Importance of Sleep

Sleep is critical for the overall maintenance of the brain and without good-quality sleep we age more quickly and suffer cognitive and mood regulation deficits.

Functions of sleep

Clearing out of toxins Nurturing protein synthesis Synthesis and transport of cholesterol Expression of molecules associated with synaptic plastiscity Increased long-term potentiation (better memory storage) Expression of genes Memory consolidation.

Sleep deprivation symptoms

Impaired neurogenesis Restricted ability to clear glucose from the blood (up to 40%) Heightened risk of type 2 diabetes Increased blood pressure Weight gain due to increased ghrelin (increased hunger) and decreased leptin (less inhibition of hunger) Depression Anxiety Shortened telomeres (an indication of accelerated aging) Deficits in attention and task completion Increase in negative memory formation Increase in negative rumination Impairments in new learning and memory Impairment of immune system > increased vulnerability to illness

Studies suggest that an average of seven hours of good-quality sleep per evening is optimal. Six hours of sleep is reported as the minimum biological requirement and for this reason is referred to as the "core sleep."

Mind-Brain-Gene: Toward Psychotherapy Integration (2019) By John B. Arden, at pages 132-133

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