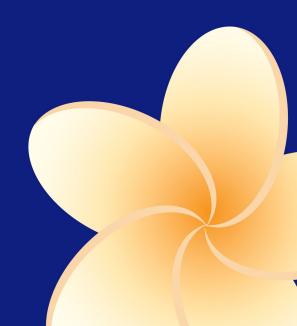
The Healing Power of Sleep

DR Judith Reddrop, MB BS DRCOG Women's Wellbeing, Greenslopes







Amazing things which happen to you when you sleep!



Hormones released in the brain during sleep

Growth hormone:

- > Essential for growth and tissue repair
- Produced in the pituitary gland (in the brain)
- Released during sleep

Antidiuretic hormone (ADH):

- > Prevents the production of dilute urine
- Produced in the pituitary gland (in the brain)
- Levels of ADH increase during sleep

Melatonin:

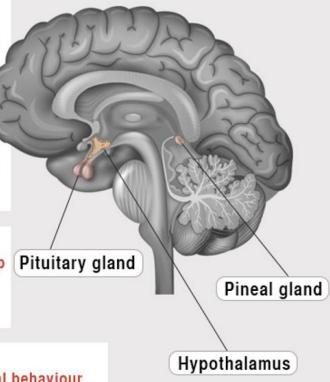
- > Signals to the body that it is time to sleep
- Produced in the pineal gland (in the brain)
- Released with increased darkness

Oxytocin:

- > Involved in childbirth, lactation and social behaviour
- Produced in the hypothalamus (base of the brain)
- Levels peak after 5 hours of sleep
- Levels may influence the content of dreams

Prolactin:

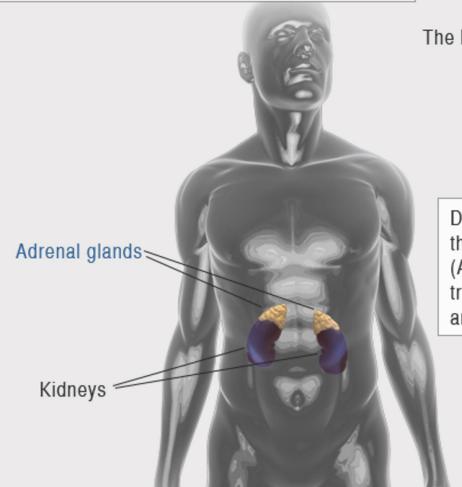
- > Involved in over 300 functions including lactation, metabolism and immune system regulation
- Produced in the pituitary gland
- Levels are higher during sleep than in daytime



Hormones, stress and sleep

How hormones affect sleep through our stress levels

The adrenal glands, located just above the kidneys, produce hormones that are related to stress such as adrenaline, cortisone and cortisol.



The brain

Pituitary gland

During periods of long lasting stress, the adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) within the pituitary gland triggers the release of cortisone and cortisol.

Benefits of Sleep

- Reduces inflammation
- Rejuvenates the immune system
- Promotes cytokine release
- Resets body clock
- Modulates appetite
- Promotes growth and repair
- Creation of long term memories



Insomnia

- Sleep disturbance
- Difficulty falling asleep
- Difficulty staying asleep
- Unrefreshing sleep
- Incidence: 60% of cancer patient population



Common Causes of sleep disturbance

- Psychosocial
- Environmental
- Medical Conditions eg: CVD, OSA, GORD, Chronic Pain
- Psychiatric
- Substance Use
- Medicines



Exacerbating factors

- Pain, nocturia
- Worrying, anxiety, depression
- Exercise restrictions
- Side effects of drugs & chemotherapy

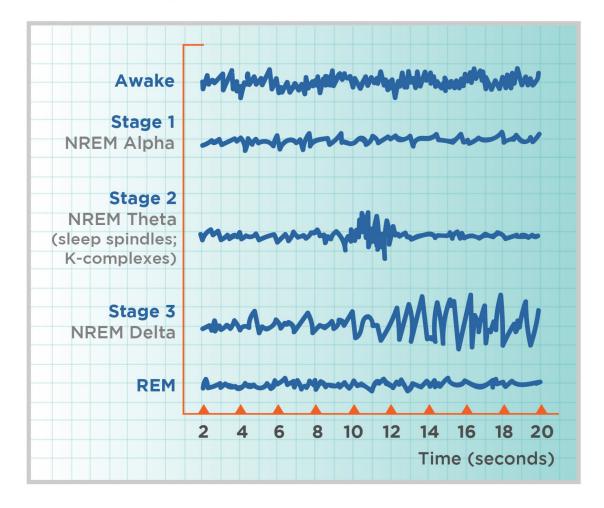


How to improve quality and quantity of sleep

- Lifestyle factors
- Sleep hygiene measures list of measures will be provided
- Relaxation Techniques
- Meditation
- Hypnotherapy



EEG RECORDINGS DURING SLEEP





Medications

Herbal

• eg: lavender, valerian

Neurotransmitters

• eg melatonin (Circadin SR 2mg) Serotonin (SSRI's)

Benzodiazopines

- eg: temazapam, oxazepam
- Others eg: zolpidem (Stillnox)



Cognitive Behavioural Therapy

• Suitable for people with negative beliefs and attitudes, unrealistic expectations, or who are excessively worried about sleep and the consequences of sleep loss.



Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre Victoria

- Research into causes of sleep disturbance
- CAN-Sleep program:
- Medical/psychological assessment
- CAN-Sleep booklet
- CBT Cognitive Behavioural Therapy



Where do I go from here?

- **Step 1:** See GP to talk about sleep issues
- **Step 2:** Exclude other treatable causes of insomnia. Eg. *OSA may require CPAP and see respiratory physician, *ENT check if upper airways obstruction, *Mood assessment in case signs of anxiety or depression
- Step 3: Read CAN-sleep booklet
- Step 4: Start restricting sleep window



Where do I go from here?

Outcome

• Improvement of 50% measured using booklet and sleep window technique



If insomnia persists, report back to GP

- Group CBT therapy over 4 sessions: effective and manageable
- GP Mental Health Care Plan: Medicare rebate

Take –home message

- Be proactive
- Involve your GP
- Look forward to refreshing nights sleep!



SLEEPING DISOLDER?



-PPT- MAKING PEDPLE SLEEP. SINCE 1996 ...



Resources and references

• Handouts available at coffee break





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