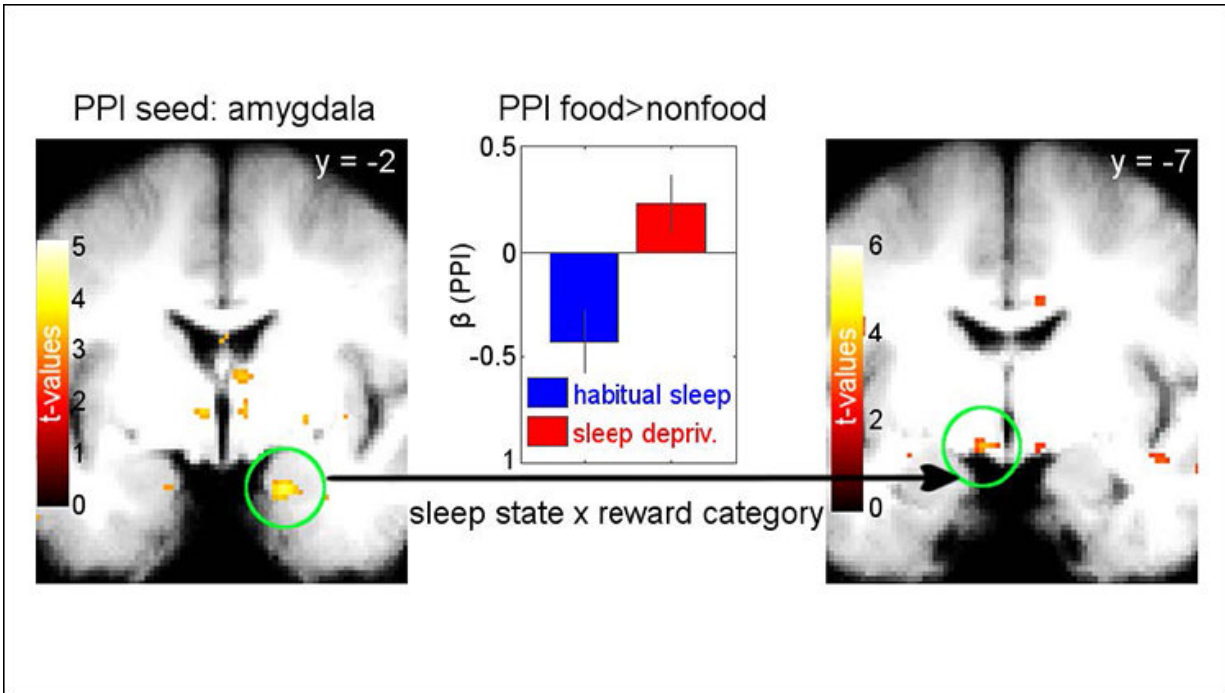


# Unraveling the link between obesity and sleep

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Functional connectivity results from a psycho-physiological interaction analysis (PPI). The seed was placed in the right amygdala peak of the contrast for activation related to stimulus onset, showing higher activation for food vs. nonfood items following sleep deprivation vs. habitual sleep (left panel). Coupling of this seed with left hypothalamus (left (-6, -7, -12):  $z=3.50$ ,  $p=0.011$ , FWE-SVC-corrected; right panel) was significantly greater for food vs. nonfood in sleep deprivation vs. habitual sleep. The center panel shows the food vs. nonfood coupling parameters for sleep deprivation and habitual sleep. Credit: Rihm et al., *JNeurosci* (2018)

One night of sleep loss can increase the desirability of junk foods, finds a study of healthy weight young men published in *JNeurosci*.

Building on insights from [behavioral economics](#) and endocrinology, Julia Rihm and colleagues set out to untangle the relative contribution of decision-making processes and hormones to food choices following sleep deprivation. Participants visited their laboratory for a standardized dinner on two separate nights.

At each visit they were instructed to either return home after the meal to sleep normally or to spend the night at the lab, where they would be kept awake. Their desire for [snack foods](#), [brain activity](#), and hormone levels were assessed the next morning after each night of sleep or total sleep deprivation.

The researchers found sleep loss increased the subjective value of food compared to non-food items independent of hormonal effects. Their neuroimaging results revealed increased activity in a circuit involving the amygdala and hypothalamus after [sleep deprivation](#). These data suggest one way a lack of sleep can promote overeating and obesity risk.

**More information:** Sleep deprivation selectively up-regulates an amygdala-hypothalamic circuit involved in food reward, *JNeurosci* (2018). DOI: [www.jneurosci.org/lookup/doi/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.0250-18.2018](http://www.jneurosci.org/lookup/doi/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.0250-18.2018)

Julia Rihm et al. Sleep deprivation selectively up-regulates an amygdala-hypothalamic circuit involved in food reward, (2018). DOI: [10.1101/245845](https://doi.org/10.1101/245845)

Provided by Society for Neuroscience

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