

Chronic Insomnia

Biopsychosocial Assessment and Treatment

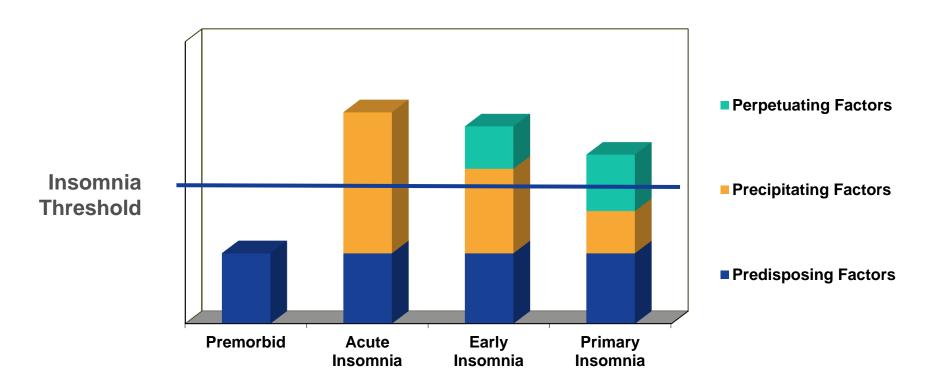
in Integrated Primary Care Settings

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Combined DSM-V and ICSD Criteria

- Subjective complaints of poor sleep
- Difficulties initiating and/or maintaining sleep
 - Sleep onset latency (SOL) > 30 mins, or
 - Wake after sleep onset (WASO) > 30 mins
 - Time in bed and asleep (sleep efficiency) < 85%
- Sleep problems 3 or more nights per week
- **Duration of insomnia** > 3 months
- Causes impairment

Evolution from Acute to Chronic Problem



- History
 - Onset, duration, frequency
 - Initiating factors
- Sleep environment
 - · Quiet, comfortable, arousal
- Pre-sleep behaviors
 - Sleep aids (medication, alcohol)
 - Activity
 - Substance use
 - Caffeine (how much, last time)
 - Tobacco

- In bed behaviors
 - TV, read, eat, talk on the phone
- Sleep Schedule (Week vs Weekend)
 - Naps (frequency, length)
 - Time in bed (Why?)
 - Time to fall asleep
 - How often do they wake up—for how long?
 - Use of an alarm
 - Wake before or after? Snooze?
- Consequences
 - After waking (rested or tired)
 - Throughout the day
 - Concentration, sleepy or tired
 - Fallen asleep in inappropriate places



- Rule Outs
 - Respiratory distress/Sleep apnea
 - Snoring, gasping for breath, waking with a headache
 - Periodic limb movements
 - Kicking bed partner, suddenly awake
 - Restless leg syndrome
 - Discomfort in legs: burning, itching, or crawly sensation
 - Pain/Headaches
 - GERD
 - Bruxism
 - Grind your teeth at night
 - Emotional
 - Depression, Anxiety, PTSD



- Sleep Diary
- Insomnia Severity Index
 - 7 items
- Actigraphy
- Polysomnography

Advise/Agree

Determine what patient is willing to change

May get worse before improvements

Highlight importance of sticking to plan

Assist

Sleep Hygiene Principles

- Avoid caffeine 4 to 6 hours before bedtime
- Avoid nicotine before bedtime
- Avoid alcohol before bedtime
- A light snack at bedtime may be sleep promoting
- Avoid vigorous exercise within 2 hours of bedtime
- Bedroom environment: moderate temp, quiet, dark
- Comfortable mattress and pillows
- Wind-down routine

Assist

Sleep Scheduling: Stimulus Control & Sleep Restriction

- Avoid daytime napping
 - Limit to 15-30 minutes before 1500
- Use the bed & bedroom for sleep and sex ONLY
 - NO TV, reading, eating, studying, phone
- Go to bed only when sleepy, after threshold time
- Get out of bed if not asleep in 15 minutes
 - Where will the patient go?
 - What will the patient do?
 - Return to bed when sleepy
 - Repeat as necessary

Assist

Sleep Scheduling: Stimulus Control & Sleep Restriction

- Threshold time
 - Calculate average total sleep time
 - Include naps
 - Establish when patient wants to wake-up
 - What time would patient go to bed to achieve average total sleep time?
 - In bed = wake time TST
 - In bed = 0500 6hrs
 - In bed = 2300
 - Increase 15 min increments if sleep efficiency at 90% or higher

AssistAdditional Interventions

- Stress Management Training
- Neuromuscular Relaxation Training
- Worry Control/Problem Solving Training
- Generalized Anxiety Management

Arrange

Determine adherence to plan

 Consider referrals to sleep medicine/specialty if no improvements

