

**Table 3.** Answers (“True”, “False”, “I do not know”, %) provided by participants to each Obstructive Sleep Apnea Knowledge and Attitudes (OSAKA) item

OSAKA item	Answer	CDMI	CDMA	<i>P</i>
1. Women with OSA may present with fatigue alone	True	43 (42.2%)	42 (62.7%)	0.025*
	False	22 (21.6%)	7 (10.4%)	
	I do not know	37 (36.2%)	18 (26.9%)	
2. Uvulopalatopharyngoplasty is curative for the majority of patients with OSA	True	17 (16.7%)	13 (19.4%)	0.691
	False	34 (33.3%)	25 (37.3%)	
	I do not know	51 (50.0%)	29 (43.3%)	
3. The estimated prevalence of OSA among adults is between 2% and 10%	True	36 (35.3%)	23 (34.3%)	0.197
	False	26 (25.5%)	25 (37.3%)	
	I do not know	40 (39.2%)	19 (28.4%)	
4. The majority of patients with OSA snore	True	80 (78.4%)	58 (86.6%)	0.049*
	False	12 (11.8%)	1 (1.5%)	
	I do not know	10 (9.8%)	8 (11.9%)	
5. OSA is associated with hypertension	True	77 (75.5%)	57 (85.1%)	0.295
	False	4 (3.9%)	1 (1.5%)	
	I do not know	21 (20.6%)	9 (13.4%)	
6. An overnight sleep study is the gold standard for diagnosing OSA	True	80 (78.4%)	63 (94.0%)	0.021*
	False	3 (2.9%)	1 (1.5%)	
	I do not know	19 (18.6%)	3 (4.5%)	
7. CPAP therapy may cause nasal congestion	True	36 (35.3%)	21 (31.3%)	0.845
	False	20 (19.6%)	13 (19.4%)	
	I do not know	46 (45.1%)	33 (49.3%)	
8. Laser-assisted uvuloplasty is an appropriate treatment for severe OSA	True	21 (20.8%)	18 (26.9%)	0.643
	False	21 (20.8%)	12 (17.9%)	
	I do not know	59 (58.4%)	37 (55.2%)	
9. The loss of upper airway muscle tone during sleep contributes to OSA	True	65 (63.7%)	56 (83.6%)	0.020*
	False	4 (3.9%)	1 (1.5%)	
	I do not know	33 (32.4%)	10 (14.9%)	

10. The most common cause of OSA in children is the presence of large tonsils and adenoids	True	71 (70.3%)	47 (70.1%)	1.000
	False	3 (3.0%)	2 (3.0%)	
	I do not know	27 (26.7%)	18 (26.9%)	
11. A craniofacial and oropharyngeal examination is useful in the assessment of patients of large tonsils and adenoids	True	82 (81.1%)	58 (86.6%)	0.241
	False	4 (4.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
	I do not know	15 (14.9%)	9 (13.4%)	
12. Alcohol at bedtime improves OSA	True	3 (3.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0.194
	False	90 (88.2%)	64 (95.5%)	
	I do not know	9 (8.8%)	3 (4.5%)	
13. Untreated OSA is associated with a higher incidence of automobile crashes	True	74 (72.5%)	59 (88.1%)	0.055
	False	3 (3.0%)	1 (1.5%)	
	I do not know	25 (24.5%)	7 (10.4%)	
14. In men, a collar size 17 in or greater is associated with OSA (true)	True	61 (59.8%)	49 (73.1%)	0.121
	False	3 (2.9%)	3 (4.5%)	
	I do not know	38 (37.3%)	15 (22.4%)	
15. OSA is more common in women than men	True	11 (10.8%)	6 (9.0%)	0.772
	False	63 (61.8%)	45 (67.1%)	
	I do not know	28 (27.4%)	16 (23.9%)	
16. CPAP is the first-line therapy for OSA	True	56 (54.9%)	53 (79.2%)	0.005*
	False	19 (18.6%)	7 (10.4%)	
	I do not know	27 (26.5%)	7 (10.4%)	
17. Fewer than five apneas or hypopneas per hour is normal in adults	True	23 (22.5%)	31 (46.3%)	0.002*
	False	32 (31.4%)	20 (29.9%)	
	I do not know	47 (46.1%)	16 (23.9%)	
18. Cardiac arrhythmias may be associated with untreated OSA	True	67 (65.7%)	50 (74.6%)	0.411
	False	1 (1.0%)	1 (1.5%)	
	I do not know	34 (33.3%)	16 (23.9%)	

CDMA = College of Dental Medicine—Arizona; CDMI = College of Dental Medicine—Illinois

\*identifies significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ )