Table 21: Review protocol: When to suspect

RO n number le uestion	When to suspect In whom should obstructive sleep apnoea/hypopnoea syndrome, obesity hypoventilation syndrome or COPD-OSAHS overlap syndrome be suspected (for example, based on symptoms or coexisting conditions)? To identify people who should be formally assessed for the	
	In whom should obstructive sleep apnoea/hypopnoea syndrome, obesity hypoventilation syndrome or COPD-OSAHS overlap syndrome be suspected (for example, based on symptoms or coexisting conditions)? To identify people who should be formally assessed for the	
uestion	obesity hypoventilation syndrome or COPD-OSAHS overlap syndrome be suspected (for example, based on symptoms or coexisting conditions)? To identify people who should be formally assessed for the	
	To identify people who should be formally assessed for the presence or absence of OSAHS/OHS/ COPD-OSAHS overlap syndrome by finding markers (co-existing conditions or symptoms/signs) that are either strongly associated with OSAHS/OHS/ COPD-OSAHS overlap syndrome or that predict the presence of OSAHS/OHS/ COPD-OSAHS overlap syndrome.	
	The following databases (from inception) will be searched:	
	• Embase	
	• MEDLINE	
	Searches will be restricted by: • English language studies	
	The searches may be re-run 6 weeks before the final committee meeting and further studies retrieved for inclusion if relevant.	
or domain	The full search strategies will be published in the final review.	
lied	Obstructive sleep apnoea/hypopnoea syndrome is the most common form of sleep disordered breathing. The guideline will also cover obesity hypoventilation syndrome and COPD-OSAHS overlap syndrome (the coexistence of obstructive sleep apnoea/hypopnoea syndrome and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease).	
ו	Inclusion:	
	 People without a diagnosis of OSAHS/OHS/ COPD-OSAHS overlap syndrome 	
	Stratification by setting – primary care vs specialist care	
on/Exposure	Predictors: Symptoms & signs Snoring Witnessed apnoea Unrefreshing sleep Somnolence during waking hours	
•	n/Exposure	

		 Nocturia Tiredness Insomnia Headaches Sleep fragmentation Ankle swelling Unexplained elevated Hb Cognitive dysfunction/memory impairment Co-existing conditions Treatment resistant hypertension Nocturnal non-dipping hypertension Treatment resistant arrhythmias Atrial fibrillation T2DM Diabetic macular oedema Aortic aneurysms Chronic heart failure Cardiovascular events Stroke Down's syndrome Acromegaly BMI over 30 kg/m²
		Any of the above, alone or in combination
8.	Comparator/Referenc e standard/Confounding factors	Any of the above vs an absence of risk factors
9.	Types of study to be included	 Prospective cohort studies Retrospective cohort studies will be included only if no sufficient prospective cohort studies are identified Including studies with cross-sectional assessment of presence or absence of the relevant diagnosis (i.e. all participants must be tested for presence or absence of OSAHS/OHS/OS) Studies will only be included if all the key confounders have been accounted for in a multivariate analysis
10.	Other exclusion criteria	 Non-English language studies. Conference abstracts Studies not adjusted for pre-specified key confounders.
11.	Context	-
12.	Primary outcomes (critical outcomes)	 Association data Adjusted RR or OR (adjusted for key confounders of age, sex, BMI, co-morbidities) Accuracy data SN, SP, PPV, NPV Stratified by prediction of OSAHS or OHS or COPD-OSAHS overlap syndrome
13.	Secondary outcomes (important outcomes)	Not applicable
14.	Data extraction (selection and coding)	EndNote will be used for reference management, sifting, citations and bibliographies. All references identified by the

		10% of the abstracts we disagreements resolve independent reviewer, will be retrieved and we outlined above. A standardised form we	ner sources will be screened for inclusion. will be reviewed by two reviewers, with any ed by discussion or, if necessary, a third The full text of potentially eligible studies will be assessed in line with the criteria will be used to extract data from studies eguidelines: the manual section 6.4).	
15.	Risk of bias (quality) assessment	described in Developir	sessed using the appropriate checklist as ng NICE guidelines: the manual. The property of each study will be assessed using	
		10% of all evidence re research fellow. This is	views are quality assured by a senior ncludes checking:	
		papers were include	d /excluded appropriately	
		a sample of the data extractions		
		 correct methods are 	used to synthesise data	
		a sample of the risk	of bias assessments	
		in particular studies wi	en the review authors over the risk of bias ill be resolved by discussion, with review author where necessary.	
16.	Strategy for data synthesis		e performed if possible, using Cochrane evMan5) depending on the data.	
		each outcome, takin the meta-analysis re bias, indirectness, in appraised for each o	sed to assess the quality of evidence for g into account individual study quality and esults. The 4 main quality elements (risk of acconsistency and imprecision) will be outcome. Publication bias is tested for e than 5 studies for an outcome.	
	The risk of bias across all available evidence was evaluated for each outcome using an adaptation of the 'Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) toolbox' developed by the international GRADE working group http://www.gradeworkinggroup.org/			
17.	Analysis of sub- groups	Not applicable		
18.	Type and method of		Intervention	
	review		Diagnostic	
			Prognostic	
			Qualitative	
			Epidemiologic	
			Service Delivery	
			Diagnostic association/prediction review	

19.	Language	English	
20.	Country	England	
21.	Anticipated or actual start date	NA	
22.	Anticipated completion date	NA	
23.	Named contact	5a. Named contact	
		National Guideline Centre	
		5b Named contact e-mail	
		SleepApnoHypo@nice.org.uk	
		5e Organisational affiliation of the review	
		National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) and the National Guideline Centre	
24.	Review team	From the National Guideline Centre:	
	members	Carlos Sharpin, Guideline lead	
		Sharangini Rajesh, Senior systematic reviewer	
		Audrius Stonkus, Systematic reviewer	
		Emtiyaz Chowdhury (until January 2020), Health economist	
		David Wonderling, Head of health economics	
		Agnes Cuyas, Information specialist (till December 2019)	
		Jill Cobb, , Information specialist	
25.	Funding sources/sponsor	This systematic review is being completed by the National Guideline Centre which receives funding from NICE.	
26.	Conflicts of interest	All guideline committee members and anyone who has direct input into NICE guidelines (including the evidence review team and expert witnesses) must declare any potential conflicts of interest in line with NICE's code of practice for declaring and dealing with conflicts of interest. Any relevant interests, or changes to interests, will also be declared publicly at the start of each guideline committee meeting. Before each meeting, any potential conflicts of interest will be considered by the guideline committee Chair and a senior member of the development team. Any decisions to exclude a person from all or part of a meeting will be documented. Any changes to a member's declaration of interests will be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. Declarations of interests will be published with the final guideline.	
27.	Collaborators	Development of this systematic review will be overseen by an advisory committee who will use the review to inform the development of evidence-based recommendations in line with section 3 of Developing NICE guidelines: the manual . Members of the guideline committee are available on the NICE website:	

		https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/indevelopment/gid-ng10098	
28.	Other registration details	NA – not registered	
29.	Reference/URL for published protocol	NA – not registered	
30.	Dissemination plans	NICE may use a range of different methods to raise awareness of the guideline. These include standard approaches such as:	
		notifying registered stakeholders of publication	
		publicising the guideline through NICE's newsletter and alerts	
		issuing a press release or briefing as appropriate, posting news articles on the NICE website, using social media channels, and publicising the guideline within NICE.	
31.	Keywords	-	
32.	Details of existing review of same topic by same authors	NA	
33.	Additional information	-	
34.	Details of final publication	www.nice.org.uk	