# Context Clues: <br> Using Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) to Enhance Treatment: Sleep 

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## Learning Objectives

This presentation provides an orientation to sleep as a Social Determinant of Health. You will:

- Learn how sleep is related to physical and mental health
- Learn how to assess for sleep problems
- Learn how to make referrals to support for sleep problems

What do we need to know about sleep

## Waking and Sleeping Rhythms

Sleeping and waking are regulated by internal mechanisms that operate on an approximately 24 hour cycle.

- Individual differences to the rhythm of wakefulness and alertness.
- The sleep cycle is associated with age.
- The 24-hour cycle is called the "Circadian rhythm" and it remains consistent throughout the day; even without external stimuli.
- It is possible to adjust to 23- or 25- hour day, but not to a 22 - or 28hour day.
- People who engage in shift work often fail to adjust completely.


## Rhythms of Waking and Sleeping



## Rhythms of Waking and Sleeping

How to adjust (restore) the circadian rhythm

- Free-running rhythm is when no stimuli resets it.
- A zeitgeber is a term used to describe any stimuli that affect the circadian rhythms.
- Light is important. Can buy lights to help with that. Other sleep altering stimuli include exercise, noise, meals, and temperature.

Mechanisms of the Biological Clock (Circadian Rhythm)

- Light stimulate melatonin production in the pineal gland.


## Rhythms of Waking and Sleeping

## - Brain mechanisms of sleeping and waking

- Excitatory connections
- Histamine, Acetylcholine, Norepinephrine
- "Histamine" produce widespread excitatory effects throughout the brain.
- Anti-histamines produce sleepiness.
- Inhibitory connections
- Serotonin
- GABA decrease the temperature and metabolic rate and decrease stimulation of neurons.


## Rhythms of Waking and Sleeping

## Why do we sleep?

## Conserving energy

- The original function of sleep was to probably conserve energy.
- Conservation of energy is accomplished via:
- Decrease in body temperature of about 1-2 Celsius degrees.
- Decrease in muscle activity.
(Cengage Learning, 2008)


## Sleep restores the brain

- The brain changes when we sleep and removes waste from the system. l.e. some toxins associated with Alzheimer's disease is removed during sleep at twice the rate as when awake
- Proteins rebuilt in the brain
- Energy supplies replenished


## Why do we sleep?

## Helps us form memories

- Sleep is important for learning and memory.
- We all function better after a good night's sleep.
- Increased brain activity occurs in the area of the brain activated by a newly learned task while one is asleep.
- Activity also correlates with improvement in activity seen the following day.

Cengage, 2008

## Dreaming

- We process emotions in our sleep


## Sleep Deprivation



## Stages of Sleep

Stage 1 non-REM sleep is the changeover from Stage 3 non-REM sleep is the period of deep wakefulness to sleep. During this period of relatively light sleep, your heartbeat, breathing, and eye movements slow, and your muscles relax with occasional twitches. Your brain waves begin to slow.

Stage 2 non-REM sleep is a period of light sleep before you enter deeper sleep. Your heartbeat and breathing slow, and muscles relax even further. Your body temperature drops and eye movements stop. Brain wave activity slows. sleep that you need to feel refreshed in the morning. Your heartbeat and breathing slow to their lowest levels during sleep. Your muscles relax and it may be difficult to awaken you. Brain waves become even slower.

REM sleep first occurs about 90 minutes after falling asleep. Your eyes move rapidly from side to side behind closed eyelids. Your breathing becomes faster and irregular, and your heart rate and blood pressure increase to near waking levels. Most of your dreaming occurs during REM sleep. Your arm and leg muscles become temporarily paralyzed, which prevents you from acting out your dreams. As you age, you sleep less of your time in REM sleep.

## Altered Sleep Patterns and Depression



## Seasonal Affective Disorder and Sleep

Seasonal affective disorder (SAD) develops during seasons with decreased sun exposure.

Exposure to bright lights in the morning is helpful.

Serotonin levels are affected by light.

Include phase-delayed sleep and temperature rhythms; contrary to most depressed people that have phase-advanced patterns.

## Seasonal Affective Disorder and Sleep


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## Work Stress/Burnout \& Health




Sleep problems/disorders are associated with health outcomes

Sleep problems/disorders are problems by
themselves. And, they determine health outcomes.


Insufficient sleep affects our physical health
Sleep is associated with diabetes, impaired immune system, heart disease and many other physical symptoms.


Insufficient sleep affects our mental health
Is associated with
depression, seasonal affective disorder,
hallucinations, ADHD, and cognitive functions.

Sleep is regulated by light
Light is the most important "zeitgeber". It helps us reset the biological clock everyday


## How to assess for sleep problems

## Sleep Disorders, examples

There are 10 sleep disorders in DSM-5

Insomnia
Sleep Apnea

Narcolepsy
Nightmare

A disorder associated with inadequate sleep. A disorder of inability to breathe while sleeping for a prolonged period of time.
A disorder of frequent periods of sleepiness throughout the day.
Intense anxiety awakens a person screaming in terror.

# Z72 Problem Related to Lifestyle Sleep Z-Codes 

Z72.820 Sleep deprivation
Z72.821 Inadequate sleep hygiene

## Sleep Hygiene

Set a schedule - go to bed and wake up at the same time each day.

Exercise 20 to 30 minutes a day but no later than a few hours before going to bed.

Avoid caffeine and nicotine late in the day and alcoholic drinks before bed.

Relax before bed - try a warm bath, reading, or another relaxing routine.

Create a room for sleep - avoid bright lights and loud sounds, keep the room at a comfortable temperature, and don't watch TV or have a computer in your bedroom.

Don't lie in bed awake. If you can't get to sleep, do something else, like reading or listening to music, until you feel tired.

See a doctor if you have a problem sleeping or if you feel unusually tired during the day. Most sleep disorders can be treated effectively.

## Pittsburg Sleep Quality Index

- Assess subjective sleep quality and sleep habits during the last month
- 19 items and 5 additional items that are completed by bedpartner
- Internal consistency: Cronbach $\alpha=0.73$.
- Test-retest reliability $=0.859$


## What to do about sleep in primary care

- Ask about sleep. Dig into how patients are doing sleepwise. Are they having difficulties falling asleep, do they wake up early, tired during the day, wake up screaming, etc.


## IDENTIFY

- Find local resources for therapy and counseling.
- Identify patients via Z-Codes and increase their motivation to seek help for sleep. Provide education about sleep cycle, melatonin, and light and other "zeitgebers". Make referrals.


## Referrals

## Aunt Bertha - https://aetna-ks.auntbertha.com

Search and connect to support. Financial assistance, food pantries medical care, and other free or reduced-cost help strts here:

ZIP 67601
*aetna
Aetna Better Health' of Kansas

## Aunt Bertha - https://aetna-ks.auntbertha.com



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## Practice Application

## "Our Case Study"

## What can we learn from our case study?

## Claudia



Mother
Age: 38
Race: Latina
Employment: Waitress
Insurance: through employer

## Patrick



## Father

Age: 41
Race: White/Thai
Employment: Auto detailer Insurance: marketplace plan

Ivonne


Grandmother
Age: 63
Race: Latina
Employment: N/A
Insurance: none

## What can we learn from our case study?

Tyler


Eldest daughter
Age: 16
Race: biracial
Employment: student Insurance: Medicaid

Elliot


Son
Age: 13
Race: Latino
Employment: student Insurance: Medicaid

Edith


Youngest daughter
Age: 2
Race: biracial
Employment: N/A
Insurance: Medicaid

## Questions?



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