

Mindfulness therapy may help with poor sleep

July 6 2021



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Sleep problems are common in the general population with up to half of Singaporean adults reporting insufficient or unsatisfying sleep. Sleep quality tends to worsen with age and poor sleep is a modifiable risk

factor for multiple disorders, including cardiovascular disease and cognitive impairment.

Currently, insomnia is treated with either medication or psychological interventions. However, even frontline treatments such as cognitive-behavioral therapy have limitations—up to 40% of patients do not get relief from their [insomnia symptoms](#) after undergoing this treatment. Furthermore, in Singapore, the waiting time to receive such treatment is long, as it is typically delivered as individual therapy and there are limited available local providers.

To search for alternative approaches to treat insomnia, Principal Investigator Assistant Professor Julian Lim from the Centre for Sleep and Cognition at the National University of Singapore's (NUS) Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, together with the Singapore General Hospital's Department of Psychology, looked towards mindfulness-based treatment. Mindfulness is the awareness of moment-to-moment thoughts, feelings, and bodily sensations, and the practice of accepting these experiences without judging or reacting to them. Backed by [scientific evidence](#), practicing mindfulness is becoming increasingly popular as a means to reduce stress, treat mental health problems, and improve general well-being.

The randomized controlled study compared a Mindfulness-Based Therapy for Insomnia (MBTI) with an active Sleep Hygiene, Education, and Exercise Programme (SHEEP) to see if the former could improve sleep outcomes in older adults with sleep complaints. A total of 127 participants, aged 50-80, were randomized and allocated between the two programs—65 received MBTI while 62 went through SHEEP. Both interventions consisted of eight weekly sessions which were of two hours duration each.

The MBTI course included formal mindfulness exercises such as

mindful eating, sitting meditation, mindful movement and body scans. This was followed by a group discussion of their experiences during the past week, as well as the application of practices and principles of mindfulness which directly addressed their sleep difficulties. In addition, participants were taught good sleep habits and behavioral strategies that they could use to improve their sleep.

On the other hand, the SHEEP course provided participants with information about sleep biology, self-monitoring of sleep behavior and taught changes to make in their habits and environment that could improve sleep quality. Participants also learned and practiced sleep-promoting exercises such as diaphragmatic breathing, morning and evening stretching movements, and progressive muscle relaxation.

Although [sleep quality](#) improved across the board, the study found MBTI to be more effective in reducing insomnia symptoms than SHEEP. Additionally, MBTI led to observable improvements when sleep was measured objectively—using wrist-worn activity monitors, and by recording electrical brain activity while participants slept at home. These objective measurements showed that MBTI participants took less time to fall asleep, and spent less time awake during the night, while this was not seen among SHEEP participants.

Explaining the study's findings, Assistant Professor Julian Lim said that "insomnia is strongly linked to hyperarousal, or a failure to switch off the "fight-or-flight" system when it's time to sleep. It typically starts because of a triggering stressful event, and persists because some individuals go on to develop bad sleep habits and dysfunctional thoughts about sleep. MBTI uses behavioral strategies to address the bad sleep habits directly, such as encouraging people to get out of bed if they have difficulty sleeping to rebuild the association between the bed and good sleep, and mindfulness techniques to equip people with more flexible strategies to deal with the dysfunctional or arousing thoughts."

Assistant Professor Lim added, "The demonstration of the Mindfulness-Based Therapy as a viable treatment for [insomnia](#) presents possible valid alternatives for people who have failed or have no access to standard frontline therapies. Such treatment can be delivered in groups within and outside of a medical setting, providing members of the public with sleep issues easier and more efficient access to seek help."

More information: Francesca Perini et al, Mindfulness-based therapy for insomnia for older adults with sleep difficulties: a randomized clinical trial, *Psychological Medicine* (2021). [DOI: 10.1017/S0033291721002476](#)

Provided by National University of Singapore, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine

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