



Foto: Regin Hjertholm

Søvn

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Får vi den søvnen vi trenger?



Skille mellom:

- a) De som bortprioriterer det å sove
- b) De som ikke klarer å sove

ÅPENHJERTIG BJØRN RUNE GJELSTEN:

Lykkelig
i sitt nye liv

• Skryter av kona • Rikere enn noen gang • Redd når hun kjører offshore

Dagbladet

Freitag 12. januar 2007

Nr. 1 Uke 2.139. Årgang Lasso gje-1500

VALLA-GRÅSET
Fra personsak
til ei bombe
STEIN AABO
KOMMENTAR, SIDE 3

VALLA-GRÅSET
PROSEDYRENT MOLEAS-SAKEN
Sunn DNA-
skeptis
JOHN OLAV EGELEND
KOMMENTAR, SIDE 16

VALLA-GRÅSET
Samme drue
fire ulike vin
MARIAHJERTE JOHNSSEN
MAT OG VIN, SIDE 27-29

VALLA-GRÅSET
Finn fram
dronninga
i deg **MOTE**

SPORT
MAGASINET

VALLA-GRÅSET

YSSEN:
- Hun
ødel
min selv-
respekt

VALLA:
- Veldig
god sam-
vittighet

VALLA:
- Veldig
god sam-
vittighet

VALLA:
- Veldig
god sam-
vittighet

SIDE 8, 9 OG 10

Voldsom økning i bruk av sovetabletter

1 av 3 sliter med SØVN

14 gode søvn-råd

KVINNER SLITER MEST: Forbruket av sovetabletter har økt med 57 prosent på ti år. Stress, tv og Internett kan være noen av årsakene. Ekspertene er bekymret.

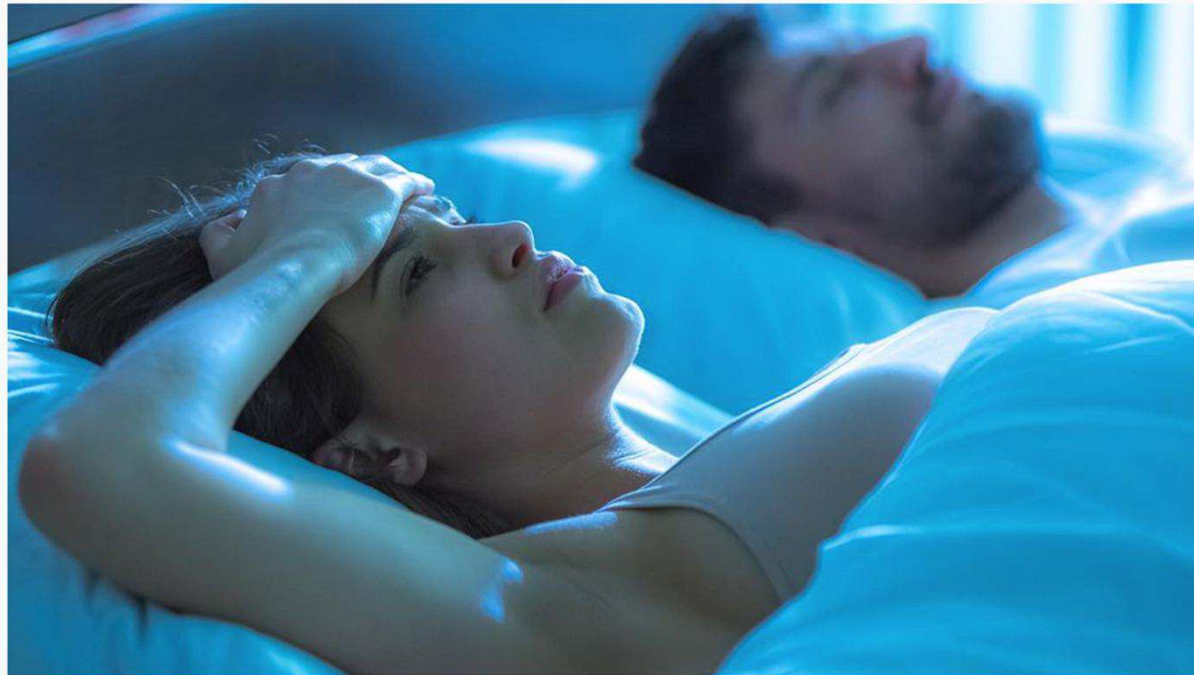
SIDE 21, 22 OG 23

7 02

Spenning for lærere/førskolelærere!

Dårlig søvn koster altfor mye

Det finnes en bedre kur mot søvnproblemer enn sovetabletter. Dessverre er det altfor få som får den beste hjelpen når de sliter med søvn.



Utbredt problem: Søvnvansker er et av de vanligste helseplagene og fører til mange sykmeldinger. Terapi er den beste medisinen, men dessverre er det forsvinnende få som får slik behandling. FOTO: ILLUSTRASJONSBILDE: SHUTTERSTOCK

Adresseavisen, 2019

Søvn og psykisk helse

- Mennesker med psykiske lidelser har svært ofte søvnvansker
- **Antakelse:** Søvnvanskene er sekundære til en primær lidelse
- **Funn:** 40-70% av pasienter med psykiske lidelser har fortsatt store søvnvansker etter behandling

Søvn og psykisk helse

- Alle språk har et uttrykk for «å sove på det»
- Søvn påvirker
 - Evnen til å regulere følelser
 - Evnen til å gjenkjenne følelser
 - Læring, hukommelse og konsentrasjon

Søvn og psykisk helse

- Behandling av søvnvansker gir
 - Bedring av søvn
 - Bedring av psykisk helse

Kognitiv atferdsterapi for Insomni (CBT-I)



Søvnrestriksjon

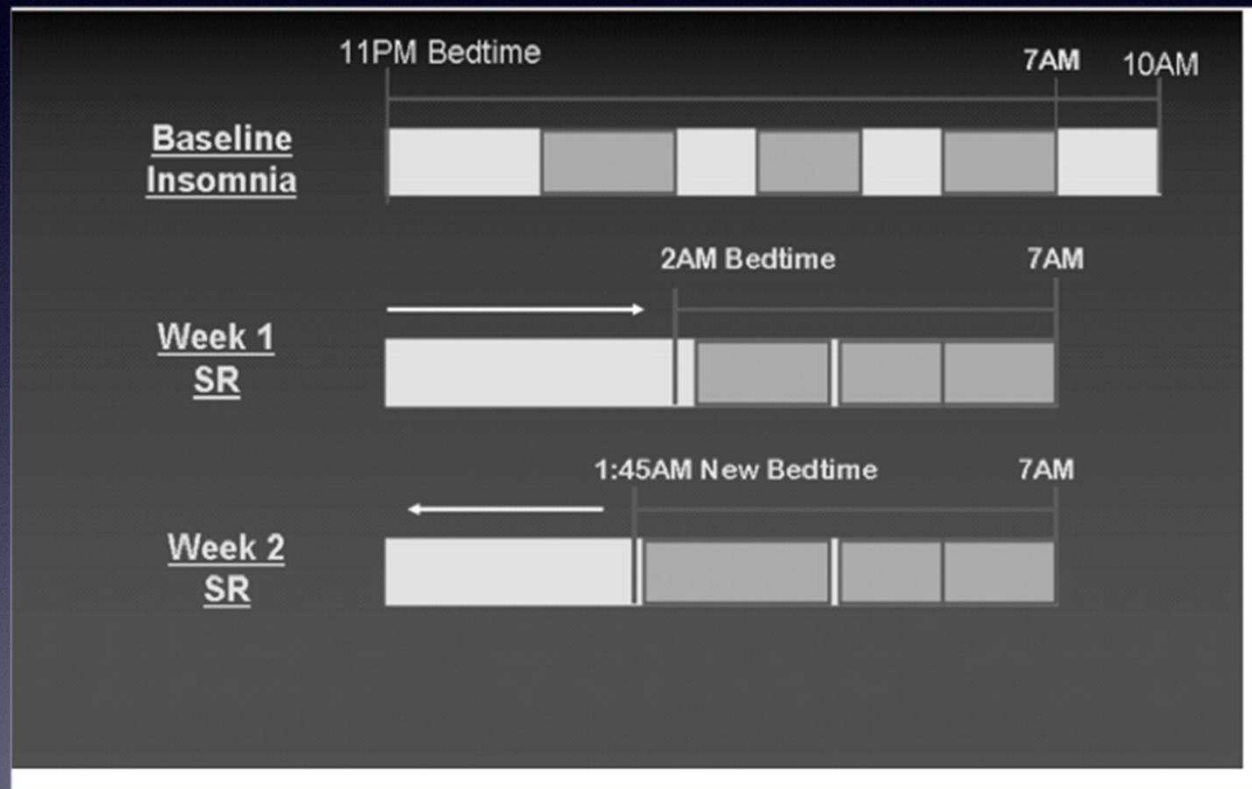


FIGURE 3.1. Sleep restriction.

Tilgjengelighet av behandling

- CBT-I er den beste behandlingen for insomni
- Flesteparten blir behandlet med søvnhygieneråd eller medisiner
- Vi ønsker å gjøre CBT-I tilgjengelig for hele befolkningen

Fra www til zzz?

- Digital søvnterapi
- Helautomatisk
- Basert på CBT-I
- Oversatt til norsk
- Fire studier i Norge for å undersøke effekten av behandlingen

Effects of digital cognitive behavioural therapy for insomnia on insomnia severity: a large-scale randomised controlled trial

Øystein Vedaa*, Håvard Kallestad*, Jan Scott, Otto R F Smith, Ståle Pallesen, Gunnar Marken, Knut Langsrud, Philip Gehrman, Frances P Thorndike, Lee M Ritterband, Allison G Harvey, Tore Stiles, Børge Sivertsen

Summary
Background Although several large-scale randomised controlled trials have shown the efficacy of digital cognitive behavioural therapy for insomnia (dCBT-I), there is a need to validate widespread dissemination of dCBT-I using recommended key outcomes for insomnia. We investigated the effect of a fully automated dCBT-I programme on insomnia severity, sleep-wake patterns, sleep medication use, and daytime impairment.

Methods We did a parallel-group superiority randomised controlled trial comparing dCBT-I with online patient education about sleep. The interventions were available through a free-to-access website, publicised throughout Norway, which incorporated automated screening, informed consent, and randomisation procedures, as well as outcome assessments. Adults (age ≥18 years) who had regular internet access and scored 12 or higher on the Insomnia Severity Index (ISI) were eligible for inclusion, and were allocated (1:1) to receive dCBT-I (consisting of six core interactive sessions to be completed over 9 weeks) or patient education (control group). Participants were masked to group assignment and had no contact with researchers during the intervention period. The primary outcome was the change in ISI score from baseline to 9-week follow-up, assessed in the intention-to-treat population. This trial is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT02558647) and is ongoing, with 2-year follow-up assessments planned.

Findings Between Feb 26, 2016, and July 1, 2018, 5349 individuals commenced the online screening process, of which 1497 were ineligible or declined to participate, 2131 discontinued the screening process, and 1721 were randomly allocated (868 to receive dCBT-I and 853 to receive patient education). At 9-week follow-up, 584 (67%) participants in the dCBT-I group and 534 (63%) in the patient education group completed the ISI assessment. The latent growth model showed that participants in the dCBT-I group had a significantly greater reduction in ISI scores from baseline (mean score 19.2 [SD 3.9]) to 9-week follow-up (10.4 [6.2]) than those in the patient education group (from 19.6 [4.0] to 15.2 [5.3]; estimated mean difference -4.7 (95% CI -5.4 to -4.1; Cohen's d -1.21; p<0.001). Compared with patient education, the number needed to treat with dCBT-I was 2.7 (95% CI 2.4 to 3.2) for treatment response (ISI score reduction ≥8) and 3.2 (2.8 to 3.8) for insomnia remission (ISI score <8). No adverse events were reported to the trial team.

Interpretation dCBT-I is effective in reducing the severity of symptoms associated with the insomnia disorder. These findings support the widespread dissemination of dCBT-I. Future research is needed to identify the moderators of response and to improve targeting.

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See [Comment](#) page e381

Digital søvnterapi

SHUT*i*
Sleep Healthily Using the Internet

Hjem

Min konto

Historien til Bobbie

6 – Regler, regler, regler



Døgnrytme gjennom livet

193

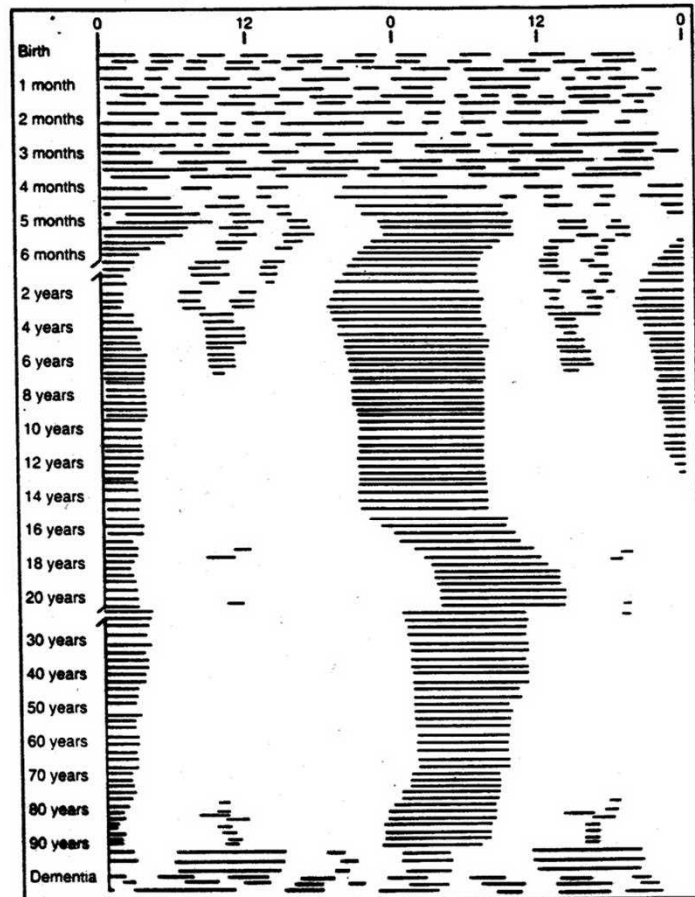
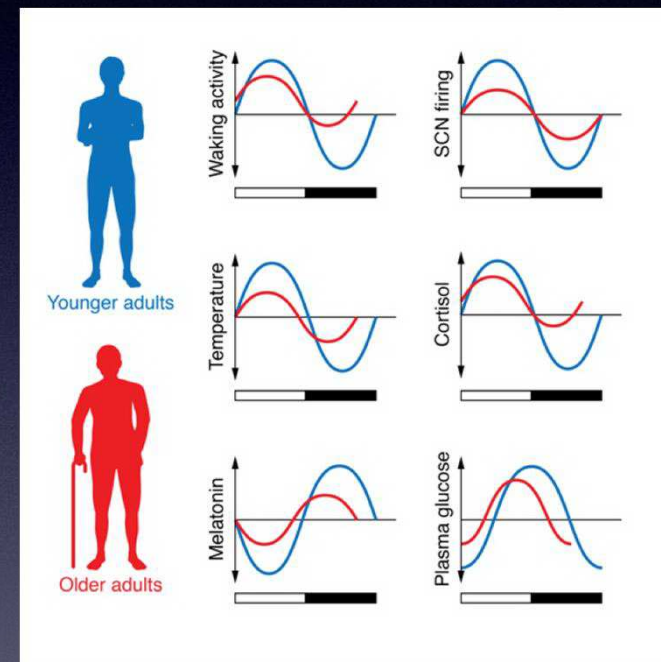


Figure 4 Schematic Representation of Circadian Rhythms Over the Lifespan

The irregular sleep-wake schedule in early infancy consolidates into a regular sleep rhythm in the first six months of life. Sleep duration changes over the normal lifespan, and the circadian rhythm pattern breaks down and shifts to an earlier sleep time in old age.

Black bars represent sleep times. The scale on the left is in months, then in pairs of years to 20, and then in decades.



Hood & Amir, 2017
'The ageing clock'

Lys, mørke og døgnrytmer

Lys på kvelden:
Mer B menneske

Lys på morgenen:
Mer A menneske

