



# SLEEP AFFECTS YOUR HEALTH

## WHY YOU NEED A GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP

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**W**e have so many demands on our time—jobs, family, errands—not to mention finding some time to relax. To fit everything in, we often sacrifice sleep. But sleep affects both mental and physical health. It's vital to your well-being.

Of course, sleep helps you feel rested each day. But while you're sleeping, your brain and body don't just shut down. Internal organs and processes are hard at work throughout the night.

"Sleep services all aspects of our body in one way or another: molecular, energy balance, as well as intellectual function, alertness and mood," says Dr. Merrill Mitler, a sleep expert and neuroscientist at NIH.

When you're tired, you can't function at your best. Sleep helps you think more clearly, have quicker reflexes and focus better. "The fact is, when we look at well-rested people, they're operating at a different level than people trying to get by on 1 or 2 hours less nightly sleep," says Mitler.

"Loss of sleep impairs your higher levels of reasoning, problem-solving and attention to detail," Mitler explains. Tired people tend to be less productive at work. They're at a much higher risk for traffic accidents. Lack of sleep also influences your mood, which can affect how you interact with others. A sleep deficit over time can even put you at greater risk for developing depression.

But sleep isn't just essential for the brain. "Sleep affects almost every tissue in our bodies," says Dr. Michael Twery, a sleep expert at NIH. "It affects growth and stress hormones, our immune sys-

tem, appetite, breathing, blood pressure and cardiovascular health."

Research shows that lack of sleep increases the risk for obesity, heart disease and infections. Throughout the night, your heart rate, breathing rate and blood pressure rise and fall, a process that may be important for cardiovascular health. Your body releases hormones during sleep that help repair cells and control the body's use of energy. These hormone changes can affect your body weight.

"Ongoing research shows a lack of sleep can produce diabetic-like conditions in otherwise healthy people," says Mitler.

Recent studies also reveal that sleep can affect the efficiency of vaccinations. Twery described research showing that well-rested people who received the flu vaccine developed stronger protection against the illness.

A good night's sleep consists of 4 to 5 sleep cycles. Each cycle includes periods of deep sleep and rapid eye movement (REM) sleep, when we dream. "As the night goes on, the portion of that cycle that is in REM sleep increases. It turns out that this pattern of cycling and progression is critical to the biology of sleep," Twery says.

Although personal needs vary, on average, adults need 7 to 8 hours of sleep per night. Babies typically sleep about 16 hours a day. Young children need at least 10 hours of sleep, while teenagers need at least 9 hours. To attain the maximum restorative benefits of sleep, getting a full night of quality sleep is important, says Twery.

Sleep can be disrupted by many things. Stimulants such as caffeine or certain medications can keep you up. Distractions such as electronics—especially the light from TVs, cell phones, tablets and e-readers—can prevent you from falling asleep.

As people get older, they may not get enough sleep because of illness, medications or sleep disorders. By some estimates, about 70 million Americans of all ages suffer from chronic sleep problems. The 2 most common sleep disorders are insomnia and sleep apnea.

People with insomnia have trouble falling or staying asleep. Anxiety about falling asleep often makes the condition worse. Most of us have occasional insomnia. But chronic insomnia—lasting at least 3 nights per week for more than a month—can trigger serious daytime problems such as exhaustion, irritability and difficulty concentrating.

Common therapies include relaxation and deep-breathing techniques. Sometimes medicine is prescribed. But consult a doctor before trying even over-the-counter sleep pills, as they may leave you feeling unrefreshed in the morning.

### GETTING QUALITY SLEEP

- Go to bed the same time each night and get up the same time each morning.
- Sleep in a dark, quiet, comfortable environment.
- Exercise daily (but not right before bedtime).
- Limit the use of electronics before bed.

- Relax before bedtime. A warm bath or reading might help.
- Avoid alcohol and stimulants such as caffeine late in the day.
- Avoid nicotine.
- Consult a health care professional if you have ongoing sleep problems.

Good sleep is critical to your health. To make each day a safe, productive one, take steps to make sure you regularly get a good night's sleep.

## DON'T LET APNEA STEAL YOUR SWEET DREAMS

Most people who have sleep apnea don't realize it. That's because this disorder only occurs during sleep.

Sleep apnea is when you have pauses in breathing while you're asleep. These pauses can last from seconds to minutes. You may have difficulty breathing a few times or dozens of times an hour.

These breathing pauses can be dangerous if they cause the oxygen level in your body to drop or disturb your sleep. When oxygen drops, your brain does whatever it can to get you to resume breathing. And then you may snore, gasp, snort loudly, or make a choking sound. A family member or bed partner might be the first to notice these disruptions in your sleep.

Sleep apnea is a common disorder. Anyone can develop it. "Sleep apnea can occur in both genders, in all races and ethnicities, and in people of all sizes and shapes," says Dr. Michael Twery, a sleep expert at NIH.

The most common type of sleep apnea is called obstructive sleep apnea. Any air that squeezes past a blocked airway can cause loud snoring. When you're awake, the muscles in your throat help keep your airway stiff and open. In adults, the throat muscles and tongue can relax during sleep, or fat tissue in the neck can narrow your airway to cause an obstruction. In children, the airway may become blocked if their tonsils are so large they obstruct the airway opening.

The other type of sleep apnea is central sleep apnea. In central sleep apnea, the brain doesn't send the correct signals to your breathing muscles, so you stop breathing for brief periods.

So how can you tell whether you may have this disorder? One of the most common symptoms is excessive daytime sleepiness. "Anyone who feels so tired on a regular basis that this is a drag on their daytime function—that even if they allow enough time to get enough sleep on a regular basis and they still feel this way—then they need to discuss it with their doctor," Twery says.

Another common symptom is loud, frequent snoring. But not everyone who snores has sleep apnea. Other symptoms of sleep apnea may include feeling irritable or depressed, or having mood swings. You may have memory problems or trouble concentrating. Or, you may wake up with a headache or a dry mouth.

Your doctor can diagnose sleep apnea based on your symptoms, a physical exam, and a sleep study. For a sleep study, your doctor may send you to a sleep lab or provide a portable sleep monitor. Sleep studies record things like heart rate and oxygen level while you sleep.

A sleep study can show whether apnea is mild or severe. "The largest proportion of the population with sleep apnea has mild sleep apnea," Twery explains. "Mild may or may not be associated with any daytime symptoms." People who are so sleepy that they're at risk of a drowsy driving accident are probably in the moderate to severe range. Doctors may prescribe breathing devices.

Everyone deserves a good night's sleep. If you feel extremely sleepy during the daytime or your bed partner says that you stop breathing when you're asleep, go talk with your doctor.

## BREATHE EASY!

Try these tips for improving your breathing when you're asleep:

- **Avoid alcohol before bedtime and don't take medicines that make you sleepy.** They make it harder for your throat to stay open when you're asleep.
- **Maintain a healthy weight.** Extra fat in the walls of your throat can make it narrower.
- **Sleep on your side instead of your back.** This helps keep your throat open.
- **Ask your physician about medicines.** Some medications can help open your nasal passages.

## MHBP SLEEP TESTING AND SLEEP IMPROVEMENT COACHING PROGRAM

New in 2019, MHBP expanded its medical healthcare benefits for sleep studies to include those conducted at home (unattended), in addition to its benefits for those sleep studies conducted in an outpatient setting/ambulatory surgical setting (attended). Please note that sleep studies require prior authorization. For more information, contact MHBP at 800-410-7778 for Standard Option and Value Plan or call 800-694-9901 for Consumer Option.

MHBP also offers online digital coaching programs, including those for sleep improvement. Programs are prioritized based on a member's health risk assessment to help create a personalized plan for successful behavior change. Members can engage and participate through personalized messaging with tools and resources to help track their progress and stay on the path to wellness. This provides you secure access to a broad range of your personal health information after you register. Access the Plan's website tool Aetna Navigator through our link at MHBP.com. Select "Discover a Healthier You" under the Stay Healthy icon, then "Dashboard" and finally "Digital Coach".