

Sleep disorders plague stroke survivors—and put them at risk

January 7 2021, by Laura Williamson



People who have strokes or mini-strokes often experience a wide range

of sleep disorders in the months that follow, a problem that can put them at increased risk for subsequent strokes, an analysis shows.

Sleep problems—including insomnia, troubled breathing while asleep, restless legs in the evening and unconscious leg movements—are more common among [stroke survivors](#) than the general public, according to the study published Thursday in the American Heart Association journal *Stroke*. Researchers found sleep problems were more likely to occur among women, smokers, people with other [health conditions](#) and those who have strokes at older ages.

"When [poor sleep](#) occurs, patients may also experience cognitive deficits such as declined concentration or working memory," said the study's lead author, Hsiao-Yean Chiu, associate professor and deputy director of the School of Nursing at Taipei Medical University in Taiwan. Because of the many [heart](#) and brain health issues associated with poor sleep, she said, doctors should perform [sleep studies](#) or exams on [stroke](#) patients and treat any sleep issues that arise.

In the United States, someone has a stroke every 40 seconds, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. About 12% of those who have full-blown strokes first experience transient ischemic attacks, or TIAs, also known as "mini-strokes" or "warning strokes." These cause temporary symptoms, such as weakness, slurred speech and dizziness, that disappear within 24 hours.

Sleep problems, particularly sleep apnea—when breathing repeatedly stops and starts during the night—are considered independent risk factors for stroke. Because of the high prevalence of sleep problems among stroke survivors, the AHA recommends assessing sleep issues to prevent further strokes and TIAs.

In the new review, researchers analyzed 185 studies of sleep disorders

among stroke survivors, covering 64,047 people experiencing interrupted or shallow breathing during sleep, insomnia, periodic leg movement and restless leg syndrome. They found that people who had strokes or mini-strokes had a higher prevalence than the [general public](#) of these conditions long after the stroke occurred.

The study highlights the widespread nature of sleep problems associated with heart, brain and other types of health, said Michael Grandner, director of the Sleep and Health Research Program at the University of Arizona in Tucson. Grandner, who was not involved in the study, co-authored an AHA scientific statement about the impact of sleep on heart health.

"It's important to note that sleep is a fundamental part of our biology, as is breathing and eating. It's not optional," he said. "It's something that our body needs to function and that's why it implicates so many different systems. It is critically important for both heart and brain health."

In fact, recent research suggests sleep be added to the list of metrics that can predict heart health. Currently, the AHA measures cardiovascular health with what it calls Life's Simple 7—tracking tobacco use, body weight, diet, physical activity, cholesterol, blood pressure and blood sugar.

But sleep problems often are overlooked.

"Sleep issues are still not well-addressed in cardiovascular care," Grandner said. "There is an increasing recognition of the role of sleep apnea, but not insomnia and other [sleep problems](#). This study looked at not just sleep-disordered breathing issues like apnea, but other sleep disorders that often go under the radar in cardiovascular care."

In particular, he said he was struck with the high prevalence of insomnia

among people recovering from strokes. The study found close to 41% of people who had strokes or mini-strokes suffered from insomnia immediately after a stroke. While prevalence declined slightly over time, just under 36% of those who had strokes or mini-strokes were still having trouble sleeping more than three months later.

Insomnia often is treated as a mental health issue, Grandner said, when doctors recognize it at all. "It's usually dismissed or not even asked about. We think of it as a complaint or something we should just get over. These data highlight the fact that it exists in stroke patients, and you shouldn't ignore it."

Copyright © 2020 [HealthDay](#). All rights reserved.

Citation: Sleep disorders plague stroke survivors—and put them at risk (2021, January 7)
retrieved 5 May 2024 from
<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2021-01-disorders-plague-survivorsand.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--