# Pediatric Sleep/Circadian Disorders: Management Tools and Strategies.

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Bethesda, Maryland
June 13, 2018



### **Outline**

- Brief update on basic mechanisms of sleep and circadian science and mechanisms
- Common Sleep Disorders
- The brief assessment
- Intervention Strategies

### What is sleep?



"Sleep is a reversible behavioral state of perceptual disengagement from and unresponsiveness to the environment. It is also true that sleep is a complex amalgam of physiological and behavioral processes ". (Carskadon & Dement)

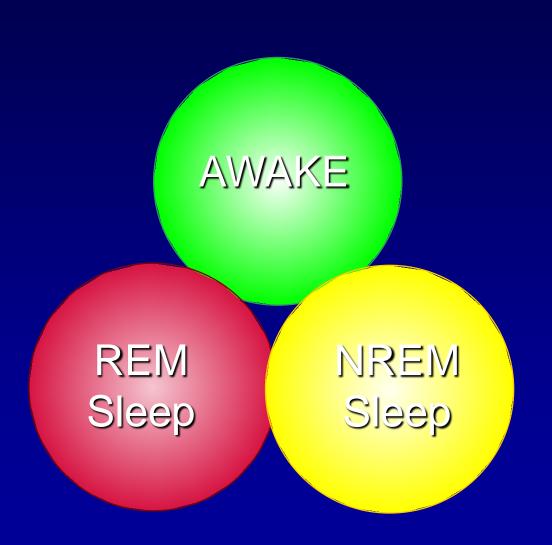
#### SLEEP DISORDERS

PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL INSOMNIA SLEEP STATE MISPERCEPTION IDIOPATHIC INSOMNIA NARCOLEPSY RECURRENT HYPERSONNIA IDIOPATHIC HYPERSOMNIA POSTTRAUMATIC HYPERSONNIA OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APMEA SYMDROME CENTRAL SLEEP APNEA SYNDROME CENTRAL ALVEOLAR HYPOVENTILATION SYNDROME PERIODIC LIMP HOVEMENT DISORDER RESTLESS LEGS SYNDROME INADEQUATE SLEEP HYGIENE ENVIRONMENTAL SLEEP DISORDER ALTITUDE INSOMNIA -ADJUSTMENT SLEEP DISORDER INSUFFICIENT SLEEP SYNDROME LIMIT-SETTING SLEEP DISORDER SLEEP-ONSET ASSOCIATION DISORDER **FOOD ALLERGY INSOMNIA** NOCTURNAL EATING (DRINKING) SYNDROME HYPNOTIC-DEPENDENT SLEEP DISORDER STIMULANT-DEPENDENT SLEEP DISORDER ALCOHOL-DEPENDENT SLEEP DISORDER TOXIN-INDUCED SLEEP DISORDER TIME ZONE CHANGE (JET LAG) SYNDROME

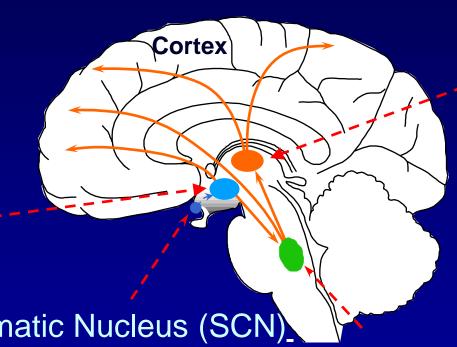
SHIFT WORK SLEEP DISORDER IRREGULAR SLEEP-WAKE PATTERN DELAYED SLEEP PHASE SYNDROHE MON-24 HOUR SLEEP-WAKE DISORDER COMFUSIONAL AROUSALS SLEEPWALKING SLEEP TERRORS RHYTHMIC MOVEMENT DISORDER SLEEP STARTS SLEEP TALKING **NOCTURNAL LEG CRAMPS** MIGHTMARES SLEEP PARALYSIS IMPAIRED SLEEP-RELATED PENILE ERECTIONS REM SLEEP-RELATED SINUS ARREST REM SLEEP BEHAVIOR DISORDER -BRIDGEM **ENURESIS** SLEEP-RELATED ABNORMAL SWALLOWING SYMBROHE MOCTURNAL PAROXYSMAL DYSTONIA SUDDEN UNEXPLAINED NOCTURNAL DEATH SYMBROME SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME PRIMARY SNORING

INFANT SLEEP APNEA

# **States of Being**



### Neurobiology of Sleep and Wake



Thalamus

**Cortical Activation Sleep Spindles EEG Synchronization** 

Hypothalamus-**Sleep/Wake Switch** 

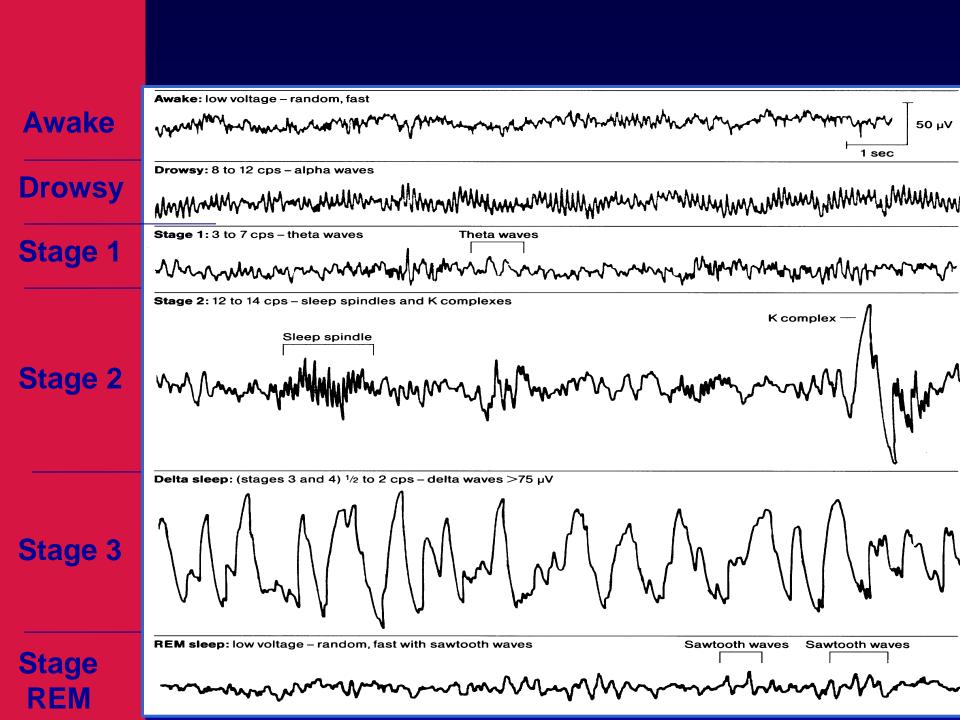
Suprachiasmatic Nucleus (SCN)

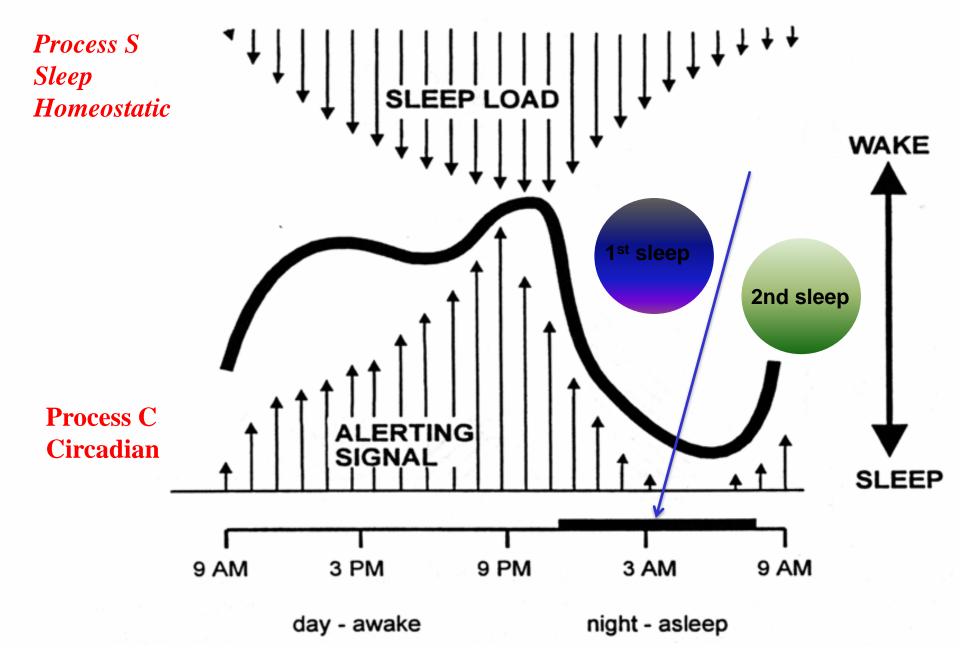
Circadian Clock

Brainstem

**Ascending Cortical Activation REM/SWS Switch** 

SWS = slow-wave sleep





Sleep Academic Award, Gerald Rosen



# Scientific Background Discoveries of Molecular Mechanisms Controlling the Circadian Rhythm

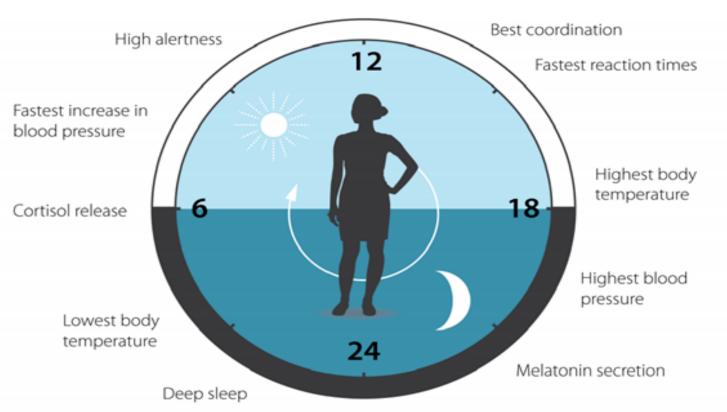
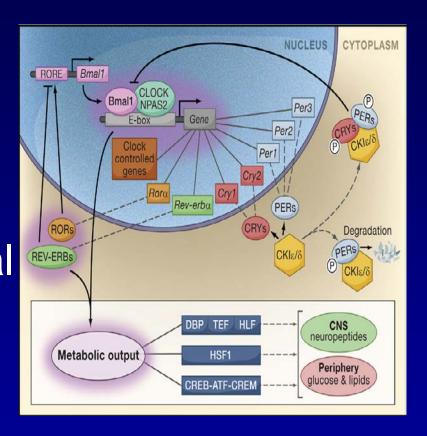


Figure 3. The circadian clock has an impact on many aspects of our physiology.

This clock helps to regulate sleep patterns, feeding behavior, hormone release, blood pressure and body temperature. A large proportion of our genes are regulated by the clock.

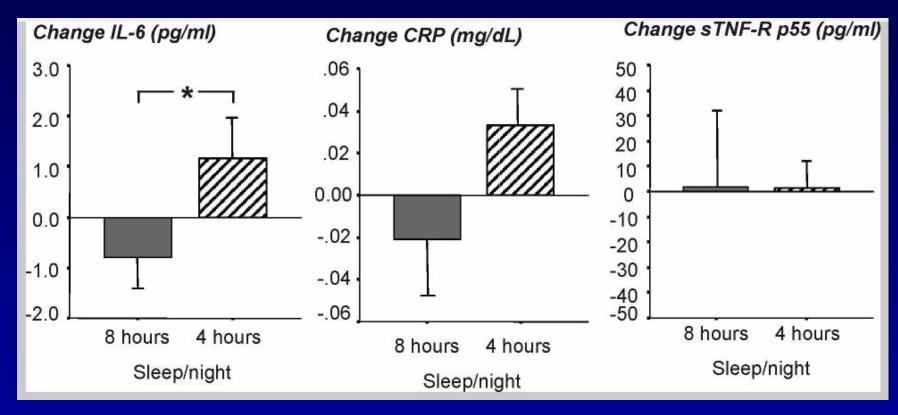
### Molecular Clocks in Cells

 Clocks and the sleep state regulate energy/metabolism, immune function and other essential biological processes through oscillations of enzyme release across day and night



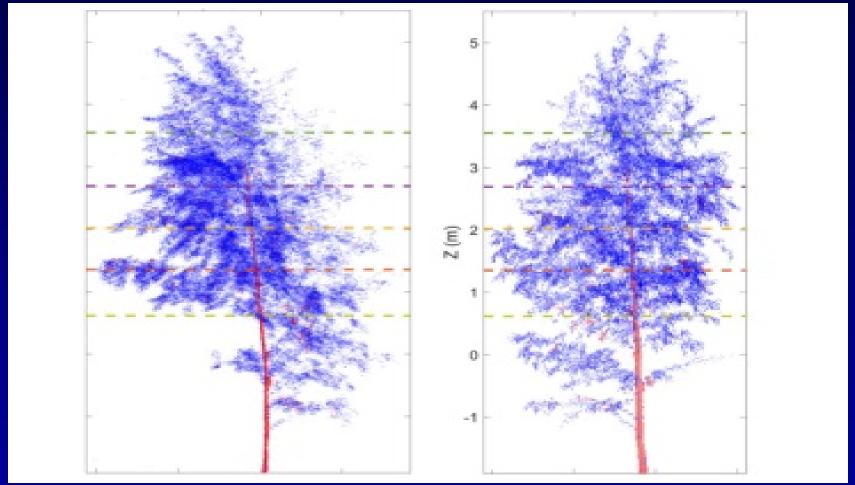
Marcheva, B, Ramsey, KM, Buhr, ED, et al. Disruption of the clock compnents CLOCK and BMAL1 lead to hypoinsulinaemia and diabetes. Nature, July 2010. 466; 627-631

# Sleep Duration Dependent Markers of inflammation



<u>Haack M Sanchez E Mullington JM</u>. Elevated inflammatory markers in response to prolonged sleep restriction are associated with increased pain experience in healthy volunteers. Sleep. 2007, September1; 30(9): 1145-1152.

## Trees Sleep Too!



Eetu Puttonen, Christian Briese, Gottfried Mandlburger, Martin Wieser, Martin Pfennigbauer, András Zlinszky,
 Norbert Pfeifer. Quantification of Overnight Movement of Birch (Betula pendula) Branches and Foliage with
 Short Interval Terrestrial Laser Scanning. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2016; 7 DOI:

#### What Mediates Sleep Propensity and Wakefulness



# Setting an Example!









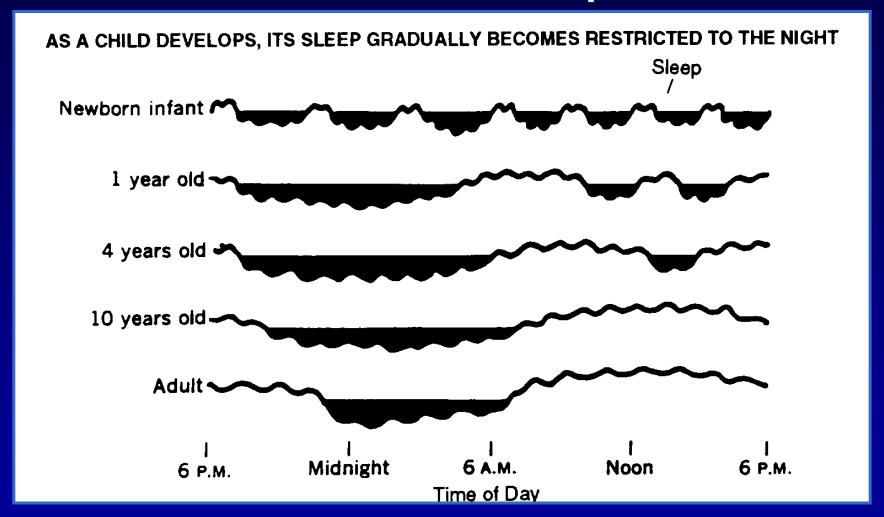


# National Sleep Foundation 2009 Survey

#### Self reported poor vs. normal 'sleepers'

- Sleep needs are not being met (43% vs. 23%);
- ➤ They sleep less than 6 hours on a typical workday or weekday (30% vs. 15%);
- ➤ They use a "sleep aid" (43% at least a few nights a week vs. 26%); and/or
- ➤ They have been told by a doctor they have/had a sleep disorder (25% vs. 10%).

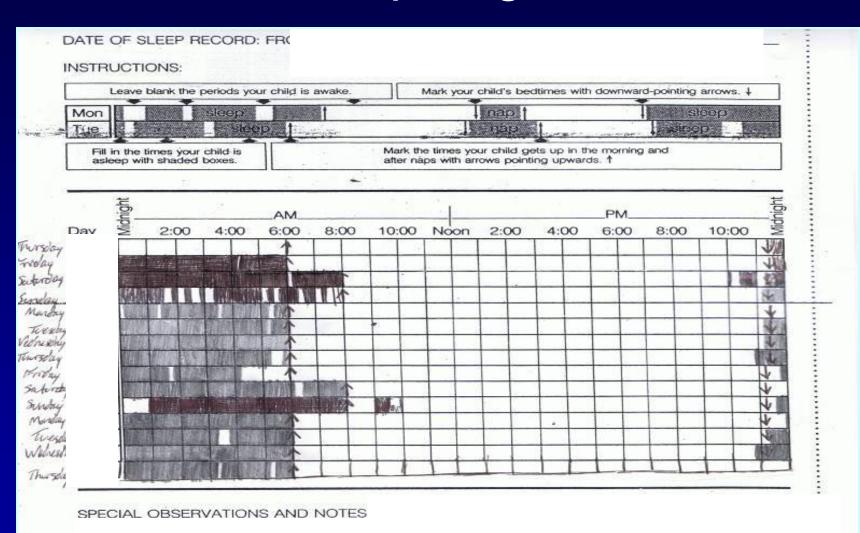
# Distribution of Sleep Periods



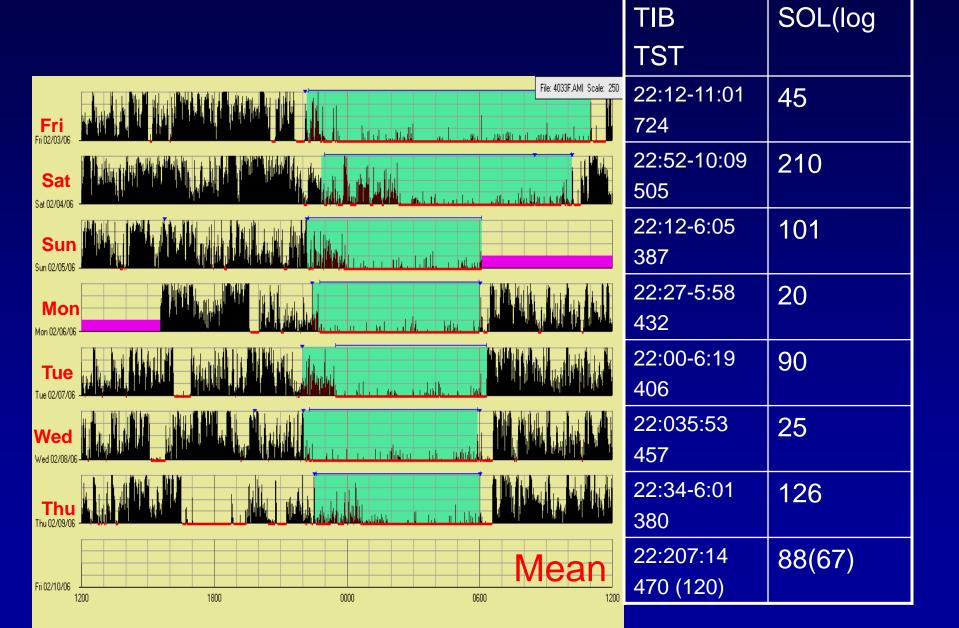
# Estimated Norms: Sleep Timing and Duration

Age group	Duration and Timing	Population Study Switzerland {Iglowstein, 2003
Infants 1-18 months	13-18 hours 1-4 naps 6pm-6am	13.9-14.2 hours
Toddlers and Preschool 1-5 years	11-12 hours 1 nap 6:30pm-7:00am	11.4-13.5 hours
School Age 6-10 years	10.5-11 7:30Pm-8:00am	9.9-11 hours
Early Teens 11-14 years	9.5-10.5 hours 9:00pm-8:00am	8.1-9.6 hours
Late Teens 15-19	8.5-9.5 11:00pm-8:00am	

### Sleep Logs



### Actigraphy



# Best Validated Test of Sleepiness



### The Sleep Habits Assessment

Bedtime	Eds	Awakenings	Regularity	Snoring
	(Excessive Daytime Somnolence)			
Resistance Fears	<ul><li>Hyperactivity</li><li>Irritability</li><li>Difficulty waking</li></ul>	-Call outs -Partial Arousal -Restlessness	-Schedule -Age	<ul><li>Volume</li><li>Pauses</li><li>Periodicity</li></ul>

Adapted from: Mindel, JA, & Owens. A Clinical Guide to Pediatric Sleep: Diagnosis and Management of Sleep Problems. Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins. Philadelpha (2003)

# When to order a sleep study Polysomnography (PSG)

- Snoring +
  - Pauses and gasping
  - Attention and affect disregulatin
  - Learning and behavior problems
  - Other sleep disorders (bed wetting parasomnia)
- Excessive daytime somnolence.

## Top 5 Sleep Assessment Topics

- Difficulty falling asleep
- Difficulty staying asleep
- Daytime somnolence
- Defficient Sleep duration and timing
- Unplanned naps
- Snoring

### Pediatric Sleep Disorders

Category	Disorder	Prevalence	Age rang e (yrs)
Insomnia	Psychophysiological insomnia (307.42) Behavior Insomnia of Childhood (V69.5) -Sleep-Onset Association type -Limmit Setting type	~20-50% 10-30%	~6-18 0.5 -~8 0.5- ~3 ~1-~8
Sleep Related Breathing	Primary Sleep Apnea of Infancy (770.81) Obstructive Sleep Apnea, Pediatirc (327.23) Congential Central Alveolar Hypoventilation (327.25)	0.5%(healthy) ~3-5% <.01%	0-0.2 0.2-18 Birth
Hypersomnia	Narcolepsy (347) Kleine Levin Syndrome (327.13) Behav Induced Insufficient Sleep Syndrome (307.44)	>.02% >.01% ?	? ~14 ?

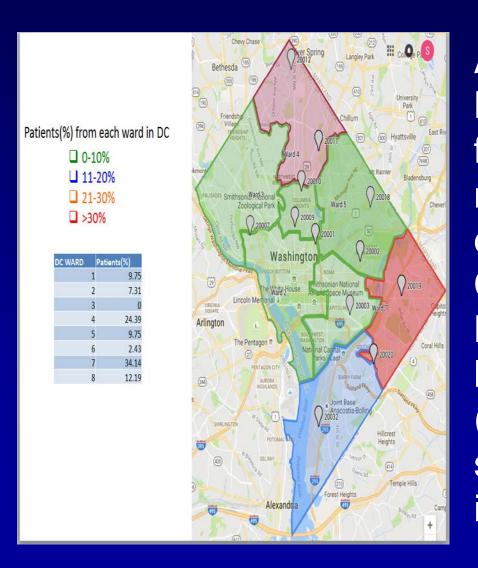
### Pediatric Sleep Disorders

Category	Disorder	Prevalence	Age range (yrs)
Circadian Rhythm	Delayed Sleep Phase Syndrome	>16%	>12
Sleep Disorder	Advanced Sleep Phase Syndrome	?	.5-6
Parasomnias	Confusional Arousals (327.41) Sleep Walking (307.46) Sleep Terrors (307.46) Sleep Enuresis (788.36)	17.5% 17% 1-6.5% By age	<3-13 <3-18 <3-18 >4
Sleep Related	Restless Legs Syndrome (333.99) Periodic Limb Movement Disorder (327.51) Sleep Related Rhythm Movement Disorder (327.59)	<16%	?
Movement		?	?
Disorder		3-6%	>.5

# Pediatric Sleep Disordered Breathing

- Spectrum of disorders ranging from snoring to severe central and obstructive sleep apnea syndrome
- Definition: Partial and complete obstruction/cessation of airflow
- Prevalence of Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA)
  - 1.1-2.9% of 4-5 year-olds (Ali, 1993)
  - 4.7% of 8-11 year olds (Spillsbury, 2003)
    - 5.1 OR for residents of low SES neighborhoods
    - 3.9 OR for African American Children (1.9 after SES adjustment)
  - 13-33% of overweight children (Beebe, 2006)
  - 18% of children w/ behavior & academic problems (Gozal 2001)
- Prevalence of Primary Snoring
  - up to 12% children
- Upper airway resistance syndrome?

# OSA – Disparities Sasukumar Kilakode-Cheruveettara & Gustavo Nino, American Thoracic Society Meeting, 2017



African American Children Median onset of symptoms for 24 months (IQR 12-43) months), which was the double of that in Caucasian/White. Moreover, severe hypoxemia due to OSA (SaO2 nadir <75%) was significantly more common in AA/black (n=39, 64%)

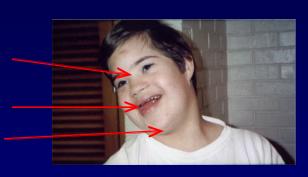
#### Pediatric OSAS: Signs and Causes

### • Signs:

snoring, snorting, gasping, airflow cessation

#### Causes:

obstructed or narrow upper airway







### **OSA Treatment**

- Adenotonsilectomy improves snoring and can be effective in up to 79%
- 42% remission after 7 months when OSA is mild.
- For persistent OSA CPAP is treatment of choice.

- N Engl J Med. 2013 June. A randomized trial of adenotonsillectomy for childhood sleep apnea.
- Marcus CL1, et al Childhood Adenotonsillectomy Trial (CHAT).
- Chest. 2015 Mar 26. Prognosis for Spontaneous Resolution of Obstructive Sleep Apnea in Children.
- Chervin RD, et al

### Insomnia: Essential Features

"Frequent and persistent difficulty initiating or maintaining sleep that results in general sleep dissatisfaction...despite adequate sleep opportunity"

International Classification of Sleep Disorders, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition., American Academy of Sleep Medicine, Darien, Illinois (2014), p. 23

# Behavioral Insomnia of Childhood 6 months -6 Years

- Identify and eliminate reinforcers or cues that delay an independent wake-sleep transition
- Positive Routines
- Sleep hygiene training
- Establish appropriate bed times
- Establish appropriate bedtime routines

## Cognitive Behavior Therapy for Insomnia (CBTI)

- Sleep Hygiene
  - Sleep related habits
  - Prioritization of sleep
- Sleep Education
  - Sleep schedule, duration and continuity
- Stimulus Control
  - Dissociate stimulus (e.g., bed) associated with frustration/activation
- Cognition
  - Address sleep-related misconceptions, predictions
  - Tools to decrease cognitive arousal
- Sleep Restriction
  - Limit TST to weekly average
  - Setting a fixed sleep window
- Relaxation Therapy
  - Tools to decrease physiological and cognitive activation

# Circadian Rhythm Disorder Delayed Sleep Phase Syndrome

#### Definition:

A shift of the sleep phase to a later period that conflicts with academic and work schedules & social norms

Prevalence:
 affects 7% of adolescents

#### TWO-WEEK SLEEP RECORD

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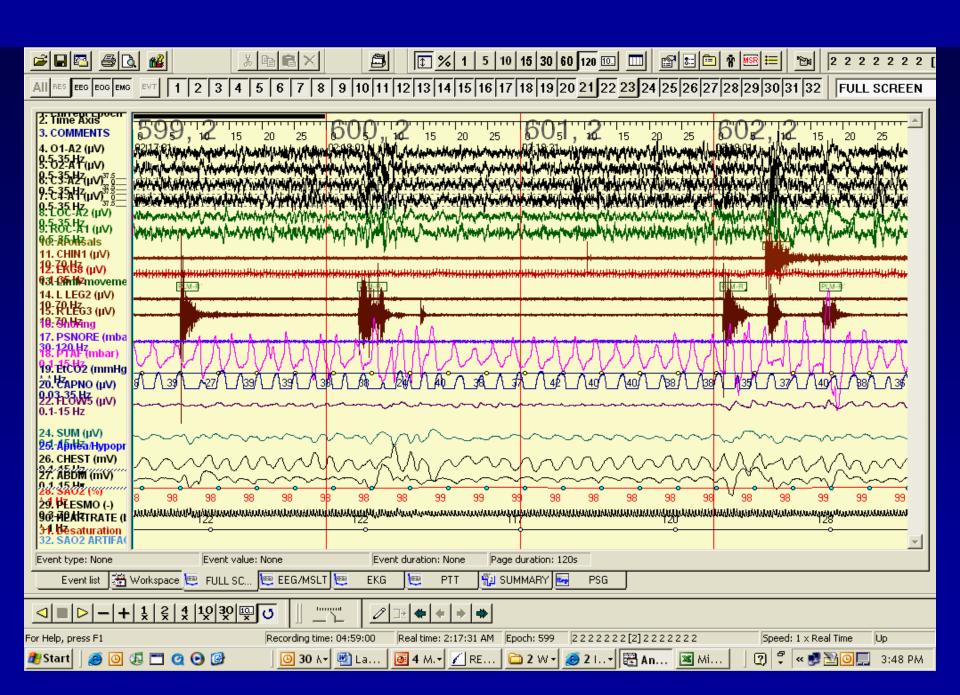
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# Circadian Rhythm Disorder Treatment

- Advance sleep phase by focusing on wake times that differ no more than 1.5 hours (social jet lag)
- Eliminate naps longer than 15 minutes
- Eliminate Caffeine after noon
- Dim lights PM / Bright light AM
- No Electronics within 30 minutes of target bedtime.

#### Non-REM Parasomnias

- Disorders of Arousal Sudden arousals from deep sleep (confusional arousals, night terrors, sleep walking)
- Prevalence decreases w/ age
- Treatment Safety-Safety-Safety
  - Parent education
  - Sleep schedule modification to Increase TST
  - Afternoon naps
  - Scheduled awakenings



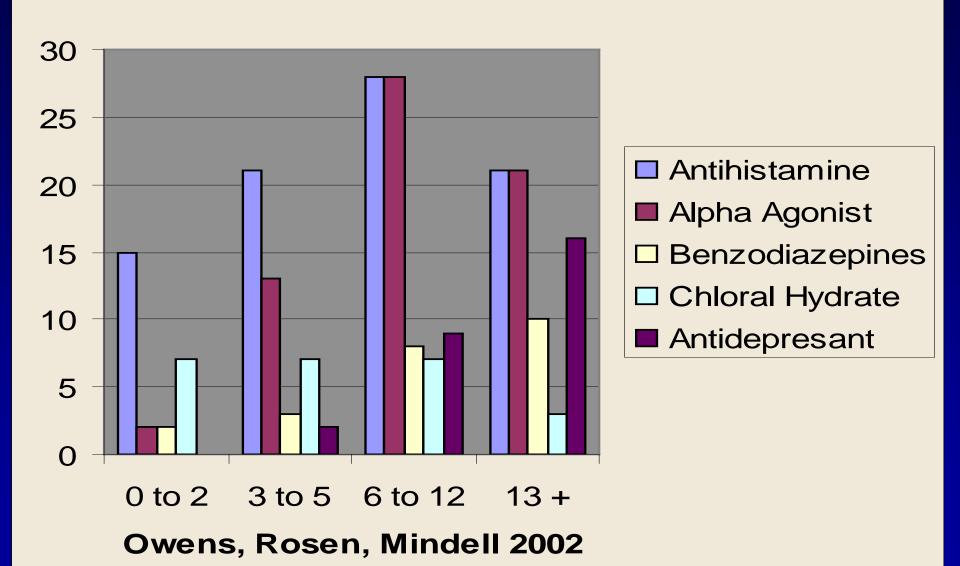
### Restless Legs Syndrome (RLS)

- RLS is a clinical diagnosis involving uncomfortable sensations in the limbs that are relieved by movement.
  - In a referred sleep disorder sample of 538, 28% were diagnosed with RLS. Inattention was present in 25% and low serum ferretin below 50 was present 83%. Kotagal S., et al. Annals of Neurology. 56(6):803-7, 2004 Dec
- RLS and PLMD Co-occur about 80% of the time
- When Ferritin is <50ng/ml supplement with ferrous gluconate of ferrous sulfate (3-6mg/kg of elemental iron\_

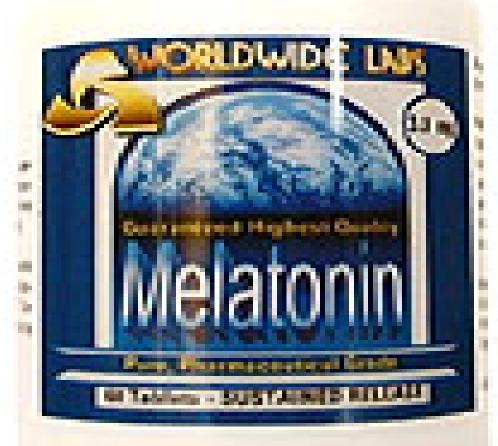
# Top Sleep Tips

- Regular sleep timing and duration
- No electronic media in the bedroom and within an hour of bedtime
- Regular bedtime routines
- Quiet and together time before bedtime
- Comfortable sleep environment
- Cut out Caffeine
- NEVER DRIVE SLEEP DEPRIVED!

#### Percentage of Physicians Prescribing Specific Medications for Sleep Problems









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# THANK YOU

### Sleep Resources

- National Institutes of Health -Starsleep.nhlbi.nih.gov
- National Sleep Foundation Sleepfoundation.org
- American Academy of Sleep Medicine AASM.org
- A Clinical Guide to Pediatric Sleep: Diagnosis and Management of Sleep Problems (Jodi Mindell & Judith Owens)
- Sleeping Through the Night Jodi Mindell
- Solve Your Child's Sleep Problems Richard Ferber

# Pediatric Sleep Resources & Suggested Bibliography

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