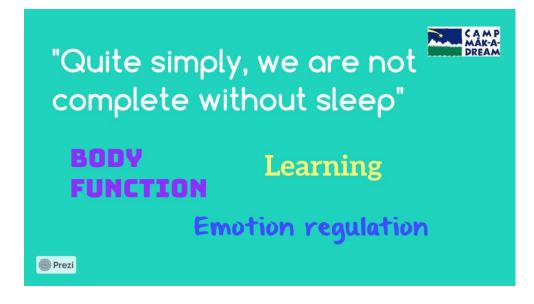




How sleep helps your body/brain:



Body Function benefits of sleep and rest:

- · Muscle repair
- · Immune system repair
- Y

- · Re-energizing
- Weight management
- Re-balance hormones and other body chemicals





Learning benefits of sleep and rest:



- Move learned material from short-term to long-term memory
- Organize memories and experiences in the context of past, present, and future
- Integrate new material with existing knowledge
- Better decision making
- More innovative and creative





Emotional benefits of sleep and rest:

 Dreams can help us to process ("move through") difficult emotions



- Calmer, more emotionally steady
- Improved recognition of the emotions of others
- Better able to handle interpersonal conflict
- "Sleep on it" fresh perspectives or emotional reset





How sleep deprivation hurts your body/brain:

Inadequate sleep leads to...



- Heart disease
- Diabetes
- Hypertension
- · Alzheimer's
- Immune dysfunction
- Every common cause of death



Inadequate sleep impairs brain function

- Attention
- Decision making
- Hand-eye coordination
- Calculation accuracy
- Logical reasoning
- Memory





How much sleep and rest should you get?

- 7 to 9 hours
- · 42% of each day resting/sleeping



- Wake feeling rested
 - · Get through day without caffeine
 - May come in "chunks" or blocks of sleep
 - · Varies over our lifespan





Sleep deprivation is...

- Drowsiness (the "alarm")
- Falling asleep unexpectedly
- · Fewer than 5 to 6 hours per night
- Stress response may be masking your impairment
- Epworth Sleepiness Scale





It's not easy to get the sleep and rest we need!

Worry & Stress

Pain or other body challenges

SOCIETAL PRESSURES





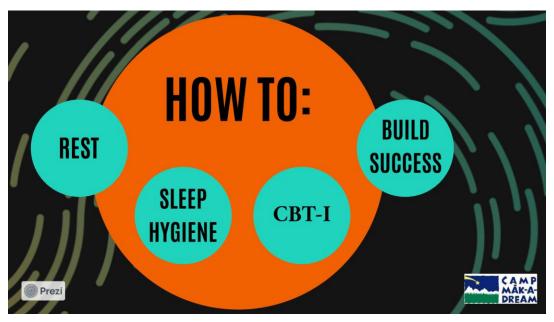
Societal pressures:

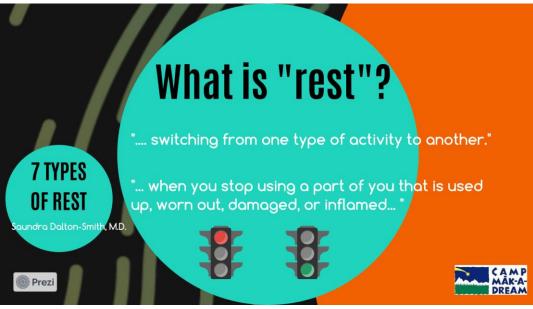


- Working extra hours is rewarded: promotions, money, clout, special opportunities
- · Bragging rights with friends and family
 - example: "Today I completed all of this with only 5 hours of sleep last night!"
- Mothers and single parents are ALWAYS on-call for family member needs, even in the middle of the night
- Caregivers (of all sorts) might believe their rest comes second to the rest of others









TYPES OF REST

- Physical rest: both passive (naps, sleep) and active (yoga, massage)
- Mental rest: unfocused, daydreaming, mind wandering (try it during a low key activity like knitting or gardening)
- Sensory rest: take breaks from loud noises, bright lights, strong scents, or tactile stimulation
- Creative rest: reawaken your sense of awe (walks in nature, participate in the arts, use materials in new ways, limit decision making)
- Emotional rest: allow yourself time and space to fully feel and express your emotions
- Social rest: focus on or spend more time with those relationships and social situations that leave you feeling replenished
- · Spiritual rest: connect with your "something greater than you"







To fall asleep:

Routine - same steps before getting into bed each night

- Wake the same time each morning
- Limit screen time 1 hour before bed, especially "blue screens"
- · Limit cardiovascular exercise
- · Avoid alcohol before bed
- Write down worries or things to remember tomorrow
- Focus your mind on your body (progressive muscle relaxation, deep breathing, body scans)
- If you can't fall asleep within 30 minutes, get up/out of bed to engage in low key activities (magazine, dish washing, light yoga)







GET BACK TO

SLEEP:

- Avoid clock watching
- Avoid things that wake you (light, temperature changes, body position changes, loud sounds)
- Write down worries or things to remember tomorrow
- Focus your mind on your body (progressive muscle relaxation, deep breathing, body scans)
- If you can't fall asleep within 30 minutes, get up/out of bed to engage in low key activities (magazine, dish washing, light yoga)

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Cognitive Behavioral Therapy -Insomnia (CBT-1)

- Short (6-8 sessions), structured, evidencebased approach to treating insomnia
- Restructure dysfunctional thoughts about sleep (address worried or inaccurate thoughts)
- · Psycho-education
 - · learn practices that support sleep
 - · learn which practices discourage sleep
- · Behavior changes
 - · stimulus control
 - · sleep constriction or compression
 - · relaxation techniques
- Highly effective 70% to 80% experience improved sleep; more effective than medication
- Studies show it effective for cancer survivors

Find a provider





Not enough providers of CBT-I

- Digital CBT-I (telehealth; provider in your state)
- Find a mental health provider that is specifically trained in CBT-I
- Society of Behavioral Sleep Medicine (behaviorsleep.org)
- App: CBT-i Coach (Apple, Google);
 developed to augment therapy





BUILDING SUCCESS TAKES PLANNING:

- 1. Create a sleep plan that matches your body's need for sleep AND rest
- 2. Share that plan with people who influence your sleep and rest (partners, caregivers, employers)
- 3. Track your progress















