

The following was adapted from a blog post published by Harvard Health Publishing. The original version can be found at <https://www.health.harvard.edu/blog/strategies-to-promote-better-sleep-in-these-uncertain-times-2020032719333>.

Strategies to promote better sleep in these uncertain times

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These are unprecedented times. Given the real and tangible threat of the coronavirus on personal, community and societal levels, it is normal to experience anxiety and sleep problems. Sleep is a reversible state marked by a loss of consciousness to our surroundings, and thus, as members of the animal kingdom, our brains have evolved to respond to dangers by increasing vigilance and attention—in other words, our brains are protecting us and by doing so it's harder for us to ignore our surroundings.

Despite the threat of the coronavirus and its rapid and pervasive disruption to our daily lives, many of us are in a position to control our behaviors and dampen the impact of the emerging pandemic on our sleep. Cultivating healthy sleep is important--better sleep enables us to navigate stressful times better in the short term, lowers our chance of developing persistent sleep problems in the longer term, and gives our immune system a "boost."

Daytime tips to help with sleep:

- **Keep a consistent rhythm:** Get up at the same time every day of the week. A regular wake time helps to set your body's natural clock (circadian rhythm, one of the main ways our body's regulate sleep). In addition to sleep, stick to a regular schedule for meals, exercise, and other activities. This may be a different schedule than your usual schedule, and that is ok. Pay attention to your body's cues and find a rhythm that works for you and that you can maintain during this "new normal." Make this a priority for all members of your household. It will be difficult to maintain a schedule different from others who live with you.
- **Get morning light:** Get up, get out of bed, and get some light. Light is the main controller of the natural body clock, and regular exposure to light in the morning helps to set the body's clock each day. Natural sunlight is best, as even cloudy days provide over double the light intensity of indoor lighting. If you are living in an area with shelter-in-place, try to expose yourself to natural light by stepping outside, at a distance, for at least 20 minutes.

- Exercise: Exercise during the day helps improve your sleep quality at night, reduces stress and improves mood. Fit in exercise as best as you can. If you need to go outside for exercise, maintain proper social distancing at least 6 ft away from others. Avoid any group exercise activities, especially contact sports. Many gyms and yoga studios are now “at home” and offering virtual programs at low or no cost.
- Don’t use your bed as an escape: While the gravity of the pandemic certainly makes us all tired, try not to spend too much time in bed during the day, especially if you are having trouble sleeping at night. If you must take a nap, try to keep them short, less than 30 minutes. Too long a night may result in a period of grogginess upon awakening and also make it harder to fall asleep at night.
- Helping others may assist with anxiety: Even if you do not work in an “essential” industry, your role in maintaining physical distance is critical in our fight against coronavirus. If you would like to be more actively involved in helping people, seek out ways to contribute your skills, donate money, or leverage your social capacity locally, such as providing virtual social connection to your loved ones, such as checking in on an elderly family members or a friend or providing [in-kind donations](#). Doing altruistic acts may provide a sense of purpose, reduce helplessness and alleviate some of the uncertainty contributing to sleep problems.

Nighttime tips to help with sleep:

- Prepare for bedtime by having a news and electronic device black out: Avoid the news and ALL electronics at least one hour before bedtime. Avoid the news and ALL electronics at least one hour before bedtime. (Yes, it’s so important, I am saying this twice!) The nonstop news cycle seldom provides new information in the evening hours that you can’t wait until morning to hear and will likely stimulate your mind or incite fear, making it harder to fall and stay asleep. Remind yourself by setting a timer or putting your television on the sleep setting. Make a pact with your family members to respect this rule.
- Cell phones, tablets, and all electronic devices make it harder for your brain to turn off, and the light (even dim light) from devices may delay the release of the hormone, melatonin, interfering with your body clock. If you need something to watch something to help you unwind, watching something that you find relaxing on tv from far away and outside the bedroom is likely ok for a limited time. You can also curl up with a book or listen to music.
- Minimize alcohol intake. While alcohol can help people fall asleep, it leads to more sleep problems at night. Similarly, avoid caffeine late in the day.
- Set a regular bedtime: There are certain times at night that your body will be able to sleep better than others. If you feel sleepy, but your brain is busy thinking, it can’t shut off and go to sleep. It may be helpful to sit down with a pen and paper in the evening and write down the things that worry you; you can review this list in the morning and attend to any important concerns. If you have a bedpartner, enlist their support to helping you stick to your schedule.

- Stress reduction: The evening and bedtime hours are also a good time to perform some relaxation techniques, such as slow breathing or yoga. There are many [free resources available for bedtime meditation](#).
- Create a comfortable sleep environment: a place that is cool, dark, and quiet.
- Don't spend too much time in bed during the night (or the daytime): Minimize spending time in bed in which you are not sleeping. If you are having trouble going to sleep or staying asleep, don't stay in bed for more than 20 minutes. Get out of bed and do a quiet activity—read a book, fold some laundry, donate medical supplies or funds to [BWH to help fight COVID-19](#).

What if I am doing all these things and I still can't sleep?

This may be a sign that you have a clinical sleep problem, such as insomnia disorder or sleep apnea. Assess your own risk for a sleep disorder by taking a [5 minute screening questionnaire](#). If you screen at high risk for a sleep disorder, you will be offered the opportunity to make an online appointment in the BWH Virtual Sleep Disorders Clinic or you can use the results to discuss your sleep problems with your doctor.

What if I have been diagnosed with a sleep disorder?

If you have history of insomnia and take sleep medications and can't sleep, contact your doctor for medical advice, including questions about making changes in your medication. Many doctors are doing virtual visits now and they can review your current sleep problems and changes to management.. You can also consider online programs for insomnia, such as Sleepio.

If you have obstructive sleep apnea , review the American Academy of Sleep Medicine guidelines for COVID-19 related questions: <https://aasm.org/coronavirus-covid-19-faqs-cpap-sleep-apnea-patients/>

Remember, don't stress out about sleep.

Disrupted sleep is a normal response to stress, and it is okay to have a few nights of poor sleep as you adjust to new routines and big changes to your work and personal life. But with some simple measures you can preserve your sleep and impact your well-being during these uncertain times. We can't control what's happening in the world right now, but we can control our behaviors and dampen the impact of the emerging pandemic on our sleep.

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