

Optimal Sleep Health for Health Care Workers during the COVID19 Pandemic

Sleep Health and Wellness

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Learning Objectives

1. Understand the importance of physician health and wellbeing
2. Discuss and understand the different domains of optimal sleep health and the relationship with overall health and well-being
3. Learn practical tips on how to optimize sleep health, and wellbeing



Faculty Disclosure Slide

Faculty: Dr. Mandeep Singh
Disclosure: Medical Advisory Board, Hypersomnia Foundation (Voluntary basis)

Relationships with commercial/pharma interests: NONE
Disclosure of commercial support: NONE
Potential for conflict of interest: NONE

Mitigating potential bias: NOT REQUIRED

- The content of this discussion is not related to the services of commercial interest.
- No therapeutic recommendations for medications will be made.



Doctor as a Person

Canadian Medical Education Journal

CMEJ

Reclaiming physician identity: It's time to integrate 'Doctor as Person' into the CanMEDS framework

J. Damon Dagnone,¹ Susan Glover Takahashi,² Cynthia R. Whitehead,² Salvatore M. Spadafora²

¹Queen's University, Ontario, Canada

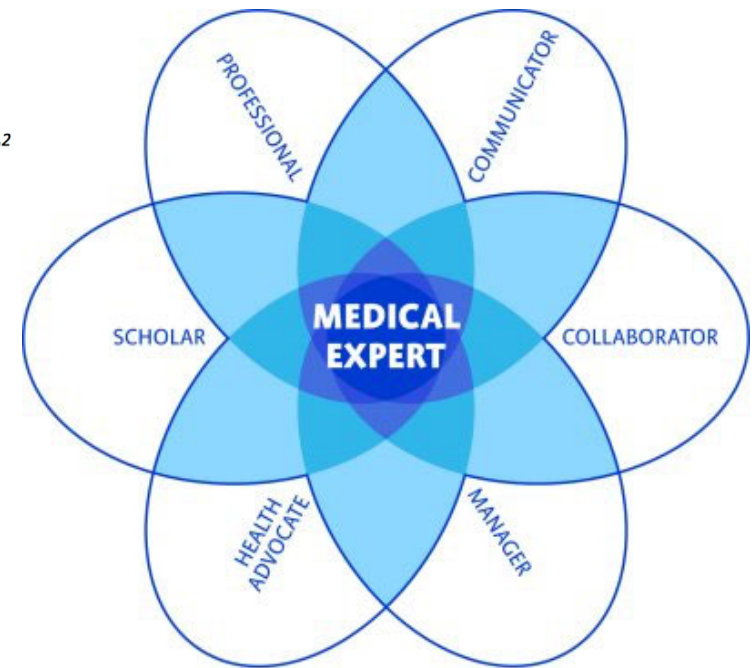
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<https://doi.org/10.36834/cmej.69182>



THE
CANMEDS
ROLES FRAMEWORK



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Physician Burnout





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Panagioti M, et al. JAMA Intern Med. 2017;177(2):195-205.



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Sleep Health



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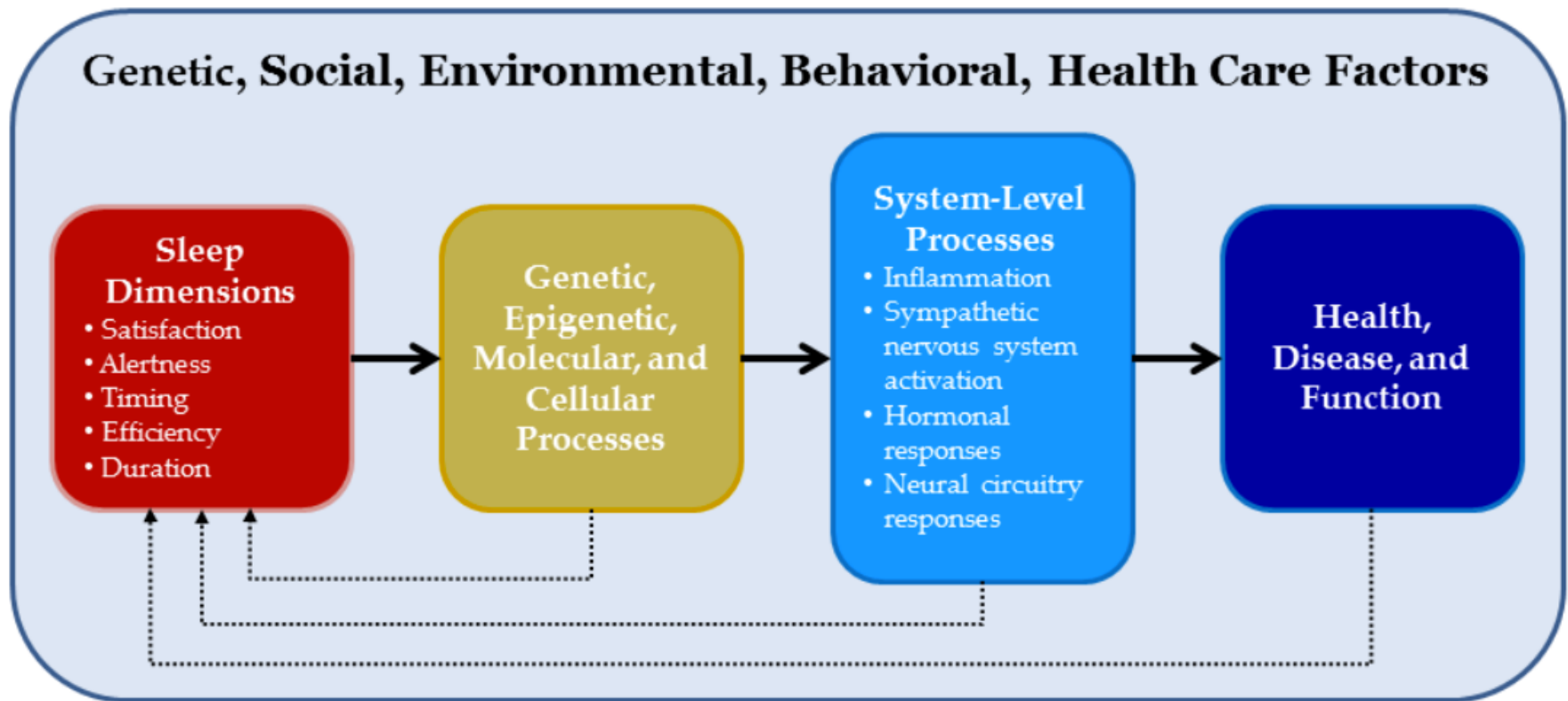
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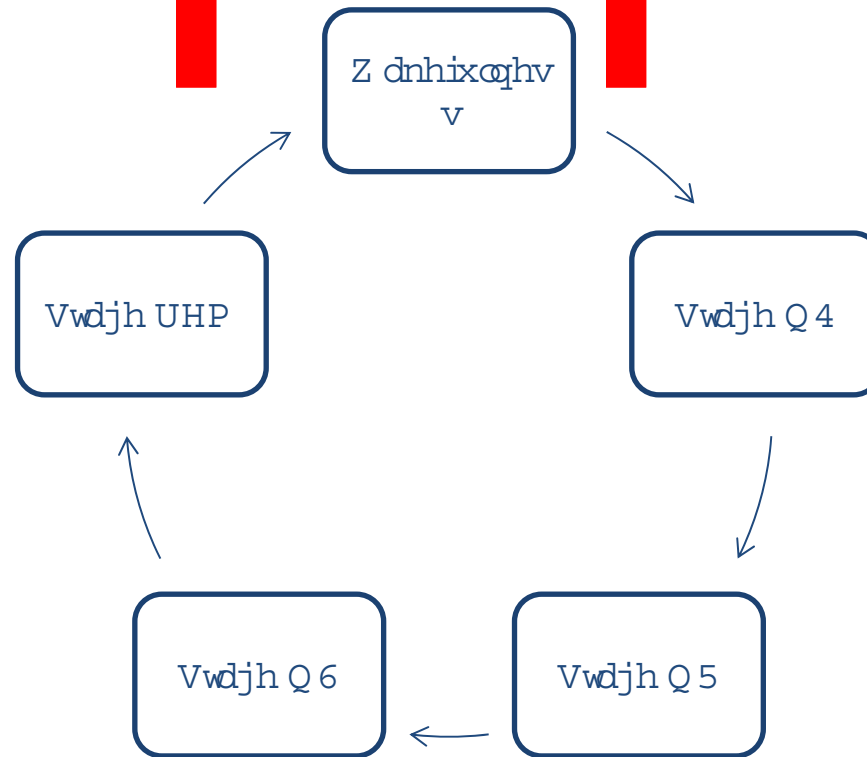
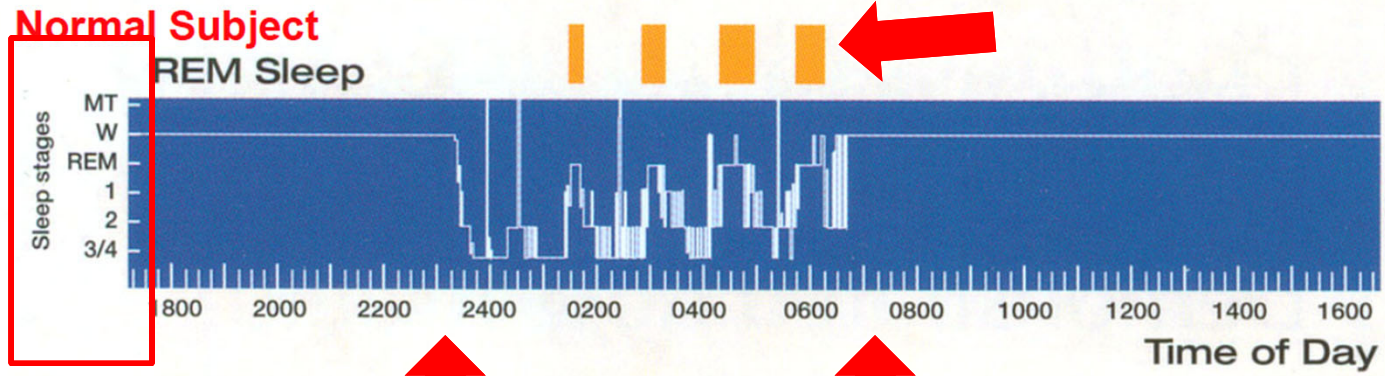
Sleep Health: Can We Define It? Does It Matter?

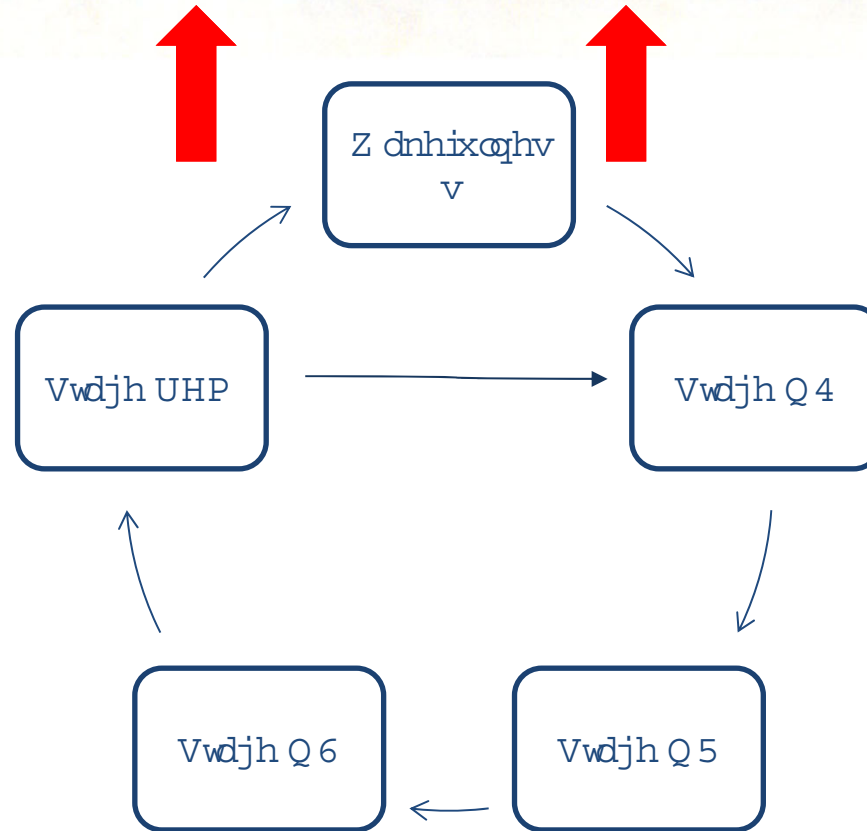
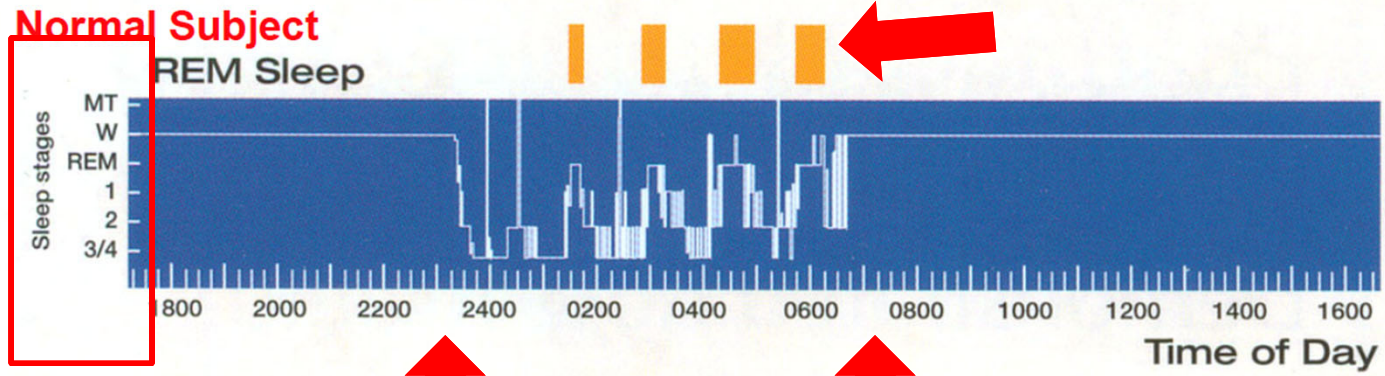
SLEEP, Vol. 37, No. 1, 2014

Daniel J. Buysse, MD

Sleep Medicine Institute and Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA



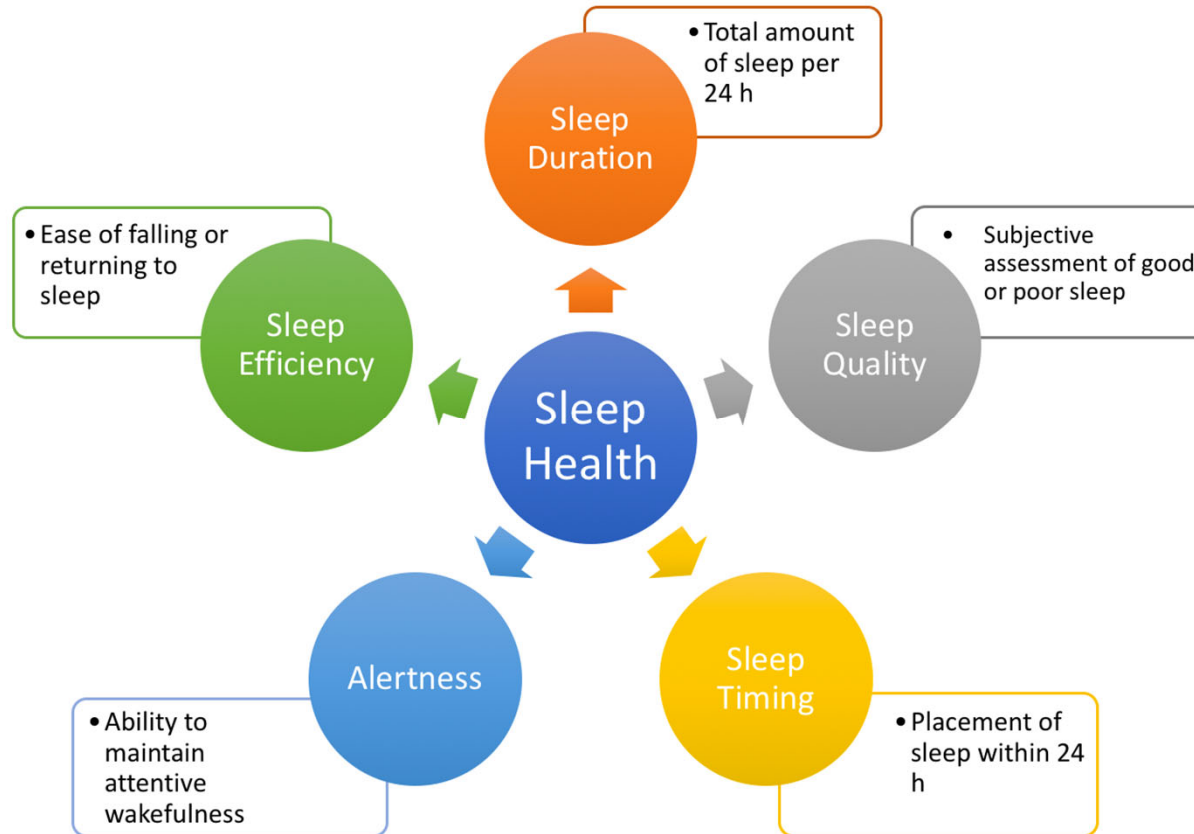




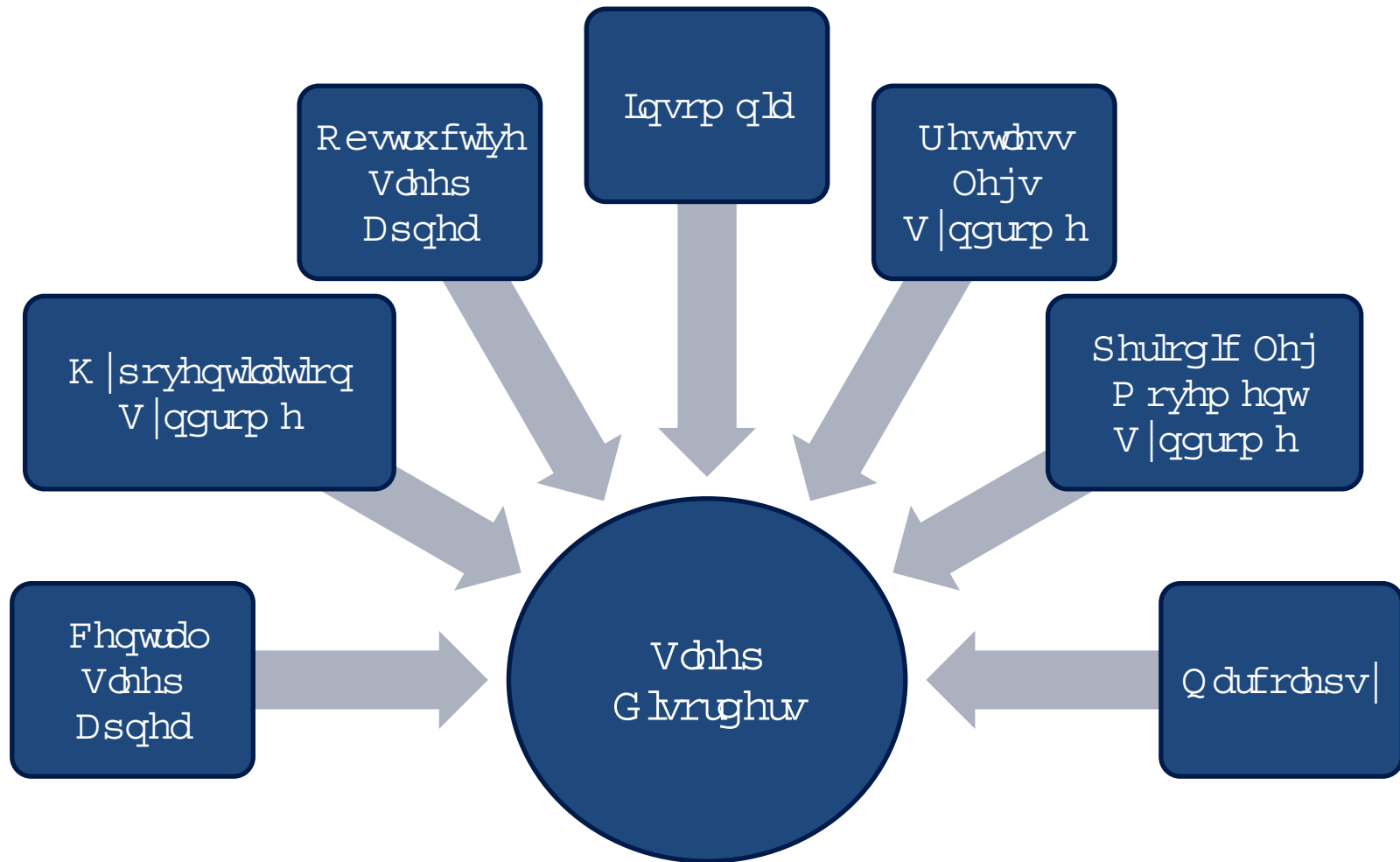
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Sleep Disorders



Mander 2018; Van Dongen et al., 2003 and 2004, Belenky et al., 2003

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Van Dongen et al., 2003 and 2004, Belenky et al., 2003

Freeman 2017; Sampasa-Kanyinga 2020

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Johnson 2015; Buysee 2014

Hall et al., 2008, Ohkuma 2014

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Gangwish et al., 2005, Cappuccio et al., 2008, Hasler et al., 2004, Buxton et al., 2010

Costa 2017; Reed 2007

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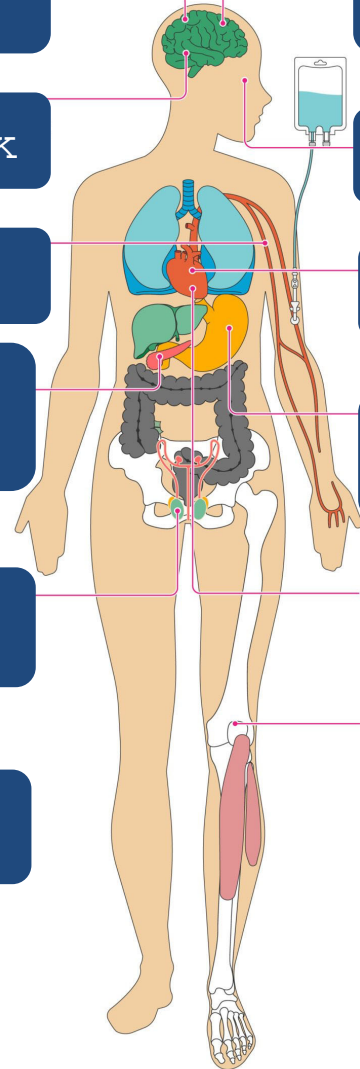
Van Dyke 2018; Hovenaar-Blom et al., 2011

Wingard and Berkman, 1983, Kripke et al., 2001, Hublin et al., 2007, Youngstedt et al., 2004

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Essien 2018; Cameron 2018



SPECIAL ARTICLES

Sleep, fatigue and burnout among physicians: an American Academy of Sleep Medicine position statement

Binal S. Kancherla, MD¹; Raghu Upender, MD²; Jacob F. Collen, MD³; Muhammad Adeel Rishi, MD⁴; Shannon S. Sullivan, MD⁵; Omer Ahmed, MD⁶; Michael Berneking, MD⁷; Erin E. Flynn-Evans, PhD, MPH⁸; Brandon R. Peters, MD⁹; Fariha Abbasi-Feinberg, MD¹⁰; R. Nisha Aurora, MD, MHS¹¹; Kelly A. Carden, MD, MBA¹²; Douglas B. Kirsch, MD¹³; David A. Kristo, MD¹⁴; Raman K. Malhotra, MD¹⁵; Jennifer L. Martin, PhD^{16,17}; Eric J. Olson, MD¹⁸; Kannan Ramar, MD¹⁸; Carol L. Rosen, MD¹⁹; James A. Rowley, MD²⁰; Anita V. Shelgikar, MD, MHPE²¹; Indira Gurubhagavatula, MD, MPH^{22,23}

¹Department of Pediatrics, Division of Pediatric Pulmonology, Texas Children's Hospital - Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas; ²Department of Neurology, Division of Sleep Medicine, Vanderbilt Medical Center, Nashville, Tennessee; ³Pulmonary, Critical Care and Sleep Medicine Service, Walter Reed National Military Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland; ⁴Department of Pulmonology, Critical Care and Sleep Medicine, Mayo Clinic, Eau Claire, Wisconsin; ⁵SleepEval Research Institute, Palo Alto, California; ⁶Department of Medicine, Division of Pulmonary, Critical Care and Sleep Medicine, New York University School of Medicine, New York, New York; ⁷Concentra, Inc., Grand Rapids, Michigan; ⁸Fatigue Countermeasures Laboratory, Human Systems Integration Division, NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California; ⁹Sleep Disorders Center, Virginia Mason Medical Center, Seattle, Washington; ¹⁰Sleep Medicine, Millennium Physician Group, Fort Myers, Florida; ¹¹Department of Medicine, Rutgers Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, New Brunswick, New Jersey; ¹²Saint Thomas Medical Partners - Sleep Specialists, Nashville, Tennessee; ¹³Sleep Medicine, Atrium Health, Charlotte, North Carolina; ¹⁴University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; ¹⁵Sleep Medicine Center, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri; ¹⁶Veteran Affairs Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System, North Hills, California; ¹⁷David Geffen School of Medicine at the University of California, Los Angeles, California; ¹⁸Division of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, Center for Sleep Medicine, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota; ¹⁹Department of Pediatrics, Case Western Reserve University, University Hospitals - Cleveland Medical Center, Cleveland, Ohio; ²⁰Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan; ²¹University of Michigan Sleep Disorders Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan; ²²Division of Sleep Medicine, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; ²³Corporal Michael Crescenz VA Medical Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Citation: Kancherla BS, Upender R, Collen JF, et al. Sleep, fatigue and burnout among physicians: an American Academy of Sleep Medicine position statement. *J Clin Sleep Med.* 2020;16(5):803–805.



Citation: Kancherla BS, Upender R, Collen JF, et al. Sleep, fatigue and burnout among physicians: an American Academy of Sleep Medicine position statement. *J Clin Sleep Med.* 2020;16(5):803–805.

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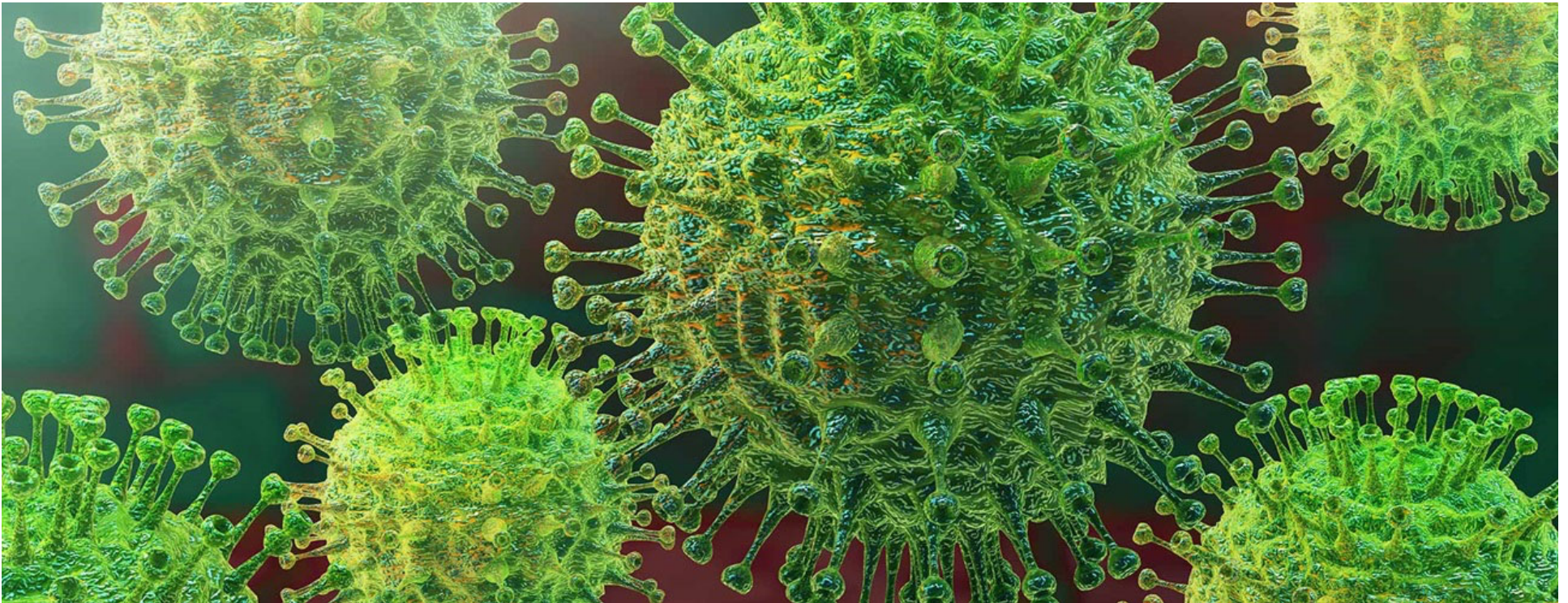
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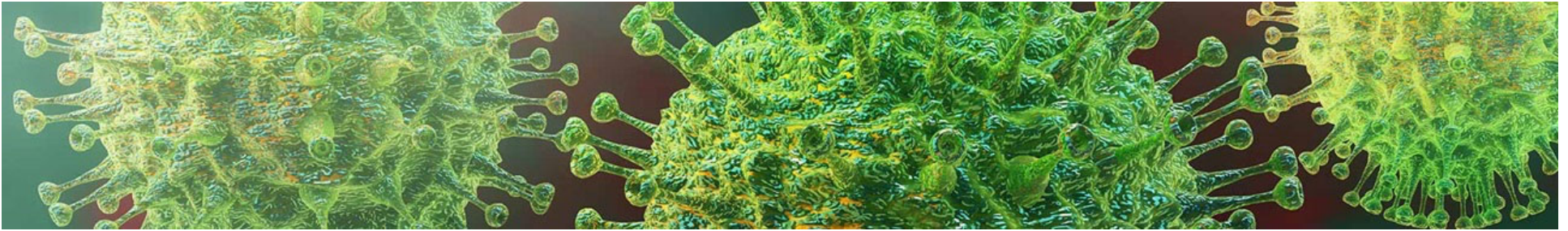
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COVID-19





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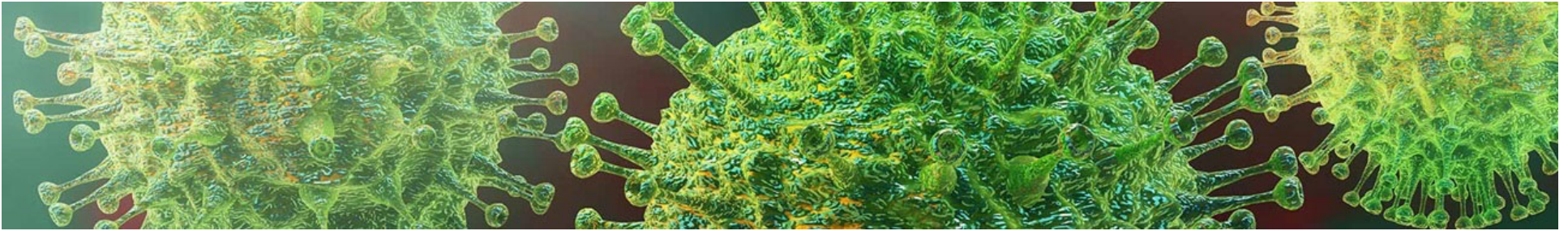
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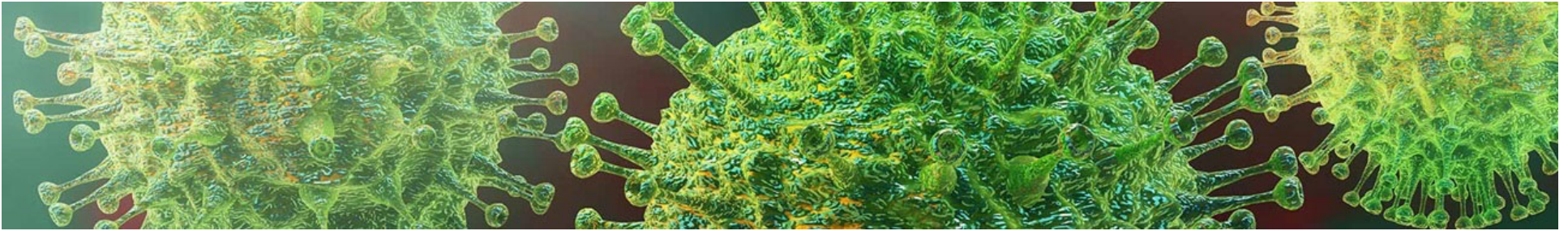
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Original Investigation | Psychiatry

Factors Associated With Mental Health Outcomes Among Health Care Workers Exposed to Coronavirus Disease 2019

Jianbo Lai, MSc; Simeng Ma, MSc; Ying Wang, MSc; Zhongxiang Cai, MD; Jianbo Hu, MSc; Ning Wei, MD; Jiang Wu, MD; Hui Du, MD; Tingting Chen, MD; Ruiting Li, MD; Huawei Tan, MD; Lijun Kang, MSc; Lihua Yao, MD; Manli Huang, MD; Huafen Wang, MD; Gaohua Wang, MD; Zhongchun Liu, MD; Shaohua Hu, MD

Over 1,200 HCWs from 34 hospitals in China dealing with COVID-19 were surveyed for mental health and sleep problems in a recent cross sectional, survey-based, region-stratified study.





Original Investigation | Psychiatry

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Table 2. Severity Categories of Depression, Anxiety, Insomnia, and Distress Measurements in Total Cohort and Subgroups

Severity category	Total, No. (%)	Occupation			Sex			Working position			Type of hospital			Location			
		Physician	Nurse	P value	Men	Women	P value	Frontline	Second-line	P value	Tertiary	Secondary	P value	Wuhan	Hubei province outside of Wuhan	Outside Hubei province	P value
ISI, insomnia symptoms																	
Absence	830 (66.0)	358 (72.6)	472 (61.8)	<.001	208 (70.9)	622 (64.5)	.04	310 (59.3)	520 (70.7)	<.001	635 (68.0)	195 (60.1)	.02	473 (62.2)	186 (71.2)	171 (72.4)	.001
Subthreshold	330 (26.2)	107 (21.7)	223 (29.2)		66 (22.5)	264 (27.3)		148 (28.3)	182 (24.7)		227 (24.3)	103 (31.7)		214 (28.1)	60 (22.9)	56 (23.7)	
Moderate	85 (6.8)	24 (4.9)	61 (8.0)		17 (5.8)	68 (7.0)		55 (10.5)	30 (4.0)		61 (6.5)	24 (7.4)		65 (8.5)	13 (4.9)	7 (2.9)	
Severe	12 (1.0)	4 (0.8)	8 (1.0)		2 (0.6)	10 (1.0)		9 (1.7)	3 (0.4)		10 (1.0)	2 (0.6)		8 (1.0)	2 (0.7)	2 (0.8)	





Original Investigation | Psychiatry

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Original Investigation | Psychiatry

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Symptom severity: Highest among nurses, women, frontline HCWs, and in geographical areas with higher case infection rates, e.g. Wuhan Province





Original Investigation | Psychiatry

Factors Associated With Mental Health Outcomes Among Health Care Workers Exposed to Coronavirus Disease 2019

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Frontline HCW:

- insomnia (odds ratio [OR], 2.97; 95%CI, 1.92 to 4.60),
- depression (OR, 1.52; 95%CI, 1.11 to 2.09),
- anxiety (OR, 1.57; 95%CI, 1.22 to 2.02),
- distress (OR, 1.60; 95%CI, 1.25 to 2.04).





- Preliminary findings from 1117 Canadian healthcare workers (HCW)
- 03 April to 15 May 2020 (Robillard R. et al. ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT04369690)
- Questions: Mood, stress, distress and sleep during COVID19
- Frontline vs. Non-frontline HCW





- Frontline vs. Non-frontline HCW:
 - Higher percentage clinically meaningful stress (37% vs 28%, Chi-squared = 8.5, $p = .014$).
 - Sleep disruption (i.e. sleep latency exceeding 30 minutes at least 4 nights per week), compared to 40% vs 27%, Chi-squared = 17.7, $p < .001$).
 - Sleep disruption twice as high in females than in males (21% vs 13%, Chi-2 = 9.1, $p = .002$).



COVID-19 Pandemic and Optimal Sleep Health





Canadian Journal of Anesthesia/Journal canadien
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Optimal sleep health among frontline healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic

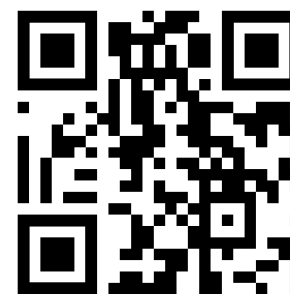
Mandeep Singh, MBBS, MD, MSc  · Saroo Sharda, MBChB, MMEd ·
Mamta Gautam, MD, MBA · Raed Hawa, MSc, MD

Can J Anesth/J Can Anesth
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12630-020-01716-2>

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Article Link: <http://bit.ly/3gaoEKP>

Infographic: <https://bit.ly/2LFo4qj>





OPTIMAL SLEEP HEALTH FOR FRONTLINE HEALTHCARE WORKERS DURING COVID-19

Article Link: <http://bit.ly/3gaoEKP>

Infographic: <https://bit.ly/2LFo4qj>

Can J Anesth/J Can Anesth
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WAYS TO PREPARE FOR A GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP



**DURING
THE DAY**



Get sunlight & exercise
to help maintain your
sleep schedule



Limit or take power
naps (15-20 mins)



Maintain a regular
sleep schedule



Avoid caffeine
especially after noon

Article Link: <http://bit.ly/3gaoEKP>

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1-2 HOURS BEFORE BED

- Save your bed for rest and sexual activity
- Nicotine, alcohol, and heavy meals can disrupt your sleep
- Make your room dark, quiet, and a comfortable temperature
- Avoid news about the pandemic
- Take a shower or bath before bed
- Relax with light stretching or tai chi
- Clear your mind by writing a "worry list", to review the next morning
- Tips for Screen Use**
 - Limit screen time
 - Use "blue blocker" glasses
 - Use night-shift mode

Article Link: <http://bit.ly/3gaoEKP>

Infographic: <https://bit.ly/2LFo4qj>

Can J Anesth/J Can Anesth
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BEDTIME

WORRY FREE ZONE

Keep your bedroom a worry free zone

Make your bedroom a restful space

Avoid clock watching when trying to fall asleep

Do a light activity in low light when having trouble sleeping

Article Link: <http://bit.ly/3gaoEKP>

Infographic: <https://bit.ly/2LFo4qj>

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PROFESSIONAL SLEEP HEALTH ASSISTANCE

Important To Identify And Treat As Acute Insomnia Can Worsen Sleep Health.



SIGNS TO LOOK FOR



Common Signs

- Dangerous work-related mistakes
- Inability to concentrate
- Extreme irritability
- Drowsy driving



High score on a daytime sleepiness scale
e.g., Epworth sleepiness scale (>10)



Loud snoring, witnessed apneas, or a high score on a sleep apnea screening tool,
e.g., STOP-Bang (> 3)



Restless legs or periodic leg movements closer to bedtime

Article Link: <http://bit.ly/3gaoEKP>

Infographic: <https://bit.ly/2LFo4qj>

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TYPES OF INTERVENTION



USEFUL STRATEGIES



Lifestyle modification and cognitive behavioral therapy (CBTi) preferable



CBTi is considered first line. Speak to your physician or psychologist about therapy



Relax with light stretching, tai chi, or mindfulness



MEDICATION



Try to avoid over-the-counter or prescription sleeping pills



Avoid hypnotic medications as much as possible - consider short-term use only



Consider risk:benefits and side effects from each medication



Melatonin, paired with other sleep habits, may be useful

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+ TIPS FOR HEALTHCARE WORKERS +



DAILY TIPS



Check-in with coworkers or family to discuss stress regularly



When working at home, define a work space and work schedule



During free time, practice your favorite hobby



Get exposure to sunlight and exercise regularly

Article Link: <http://bit.ly/3gaoEKP>

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Shift Work


Practice » Essentials

Optimising sleep for night shifts

BMJ 2018 ; 360 doi: <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.j5637> (Published 01 March 2018)


Cite this as: *BMJ* 2018;360:j5637







Day of first night shift

Goal: minimise sleep debt

- 

Sleep until you wake naturally (don't set an alarm)
- 

Avoid a morning coffee
- 

Take a 90-minute nap to complete one sleep cycle, between 2–6pm












Shift Work



Optimising sleep for night shifts

BMJ 2018 ; 360 doi: <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.j5637> (Published 01 March 2018)

Cite this as: *BMJ* 2018;360:j5637

During night shift Goal: improve performance			Last few hours and way home	
 Stay active	 Take naps of 10-20 minutes during the early part of the shift	 Take caffeine before napping but make that the last caffeine of the night	 Avoid caffeine and nicotine	
 Prescription wakefulness agents are likely effective but associated with side-effects	 Eat lightly and to comfort	 Build in checks during critical tasks to mitigate against reduced alertness performance	 Try to avoid exposure to bright light (wear sunglasses even on a cloudy day)	 Consider public transport rather than driving



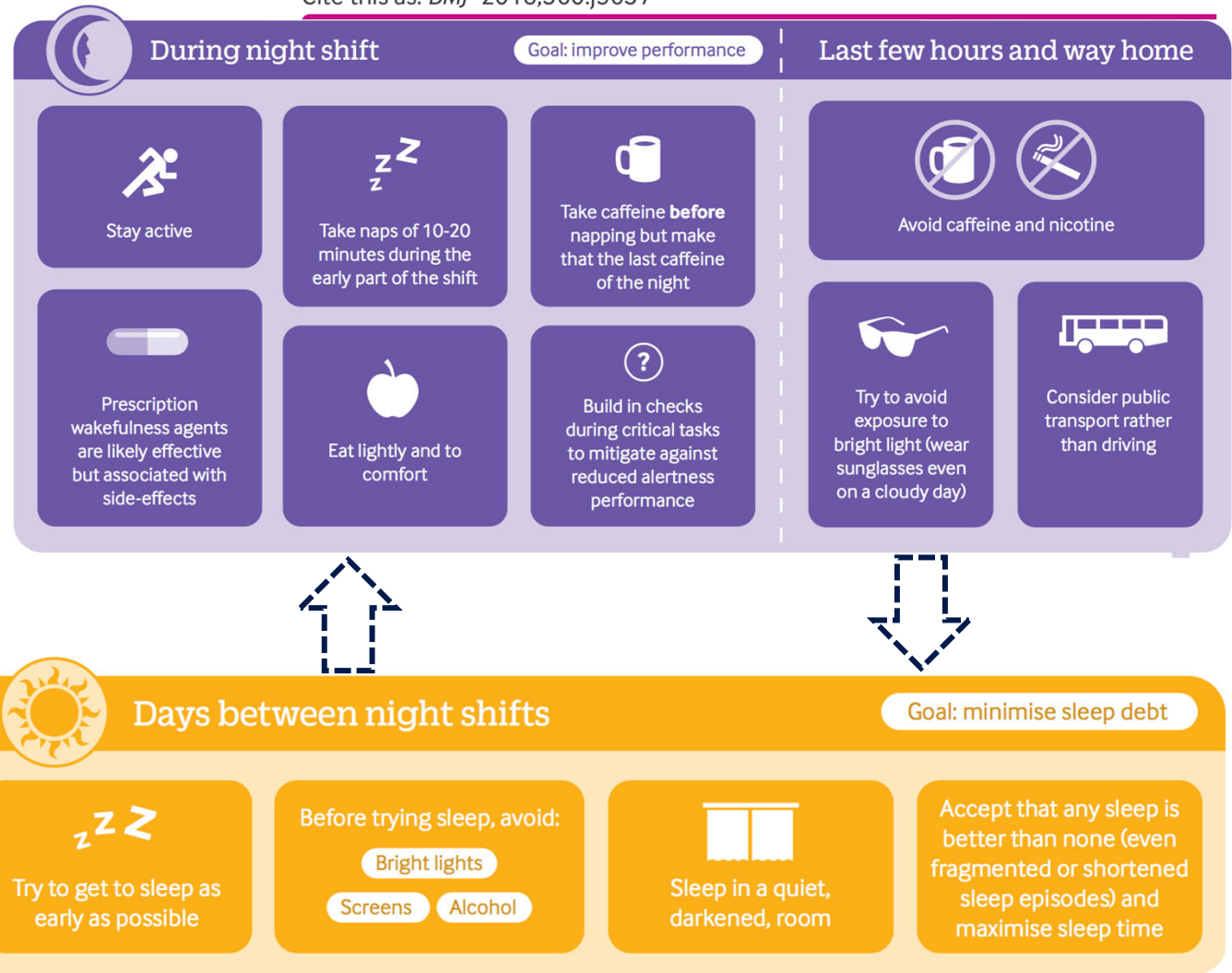
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Resetting after night shifts

Goal: re-establish normal sleep rhythm



Attempt 90 or 180-minute nap immediately following the shift



Go outside after waking



Aim to go to bed close to the normal time



Avoid daytime napping in the subsequent days



+ TIPS FOR HEALTHCARE WORKERS +



DAILY TIPS



Check-in with coworkers or family to discuss stress regularly



When working at home, define a work space and work schedule



During free time, practice your favorite hobby



Get exposure to sunlight and exercise regularly



NIGHT SHIFT



After a night shift, avoid driving home. Try walking home, taking a taxi, or using a ride-hailing app



Try going to bed as soon as possible after a night shift



Consider taking a short nap before your night shift

Article Link: <http://bit.ly/3gaoEKP>

Infographic: <https://bit.ly/2LFo4qj>

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Useful Resources





Chronic Pain

Opioids

Managing My Pain

TAPMI Clinics

Get Referred

Sleep



Reading:

- No more sleepless nights, by Peter Hauri PhD
- Quiet Your Mind and Get to Sleep: Solutions to Insomnia for Those with Depression, Anxiety or Chronic Pain by Dr. Colleen E Carney, PhD
- The Insomnia Workbook, by Stephanie Silbernman PhD
- The Feeling Good Handbook, By Dr. David Burns
- The Anxiety and Phobia Workbook, by Edmond Bourne PhD





Chronic Pain

Opioids

Managing My Pain

TAPMI Clinics

Get Referred

Sleep



Online Resources for Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT-I)

- [sleepio.com](https://www.sleepio.com) (free material and paid program)
- myinsomniacareplan.ca (free)
- shuti.org (paid, or via ongoing clinical trial access)
- moodgym.anu.edu.au (For mood and anxiety, free)
- thiswayup.org.au (for mood and anxiety, paid)

Group CBT sessions

- Please ask your doctor to evaluate if group or in-person CBT is an option for you



Other Resources

- **Canadian Sleep Society (CSS):** Patient information brochures: <https://css-scs.ca/resources/brochures>
- **Sleep medicine facilities in Canada:** <https://css-scs.ca/resources/provider-map>
- **American Academy of Sleep Medicine (AASM):** Sleep Health information: <http://sleepeducation.org/>
- **Society of Anesthesia and Sleep Medicine:** <http://sasmhq.org>
- **Sleep on it Canada:** <https://sleeponitcanada.ca/>
- **Canadian Sleep and Circadian Network (CSCN):** <https://www.cscnweb.ca/material-for-patients-and-the-public>
- **National Sleep Foundation:** <https://www.sleepfoundation.org/sleep-disorders>

Singh M, Sharda S, Gautam M, Hawa R. Optimal sleep health among frontline healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Can J Anesth.* May 2020. doi:10.1007/s12630-020-01716-2

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Thank You.



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