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Whole-Person Wellness



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ARE YOU GETTING ENOUGH SLEEP?

Did You Know?

- ❖ More than 25% of the U.S. population report occasionally not getting enough sleep, while up to 40% of older adults complain of sleep problems.
- ❖ Nearly 10% of the U.S. population experience chronic insomnia.
- ❖ Insomnia is characterized by an inability to initiate or maintain sleep.
- ❖ Less than 5% of people with sleep difficulties seek advice or treatment.

Sleep disorders have been linked to:

- ❖ Increased risk for the development of Type 2 diabetes
- ❖ Hypertension, stroke and coronary heart disease
- ❖ Increased metabolic changes that may be linked to obesity
- ❖ Depression, anxiety, stress, and forgetfulness
- ❖ Rapid heartbeat, palpitations, and irregular heartbeats (cardiac arrhythmias)
- ❖ Pain and body aches
- ❖ Constipation
- ❖ Allergies, nasal congestion, & sinus problems
- ❖ Alcoholism
- ❖ Lack of physical exercise
- ❖ Increased risk for car accidents
- ❖ Other illnesses or medications used to treat them

Healthy Sleep:

- ❖ Requires 7-9 hours
- ❖ Triggers release of growth hormone to boost muscle mass and repair cells and tissues
- ❖ Helps control the body's use of energy
- ❖ Is usually common in *healthy* older adults

Sources:

American Sleep Association

www.americansleepassociation.org

National Sleep Foundation

www.sleepfoundation.org

NIH Recommendation on Adult Chronic Insomnia

<http://consensus.nih.gov/2005/insomnia.htm>

For tips on getting better sleep, see reverse ->

10 TIPS FOR BETTER SLEEP

1. Go to bed and get up at about the same time every day, even on the weekends.

Sticking to a schedule helps reinforce your body's sleep-wake cycle and can help you fall asleep more easily at night.

2. Don't eat or drink large amounts before bedtime. Eat a light dinner at least two hours before sleeping.

If you're prone to heartburn, avoid spicy or fatty foods, which can make your heartburn flare and prevent a restful sleep. Also, limit how much you drink before bed. Too much liquid can cause you to wake up repeatedly during the night for trips to the toilet.

3. Avoid nicotine, caffeine and alcohol in the evening.

These are stimulants that can keep you awake. Smokers often experience withdrawal symptoms at night, and smoking in bed is dangerous. Avoid caffeine for eight hours before your planned bedtime. Your body doesn't store caffeine, but it takes many hours to eliminate the stimulant and its effects. And although often believed to be a sedative, alcohol actually disrupts sleep.

4. Exercise regularly but not too close to bedtime.

Regular physical activity, especially aerobic exercise, can help you fall asleep faster and more restful. However, for some people, exercising right before bed may make getting to sleep more difficult.

5. Make your bedroom cool, dark, quiet and comfortable.

Create a room that's ideal for sleeping. Adjust the lighting, temperature, humidity and noise level to your preferences. Use blackout curtains, eye covers, earplugs, extra blankets, a fan or white-noise generator, a humidifier or other devices to create an environment that suits your needs.

6. Sleep primarily at night.

Daytime naps may steal hours from nighttime slumber. Limit daytime sleep to about a half-hour and make it during midafternoon. If you work nights, keep your window coverings closed so that sunlight, which adjusts the body's internal clock, doesn't interrupt your sleep. If you have a day job and sleep at night, but still have trouble waking up, leave the window coverings open and let the sunlight help awaken you.

7. Choose a comfortable mattress and pillow.

Features of a good bed are subjective and differ for each person. But make sure you have a bed that's comfortable. If you share your bed, make sure there's enough room for two. Children and pets are often disruptive, so you may need to set limits on how often they sleep in bed with you.

8. Start a relaxing bedtime routine.

Do the same things each night to tell your body it's time to wind down. This may include taking

a warm bath or shower, reading a book, or listening to soothing music. Relaxing activities done with lowered lights can help ease the transition between wakefulness and sleepiness.

9. Go to bed when you're tired and turn out the lights.

If you don't fall asleep within 15 to 20 minutes, get up and do something else. Go back to bed when you're tired. Don't agonize over falling asleep. The stress will only prevent sleep.

10. Use sleeping pills only as a last resort.

Check with your doctor before taking any sleep medications. He or she can make sure the pills won't interact with your other medications or with an existing medical condition. Your doctor can also help you determine the best dosage. If you do take a sleep medication, reduce the dosage gradually when you want to quit, and never mix alcohol and sleeping pills. If you feel sleepy or dizzy during the day, talk to your doctor about changing the dosage or discontinuing the pills.