

# SLEEP: WANT IT, NEED IT, GET IT!

PRESENTED BY

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## Kinds of Sleep

Non - R E M Sleep
 (Non - Rapid Eye Movement)

• REM Sleep

(Rapid Eye Movement)



## Non-REM Sleep

Stage 1: Light sleep

Stage 2: Eye Movement Stops

Stage 3: Considered Deep Sleep

Stage 4: Considered Deep Sleep



#### R E M Sleep

(Rapid Eye Movement)

- Usually first occurs about 90 minutes after you fall asleep
  - Cycles along with the non-REM stages throughout the night
    - Eyes move rapidly
    - Breathing is more rapid
    - Heart rate increases
    - Blood Pressure increases
    - Dreaming occurs
    - Arms & legs muscles are temporarily paralyzed



### **Sleep Cycles**

- Stage 1: Light sleep easily awakened
- Stage 2: Eye Movement Stops slower brain waves, occasionally rapid brain waves
- Stage 3: Considered Deep Sleep difficult to awaken, brain waves like stage 2
- Stage 4: Considered Deep Sleep difficult to awaken; extremely slow brain waves

REM Sleep: Begins about 90 minutes after falling asleep; Cycles along with non-REM sleep during the night



### **Dreams**



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### How Much Sleep Is Enough?

Life Stage

Average # of hours

sleep needed

Infants

16 - 18

Babies & Toddlers

12 - 14

Preschoolers

10 - 12

Elementary School Age

Minimum 9

Teenagers

Minimum 9

Adults

7 - 9



# The Sleep – Health Connection

#### Brain at Work

- Forming pathways necessary for learning
- Consolidates & fixes memories & advances learning





# The Sleep – Health Connection

#### Memory

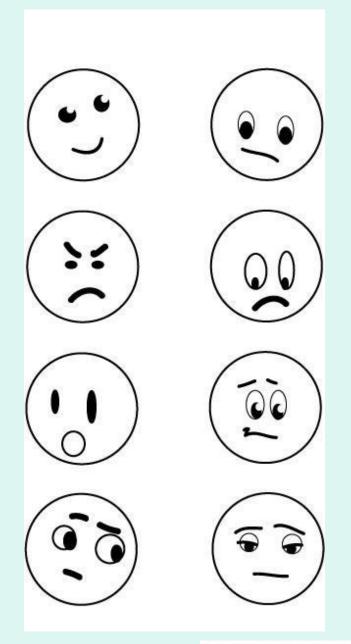
 Sleep needed for short-term or working memory
 procedural memory





#### Moods

- Sleep helps with emotional control, decision-making, & social interaction
- Lack of sleep increases irritability, volatility, & depression



#### Immune System

- More sleep needed when body is fighting infections or inflammations
- Being well-rested improves the body's response to infections





#### Obesity

 Sleep needed for appetite-regulating hormonal balance (less ghrelin, more leptin)



#### Digestive Problems

 Constipation, diarrhea, excessive gas, abdominal pain, heartburn



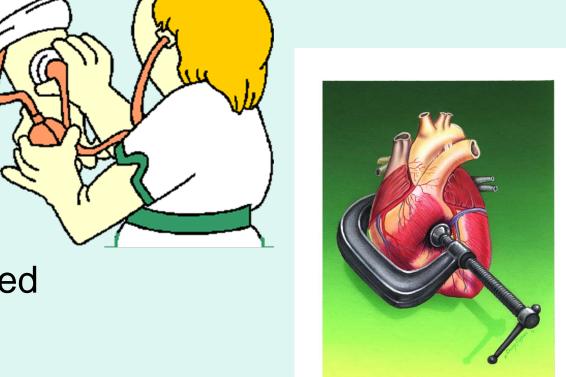


#### Heart, Blood Pressure, and Stroke

Dip in blood pressure needed

Too little sleep

 causes increase
 in proteins associated
 with heart disease
 (C-reactive protein)





#### Hormones

Growth Hormone
Released (for growth in
children & boosting
muscle mass in adults)

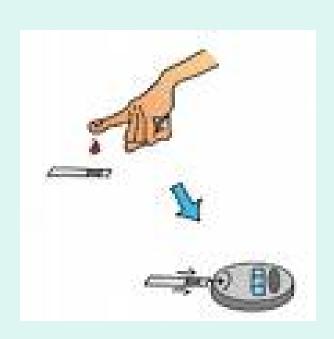


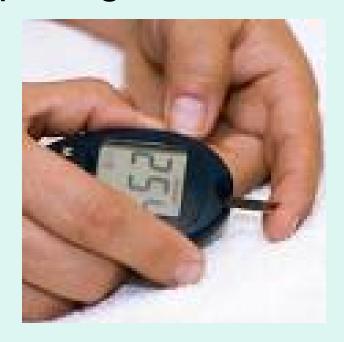
 Puberty and fertility related to release of sex hormones which occur during sleep



#### Diabetes

 Rise & Fall of Blood Sugar Levels in a Pattern Linked to Sleep Stage







# Common Signs of a Sleep Disorder

- Takes more than 30 minutes to fall asleep
- Awaken frequently
- Awaken too early
- Frequently don't feel well rested
- Feel sleepy during the day
- Bed partner claims you snore loudly



# Common Signs of a Sleep Disorder

- Have creeping, tingling, crawling feelings in your legs
- Have vivid, dreamlike experiences
- Sudden muscle weakness
- Legs or arms jerk
- Regularly need stimulants to stay awake during the day



## **Snoring**

May indicate other health concerns, such as sleep apnea, nasal obstruction, obesity





# Tip 1 for Getting a Good Night's Sleep Stick to a sleep schedule





### Tip 2 for Getting a Good Night's Sleep:

Exercise, but not too late in the day



\* If possible, exercise 5 – 6 hours before bedtime



Tip 3 for Getting a Good Night's Sleep

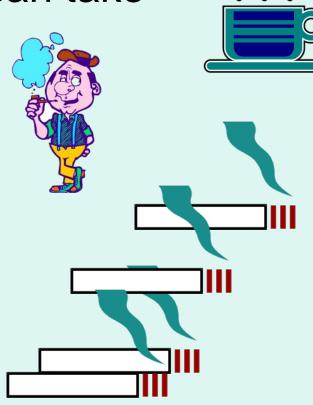
**Avoid Caffeine and Nicotine** 

\* Caffeine (a stimulant) can take

8 hours to wear off



- \* Nicotine withdrawal
- \* Causes light sleep





#### Tip 4 for Getting a Good Night's Sleep Avoid Alcoholic Drinks Before Bed

\* Robs deep sleep; \* causes awakening in a few hours; \* increases need to urinate



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Tip 5 for Getting a Good Night's Sleep

Avoid Large Meals and Beverages Late at

Night



\* Increases Indigestion & Need to Urinate



 Tip 6 for Getting a Good Night's Sleep Avoid Medicines that Delay or Disrupt Sleep, if possible

- \* Prescribed: Heart, blood pressure & asthma medications
- \* Over-the-counter & Herbal medications for coughs, colds or allergies





Tip 7 for Getting a Good Night's Sleep

Don't Take Naps After 3 p.m.



\* Limit naps to one hour \* Can help you learn to do some tasks quicker



Tip 8 for Getting a Good Night's Sleep
 Take a Hot Bath Before Bed

\* Helps a personRelax, Slow down,& Prepare for sleep\* Body temperaturedrops when get out



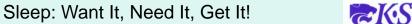


#### Tip 9 for Getting a Good Night's Sleep Have a Good Sleeping Environment

- \* Eliminate light, noise & other distractions
  - \* Keep room cool
  - \* Comfortable mattress & pillow
- \* Use bedroom for bedroom purposes



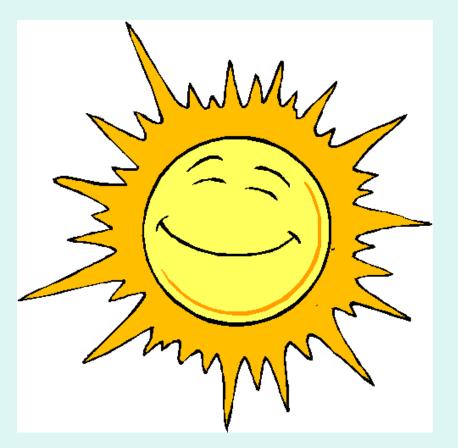






#### Tip 10 for Getting a Good Night's Sleep Have the Right Sunlight Exposure

- \* Natural sunlight30 minutes daily
- \* Set Biological Clock by getting 1 hour exposure to morning sunlight





#### Tip 11 for Getting a Good Night's Sleep Don't Lie in Bed Awake

\* If not asleep after 20 minutes, do a Relaxing Activity until sleepy





Tip 12 for Getting a Good Night's Sleep

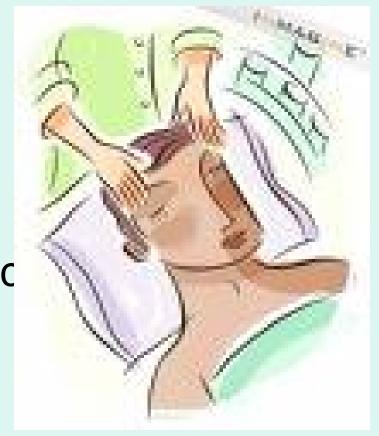
RELAX, relax, relax

\* Park Your Worries

\* Visualize RelaxingScenario

\* Tighten & Relax Musc

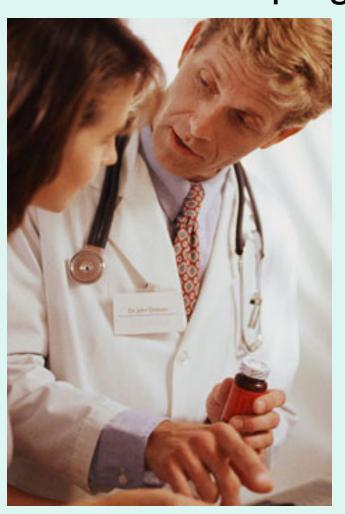
\* De-stress rituals, like Meditation





# Final Tip for Getting a Good Night's Sleep: See a Doctor for Trouble Sleeping

- \* Talk to your doctor before taking sleep medications
- \* Read Warnings
- \* Can create dependency





Let this be clear: Rest is not laziness. Rest is building breaks into our lives before we collapse so we don't collapse.

