A similar proportion of Black compared to White women had OSA (33% vs 31%). Although severity of OSA was non-significantly elevated in Blacks (AHI 9.2 vs 6.3, p=0.07), minimum oxygen saturation was significantly lower in Black women (89% vs 91%, p=0.04) and the oxygen desaturation index was higher in Blacks compared to Whites (4.9 vs 2.5, p=0.03) after accounting for differences in demographics.

Discussion The incidence of OSA in pregnancy was high with approximately one-third of all women having OSA. Nonetheless, despite being younger and earlier in gestation, Black women had greater severity of oxygen desaturation compared to Whites; this is likely attributed to the higher BMI observed in Black women. These findings have implications for OSA screening in pregnancy.

Background Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is often seen alongside narcolepsy in childhood; however, little is known about the potential link between the two. Our objective was to identify any similarities or differences between children with narcolepsy who also have ASD and those who do not.

Methods A single-centre retrospective records review was undertaken of all children attending narcolepsy clinics as of 1st of August 2021. Data collected included: date and method of narcolepsy diagnosis, severity of narcolepsy at diagnosis, Revised Children’s Anxiety and Depression Scale (RCADS) scores from parent and child, presence of autistic traits, date of ASD diagnosis and support received by the child’s family.

Results Data was collected from 83 sets of patient records. Of this sample, 75 (90.4%) had a confirmed diagnosis of narcolepsy, further analysis was conducted on this group only. A total of 21 (28.0%) children were recorded to have autistic traits; 9 (12.0%) had a confirmed diagnosis of ASD; 88% of ASD diagnoses were made before investigation for narcolepsy. Children with and without ASD had similar SOL and REMSOP results on MSLT. When collecting RCADS data, 55.6% of questionnaires from children with narcolepsy were incomplete for both parent and child, compared to 29.6% of questionnaires from cases without, there was greater discrepancy between parent and child scores in the ASD group and higher parent-rated anxiety scores. Children with ASD were also more likely to receive enhanced school support.

Discussion Descriptive analysis of this sample has shown that 40% of children with narcolepsy also have and ASD diagnosis or autistic traits. These children were more likely to be rated as anxious by their parents and went on to require enhanced support throughout school. This may suggest that ASD is could act as a clinical indicator to offer enhanced support where possible.