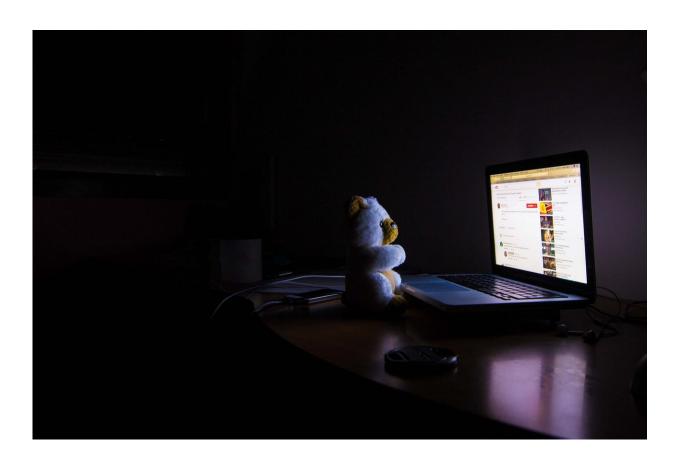


Evening use of light-emitting tablets may disrupt healthy sleep

May 23 2018



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A new *Physiological Reports* study reveals that evening use of lightemitting tablets can induce delays in desired bedtimes, suppress secretion of melatonin (the hormone that regulates sleep and



wakefulness), and impair next-morning alertness.

Nine healthy adults participated in a randomized and counterbalanced study comparing 5 consecutive evenings of unrestricted use of light-emitting <u>tablet</u> computers versus evenings reading from printed materials.

On evenings when using light-emitting tablets, participants' self-selected bedtimes were on average half an hour later, and they showed suppressed melatonin levels, delayed timing of <u>melatonin</u> secretion onset, and later sleep onset. When using the tablets, participants rated themselves as less sleepy in the evenings and less alert in the first hour after awakening on the following mornings.

"These findings provide more evidence that light-emitting electronic devices have biological effects," said co-author Dr. Jeanne Duffy, of Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School. "Using light-emitting electronic devices in the late <u>evening</u> can postpone our decision to go to sleep, and make us more sleepy the next morning."

More information: Physiological Reports, DOI: 10.14814/phg2.13692

Provided by Wiley

Citation: Evening use of light-emitting tablets may disrupt healthy sleep (2018, May 23) retrieved 18 April 2024 from

https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-05-evening-light-emitting-tablets-disrupt-healthy.html

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