

Don't worry, be happy: Just go to bed earlier

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When you go to bed, and how long you sleep at a time, might actually make it difficult for you to stop worrying. So say Jacob Nota and Meredith Coles of Binghamton University in the US, who found that people who sleep for shorter periods of time and go to bed very late at night are often overwhelmed with more negative thoughts than those who keep more regular sleeping hours. The findings appear in Springer's journal *Cognitive Therapy and Research*.

People are said to have repetitive negative thinking when they have bothersome pessimistic thoughts that seem to repeat in their minds. They feel as though they have little control over these contemplations. They also tend to worry excessively about the future, delve too much into the past, and experience annoying intrusive thoughts. Such thoughts are

often typical of people suffering from generalized anxiety disorder, [major depressive disorder](#), [post-traumatic stress disorder](#), [obsessive compulsive disorder](#), and [social anxiety disorder](#). These individuals also tend to have sleep problems.

Previous studies have linked [sleep problems](#) with such repetitive negative thoughts, especially in cases where someone does not get enough shut eye. Nota and Coles set out to replicate these studies, and to further see if there's any link between having such repetitive thoughts and the actual time when someone goes to bed.

They asked 100 young adults at Binghamton University to complete a battery of questionnaires and two computerized tasks. In the process, it was measured how much the students worry, ruminate or obsess about something - three measures by which repetitive negative thinking is gauged. The students were also asked whether they were more habitual morning or evening types, preferring to hold regular hours or to have a sleep-wake schedule that is more skewed towards later in the day,

The researchers found that people who sleep for shorter periods of time and go to bed later often experience more repetitive [negative thoughts](#) than others. This was also true for those students who described themselves as evening types.

"Making sure that sleep is obtained during the right time of day may be an inexpensive and easily disseminable intervention for individuals who are bothered by intrusive thoughts," remarks Nota.

The findings also suggest that sleep disruption may be linked to the development of repetitive negative thinking. Nota and Coles therefore believe that it might benefit people who are at risk of developing a disorder characterized by such intrusive thoughts to focus on getting enough sleep.

"If further findings support the relation between sleep timing and repetitive [negative thinking](#), this could one day lead to a new avenue for treatment of individuals with internalizing disorders," adds Coles.

"Studying the relation between reductions in sleep duration and psychopathology has already demonstrated that focusing on sleep in the clinic also leads to reductions in symptoms of psychopathology."

This study is part of a line of research examining the relations between sleep behavior and mental health. Based on growing evidence linking sleep and psychopathology, Nota and Coles and their colleagues at Binghamton University are aiming to understand how information about [sleep](#) may be used to help individuals with anxiety disorders.

More information: J.A. & Coles, M.E. (2014). Duration and Timing of Sleep are Associated with Repetitive Negative Thinking. *Cognitive Therapy and Research*. [DOI: 10.1007/s10608-014-9651-7](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10608-014-9651-7)

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