordings of

relaxation exercises to be completed at home at least 3 times per week. The relaxation exercises include exercise diaphragmatic breathing, progressive muscle relaxation and guided imagery.

The exercise component of treatment involves three weekly 60-minute sessions of structured moderate-intensity aerobic exercise and individualized resistance training. The aerobic training component includes 5 minutes of warm-up, followed by 40 minutes of aerobic exercise (walking, cycling, elliptical, etc.) performed at a heart rate corresponding to the ventilatory threshold, and 5 minutes of cool-down. The resistance training component consists of 1 set of 12–15 repetitions for 6-8 different exercises. One weekly session is supervised with a licensed kinesiologist, and two sessions are completed at home or in the community.

## **Intervention Type**

Behavioural

## **Primary outcome(s)**

Insomnia severity is assessed using the Insomnia Severity Index (ISI) questionnaire at baseline, following phase 1 (8 weeks) and following phase 2 (16 weeks)

## **Key secondary outcome(s)**

1. Peak oxygen consumption (VO<sub>2</sub> peak) during a symptom-limited cardiopulmonary exercise test on a cycle ergometer conducted at pre-treatment, mid-treatment (8 weeks), and post-treatment (16 weeks).
2. Oxygen desaturation index during the overnight polysomnography conducted at pre-treatment, mid-treatment, and post-treatment.
3. Cumulative time spent below 90% SpO<sub>2</sub> during the overnight polysomnography conducted at pre-treatment, mid-treatment, and post-treatment.
4. Sleep efficiency (i.e. the ratio of total sleep time overtime over the time spent in bed) during overnight polysomnography at pre-treatment, mid-treatment, and post-treatment.
5. Body mass index (BMI; kg/m<sup>2</sup>) measured at pre-treatment, mid-treatment, and post-treatment.

## **Completion date**

12/11/2020

## **Eligibility**

### **Key inclusion criteria**

1. Meeting diagnostic criteria for a DSM-5 insomnia disorder.
2. Diagnosed with mild to moderate obstructive sleep apnea (AHI 30/h during baseline polysomnography).

### **Participant type(s)**

Patient

### **Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

### **Age group**

Adult

### **Sex**

All

**Total final enrolment**

20

**Key exclusion criteria**

1. Younger than 18 years old
2. Current neurological disorder
3. Past history of brain lesion
4. Major surgery (i.e., requiring general anesthesia) in the past 3 months
5. Untreated thyroid disorder
6. Chronic pain syndrome self-reported as interfering with sleep
7. Recent and severe infection in the past 3 months (e.g., pneumonia, kidney infection)
8. Active cancer or treated cancer with post-cancer treatment for less than 2 years
9. Stroke
10. Myocardial infarct
11. Arterial bypass or angioplasty (coronary, carotid, femoral, etc)
12. Use of a pacemaker
13. Heart failure causing limitation of ordinary physical activity
14. Renal insufficiency
15. Restless legs syndrome with symptoms 3 days or more per week (based on RLS questionnaire)
16. Periodic limb movements during sleep with index > 15/h during polysomnography
17. REM-sleep behavior disorder with more than 1 episode/month (based on screening questionnaire and PSG)
18. Narcolepsy with cataplexy
19. Sleepwalking more than once per month
20. Having worked on night shifts or rotating shifts for more than 2 weeks in the last 3 months or expecting to do so during the study period
21. Poor cognitive function (diagnosed dementia and/or MOCA less than 26)
22. Severe mental disorders:
  - 22.1 Bipolar disorder (Type I)
  - 22.2 Schizophrenia past or anxiety disorder
  - 22.3 Anxiety disorders other than GAD if not associated with MDD: Exclude.
  - 22.4 Current Substance use disorder
  - 22.5 Current post-traumatic stress disorder
23. Current Suicidality
24. Frequent alcohol consumption (>10 glasses/week) or use of illicit drugs (more than once a month)
25. Pregnant or breastfeeding women
26. Current psychotherapy or past CBTi
27. Unable to stop hypnotic medications for at least 2 weeks prior to the first assessment (e.g., benzodiazepines, zolpidem, zopiclone, quetiapine, antihistamines)
28. Currently engaging in moderate or vigorous physical activity for over 150 minutes per week.

**Date of first enrolment**

25/07/2017

**Date of final enrolment**

02/03/2020

# Locations

## Countries of recruitment

Canada

## Study participating centre

### PERFORM center

7141 Sherbrooke St. W.

Montreal

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# Sponsor information

## Organisation

Concordia University

## ROR

<https://ror.org/0420zv78>

# Funder(s)

## Funder type

Charity

## Funder Name

The Lung Association (Breathing As One: Allied Health Research Grant)

## Funder Name

PERFORM Centre (Innovative Research Project in Preventive Health)

# Results and Publications

## Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are/will be available upon request from Véronique Pepin at [veronique.pepin@concordia.ca](mailto:veronique.pepin@concordia.ca).

-Type of data: outcome data.

-When the data will become available and for how long: on demand until 2026.

- By what access criteria data will be shared including with whom: researchers from public institutions (university or research centre).
- For what types of analyses: systematic reviews and meta-analyses.
- By what mechanism: contact the principal investigator by email.
- Whether consent from participants was obtained: no.
- Comments on data anonymisation: all data is identified only with a code with no identifying information.

### **IPD sharing plan summary**

Available on request