

FIRSTBEAT



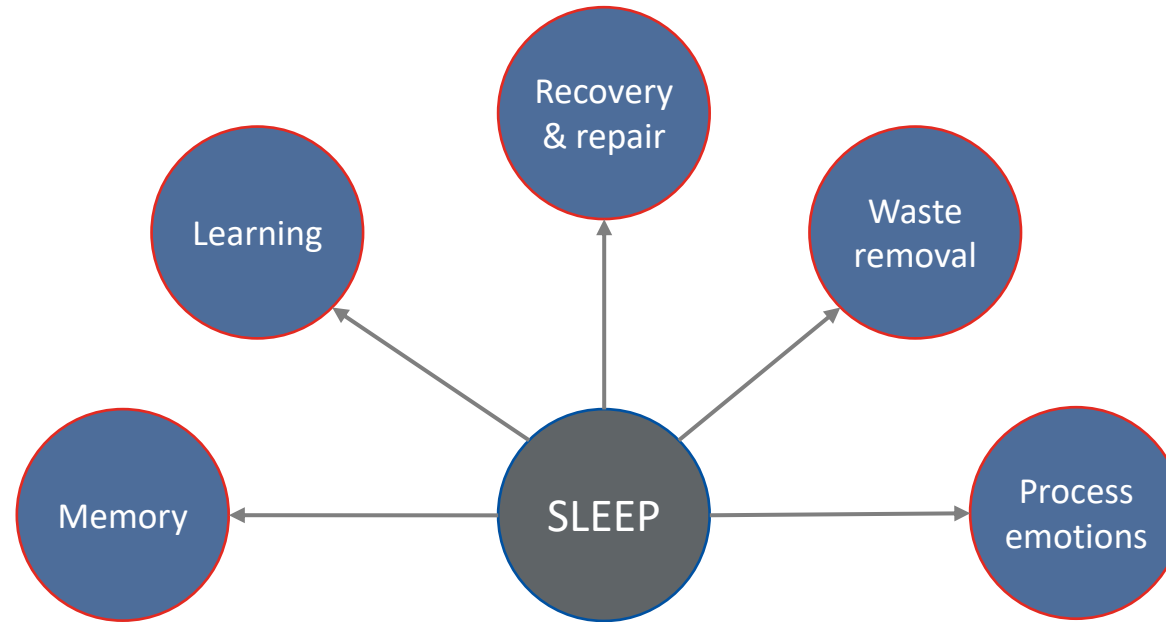
FIRSTBEAT WELLNESS PROGRAMME
RESTORATIVE SLEEP SEMINAR

TOP TIPS

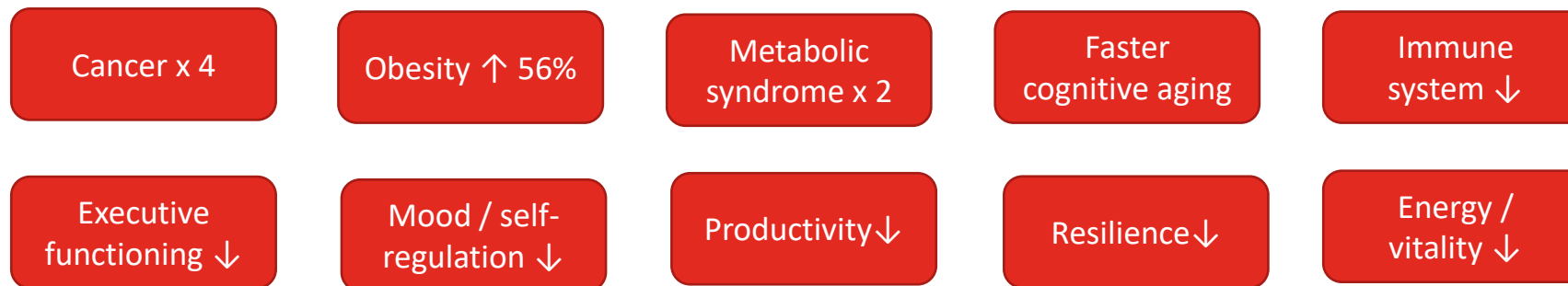
- Experimental measurements
 - Accountability partnership focus
 - Book an individual follow-up session
 - Deeper dive on learning platform
-



Why invest in good quality sleep?



Consequences of insufficient or poor quality sleep





Poor self-
assessment



Suppressed
cognitive control

flow^{one}effect

Heightened
emotional
reactivity



Heightened
effort discounting

“Good quality sleep is defined as sleeping for at least **85%** of the total time in bed, falling asleep in **under 20 minutes**, understanding that awakenings are **normal and perfectly fine** provided you fall asleep again within a few minutes, being in a physiological recovery state for **at least 70%** of the time while making sure that reading definitions like this does not create **sleep anxiety or performance pressure.**”

- Adapted from The Sleep Foundation and Firstbeat

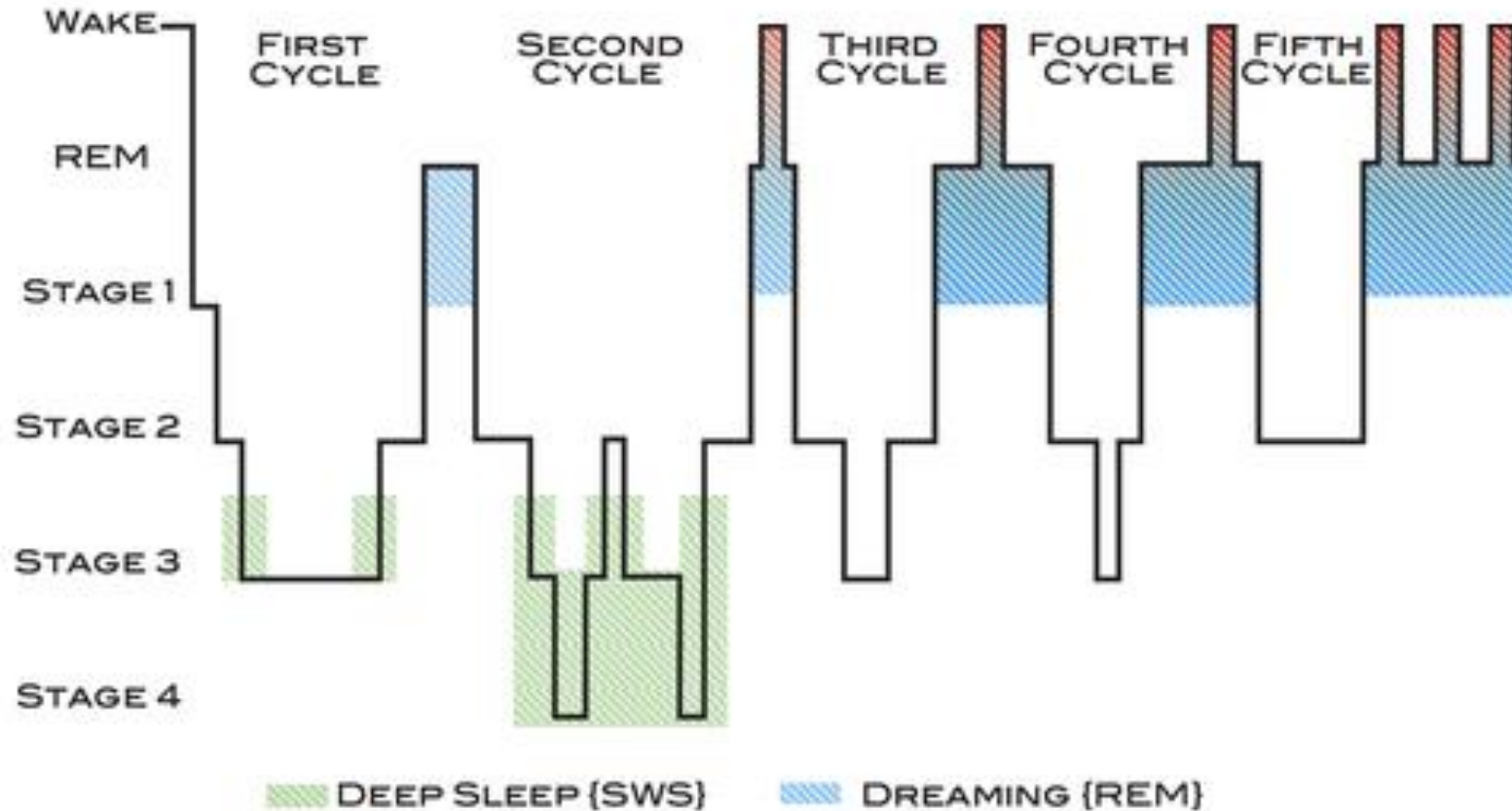
Physiological data to determine sleep quality and stages

There is a distinction between **measuring and estimating** something. Wearable devices use HRV and other signals (temperature, cardiac activity, breathing) to **guess** sleep quality and sleep stages.



An estimate will always have a degree of error, and in case of sleep staging, getting it right about 60–70% of the time seems to be as good as it gets.

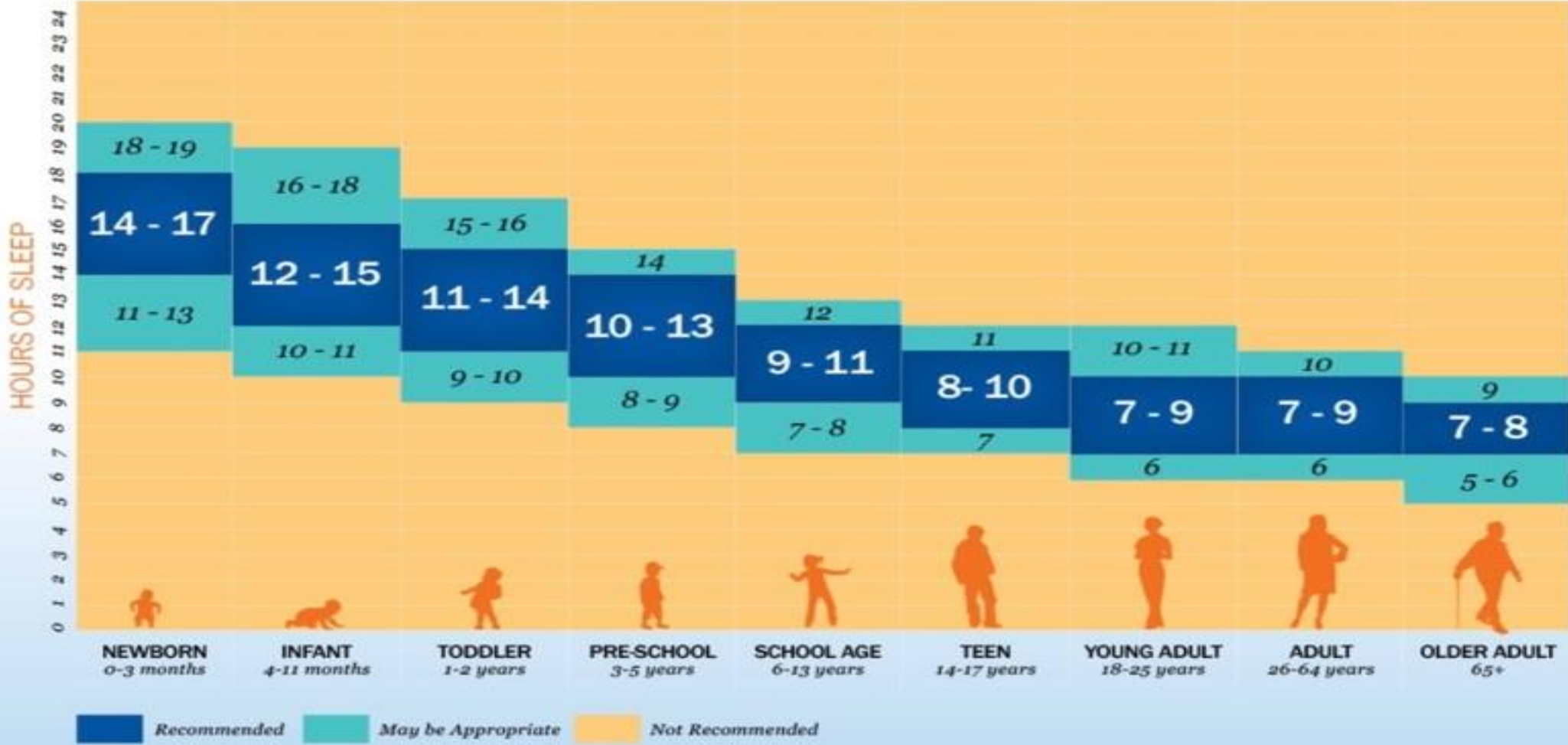
Sleep stages



Broadly speaking there are two halves to our sleep which operate on the “use it or lose it” principle

The optimum is 5 sleep cycles, with each sleep cycle lasting approx. 90 minutes

SLEEP DURATION RECOMMENDATIONS



Most people need between **7 and 9 hours**

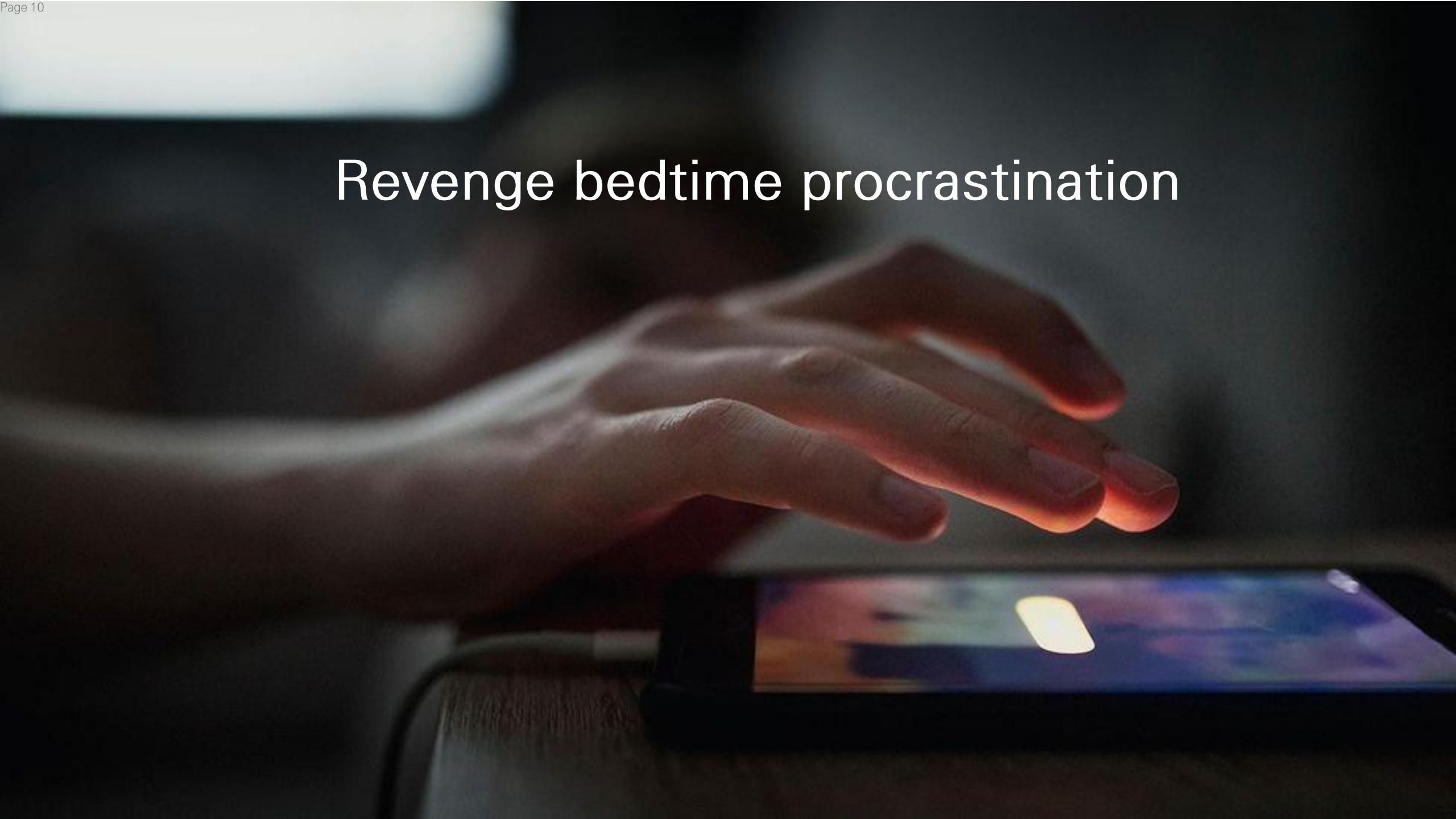
8% of people can genuinely get away with 5 hours

and 2% of people need more than 10 hours

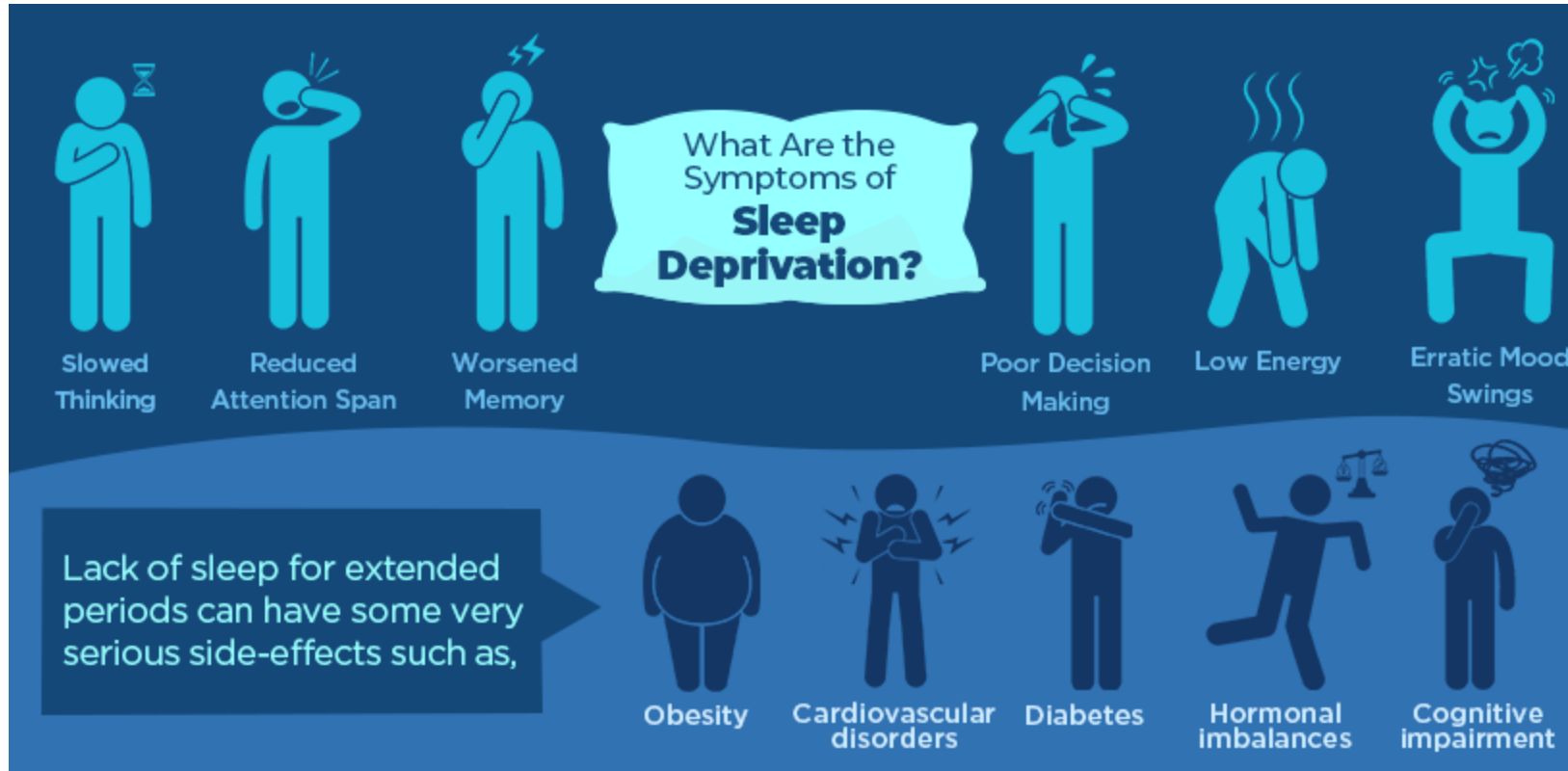
SLEEPFOUNDATION.ORG | SLEEP.ORG

Hirshkowitz M, The National Sleep Foundation's sleep time duration recommendations: methodology and results summary, Sleep Health (2015), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.sleh.2014.12.010>

Revenge bedtime procrastination

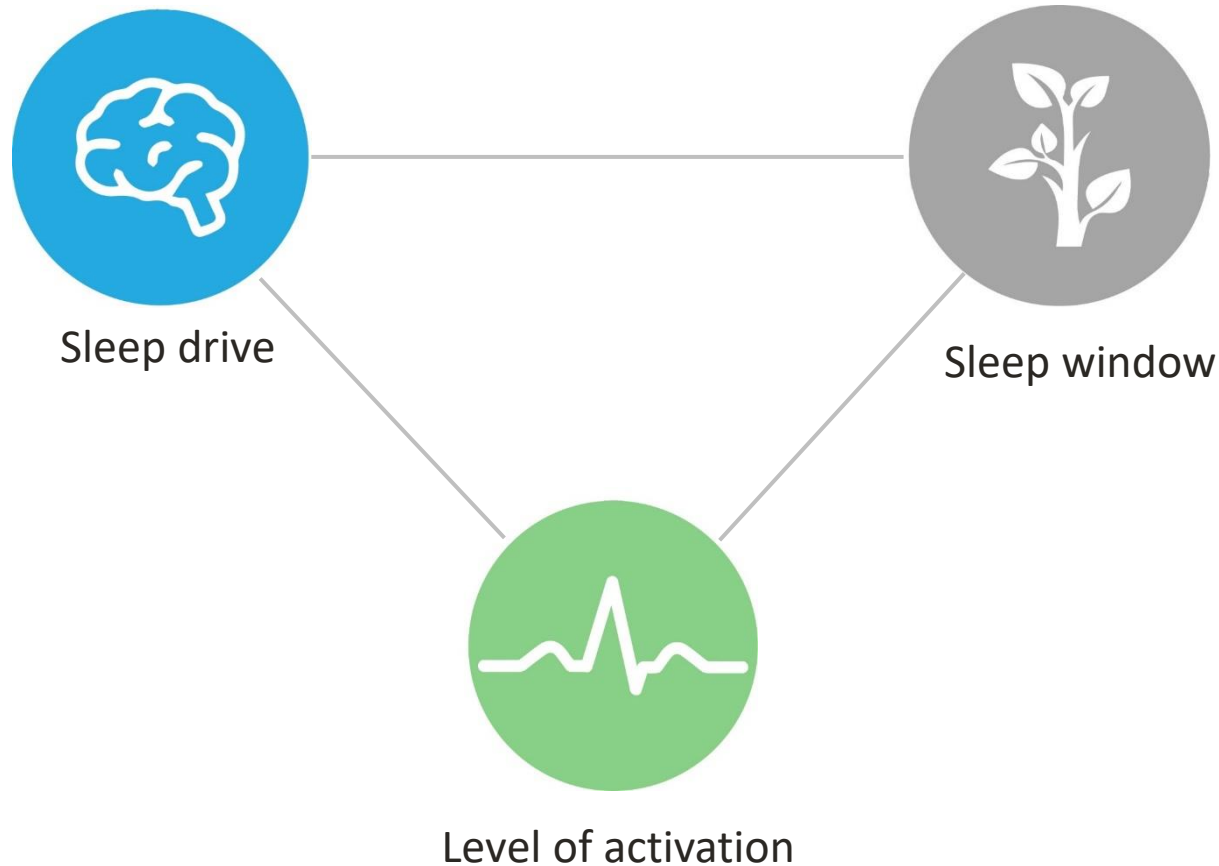


Sleep debt and social jetlag




A recent study showed that 4 recovery nights (12 hours of sleep) failed to fully reverse the effects of sleep debt.

Natural sleep processes

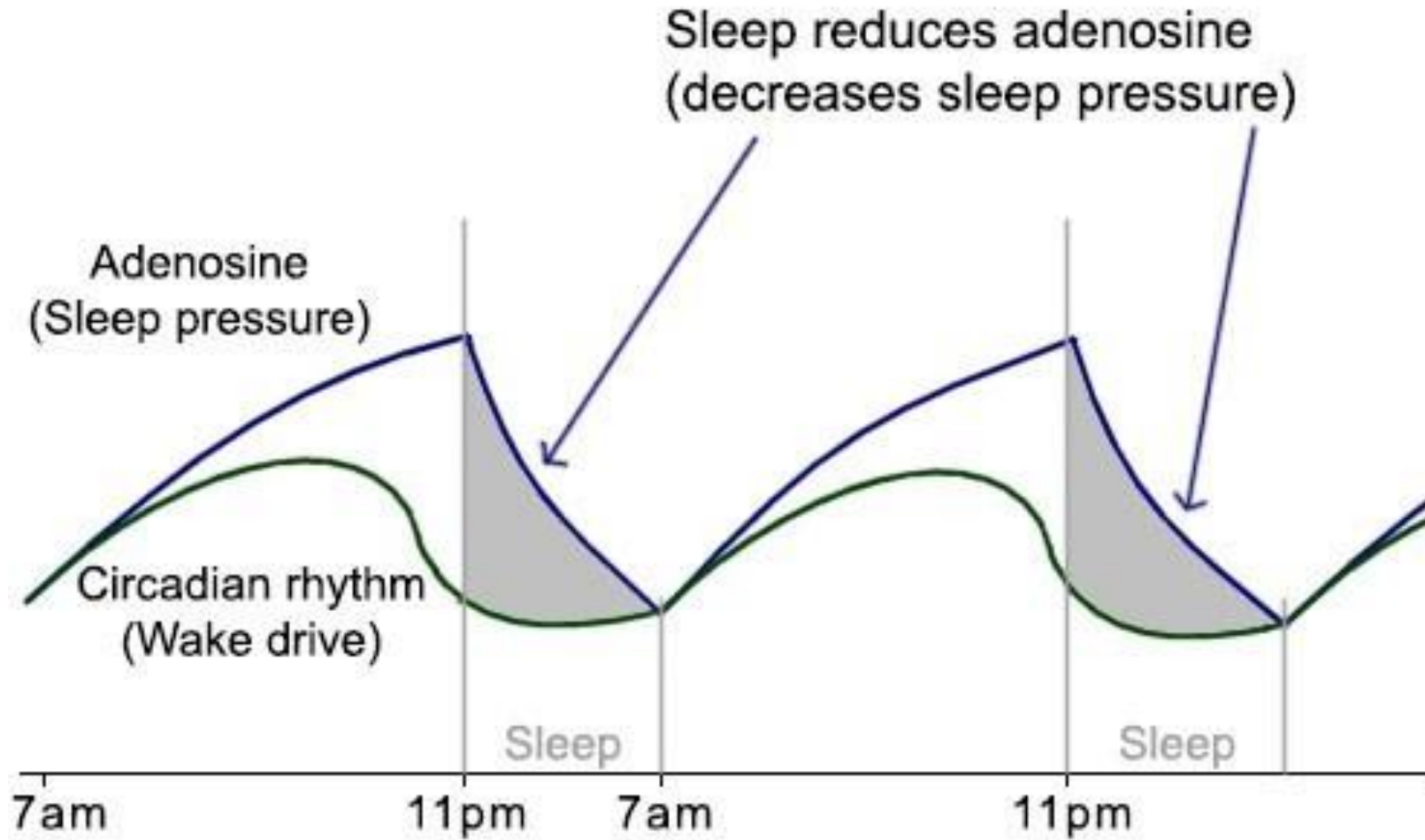


Good sleep naturally follows when **we allow** these processes to function optimally



What we
**do and
don't do**
**during our
awake time**
determines
the quality of
our sleep

Sleep drive

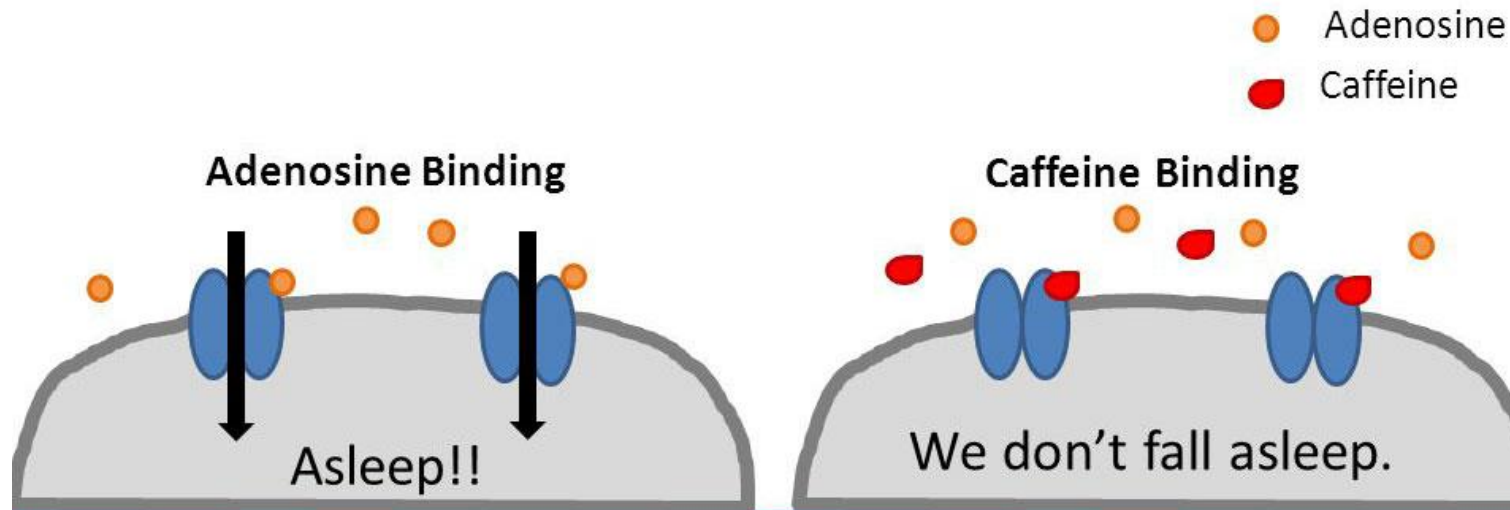


We build up **one** hour of sleep drive for every **two** hours awake

Caffeine impairs sleep drive

Caffeine binds to the receptors for adenosine, but has no effect on the receptors.

When caffeine is bound, adenosine can't bind.

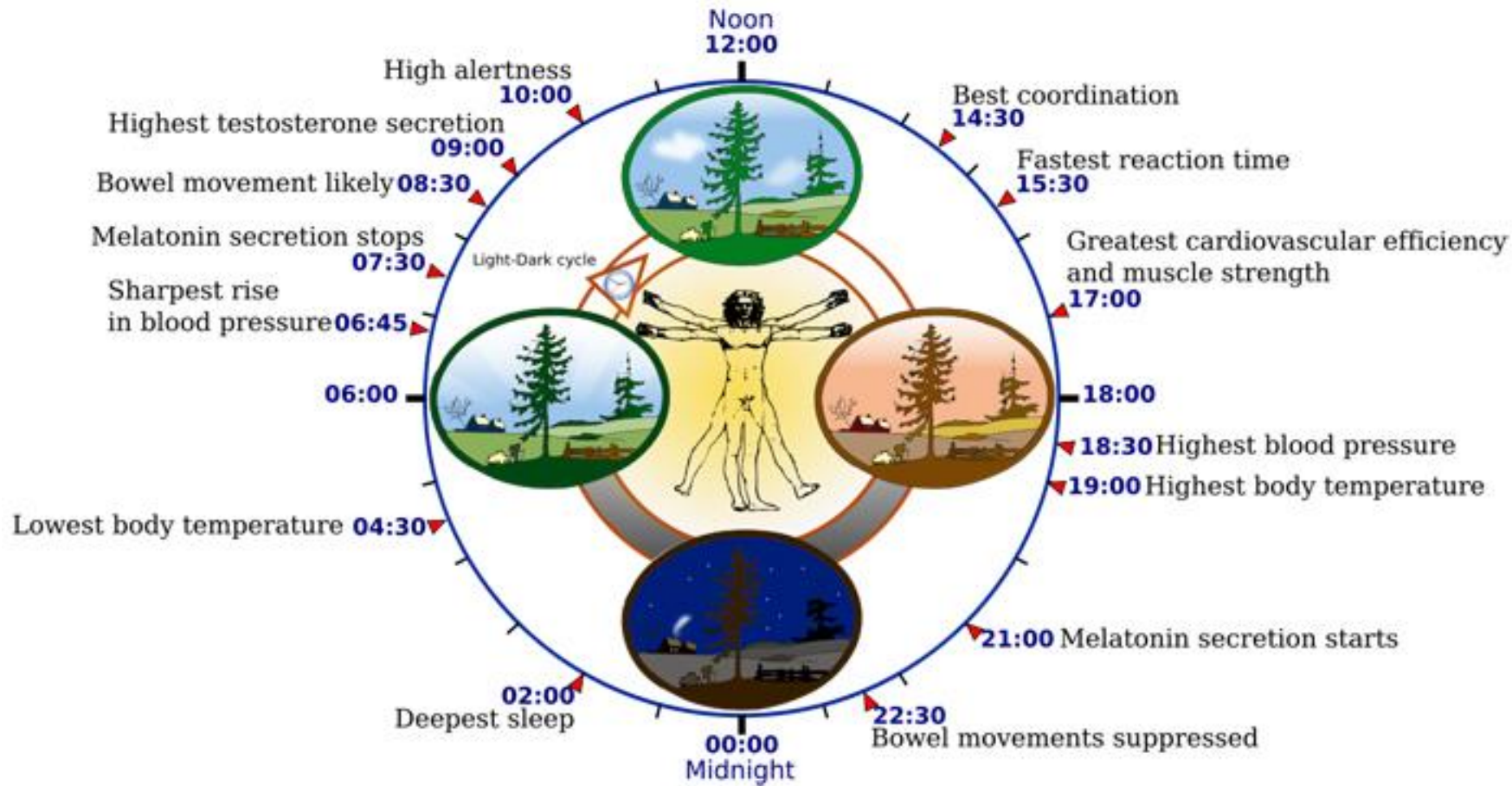


Even if we do fall asleep the quality of sleep is affected.

Caffeine **reduces** the amount of **deep and REM sleep**

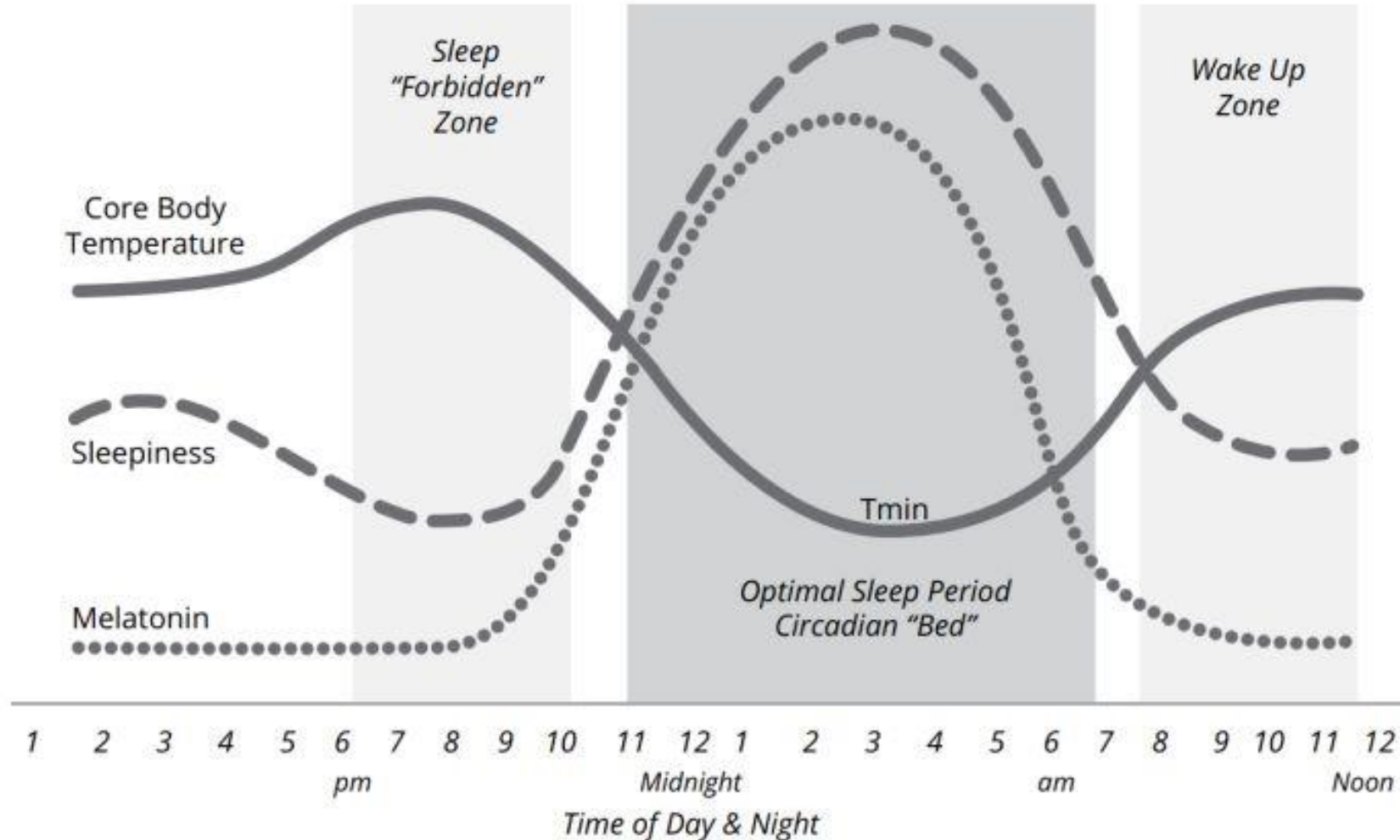
Reality check: Maximum level of alertness is reached after two cups of regular coffee. Any additional coffee will not boost attention, but will impair sleep.

Sleep window



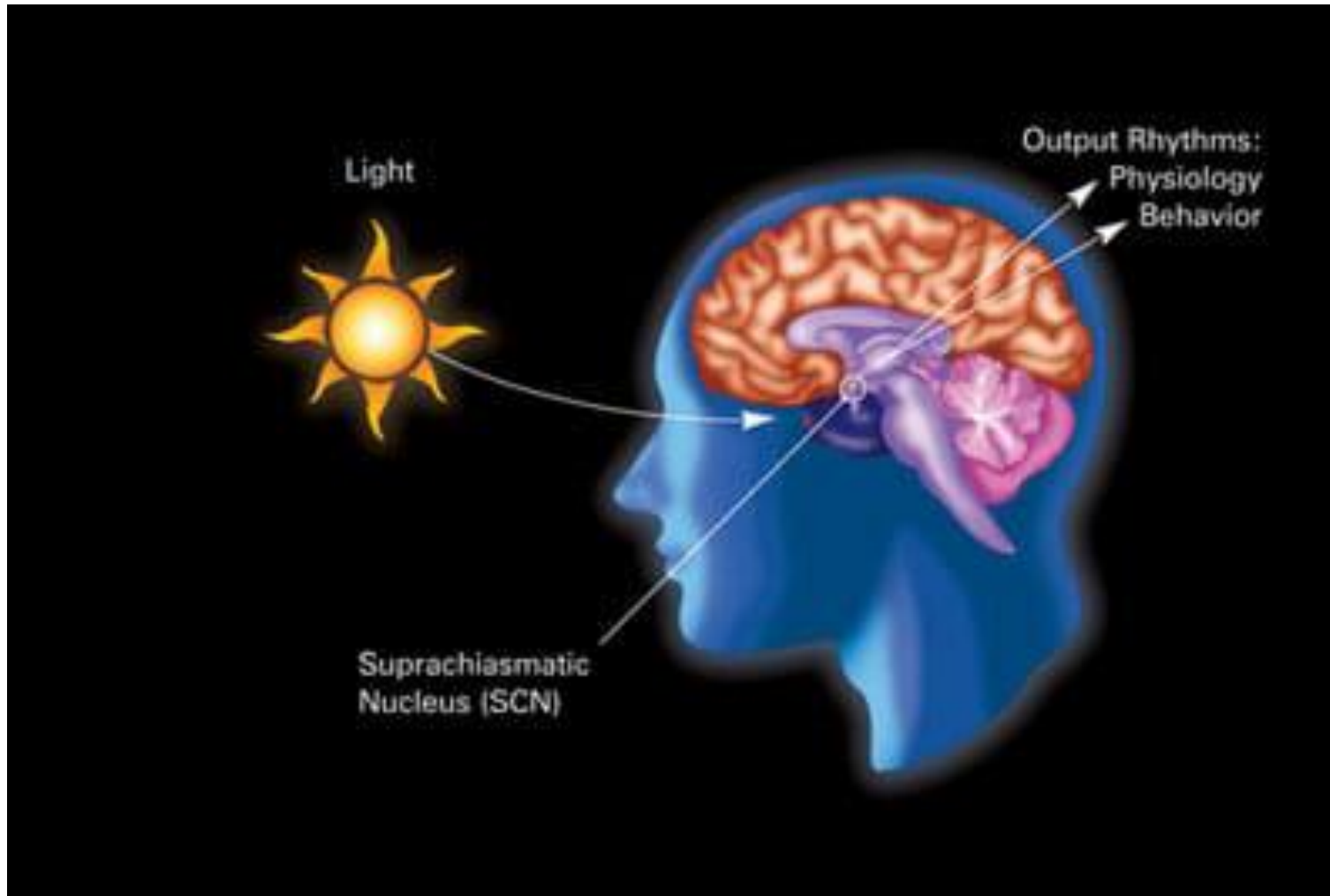
The times between which we **should** sleep is regulated by our natural circadian rhythm

Master clock and clock cells



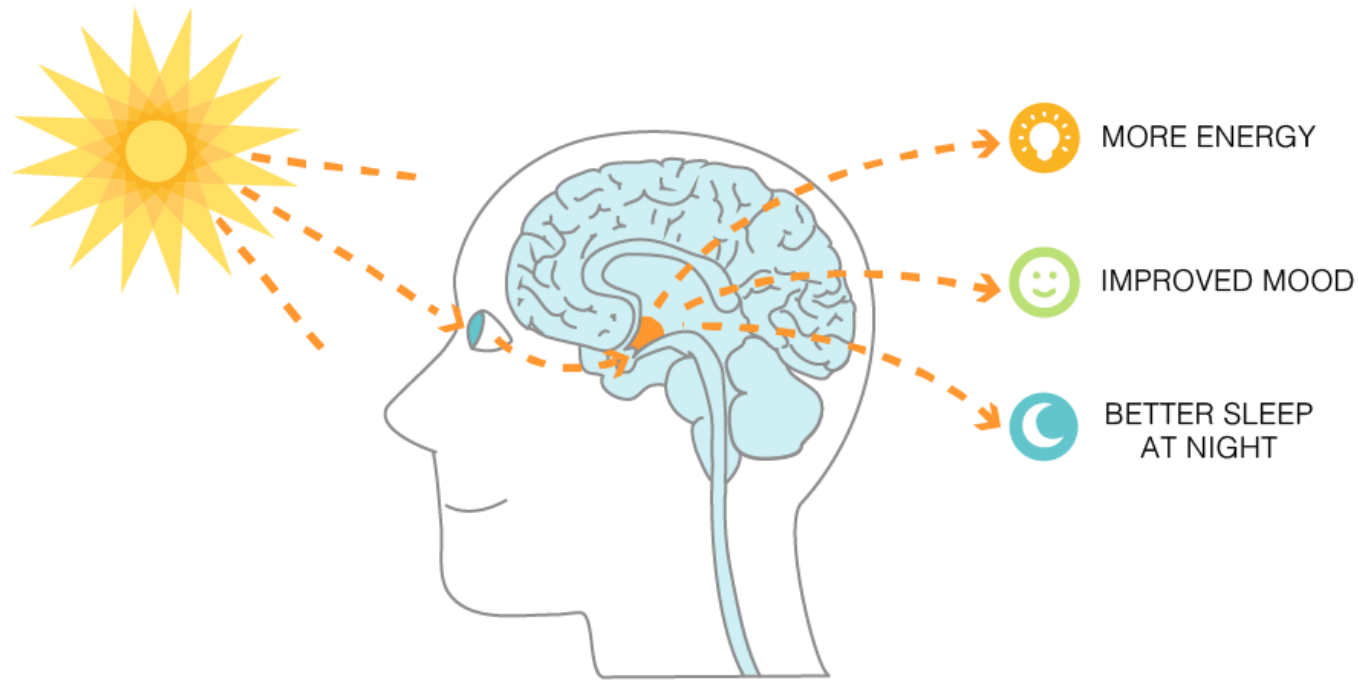
We all have a biological clock situated in our brain that influences the timing of all our bodily rhythms.

Master clock and clock cells



About
15%
of the genes
in our body
are
**turned
on/off** by the
SCN

Light anchoring



Sunlight enters through your eyes.



Acting through the hypothalamus, sunlight regulates our circadian rhythm through complex pathways that include melatonin, serotonin and body temperature.

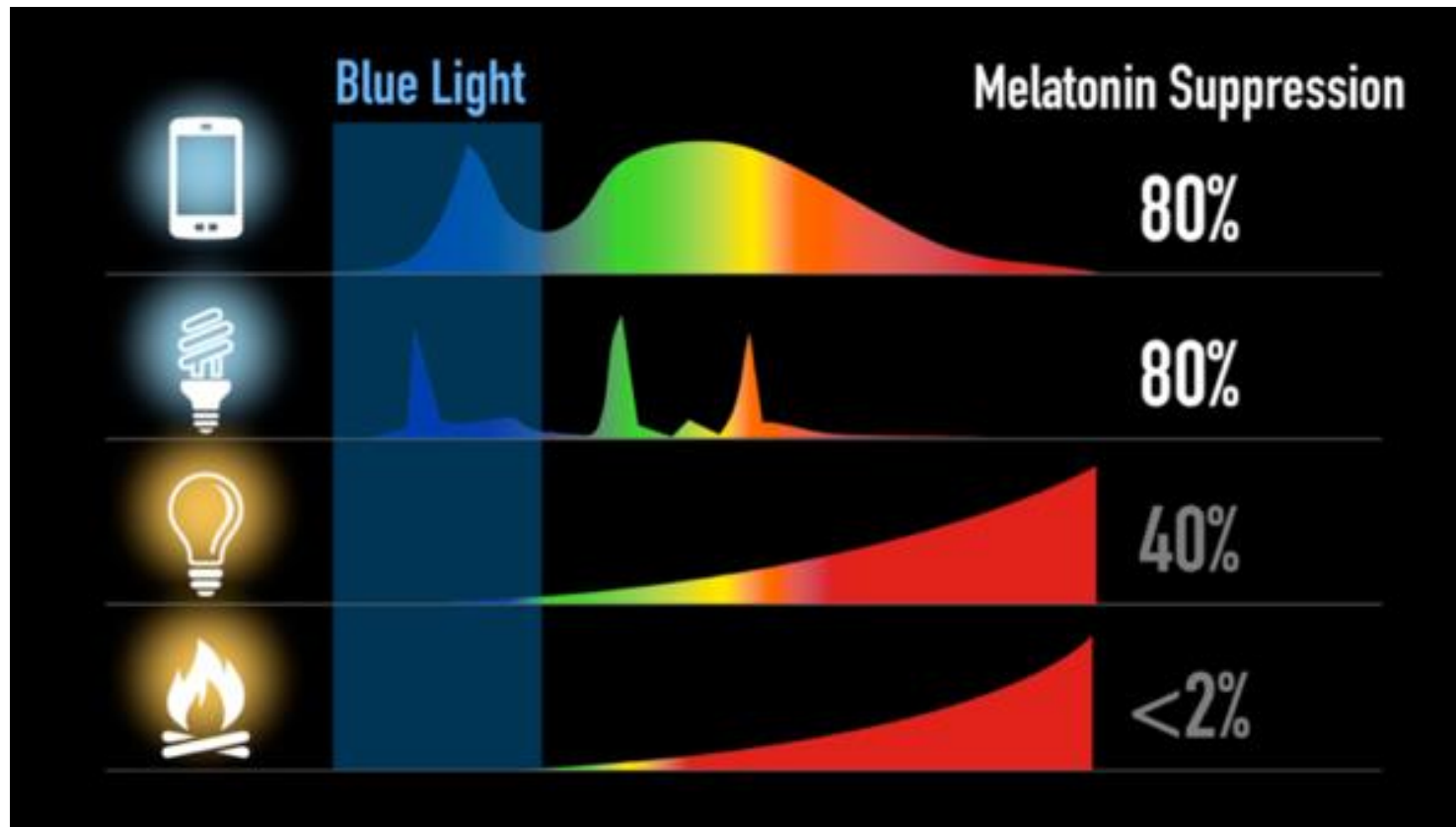


Improving your circadian rhythm has dramatically positive effects on your body and mood.

BUT
We spend
90%
of our time
indoors

Dim-light melatonin onset

The hormone melatonin is produced in the [pineal gland](#) and "directs" 500 genes throughout our body to let them know it is dark outside and time to start "shutting" down.



BUT

*We get massive
exposure
to blue-light
after
sunset*

Level of activation

Sympathetic nervous system

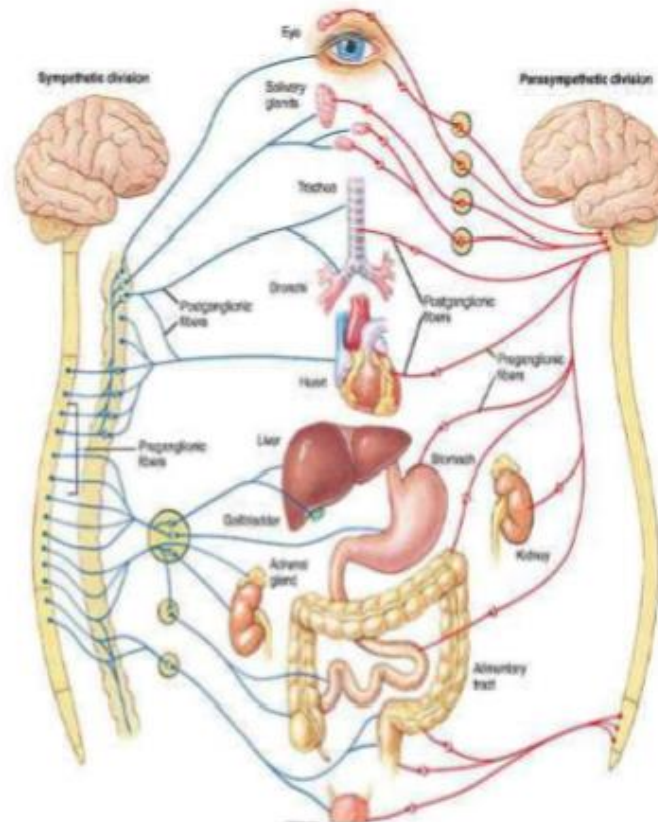
= Fight-flight

Dominant during a feeling of threat: prepares for fight of flight

“Accelerator”

Release of energy

Autonomic nervous system



Parasympathetic nervous system

= Rest/recovery

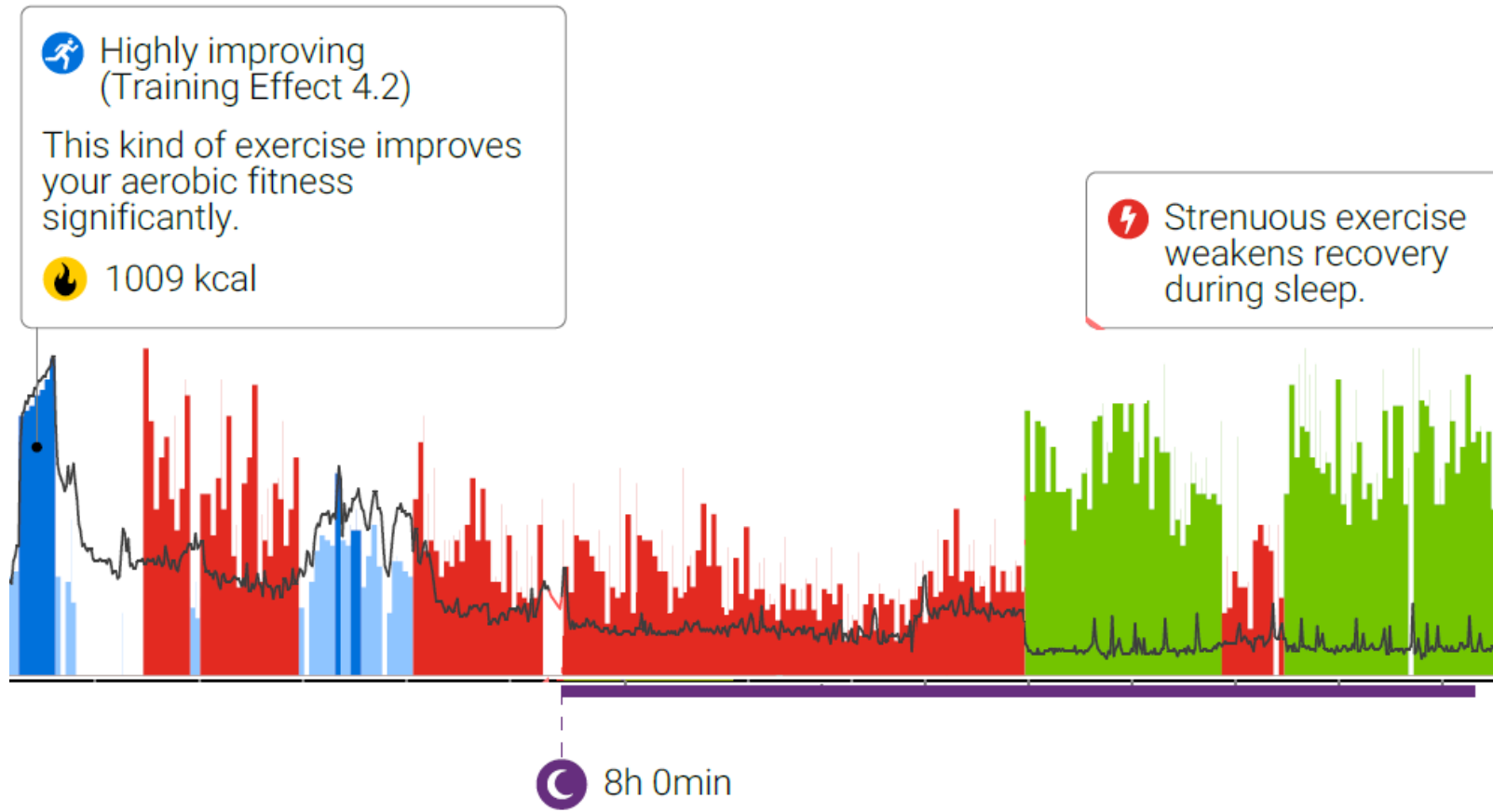
Dominant during a feeling of safety and comfort

“Brake”

Recovery of energy, healing and growth

Our body & brain needs to be in a **downregulated** state in order for sleep to have a **restorative** effect

Our nervous system is not like a light switch



We need to allow for a gradual winding down in the evening to **ease** our nervous system into recovery mode

The BAD news:
our modern way of
living has a nasty
side-effect of
interrupting and
dysregulating these
natural processes.

When this happens,
no amount of will-
power, medication,
gadgets or effort is
going to bring us
good sleep.



The GOOD news:
we have the
inherent capacity
for really good
sleep and “all”
we need to do is
allow the natural
processes to do
the job, they
already know so
well how to do.

12 Practices for good sleep



Get outside in the morning



Power down in the evening



Adopt a consistent schedule



Reduce the temperature



Eat between sunrise-sunset
(avoid substances)



Prevent revenge bedtime procrastination



Find a good wind-down routine



Use bedroom for sleep only



Give yourself permission to sleep



Replenish the nutritional building blocks



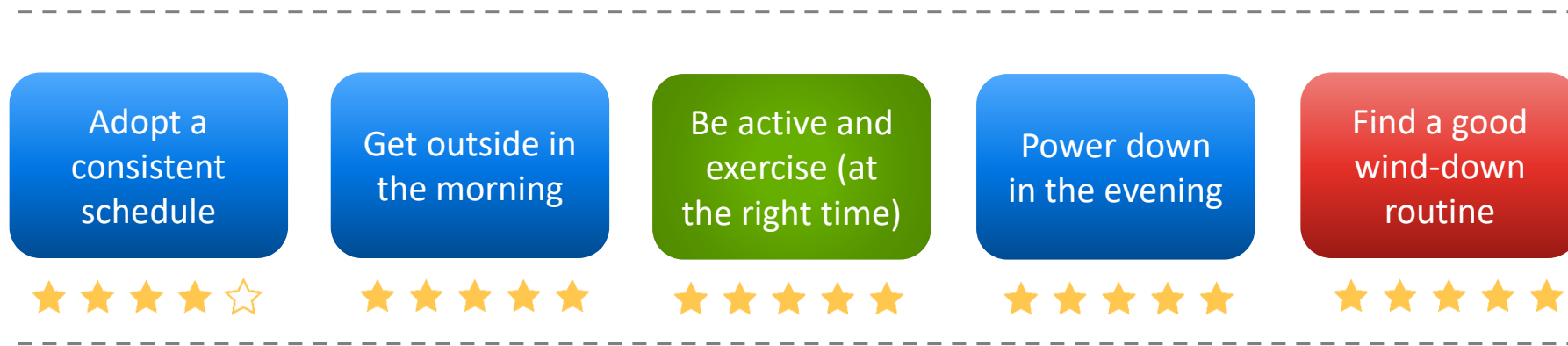
Be active and exercise (at the right time)



Put the clocks away

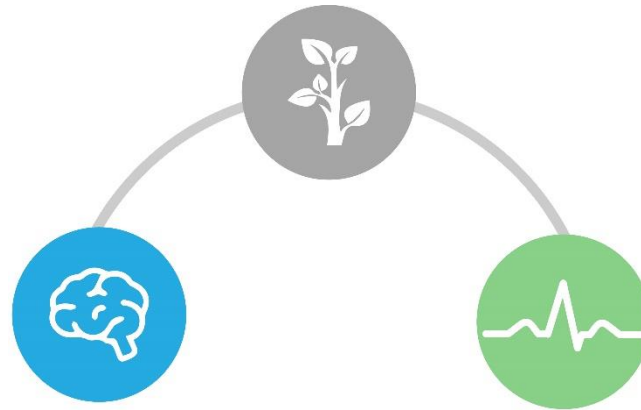


The top 5 = a perfect starting point



Questions & Answers





Transformative *Insights*

THANK YOU

www.transformativeinsights.co.nz

