

# Sleep Disturbances

For many, the road to having a restful sleep is paved with obstacles – often a sleep disorder, ranging from insomnia to restless legs syndrome (RLS) to sleep apnea – during which individuals usually snore, experience fitful sleep and may stop breathing for short periods, in some instances hundreds of times a night.



Health and Wellness

The consequences of sleep deprivation, specifically the “problem sleepiness” during the day that normally follows, can have extremely serious, even life-threatening consequences.

Considering we spend nearly one-third of our lives tucked in bed, you would think we would know how to get a good night’s rest. Not so for many. If you have sleep difficulties, you’re not yawning alone – chances are some of your family members, co-workers and neighbors also have a “sleep debt”— the cumulative effect of not getting the quantity or quality of sleep that one needs. As many as 40 million Americans are afflicted with more than 70 types of sleep-related problems.

While some sleep disturbances may be linked to biological changes associated with aging or certain physical diseases, especially those that cause pain, others may be associated with a mental health disorder such as depression or anxiety. Poor sleep may also stem from “bad” habits such as napping too long or too late in the day, or doing shift work, which applies to nearly one quarter of the population, according to the National Center on Sleep Disorders Research. The center is part of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, a unit of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). On the other hand, you may simply not be giving yourself the opportunity to acquire ample shut-eye.

## Nature of sleep deprivation

Why isn’t America getting a better night’s rest? “It’s a two-part problem,” James P. Kiley, Ph.D., director of the National Center on Sleep Disorders Research explains. “First, we have a society that’s on a 24-hour cycle— with multiple jobs in many cases and multiple responsibilities both at work and home. When you’re pushed for time, as many people are, the first thing that usually goes is sleep.” When you sacrifice hours this way, however, you frequently end up paying for it in terms of decreased productivity and an increased risk for errors in judgment and accidents, according to Dr. Kiley.

He said that the second part of the problem relates to actual sleep disorders. Insomnia— the inability to fall asleep and

remain there— affects many millions of people. “For sleep apnea, easily another 10 to 15 million. Narcolepsy— falling asleep uncontrollably during the day— affects perhaps 250,000. We don’t even know how many people have RLS. In general, society is not well-rested, and looking at these numbers and their causes, you begin to see why,” Dr. Kiley explained.

While people of any age may be affected, there seems to be a large prevalence of sleep disturbances among elderly men and women. Sleep studies reveal that they get less REM (deep) sleep over time. With aging, sleep becomes more fragile, that is, it doesn’t take much disturbance to awaken the individual. Women may first notice this during menopause.

Lack of sleep and its link to accidents— automobile and on-the-job— now appears to be a problem of far greater magnitude than previously believed. Fatigue leads to diminished mental alertness and concentration. According to Dr. Kiley, it’s the resultant “near miss” (in a motor vehicle or otherwise) that sometimes makes people recognize they have a problem and need to seek professional help.

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He says there could be as many as 1,500 sleep-related automobile fatalities annually in the U.S. Shift workers are especially prone to this problem. “Their biological clock is ticking at the wrong time, and they typically drive home after work when they’re extremely tired. Young males under 25 also have a disproportionate number of auto accidents related to sleepiness,” said Dr. Kiley.

## What about napping?

In some countries, a siesta or short daytime rest is a respected, time-honored daily ritual. Dr. Kiley also indicated it may have an important role. “With older people in particular, napping is a good practice. Because their sleep is fragmented and they get less of it at night, they typically make up for it with naps during the day. Napping works, it definitely has a role,” he explained, adding that it can increase productivity and help restore your ability to think.

What about waking up too early, like before the birds’ first chirp? While such “early morning awakenings” may be a sign of depression or other treatable emotional disorder, the passage of time may be the culprit. “As you age, your biological clock ticks at a slightly different rate. Because of this, you run into people with an advanced sleep syndrome -- they go to bed early and then wake up too early,” said Dr. Kiley. “Again, sleep is very fragile with age and we really don’t know why.” In some cases, going to bed a bit later may help reset your biological clock and allow you to sleep later.

How many hours per night should you sleep? NIH sleep experts believe you should get 7 – 8 hours of sleep a night. This figure varies considerably across the age span and from person to person. Still, if you’re getting less than 6 hours of sleep per night regularly, chances are you’re building up your “sleep debt,” and may be compromising your health and welfare, sleep authorities contend.

If you’re having chronic sleep difficulties, should you merely lie there and take it? No. Dr. Kiley suggests you practice sensible sleep habits. If you’ve done all you can, however, and still aren’t getting good, quality sleep, talk with your family doctor. If you need additional help, ask for a referral to a sleep specialist. This may be needed, in particular, for more complex conditions such as narcolepsy. While this disease is not curable, it is treatable, though the regimen with carefully prescribed medications is complicated, and best handled by a sleep specialist. On the other hand, “we’ve made great strides in the sleep apnea area. General practitioners now do a pretty good job of diagnosing this condition,” Dr. Kiley said.

Source:  
National Institutes of Health

