

# Is the sleep structure vulnerable to indoor air contaminants?

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# What do we Know?

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Sleep has a vital role in human welfare <sup>1</sup>

Low ventilation rates <sup>2</sup>

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Breathing zone closer to potential sources of pollutants <sup>3</sup>

Lack of studies about indoor exposure during sleep

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1. Assefa, S. Z et al. "The functions of sleep." 2015
2. Canha, N. et al. "Impact of biomass home heating, Cooking Styles, and Bread Toasting on the Indoor Air Quality at Portuguese Dwellings: A Case Study." 2018
3. Spilak, M.P., et al. "Impact of bedding arrangements, pillows, and blankets on particle resuspension in the sleep microenvironment." 2014

# Principal aim

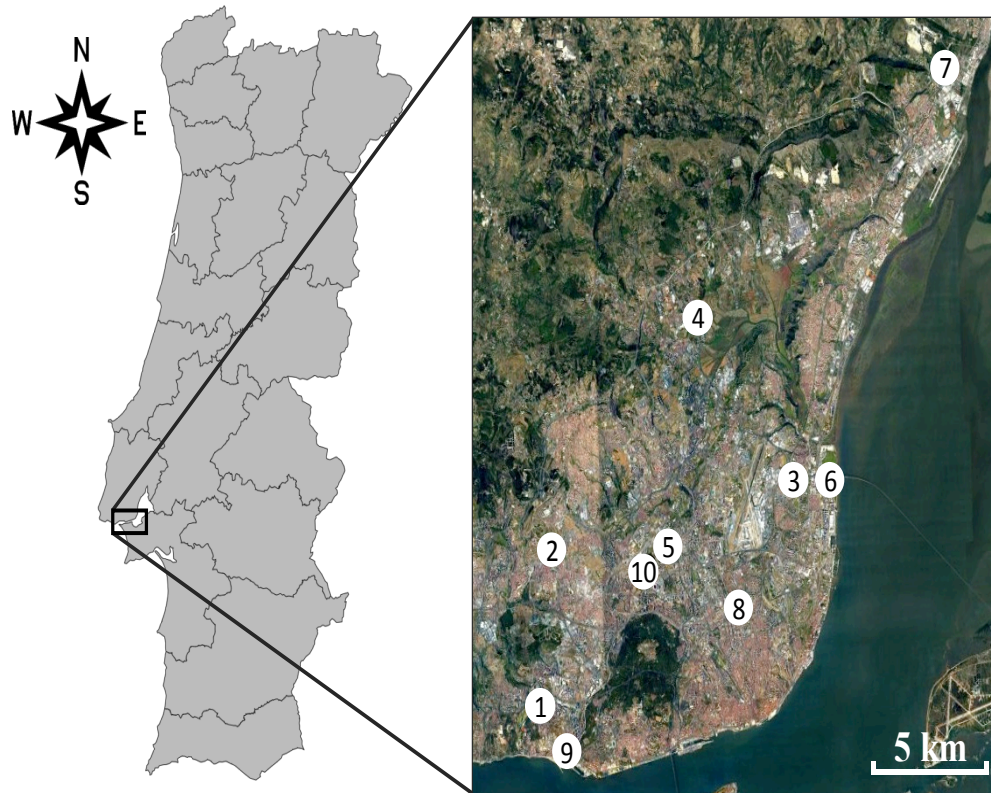
The present study aimed to assess IAQ during sleep along with sleep's quality in order to evaluate the associations between IAQ and sleep parameters.



# Study Design

- Ten volunteers men
- Healthy, non-smokers, aged between 25 – 45 years old (self-reported)
- With no history of sleep disturbances or medication that could interfere with sleep (self-reported)
- Without children that could interfere with parent's sleep quality

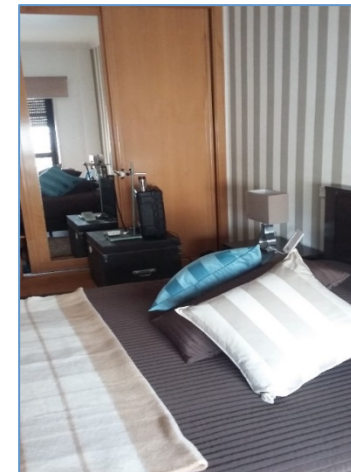
# Study design



- Dwellings were located in Lisbon urban area
- Data collection was performed during the cold season (2017)

# Study Design

- Bedroom IAQ Monitoring:
  - Three weeknights in a row
  - Multi-pollutant assessment:
    - Physical: temperature and relative humidity
    - Chemical: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, volatile organic compounds, particulate matter
      - PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>
    - Microbiological: fungi and bacteria

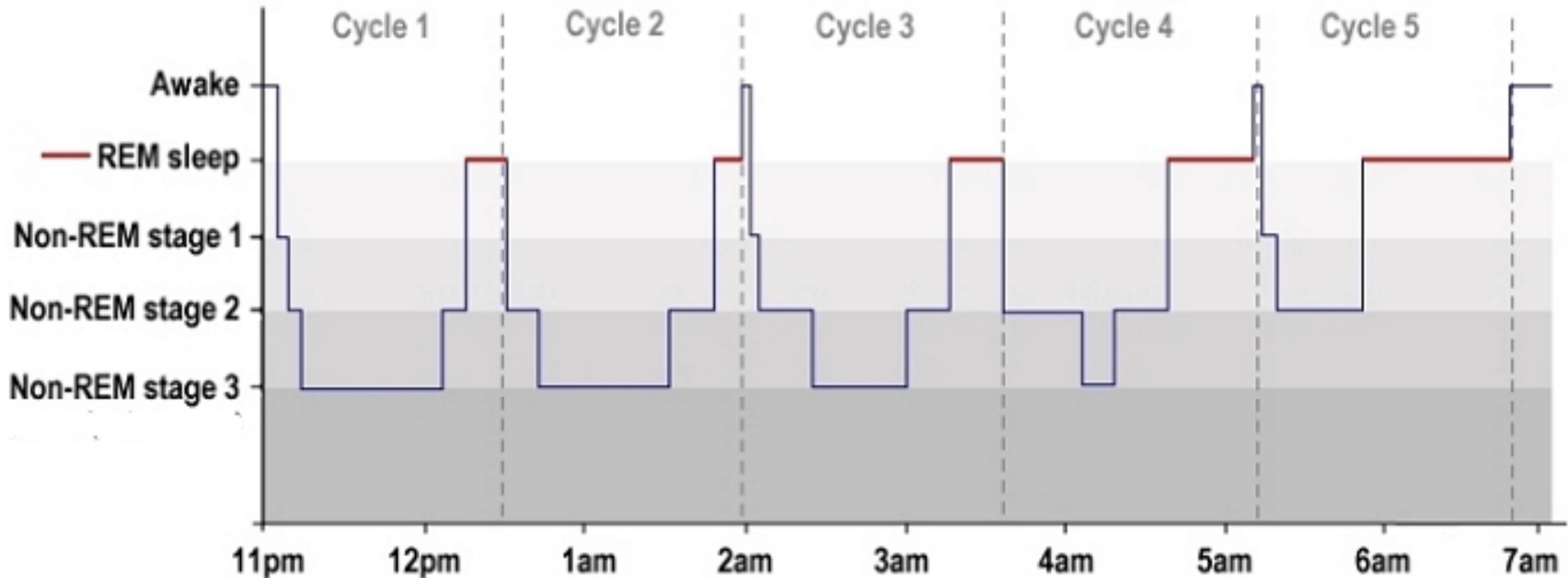


# Study Design

- Sleep Monitoring
  - Self-reported questionnaires
    - Berlim Questionnaire – Sleep Apnea screening
    - Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index – Identify subjects with “good” or “bad” sleep quality
  - Sleep Poligraphy (Two weeknights in a row) – a multi-physiological exam that allow us to asses:
    - Sleep structure
    - Respiratory events
    - Moviment events
    - Cardiac events



# Normal sleep structure



**Non-REM Stage 1 – 5% of the total of sleep time; superficial sleep**

**Non-REM Stage 2 – 50% of the total of sleep time; restorative function**

**Non-REM Stage 3 – 15%-20% of the total of sleep time; deep sleep**

**REM Stage – 25% of the total of sleep time; active sleep**

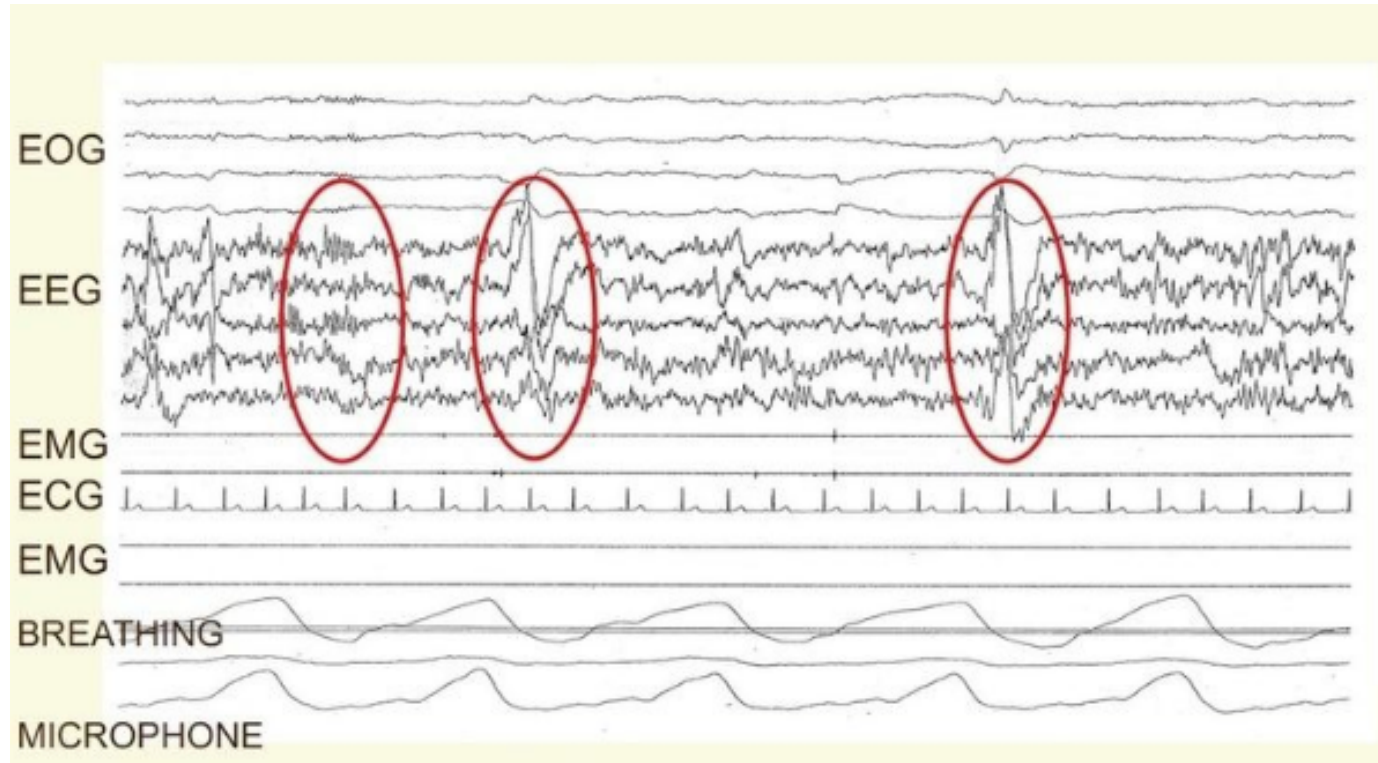
# NREM sleep and REM sleep

- NREM
  - Decrease of heart rate, breath frequency and arterial pressure (parasympathetic nervous system)
- REM
  - More variability of heart rate, breath frequency and arterial pressure (sympathetic nervous system)

# Results - Associations

Sleep parameter		IAQ parameter	Association
Standard deviation of Heart Rate Frequency (HRF) mean		PM <sub>10</sub>	rs=.583; p=.099
		PM <sub>2.5</sub>	rs=.600; p=.088
HRF Acceleration Index	REM Sleep	CO	rs=.643; p=.085
	N-REM Sleep	CO	rs=.627; p=.096
Respiratory Rate	REM Sleep	Relative Humidity	rs =-.816; p<.05
		Temperature	rs =.680; p=.093
	N-REM Sleep	Relative Humidity	rs =-.678; p<.05

# Neurophysiological features



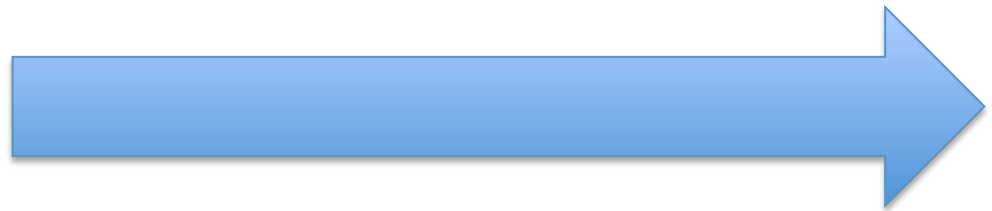
K-complex: K-complex is an evoked potential, as a response of an external stimulus

# Results - Associations

Sleep parameter		IAQ parameter	Association
Sleep Structure	Stage 2 NREM Sleep	Fungi	$rs = -.753; p < .050$
	K complex	Fungi	$rs = .833; p < .05$
		Bacteria	$rs = .752; p < .050$

# Final consideration

- Does the exposure to some pollutants really contribute to increase the influence of the sympathetic nervous system during sleep?
- Do microbiological agents contribute to the impairment of sleep structure?



# Future research project

- Funding from IPL
- Students from a student resident
- Goal: 40 volunteers



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATENTION