

Pharmacological therapy in obstructive sleep apnea

Methodology and interventional aspects of carbonic anhydrase modulation

Obstructive sleep apnea is a major public health problem associated with daytime tiredness and increased cardiovascular risk. Current treatments are insufficiently tolerated or have incomplete efficacy. Improved understanding of underlying mechanisms has paved the way for new potential treatments. Carbonic anhydrase, an important enzyme in the CO₂ turnover, may play a mechanistic role in this disease.

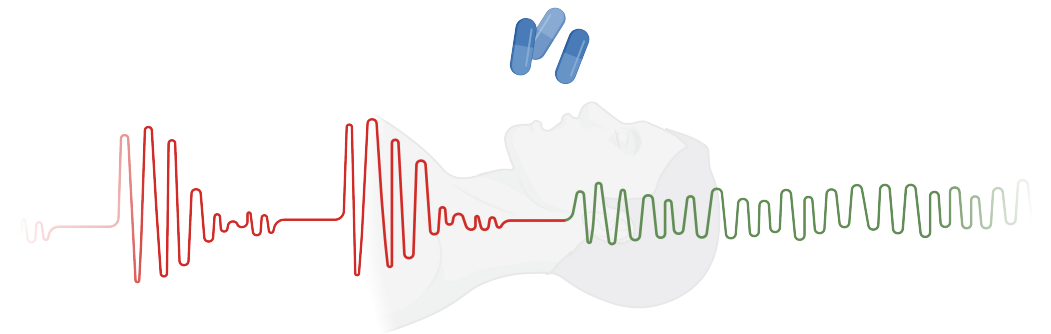
This thesis investigates how inhibition of carbonic anhydrase may reduce disease severity, the potential of carbonic anhydrase activity as a biomarker and why placebo is important in trials of obstructive sleep apnea therapy.



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