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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Through a causal framework, we aim to assess the association between weight change and daytime sleepiness, and the role of obstructive sleep apnoea (OSA) in this relationship.

Methods: From the Sleep Heart Health Study, we selected individuals who were: (1) 40–64 years old, with (2) body mass index (BMI) \geq 18.5 kg/m², (3) no history of stroke, treatment for OSA, and tracheostomy at baseline. We used multiple linear regression to assess the relationship between 5-year weight change and daytime sleepiness (assessed through Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS)) at 5 years, adjusting for daytime sleepiness, demographics, diabetes, subjective sleep duration, sleep disturbance, smoking status, weight, and use of antidepressants and benzodiazepines at baseline, in those with complete data (N =1468). We further assessed the potential mediating role of OSA in this relationship.

Results: At baseline, the study participants were on average 55 years old, 46% males, with mean BMI 28 kg/m^2 ; and 25% had ESS>10. ESS at 5 years worsened by 0.36 units (95% confidence interval (CI) 0.12-0.61, p=0.004) with every 10-kg weight gain. When stratified by sex, this relationship was only found in women (0.55, 95% CI 0.25-0.86, p<0.001; p-interaction = 0.02). Approximately one-fifth of the relationship between weight change and daytime sleepiness was mediated by severity of OSA at 5 years.

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