

Sleeping Problems

“I toss and turn for hours on end. No matter what I do, I just can’t seem to get off to sleep”.

“I’m very restless through the night, often waking and not able to get back to sleep”.

“I wake up two or three hours before I need to get up, and just lie there trying to drop back off to sleep”.

“I never feel like I’ve had a proper night's sleep. I sleep very lightly and seem to drift in and out of sleep”.

These are all comments made by people who suffer from different kinds of sleep problem.

Understanding sleep and sleep problems

Sleep problems are very common and are often referred to as insomnia. One study found that only 5% of adults reported never having trouble sleeping. A recent study found that as many as 30% of the adult population are affected by sleep problems. Sleep difficulties are particularly common in women, children and those over 65. In fact, roughly half of the elderly population complain of insomnia. Therefore to have trouble sleeping at some point in your life is quite normal.

How much sleep do we need?

People can become very distressed when they feel they are not getting a good night's sleep, which can make it harder to get off to sleep. But what is a normal amount of sleep? How much sleep do we need? The answer is that people vary greatly in their need for sleep. There is a popular idea that we all need 7 to 8 hours sleep every night. This is not true. Many studies have shown that people range between needing 4 hours a night up to needing 10 hours or more. Also the amount of sleep a person needs varies throughout their life. For example, a newborn baby spends 16-17 hours sleeping per day (though it might not seem like that to parents). As children grow older they require less sleep, possibly 11 hours around the age of 5 years and maybe 8-9 hours as a teenager. By the time someone reaches their thirties they may require less than 8 hours, and as time progresses this becomes less and less. Many people in their seventies require less than 6 hours sleep. Not only does the need for sleep vary from person to person, and with age, it also varies depending on level of

activity. If someone has retired from work, they may be less active and therefore require less sleep. On the other hand, if they have a young family and are constantly on the go, then they may require quite a bit of sleep.

Are there different sorts of sleep?

Sleep is not like a light bulb which is either on or off, but has different stages, varying from light to deep sleep. At least five different types or stages of sleep have been identified. Broadly, sleep is divided into what is called REM (Rapid Eye Movement) and non-REM sleep. REM sleep occurs several times during the night and is where most dreaming is thought to take place. Non-REM sleep is divided into four stages, each stage being a bit deeper, almost like a staircase of sleep. During the night whilst asleep, people go up and down this staircase many times, and in fact wake up several times.

On a typical night a young adult who sleeps well will spend about 5% in Stage 1, 50% in Stage 2, 28% in deep sleep (3 or 4) and about 25% in REM sleep.

As with the amount of sleep we need, the sort of sleep we have changes as we get older. Sleep in older people tends to be lighter and more broken, with more stage 1 and 2 sleep and more frequent waking.

- Drowsiness Stage 1 and REM
- Sleep Stage 2
- Deeper Sleep Stage 3
- Deep Sleep stage 4

For a typical person aged 70, deep sleep takes up less than 10% of the night's sleep. Therefore, the older person reports waking more times throughout the night. In summary sleep in older people does tend to be shorter, more restless and more easily disturbed, but it should still be refreshing.

Are there other changes in sleep patterns?

Not only do we need less sleep and sleep becomes lighter and more broken as we get older, but our pattern of when we sleep often changes too. It becomes more likely that we drop off to sleep during the day, so our natural rhythm of sleep can be disturbed.

What Causes Sleep Problems?

There are a number of reasons why sleep problems can develop.

1. Normal effects of ageing - as mentioned, when people get older they tend to sleep less deeply and need less sleep. Not only this, but sometimes people develop a habit of dropping off to sleep during the day which again reduces the need for sleep at night. This in itself is not a problem, but often not sleeping becomes a greater cause for worry, frustration and concern, which in turn leads to sleeping less well.

2. Medical reasons for disrupted sleep - medical reasons for poor sleep may or may not be related to getting older. Some examples are:

- The need to go to the toilet during the night occurs more in later life. About 60% of women and about 70% of men, aged over 65 get out of bed at least once a night to go to the toilet. This can also happen for other reasons of course, such as pregnancy. Getting out of bed at night isn't always a great problem, but can be frustrating if it is difficult to get back to sleep.
- Another medical reason is pain. This again can be common in older age with joint pains such as arthritis.
- The emotional upset of loss or bereavement can affect sleep and again this may be more common in older people.
- Some medicines can interfere with sleep, so it is worth checking with your doctor if you are on any tablets.

3. Stress, anxiety and worry - sleep is easily affected by how someone is feeling. If someone is worrying about something or suffering from stress, very often they will find it hard to get off to sleep.

4. Depression and low mood - when someone is feeling depressed, disturbed sleep is common. It is quite usual for a depressed person to wake up early in the morning and find it hard to get back to sleep, or alternatively to have difficulty getting off to sleep,

5. Surroundings - can make a big difference to sleep. For example, a bedroom that is over hot or over cold, a bed that is too hard or too soft, a room that is too noisy or too light can all make a difference to how well someone sleeps. Sleeping in a strange place can also affect someone's sleep.

6. Disrupted sleep routine - people who work shifts which change frequently often have difficulty sleeping.

Types of sleep

Getting to sleep - The most common sleep problem is trouble getting to sleep. For some people it can take several hours to drop off to sleep, but once they are asleep the quality of sleep is good.

Staying asleep - The next most common problem is a disturbed sleep pattern, with frequent waking in the middle of the night and difficulty getting back to sleep.

Waking too early - A third problem is waking earlier than is desired, again with difficulty getting back to sleep.

Poor quality sleep - In addition, some people report sleeping lightly, with restless, disturbed and inconsistent sleep. Knowing exactly what sort of sleep problem you have can help when it comes to trying to deal with it.

Sleep problems are very common and affect people in different ways. There is no "right" amount of sleep as this varies between people and across the lifespan. Sleep problems can occur for a number of reasons: as a result of age; medical reasons; emotional reasons; unhelpful surroundings; disrupted sleep routines. There are different sorts of sleep problem. It is also possible to think you have a sleep problem when in fact you are still getting enough sleep

Worrying about not getting enough sleep - are you expecting too much sleep and worrying about not getting enough? Sometimes people lie in bed and worry about not sleeping. As we have already mentioned, worrying about not getting enough sleep makes matters worse. Thoughts such as "I'll be exhausted tomorrow", "I'll never get to sleep", "I must sleep, it's ruining my health", may run through your mind. The effect of this is that you feel tense and anxious and less likely to drop off to sleep, which in turn leads to more worrying thoughts.

Solution:

Try to remind yourself that loss of sleep will not hurt you. No-one ever died through lack of sleep! Don't keep looking to see what the time is. Try to put sleep out of your mind. Tell yourself you don't really care whether you get to sleep or not. Have a daydream instead about something pleasant. Sometimes people find it helpful to lie and force themselves to stay awake. This may sound odd but

often if someone tries to force their eyes open the urge to close them and to go to sleep becomes very strong.

Relaxation tapes and exercises may be helpful.

Good sleep habits

Try not to worry about not getting enough sleep - it may be that you are getting enough, but it's just less than you expect. Don't take naps during the day to catch up, this will affect your natural rhythm and only add to your problem.

Surroundings - Go through this basic check list and see whether there are any simple changes you can make:

§ Noise (too noisy, too quiet?)

§ Light (too light, too dark?)

§ Comfort of mattress (too hard, too soft?)

§ Temperature of room (too hot, too cold?)

§ Is your partner (or lack of one) keeping you awake? (Sleeping with someone who is snoring may be adding to your sleep problem.)

Food and Drink - anything that contains caffeine taken near to bedtime, will reduce the quality of sleep. Examples include coffee, tea, hot chocolate and cola. It is best not to have any of these things within four hours of bedtime. If you are having a bedtime drink try to make sure it is decaffeinated.

Cigarettes - smoking last thing at night can keep you awake as nicotine is a stimulant. If you do smoke, try to have your last cigarette at least four hours before bedtime. Nicorette patches or chewing gum could also affect sleep.

Medicines and other drugs - Some drugs can affect sleep because they are stimulants. If you are taking medicine it is worth checking with your pharmacist or doctor. Examples are certain drugs for asthma and for migraine. Sleeping tablets, whilst they can help in the short term often cause sleep

problems as they interfere with the quality of sleep and can alter sleep patterns. They should only be taken for very short periods.

Alcohol - whilst people often feel sleepy after drinking a lot of alcohol, again the quality of sleep is affected. It is best to avoid drinking large amounts of alcohol close to bedtime if you are having sleep problems.

Consistency - try to get a consistent timetable so that your body knows where it is. Going to bed and getting up at roughly the same time is much better during insomnia than trying to catch up on lost sleep or going to bed early or napping at odd times during the day. If you feel the need to sleep in at weekends try to make it not more than an hour later than usual.

Pre-sleep routine - try to use the hour before going to bed to unwind and prepare for sleep. In the same way that you would not expect a child to go straight from an exciting game to bed, most adults need to wind down. For a child, a bedtime routine helps with the winding down process, for example, bathtime, pyjamas, teeth brushed, story, then bed. The same is true for adults. Try to get into a pattern.

Tiredness - This may seem obvious but do not go to bed until you feel sleepy

Activity - Gradually increase your daytime activity and exercise, but don't exercise too near to bedtime

If you have not fallen asleep within 30 minutes - get up and have a malty drink like Horlicks. Listen to relaxing music, reading a relaxing book or watch something boring on TV until you feel sleepy. Make sure your bed is associated with sleep. For example, don't watch TV, eat, and talk on the telephone in bed.

These simple guidelines really can improve your sleep but they take time. Please be patient, your hard work will pay off.

Summary

There are a few simple rules, which can help improve your sleep. In summary, these are:

Do go to bed and get up at a regular time.

Do have a bedtime routine and wind down before bedtime.

Do get up if you are worrying, or are not asleep after 30 minutes, and do something relaxing.

Do exercise regularly, but not in the late evening.

Do remember that sleep changes throughout our life cycle and that lack of sleep won't harm us.

Do make sure your bed and bedroom are comfortable, for example, noise, temperature, light, etc.

Do check whether any medicines you are taking may be affecting your sleep.

Don't worry about not getting enough sleep.

Don't lie in bed worrying about other problems.

Don't use your bed for things other than sleep.

Don't eat or drink caffeine close to bedtime, and cut down during the day.

Don't smoke close to bedtime.

Don't drink alcohol close to bedtime.

Don't go to bed until you feel sleepy.

Don't take naps during the day.

Don't stay in bed longer to catch up on lost sleep.