

"I'm Losing Sleep because so many of my patients have INSOMNIA!"

Presented by Valerie Williams ANP-c, MSN, CNS Fontana Sleep Disorders Center

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kp.org/sleep

Multi-Specialty Symposium
For Advance Practice Practitioners
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<u>Disclosure</u>

The planners and presenter of this activity, as well as the CME staff, do not have any relevant financial relationships with commercial interests to disclose

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Objectives

- ·Recognize and diagnose insomnia and other sleep
- ·Describe the clinical benefits of CBT (Cognitive Behavioral Therapy) for treating insomnia and share resources with patients
- Discuss the tiered approach to treating insomnia with CBT as first line option, followed by melatonin then sedating anti-depressants, with limited use of non-benzodiazepine hypnotics especially in the elderly

Kaiser Fontana Sleep Disorders Center 427-4432 **DREAM TEAM**

Fontana is the "go to" sleep center for all of KP So Cal PIC - Dennis Hwang, MD

- Sleep Disordered Breathing:
 - Central and Obstructive sleep apneas,
- · Hypoventilation: Morbid obesity, Neurologic Disorders, Premature Infants, Children
- Narcolepsy and other Hypersomnias
- Restless Leg Syndrome
- Parasomnias REM and non-REM
- Insomnias
- Circadian Rhythm especially Delayed Sleep Disorder
 Occupational Shift workers
- Commercial Driver program

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Kaiser Fontana Sleep Disorders Center 909-427-4432

1100 referrals per month

40 in-lab polysomnography studies per week 80+ ambulatory "Embletta/ WatchPAT" sleep studies /wk 6 Hypersomnia MSLT/MWT day testing per week Insomnia class: 30-35 attend per week Consults: MD, NP & Respiratory Care Coordinators Multiple research projects, including alternative therapy

Insomnia: Sleep Eazzy Class, Fontana MOB 7 One class-2.0 hours, direct book, no referral needed. Spanish Insomnia - individual consults with NP

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Sleep EazzZy Class for insomnia

Kaiser Fontana Sleep Disorders Center



•Single session class with Follow-up phone calls or 40 minute consults

Valerie Williams ANP-c

• Internet: kp.org/sleep 2016 6 one-week sessions Interactive (DREAM program)

•Health Education: 4 session x 2 hours for Insomnia

Types of Adult Insomnia





Acute: less than 3 months duration

327.41 Transient, Adjustment, Non-organic Insomnia

Chronic:

307.42 Idiopathic, Primary, Paradoxical, Psychophysiological, or Persistent Insomnia

327.00 Organic Insomnia
327.01 Insomnia due to medical disorder
327.02 Insomnia due to mental disorder
780.51 Insomnia with sleep apnea

780.52 Insomnia NOS

281.35 – 282.85 Insomnia due to various substances

in Kaiser Permanente.

Chronic Insomnia more than 4 months

- Problem with: Falling asleep
- Staying asleep
- Waking too early and significant daytime impairment:

- Fatigue
 Irritability / Moody Decreased function
- Decreased socialization
- Reduced energy or motivation
 Poor memory or concentration
 Headaches or Gl upset
 Worry about sleep



Most CommonTypes: 780.52 Insomnia NOS 307.42 Idiopathic, Primary, Paradoxical Psychophysiological, Persistent 327.01 with medical disorder 327.02 with mental disorders

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Insomnia prevalence and risk factors

Chronic: 10-20% of general population

Risk factors:

Older age, females, co-morbid psychiatric disorders, substance abuse, shift work, co-morbid pain conditions, unemployment, lower socioeconomic status

Single, divorced or separated more than married. Most common is depression.

Persistent insomnia increases risk of developing depression by four fold.

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Fatigue vs Sleepy

The sleep department also specializes in helping people stay awake!

Insomnia – Problems falling and staying asleep

Insomnia patients are fatigued, but not very sleepy.

Epworth Sleepiness Score 13+/24 Excessive daytime sleepiness usually another reason than insomnia

When people are sleepy while driving, they try many things to stay alert. NONE of them will keep them awake.



Safety first.
Fall asleep crashes
are often fatal.



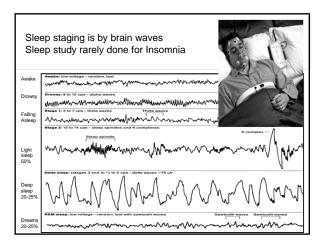
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Epworth Sleepiness Scale

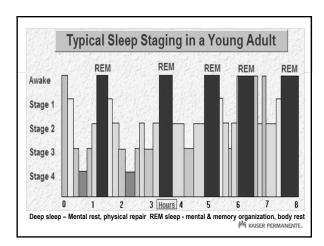
Use the following scale to $\underline{\text{circle}}$ the most appropriate number for each situation:

- 0 = You would never doze or sleep
- 1 = There is a slight chance you would doze or sleep
- 2 = There is a moderate chance you would doze or sleep
- 3 = There is a high chance you would doze or sleep

3 - There is a <i>migh</i> chance you would doze	or sieep			
SITUATION	CHANG	CE OF D	DZING O	R SLEEPING
Sitting and reading	0	1	2	3
Watching TV	0	1	2	3
Sitting inactive in a public place	0	1	2	3
Passenger in a car for more than 1 hour	0	1	2	3
Lying down in the afternoon	0	1	2	3
Sitting and talking to someone	0	1	2	3
Sitting quietly after lunch (no alcohol)	0	1	2	3
While driving, stopped in traffic	0	1	2	3
	Total _	/24	in Kal	SER PERMANENTE.



Actigraphy – compare with self report diary Helpful for Sleep State Misperception Actigraphy tracks sleep patterns List the deal to the deal of



Sleep changes with age



- forsened by:

 Cloudy yellowing of lens decreases blue light input for natural circadian rhythm

 Decreased melatonin production

 Less physical and mental activity in day

 Poor day vs night demarcation

 More naps

 Depression feeling less productive

in Kaiser Permanente.

Sleep disturbances in depressed patients

Depression: 80-90% have insomnia

- · longer onset sleep (SOL),
- · early REM onset, increased REM disturbing
- decreased total sleep time (TST), less slow wave sleep (SWS) and low sleep efficiency (SE)
- · early awakening
- · Non-restorative sleep

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Sleep disturbances in other mood disorders

Anxiety / Insomnia: longer SOL, decreased TST and SWS, and SE resulting increase REM

Mania: decreased TST, low SWS,
early and increased REM
sleep loss most common trigger of episodes

Alcoholism: decreased TST profoundly reduced
REM – rebounds in detox -> day hallucinations

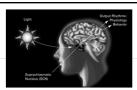
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Psychiatric medications effect on sleep

Depends on normal vs depressed patients
Antidepressants increase REM latency and decrease amount of REM
Bupropion increases REM latency but increases amount of REM
Mirtazapine only mild REM reduction / none
Sedating antidepressants increase SE
Non-sedating antidepressants decrease SE
But if depression improved ->subjective improvement, despite sleep study findings

C	CONTINUITY	STAGE N	REM F	REM LATENC	YSEDATION
TCAs					
Amitriptyline	1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1	++++
Doxepin	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1	1	++++
Imipramine	↑ ↔	1	1 1	1	++
Nortriptyline	1	1	1 1	1	++
Desipramine	\leftrightarrow	1	1 1	1	+
Clomipramine	↑ ↔	1	1 1 1 1	1	↔
MAOIs					
Phenelzine	1	↔	1 1 1 1	1111	↔
SSRIs					
Fluoxetine	1	1	1 1	1	±
Paroxetine	1 1	1	1 1	1	+
Sertraline	\leftrightarrow	↔↓	1	1	+
Citalopram	\leftrightarrow	1	1	1	+
Escitalopram	↔	1	1	1	+
SNRIs					
Venlafaxine	1	↔↓	1 1 1	1 1	++
Desvenlafaxine	Same				
Duloxetine	Same				
ATYPICAL					
Bupropion	1 ↔	\leftrightarrow	↔ ↑	\leftrightarrow	↔
Trazodone	1	↔ ↑	1	1	++++
Mirtazapine	1	↔ ↑	↔ ↓	\leftrightarrow	3+ (low dose

"Circadian Rhythm"



Internal clock - SCN

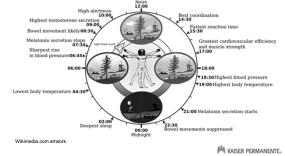
Light and dark stimulate the internal clock we have in our brain. This clock then releases chemicals and hormones to make you be awake or asleep.

Light stimulates wakefulness - cortisol Dark stimulates sleepiness - melatonin

The "natural" time for humans to sleep is between 1000 p.m. and 6 a.m.

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Human biological clock High alertness 12:00 Highest testosterone secretion



As the day progresses, there is a continuing shift in the balance between the forces for wakefulness to sleep.



Wakefulness stimulated by:

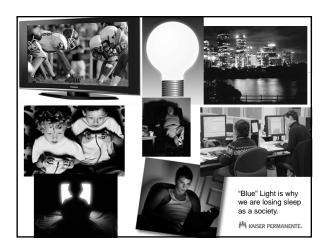
Cortisol also high with stress, anxiety Energy intake (eating calories) Physical and mental activity

Sleepiness stimulated by: Dark Cool

Less energy intake Less activity

Sleep is a 24 hour issue – not just at bedtime!

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Blue Blocker Glasses

Wear from sundown until bedtime to promote natural sleepiness.



Regular styles - plastic safety shield, Example - Pyramex Venture II ® available@ amazon.com

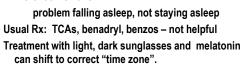


f.lux, twilight and other apps can lower the light level f.lux, twilight and other apps can lower the high constraints on electronic devices at sundown automatically

Internal Clocks can be adjusted Useful for shift-workers, jet lag or delayed sleep phase teenagers. Dark Sunglasses (or blue-blockers) to mimic night Wear sundown until bedtime = Sleep Bright light to mimic day = energy, awake Melatonin – natural hormone of sleep

Delayed Sleep Phase Disorder not insomnia

Age onset 8 – 20, estimated 10% Usually diagnosed as insomnia "Different time zone":



10% of adult insomniacs also have DSPD = "Night owls"

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Design your bedroom for SLEEP DARK No TV or Computer Sleep mask Minimum light with bathroom breaks COOL Try ice pack, Chillow Pillow COMFORT Bed and pillows QUIET White noise, fan or

ear plugs

SLEEP HYGIENE = Healthy Sleep Habits



Avoid:

- Alcohol most common sleep aid in the world avoid 4 hours before bedtime reduces melatonin and dreams
- Nicotine lessens physical repair in deep sleep
- Caffeine: avoid after lunch agitating, raises temperature and heart rate, causes people to "twitch" in their – more likely to wake up
- Large meal before bedtime not within 4 hours of bedtime – causes sleep disturbance, light snack ok.

Take naps?



80% of people with insomnia sleep <u>WORSE</u> when they nap

Only 20% of people with insomnia sleep <u>BETTER</u> when they nap

If retired - Limit nap to 30 minutes. Never after 3pm. If shift-worker – Sleep at least 2 hours before work

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SLEEP HYGIENE = Healthy Sleep Habits



Establish a regular sleep schedule

Most important:

Get up at the <u>same time 7 days a week</u> Helpful – same bedtime each night Schedule sufficient sleep opportunity.

Exercise improves sleep and mood-

Best time is morning in sunshine up to late afternoon. Takes 4-5 hours to cool for sleep

Dysfunctional Beliefs and Attitudes about Sleep Morin, et al, APA, 1993

- Trying hard will help me fall asleep
- I can't sleep without medication
- I can't function without 8 hours sleep
- I can't control my thoughts in the night
- I should sleep as well as my partner
- · I am losing control over my ability to sleep BEHAVIORS:
- More time in bed to increase sleep
- Monitoring sleep times closely
- Watch TV or listen to radio to relax to sleep
- · Drink alcohol to fall asleep
- Napping to make up sleep
 Laying in bed worrying about sleep
 All lead to less sleep

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Insomnia Treatment options

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Insomnia= cognitive therapy + stimulus control +/- sleep restriction with or without relaxation therapy. Effective for primary and secondary insomnia. Combination of hypnotic and CBT-I is NOT more effective than CBT-I alone for primary insomnia. Sleep education and paradoxical intention, biofeedback also helpful.

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Behavior modification

#1: Do not have a visible bedroom clock

Covered alarm clock ok

Clock watching reduces sleep time with anxiety









STIMULUS CONTROL

to avoid lying in bed trying to sleep



- Going to bed earlier to
 "get more rest" worsens insomnia.
- Go to bed ONLY WHEN SLEEPY
- If unable to sleep or relax, go to another room and do something boring or relaxing
- Return to bed ONLY WHEN SLEEPY
- · Repeat the above as often as necessary
- · Get up at the same time every morning

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Ultimate Insomnia treatment: SLEEP RESTRICTION THERAPY

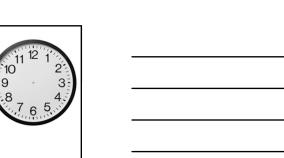
A process to make sleep time more equal to time in bed.

VERY EFFECTIVE for sleep consolidation. Requires self discipline for a few weeks,

but gives excellent results.
Can acutely improve depression.

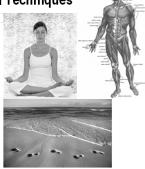
Compute actual sleep hours, deduct from set wake time to find initial start time. Shift earlier by 15-30 min every 4-5 days to goal. Wake time is stays constant.

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#3: Practice Relaxation Techniques

- Deep Breathing
- Progressive Muscle Relaxation
- Guided Imagery
- Meditation
- Mindfulness



RELAXATION

POD CASTS by Belleruth Naparstek

kp.org/listen

• Sleep
• Relaxation and wellness

LIVING HEALTHIER

- **EMOTIONAL WELLNESS**
- Self confidence
- Stress
- Anger and Forgiveness
- Grief
- Panic Attacks and Anxiety

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Pre-Bedtime Routine to unwind from your day

Plan: make it a habit before bedtime

- · Listen to relaxing music
- Warm bath
- Read boring book
- Relaxation
- Go to bed and fall asleep.



Choose Positive Thoughts

"How can I turn off my mind?"



Problem solve in daytime - journaling

Then at bedtime you can... Choose bedtime thoughts to be positive and practice "gratitude"



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Chronic insomnia patients - 4+ x risk for developing depression, 2-4 x risk to remain depressed



Mental health resources are outlined in the class handout.



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Medications Known to Cause Sleep Disturbances

- · Stimulants:
 - Diet pills or Energy supplements
 - Decongestants like Sudafed®, Afrin
 - Excedrin migraine®
- Steroids, Interferon Antidepressants:

 - Effexor, Cymbalta, Wellbutrin,
 Prozac, Celexa, Lexapro
- Calcium channel blockers
- Bronchodilators Theophylline, Pro-Air
- Rx stimulants
- Best to take these meds in the Morning



Alternative for nasal Congestion is sinus rinse before bed

Over-The-Counter Sleep Aid Medications

used by 25% of insomniacs, 5% every night

- Diphenhydramine
 - Advil PM
 - Benadryl
 - Simply Sleep
 - Tylenol PM • Unisom SleepGels
 - ZZZ-quil
- Doxylamine
 - Unisom SleepTabs
 - Vicks Nyquil
- **Antihistamine medications**
- ·Minimally effective for sleep
- ·Reduce sleep quality
- ·Cause restless legs
- ·Cause drowsiness the next day
- ·Worsen prostate, glaucoma and constipation conditions
- ·Better to use claritin, zyrtec or allegra for allergy symptoms.

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Most common Rx for insomnia



Medication	Daily Dose	Effects and Considerations
Benzodiazepine Receptor Agonists: Zolpidem (Ambien®)	Women5mg Men 10mg	*Helps you fall asleep and improves sleep quality (Dementia, Memory Loss, Parasomnias) *Little help to stay asleep *Risk for tolerance effect *There is a risk of dependence and abuse
Benzodiazepines: Temazepam (Restoril®)	15mg to 30mg	•Helps you stay asleep during the night •Tolerance and dependence can occur with long term use •Can have additive effects with alcohol /other medicines that affect the brain
Antidepressants: Trazodone (Desyrel®)	50mg to 150mg	*Helps you fall asleep and stay asleep *Effective in patients who have both depression and insomnia

Zolpidem/ Eszopiclone new cautions



SAMHSA - Report 5/1/2013 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration ED visits for adverse reactions involving Zolpidem

increase 220% - 6,111 in 2005 to 19,487 in 2010:

Females = 68%

pharmaceuticals:

- Over 45 years old = 74%
- Over 65 years old = 32% Half of visits involved combination with other
- Anti-anxiety and other insomnia meds = 16%
- Pain relievers = 26%

in Kaiser Permanente.

Ambien/Lunesta: new cautions

AGS, Beers, Medicare, HEDIS: Limiting use in patients>64yo

Letters advising all current Ambien patients

- · Max dose- 5mg, couple nights a week
- · Max prescription total 90 days per year
- Extreme caution for usage >64 year old
 - Increased dementia, falls, parasomnias, MVAs
 Increased death rate (5x)

Advised alternatives: CBT, melatonin, trazodone Not Tricyclic Antidepressants or Benzodiazepines, if only for sleep

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Non-formulary sleep medications:



Formulary: only 5mg pills

Ambien - zolpidem 5-10mg- half life 2.5 hours **NON-FORMULARY:**

Ambien CR - zolpidem 6.25-12.5mg

Lunesta - eszopiclone - 1-3mg - half-life 6 hours

NON-FORMULARY-no additional benefit:

Intermezzo - zolpidem subligual 1.75-3.5mg - 2.5 hrs

Sonata - zaleplon - 5-10mg - half-life 1 hour

Rozerem - ramelteon - 8mg - melatonin agonist

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Melatonin: natural sleep hormone



Teenagers, shift workers, older adults, and patients on certain medications benefit

Over-the-counter, take 3 -5 mg -30 to 60 min before bedtime Never take after sleep onset.



NSAIDs, Beta-blockers, calcium-channel blockers, diuretics, benzodiazepines, alcohol, and caffeine may decrease normal melatonin production.

Light greatly reduces melatonin production.

Alternative therapies: little research

Aromatherapy - relaxing Lavendar, Roses Herbal formulas Chamomille tea "sleepytime" Relaxation drinks ex: Vacation In a Bottle ex: Bob Marley water

Herbals: most can be very helpful Liver cautions with valerian and kava St. John's wort can disturb sleep.

Yoga



Rx or OTC medications that help with Insomnia:

Benefits:

- Helps you sleep...

...only short term



Drawbacks:

- Side effects
- Dependence
- Tolerance Withdrawal
- Anxiety
- Rebound insomnia

Best long-term treatment: cognitive-behavioral changes

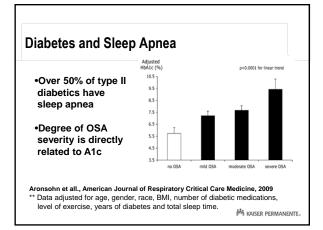
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Restless Legs

Worse in the evening Uncomfortable or unpleasant sensations in legs when at rest Overwhelming urge to move legs Movement or massage relieves the discomfort Can also occur during sleep = PLMD – uncommon to arouse patient Test for ferritin (precursor to dopamine) - goal >75, if needed, tx with FeSO4 take with vitamin C to reduce risk of augmentation

Preferred treatments: dopamine agonists pramipexole (mirapex) or ropinirole (requip) before klonopin High incidence in ADD / ADHD

Obstructive Sleep Apnea – screening: S – snore loudly T – tired, day fatigue O – observed apnea P – high blood pressure B – BMI > 35 A – age > 50 N – neck > 17 G – gender: male S – snore loudly T – tired, day fatigue O – observed apnea Air Air Airway is open and air moves through Airway is blocked and air does not move through O – truckman Purposed O – truckman Purpose



Obstructive Sleep Apnea Main problem is compliance OSA – moderate or severe - has serious cardiovascular risks and needs treatment: MI, stroke, diabetes Commercial drivers with OSA are now held to compliance guidelines, 70% of days with use >4 hours Urge patients to come to sleep lab if they are not using their CPAP at least 4 hours every night.

CPAP treatment for Sleep Apnea:









Many Alternative Therapies available:







Oral Device

Narcolepsy or Hypersomnia





With cataplexy = hypocretin deficiency
Without cataplexy = normal / low hypocretin
50% undiagnosed
Most commonly misdiagnosed as mood disorder
Dx: polysomnography / mean sleep latency
Hypersomnia if average short mslt
Narcolepsy if REM onset with sleep
Poor sleep at night

Sleep disorders treatments

RBD: preferred tx: melatonin or benzo
Sleep walking: safety precautions
PTSD / nightmares: prazosin, BH: EMDR, IRT
Narcolepsy / Hypersomnia – Dx: PSG/MSLT
Provigil – day preferred over stimulants,
Xyrem – night (narcolepsy only)
Shift workers –
provigil, hygiene + sleep med

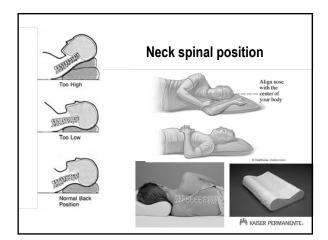
IMPORTANCE OF PROPER SPINE ALIGNMENT DURING SLEEP

Getting enough sleep can be difficult when you can't find a comfortable position

Chronic pain and fibromyalgia patients

- Wake up with pain, numbness, tingling
- "I must have slept wrong"
- Tossing & turning through the night
- Unable to relax muscles
- Feel stiff & achy in the morning





SLEEPING ON YOUR BACK

1-2 pillows or wedge under legs improves low back pain 1 pillow under

each arm for shoulder support

Picture is an example of what <u>NOT</u> to do

Stomach sleeping not advised, because it twists the neck too far to the side



SIDE SLEEPING Recommended

- 1-2 pillows under head ensures your cervical spine is straight & elongated
- 1-2 pillows between knees 1 pillow under arm

Body pillow or wedge behind back

- Roll body forwards or backwards weight on shoulder blade and bottom
- Body weight not on top of shoulder or hip joints

Picture: example of good positioning





Challenge patients - which path will you choose?

Motivation - "You can't satisfy your hunger by reading a menu, you have to eat some of the food"....anonymous

Encourage patients to - Be patient with themselves... Humans need 3 to 4 weeks of repetition to change or develop new habits.

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Build patient skills and confidence so they can sleep normally again.

Insomnia is nothing to lose sleep over!



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