Validation of a Novel Method for **Identifying Sleep-Disordered Breathing** in Spinal Cord Injury



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BACKGROUND: Sleep-disordered breathing (SDB: Involuntary breath-holds during sleep causing reduced oxygen levels) is a prevalent concern after spinal injury (SCI) that progressively worsens cord functions of daily living and overall health. There is significant need for improved models evaluating **SDB** in populations with SCI. Astroskin provides noninvasive vital signs monitoring.

METHODS

Simultaneous Astroskin recordings against:

Digital thermometer

Pulse oximeter

Respiration band

(Finometer (beat-to-beat blood pressure)

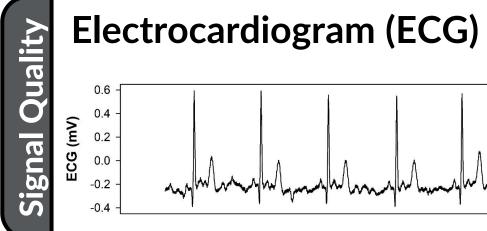
Evaluated **signal quality** of: Electrocardiogram (ECG) Crientation

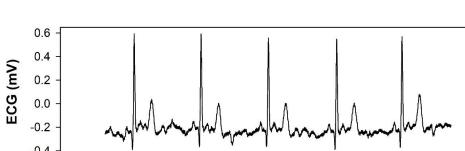
PRELIMINARY RESULTS

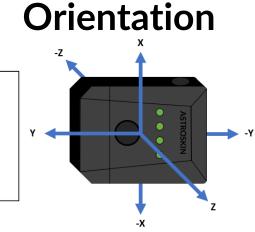
Skin Temperature $\iint_{r=0.997} p < 0.0001$ Bias: -0.3±0.4°c

Blood Pressure

p = 0.004(<u>i</u>)r = 0.117 Bias: -4.46±7.7mmHg







Blood Oxygen Level

p < 0.0001

Bias:-2.95±2.7%

p < 0.000 r = 0.943 Bias:-2.95

Respiration Trace

 λ r = 0.967

p = < 0.0001

DISCUSSION

Applying validated measures to overnight sleep recordings using stacked filters in 2 people with SCI and 2 healthy controls.

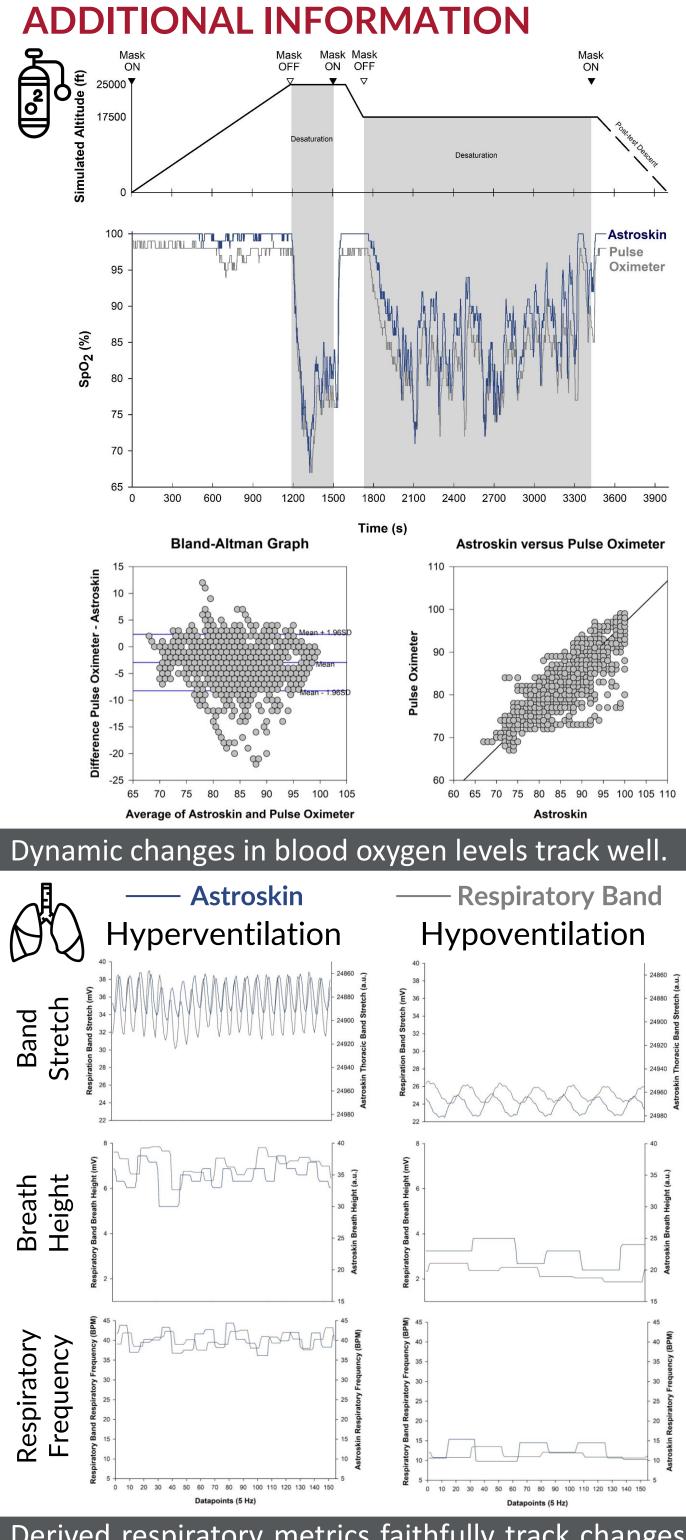
These data will pave the way for accessible at-home evaluation of SDB in people with SCI.

2 0 Baseline (ECG)

Correlations

Astroskin may be a useful tool for assessing sleep-disordered breathing.





Derived respiratory metrics faithfully track changes in breathing on a breath-by-breath basis.

Despite meeting industry standards for a low (1) accuracy device (4-6 \pm 8mmHg) ¹, baseline blood pressure was poorly-correlated and insensitive to dynamic changes.

REFERENCES

. Stergiou (2018) Journal of Hypertension 36: 472–478.

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- Dr. Victoria E. Claydon



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