

SLEEP IS THE GOLDEN CHAIN
THAT TIES HEALTH AND
OUR BODIES TOGETHER.

~THOMAS DEKKER



Human beings typically
require seven to nine hours of
high-quality sleep each night
to function properly.

If you have problems sleeping,
talk with your physician.

He may suggest consulting
a sleep specialist, such as the
physicians and staff at the
Stormont-Vail HealthCare

Sleep Center.



If you have any questions,
please call the Stormont-Vail
HealthCare Sleep Center at
(785) 270-8090.

DOES MY LOVED ONE NEED TO VISIT A PHYSICIAN?

Does your loved one:

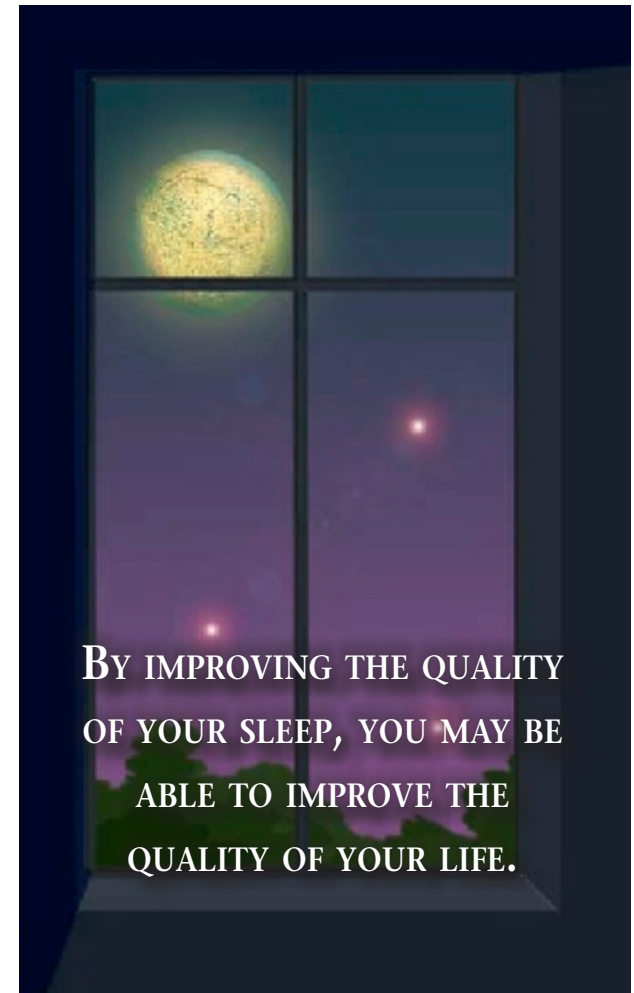
- Snore or gasp while asleep
- Stop breathing while asleep
- Move his/her arms or legs while asleep
- Fall asleep or fight off sleep while driving, working, reading or watching television
- Complain of daytime fatigue
- Have a history of high blood pressure
- Wake up with a headache
- Have a history of cardiac problems

If you have answered yes to two or more of these questions, please contact your physician.

OUR SLEEP PROFESSIONALS
ARE READY TO HELP YOU GET A GOOD NIGHTS REST.
FOR INFORMATION ON A SLEEP STUDY OR THE
STORMONT-VAIL SLEEP CENTER, CALL (785) 270-8090
OR VISIT STORMONTVAIL.ORG

Stormont-Vail
HealthCare
Sleep Center

920 S.W. Washburn Ave. • Topeka, KS 66606
(785) 270-8090 • Fax (785) 270-8091
stormontvail.org



BY IMPROVING THE QUALITY
OF YOUR SLEEP, YOU MAY BE
ABLE TO IMPROVE THE
QUALITY OF YOUR LIFE.

SLEEP DISORDERS

Stormont-Vail Sleep Center

(785) 270-8090

Sleep studies can be scheduled Sunday through Thursday,
with flexible hours available for shift workers.



ACCREDITED
MEMBER CENTER

Stormont-Vail
HealthCare
Sleep Center



Sleep Disorders Awareness Pin

WE ALL LOOK FORWARD TO A GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP.

Sleep disorders can range from simply bothersome to potentially life threatening conditions.

Sleep problems vary from the inability to fall asleep to the inability to stay awake.

INSOMNIA

Insomnia is the most common sleep disorder. It is the inability to initiate or maintain sleep.

It can affect your waking hours as well as your sleeping hours. Insomnia is typically a symptom of another problem and can be improved by adopting good sleep habits.

Here are suggestions to improve your sleep:

- Seek help to manage stress.
- Stop smoking a few hours before bedtime, or eliminate smoking completely.
- Stop drinking alcohol at least four hours before bedtime.
- Eliminate caffeine for at least six hours prior to bedtime.
- Exercise regularly, but not within two hours of bedtime.
- Avoid napping during the day. If daytime drowsiness is overwhelming, limit naps to less than an hour, once a day in the early afternoon.
- Use sleeping pills only as directed by your physician. Sleeping pills are typically ordered for short-term use.
- Do not eat full meals close to bedtime.
- Create a sleep environment that is quiet and dark.
- Use your bedroom only for sleep and sex.
- Eliminate clock watching.
- Maintain a routine bedtime and wake-up time, even on the weekends.

- Maintain a proper body weight.

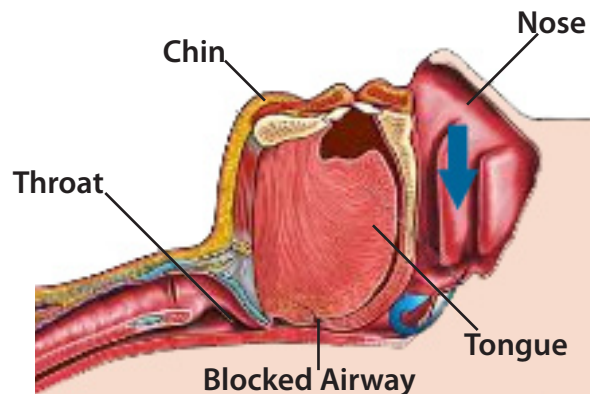
If you have adopted good sleep habits and your insomnia persists, you should consult your physician.

SNORING AND SLEEP APNEA

Millions of people snore. Snoring is a warning sign that the airway is narrow. If the airway is only slightly narrowed, the snoring may just be a nuisance. If the airway becomes very narrow, or completely obstructed, it can be serious.

An obstructed airway can cause a cessation of breathing during sleep. This is called sleep apnea. When a person stops breathing, the oxygen in his or her bloodstream drops causing the heart to work harder to circulate the blood.

Over a period of time, this can cause serious medical conditions such as high blood pressure, an enlarged heart, congestive heart failure, heart attack or stroke.



EXAMPLE OF AN OBSTRUCTED AIRWAY CALLED SLEEP APNEA

Common symptoms of sleep apnea are:

- Snoring, choking, gasping or pauses in breathing during sleep.
- Unrefreshing sleep.
- Difficulty concentrating.

- Trouble with short-term memory.
- Morning headaches.
- Falling asleep, or fighting off sleep at inappropriate times, such as driving, working, reading or watching TV.
- Daytime fatigue.

Sleep apnea can be easily diagnosed by monitoring your sleep in a sleep lab and can usually be effectively treated.

NARCOLEPSY

Narcolepsy can be defined as excessive drowsiness during the day with a tendency to sleep at inappropriate times. The sleep episodes of narcolepsy are sometimes brought on by highly stressful or emotional situations. They are not completely relieved by any amount of sleep.

Narcolepsy can have a serious impact on a person's life. If narcolepsy is not appropriately diagnosed and managed, it can be disabling.

A cure for narcolepsy has not been discovered yet, but most people with this disorder can lead nearly normal lives if the condition is properly treated.

PERIODIC LIMB MOVEMENT DISORDER

Periodic Limb Movement Disorder (PLMS) can be described as small muscle movements in the legs or arms that can disrupt the quality of sleep by causing brief, frequent arousals from sleep. PLMS can usually be treated effectively with medications.

RESTLESS LEG SYNDROME

Restless Leg Syndrome (RLS) is a condition characterized by discomfort in the legs which can only be relieved by movement. These symptoms typically worsen in the evening and night, and can have a major impact on sleep quality.