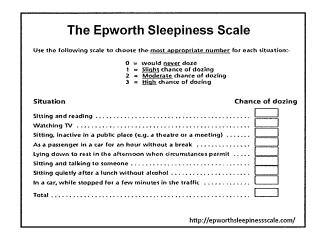
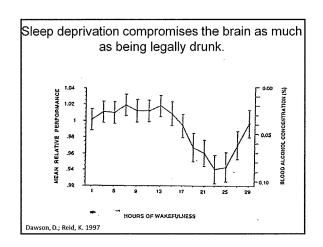




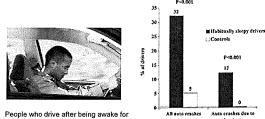
The majority of US children and adults do not get enough sleep. SLEEP NEEDS 0 - 2 months: 2 - 12 months: 15-18 hours Newborns/Infants 14-15 hours 12 mo - 18 mo: 13-15 hours 18 mo - 3 years: 3 - 5 years: 12-14 hours 11-13 hours Toddlers/Children 5 - 12 years: 10-11 hours Adolescents On Average: 9.25 hours Adults On Average: 7-9 hours



Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC 2009 Nodded off or fell asleep while driving in the past month Unintentionally fell asleep during day at least once in the past month Age (years) (43.7%) 4.5% 18 to <25 25 to <35 36.1% 7.2% 5.7% 35 to <45 34.0% 45 to <55 35.3% 3.9% 3.1% 55 to <65 36.5% 44.6% 2.0% Race/Ethnicity White non-Hispanic 33.4% Black non-Hispanic 52.4% 6.5% Hispanic 41.9% 6.3% Other non-Hispanic 41.0% 7.2% http://www.cdc.gov/features/dssleep/



$\label{lem:continuous} \mbox{Driving is particularly hazardous for sleepy drivers.}$



17 to 19 hours performed worse than those with a blood alcohol level of .05.

Dawson, D.; Reid, K. 1997

100,000 crashes a year are due to drowsy driving.

Masa et al. 2000

Healthy People 2020

25 percent of U.S. adults report insufficient sleep or rest at least 15 out of every 30 days.

The public health burden of chronic sleep loss and sleep disorders, coupled with low awareness of poor sleep health among the general population, health care professionals, and policymakers, necessitates a well-coordinated strategy to improve sleep-related health.

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/sleep-healt

Healthy People 2020

Sleep Objectives

SH-1 Increase the proportion of persons with symptoms of obstructive sleep apnea who seek medical evaluation.

SH-2 Reduce the rate of vehicular crashes per 100 million miles traveled that are due to drowsy driving.

SH-3 Increase the proportion of students in grades 9 through 12 who get sufficient sleep.

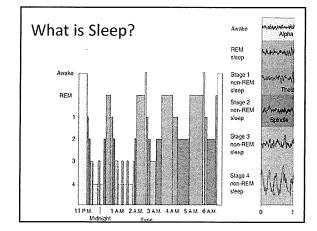
SH-4 Increase the proportion of adults who get sufficient sleep.

http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/sleep-health

Racial & Economic Disparities in Sleep

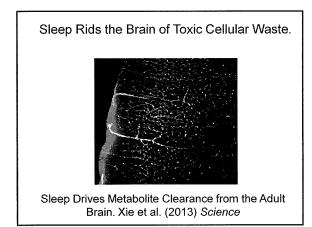
- People who work multiple jobs (15% of the workforce) are 61% more likely to report sleeping 6 hours or less on weekdays.
- 25% of live-in domestic workers had responsibilities that prevented them from getting at least 5 hours of uninterrupted sleep during the week.
- African-Americans are over 3x as likely as whites to report less than 5 hours of sleep, while Asians and non-Mexican Hispanics were 2.5x as likely.

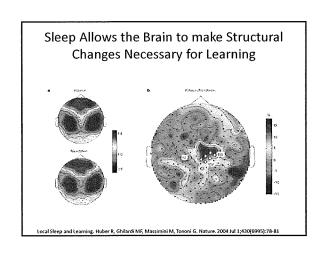
Hale, L. Inadequate Sleep Duration as a Public Health and Social Justice Problem: Can We Truly Trade Off Our Daily Activities for More Sleep? SLEEP 2014;37:1889-1906.

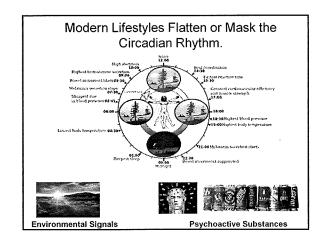


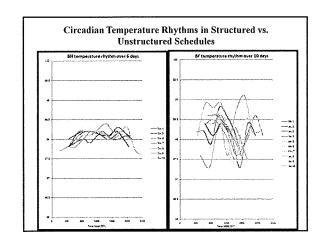
Why do we sleep?

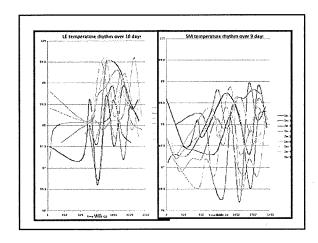


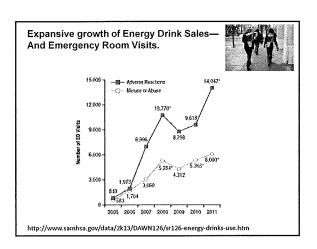


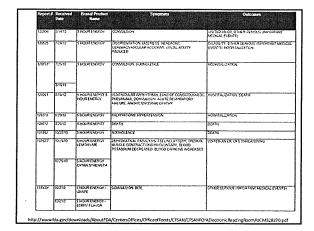


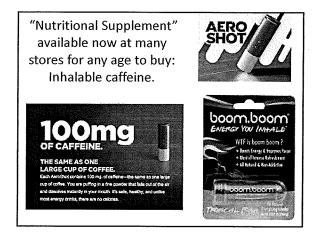


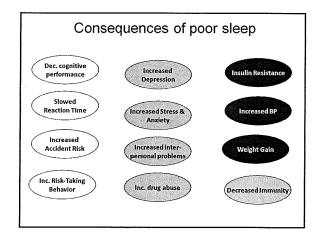


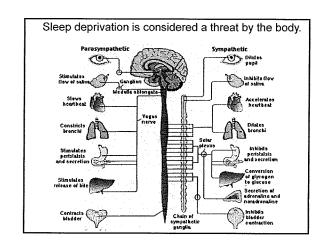












Sleep deprivation impairs the Immune System

- ■Sleep deprivation is correlated with a significant reduction in cellular immunity (reductions in T-cells)
- Men who received just four hours of sleep a night for four straight nights after receiving a flu shot produced half the antibodies as the control group (Weintraub, 2004)



■ Sleep deprivation taxes the Cardiovascular System ■ Sleep deprivation increases inflammation can damage the inner walls of the arteries, leading to stroke & heart disease. ■ Blood pressure and heart rate are higher following sleep deprived nights.

- ■Men who sleep 5 hours or less a night have 2x as many heart attacks as men who sleep 8 hours or more.
- **■**(Voelker, 1999)

Sleep Deprivation increases Diabetes Risk.

- Chronic sleep deprivation leads to insulin resistance.
- This resistance can result in high blood glucose concentrations, leading to diabetes.
- Young men who sleep 4 hours a night for 6 straight nights lose 30% of their ability to respond to insulin.



Gottlieb et al, 2005

Sleep Deprivation enhances hunger and cravings for junk food.

- Healthy young men were forced to sleep 4 hours a night or 9 hours a night for 4 days straight.
- Short sleepers had a 18% drop in leptin, the fat satiety signal (equivalent drop to subtracting 1100 calorie a day diet).
- 25% increase in hunger, 45% in appetite for junk foods.





(Van Cauter, 2004)

Mental Health and Sleep

A Person with inadequate sleep is...

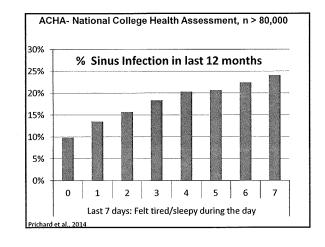
- 9x more likely to have depressive symptoms
- 17x more likely to have anxiety symptoms

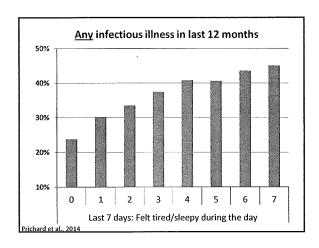


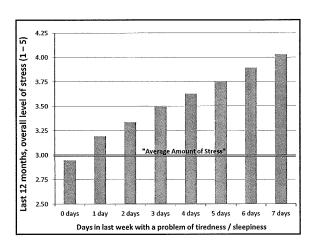
Sleep disruption is predictive of (precedes)

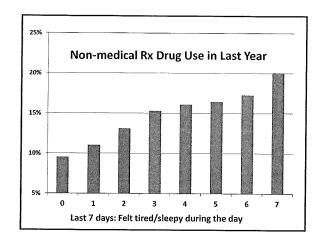
- 50% of depression episodes
- 75% of mania episode
- 90% of suicide attempts

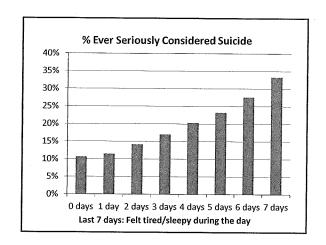
Sateia, M. (2009) Peterson & Benca (2006)







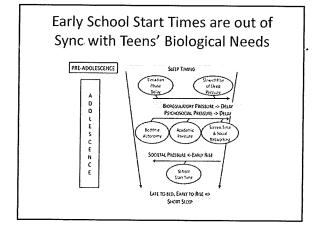




Get sleep on the radar as a major health concern. Parent's Top Children's Health Concerns 1 Obesity 6 Alcohol abuse 2 Orig abuse 7. Child abuse 3. Smoking 4. Pregnancy 4. Bullying 9. Internet safety 5. Stress 10 Depression C.S. Mott Children's Hospital National Poll on Children's Health, 2013

Teens and Sleep

- Teens are biologically more alert in the evening, as compared to younger children. Their natural time for bed is around 10:45 pm, and the brain remains in the 'sleep' mode until about 8:00 AM. This makes it difficult or impossible to fall asleep early enough to achieve the recommended 8-10 hours of sleep when schools start before 8:30 AM.
- A teenager who gets less than 8 hours of sleep per night is more likely to use cigarettes, alcohol, drugs and be sexually active than those who get the recommended 8-10 hours of sleep.



Ramsey Co. High School Start Times

- Only one district (West St. Paul-Mendota Heights) starts at 8:30 or later, in compliance with AMA recommendations.
- North St. Paul-Maplewood-Oakdale and South St. Paul both start at 8:15 AM.
- Inver Grove Heights is seriously considering moving to 8:30 for the 2017-18 year.

Recommendations

- Follow the American Academy of Pediatrics and AMA recommendations to start high schools no earlier than 8:30 AM.
- Protect domestic workers' right to sufficient sleep.
- · Work to improve sleep environments, especially in lower income neighborhoods, through decreased noise and light pollution.

Additional References

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