REST: Restoring Effective Sleep Tranquility
Week 1
Group A Tuesday Jan. 26, 2016 12:15-1:15

Group Meetings



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Agreements

- Talking one at a time
- No Judgment
- Be an Active Listener
- Take care of yourself
- Confidentiality
- Other suggestions?

Our room will be open at 12:00 Please be prepared to begin at 12:15

Structure of Relaxation Practice for REST

- Designed to gradually advance your relaxation skills through practice
- Weekly relaxation skills assignments and review
- •Relaxation Practice Schedule:
 - Calming Breath Practice Weeks 1 & 2
 - Body Scan Practice Weeks 3 & 4
 - Seated Yoga Practice Weeks 5 & 6
- Mindful Walking Practice Week 7
- Closing each meeting with practice



Introducing Calming Breath Practice Tools

- Breathing is the body's internal mechanism to calm us down
- Practiced, slower breathing may stimulate the parasympathetic reaction
- Progressive guided breathing exercises from 3-10 minutes
- Please Practice daily…



Relaxation is a Practice

The great thing about relaxation is that **it doesn't have to be perfect**, it's a *practice*, an ongoing
process

SLEEP BELIEFS QUESTIONNAIRE

What are your thoughts about sleep?





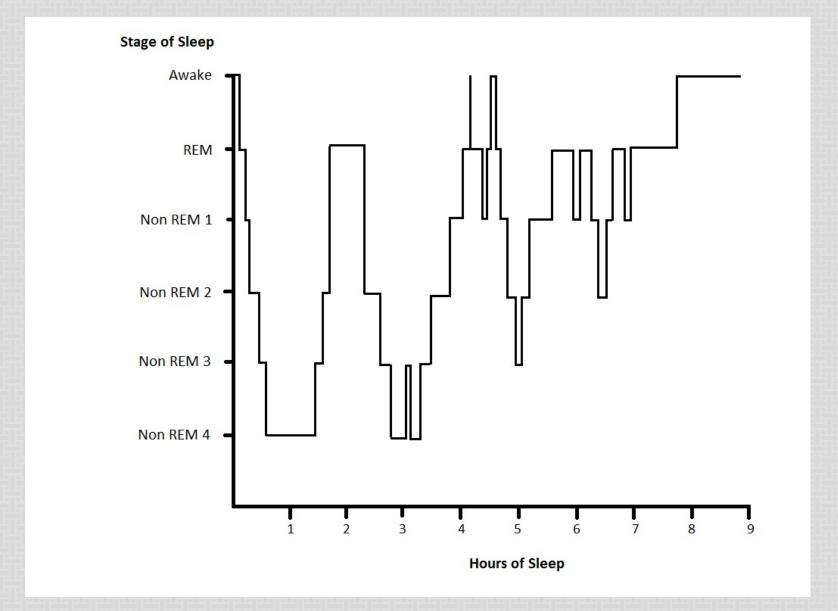
VA Medication List

•VA Benefits Website (https://www.ebenefits.va.gov/ebenefits/homepage)





Hypnogram - Normal healthy adult

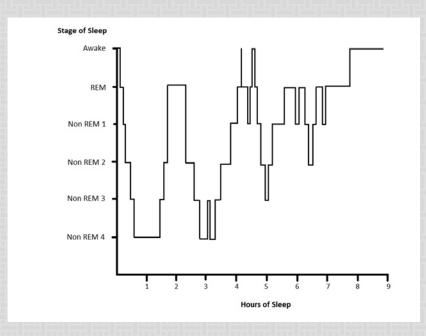


What have you learned about your sleep from completing the daily sleep diary?

- •How's the sleep diary going?
- •What difficulties do you have falling or staying asleep?
- •How's the Fitbit working?







Sleep Drive

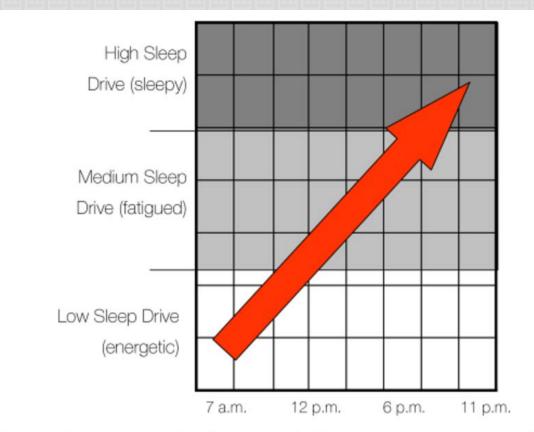
- •A homeostatic system: balances how much time you spend awake and active with how much time you spend asleep or resting
- •Sleep drive is the amount of <u>pressure</u> to go to sleep your body produces
- •A strong **sleep drive** is based on how much time you spend awake and active in a 24-hour period
- •Quality vs. Quantity: 6 hours of quality, uninterrupted sleep feels much better than 9 hours of broken, light sleep



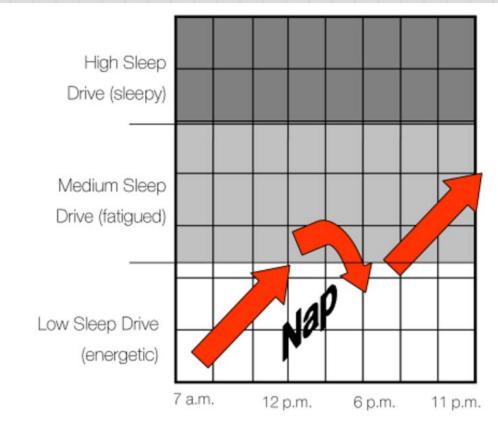
From Quiet your Mind & Get to Sleep: Solutions for Those with Depression, Anxiety, or Chronic Pain. (p. 36, 40), by Carney, C., Manber, R. (2009) Oakland, CA: New Harbinger Publication, Inc.

Image from Cool Conversations Live (http://coolconversationslive.com/balance-vs-rhythm/)
Image from iluvym Blogspot (http://iluvym.blogspot.com/2012/07/clipart-man-running.html)
image from Suggest Keyword (http://www.suggestkeyword.com/c2xIZXAgc2lsaG91ZXR0ZQ/)

SLEEP DRIVER SYSTEM



Under normal circumstances, the drive for sleep builds throughout the day until the drive is strong enough at bedtime to produce sleep.



Sleep drive builds as the day goes on; however, napping reduces sleep drive significantly, such that there's not enough time to rebuild enough of a sleep drive before bedtime.

- •Losing sleep one night has a positive effect on the next night's sleep:
 - The sleep driver pushes more strongly for sleep the longer you're awake and active during the day
 - If you're awake during the night, the driver will push for sleep the next night to compensate

Owl vs. Lark: What kind of body clock do you have?



•Eveningness: performance seems best in the evening



 Morningness: performance seems best in the morning

WHICH ARE YOU? HAS THIS CHANGED FOR YOU RECENTLY?

From Quiet your Mind & Get to Sleep: Solutions for Those with Depression, Anxiety, or Chronic Pain. (p. 36-37), by Carney, C., Manber, R. (2009) Oakland, CA: New Harbinger Publication, Inc.

Image from Pixabay (https://pixabay.com/en/photos/owl/)

Image from Wikipedia (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lark)

Some Reminders on Chapter 3: Understanding Insomnia and Your Sleep System

- •Your sleep is run by two main physiological systems: a driver system that balances between time asleep and time awake, and a body-clock system that determines the best timing for sleep.
- •A regular rise time helps set the body-clock system.
- •Regular timing of activities set the body-clock (such as going outside, taking meals, exercising, and socializing) will maintain your body clock and should help you sleep.
- •Spending increased amounts of time resting or tying to make up for lost sleep sends a message to your sleep driver to produce less and not-as-deep sleep.

Optimizing Your Sleep System

- •Rather than match the amount of time spent in bed to your desired amount of sleep, you actually need to match the time spent in bed (sleep opportunity) to your body's current sleep ability
- •The main factor in determining your sleep drive is how much time you've spent awake, active, and out of bed in the previous 24 hours



Quality Sleep: Need — Ability — Opportunity

- •Sleep Need is the minimum number of hours of quality sleep a person requires for effective daytime functioning (7-9 hrs*).
- •Sleep Opportunity is the availability of a sleep environment (time & place) that can support quality sleep.
- •Sleep Ability is the number of hours of quality sleep each night that a person is presently getting.



Quality Sleep: The Right Balance

^{1) *}Hirshowitz, et al. (2015). National Sleep Foundation's sleep time recommendations: Methodology and results summary. Sleep Health. 40-43, doi:10.1016/j.sleh.2014.12.010

²⁾ Perlis, et al. (2015) CBT-I Workshop. University of Pennsylvania

SLEEP RESTRICTION (SR) AND STIMULUS CONTROL (SC) Work with Natalie on this!

- •Go to bed at your prescribed time to bed (PTTB)
 - *STAYING AWAKE UNTIL YOUR BED TIME IS THE FOCUS FOR IMPROVING YOUR SLEEP
- •Get out of bed and leave the bedroom when you can't sleep
 - *STAYING AWAKE FOR AN ADDITIONAL 30, 60, OR 120 MINUTES WILL BE THE FOCUS FOR IMPROVING YOUR SLEEP
- •Get out of bed at your set wake time
 - •DON'T LINGER IN BED PLACE YOUR ALARM (OR TWO)
 FAR UNDER YOUR BED or FACING AWAY FROM YOU ACROSS ROOM
- Refrain from napping (THIS ALSO MEANS MICRO-SLEEP or NODDING OFF)

FATIGUE VERSUS SLEEPINESS

Fatigue

- Physical sensations like feeling tired or having heavy limbs
- Feeling mentally "cloudy" and difficulty concentrating and making decisions
- Negative effects on mood such as grouchiness, anxiety, and depressed mood
- Most troublesome problem for those with <u>insomnia</u>

Sleepiness

- A struggle to stay awake
- Possibility of falling asleep unintentionally
- Most often occurs in monotonous or passive situations such as watching TV



Increased Fatigue & Sleepiness after Starting Sleep Restriction and Stimulus Control

This means the treatment is actually working

- You will know you require more sleep only if:
 - You're very sleepy at bedtime (meaning that you fall asleep within ten minutes or so)
 - You remain asleep for most of the night
 - You don't yet feel optimally alert during the day
- •If all conditions are met, THEN you can increase the time spent in bed Work with Natalie on this!
 - Stay on new schedule for at least a week
 - We'll discuss how we calculate Sleep Efficiency next week!



Some Reminders on Chapter 5: Optimizing Your Sleep System by Changing Your Habits

- •The amount of sleep you need is based on the sleep driver system, not on the amount of sleep you desire.
- •Spending more time in bed (sleep opportunity) than the amount of sleep your body is currently producing (sleep ability) leads to poor quality sleep decreasing your sleep drive.
- •Limiting your time in bed (sleep opportunity) in a systematic way increases your body's sleep drive and produces better quality sleep (Sleep Restriction).
- •Keeping a regular rise time seven days a week will help set your natural body clock

"The great thing about relaxation is that it doesn't have to be perfect, it's a practice, an ongoing process."



Please practice your Calming Breath this week

Image from Zen Doctor (http://zendoctor.com/ZazenPics.html)

Reminder

- •Next Group Meeting Tuesday Feb. 2nd at 12:15 ...
- Please read Chapters 3 & 5, and
 Perlis et al. 2015 Chapter 2 (handout)



solutions to insomnia for those with depression, anxiety, or chronic pain

COLLEEN E. CARNEY, PH.D. • RACHEL MANBER, PH.D. Foreword by Richard R. Bootzin, Ph.D.