



INFORMATION SHEET

## Insomnia

**Mental Health**  
INFORMATION CENTRE  
Southern Africa

### What is insomnia?

Insomnia is a common complaint in the general population. About 10% of adults suffer from chronic insomnia. Insomnia is the inability for an individual to fall asleep and/or to maintain sleep, resulting in sleep that does not allow the body to recover from daily wear. All people need 6 to 10 hours of sleep a night. Less than 4 hours or more than 9 hours is associated with an increased risk of death. Sleep latency is the time needed to fall asleep and is on average 15-20 minutes. Insomnia is associated with an involuntary increase in sleep latency. Insomnia disturbs the normal restorative functions of sleep and therefore decreases daytime alertness.

### Features of insomnia

Difficulty falling and/or staying asleep.

Inability to remain awake during the day, especially in a warm room, on a full stomach, and in the presence of white noise.

Insomniacs usually feel lethargic and tired during the day.

They may also have micro-sleeps (naps) during the day of which they may not be aware. Insomnia and sleep deprivation is associated with an increased incidence of accidents especially by those persons operating dangerous machinery, as well as an increased incidence of road traffic accidents.

### What causes insomnia?

**Alcohol:** More than 2 drinks close to bedtime changes sleep structure and results in poor quality sleep.

**Psychiatric disorders:** Depression and anxiety disorders are associated with insomnia.

**Medication:** Numerous medications are associated with insomnia. Stimulants such as coffee, tea, chocolate, nicotine, and amphetamines can cause insomnia. Certain psychiatric medications are associated with insomnia.

**Medical conditions:** Any disease that is associated with chronic pain may result in insomnia. Heart-lung conditions that cause orthopnoea (difficulty breathing) cause insomnia. Urinary frequency and diuretic medication can also lead to insomnia.

**Sleep apnoea:** This condition is associated with ear-nose-and-throat obstruction.

**Circadian rhythm:** Humans have an internal biologic clock that determines their sleep-wake cycle. Any disturbance of this cycle will result in insomnia. Crossing time zones results in jetlag that is often associated with insomnia during the night and somnolence (sleepiness or unnatural drowsiness) during the day.



**Environmental changes:** Changes in sleep environment such as going on vacation or sleeping in different places when on call can result in insomnia.

**Nocturnal myoclonus** or restless legs syndrome consists of constantly jerky leg movements throughout the night.

## What to do and where to go for help

Many insomniacs attempt to treat themselves through various methods ranging from alcohol use to over-the-counter medications and prescriptions. However, effective behavioural and medication treatments are available and often a combination of the two help in the treatment of insomnia. Studies show that cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) is the most effective long-term treatment for insomnia. But in order for it to be effective, it requires the patient to establish and maintain a stable routine. Sleep hygiene education is a technique used to help patients identify lifestyle and environmental factors that may make it difficult to achieve or maintain sleep.

The most common medications that are used in the treatment of insomnia are hypnotics. These are drugs that bring on sleep and are primarily used for the short-term management of insomnia. Antidepressants can be used to not only address the sleep symptoms of depression, but have also been found to have sleep-improving properties.

## Useful tips

Avoid stimulants such as caffeine and nicotine before bedtime

Do not use alcohol as a sleep aid and avoid alcohol before bedtime

Exercise regularly but not within 3 hours to bedtime

Minimize light, noise, and extreme temperatures during sleep

Eat only a light snack before bedtime, if hungry

Do not watch the clock after going to bed

Do something relaxing before bedtime, e.g. having a hot bath

Use the bed only for sleeping or sex

Do not nap during the day (except in the elderly)

Get up at the same time each day, even when tired

If not asleep within 20 minutes of going to bed, do a low energy activity (e.g. reading) in another room until tired and then return to bed.

Cognitive therapy is a useful technique for sufferers who often display unrealistic sleep expectations, which leads to performance anxiety due to excessive effort at trying to control the amount and quality of sleep.

## Summary



Insomnia disturbs the normal restorative functions of sleep and therefore decreases daytime alertness. This is associated with an increased risk of involvement in accidents. Psychiatric, medical and substance use disorders are associated with insomnia. Non-medication treatment options on their own or with a short (two weeks) prescription of a hypnotic, resolve most cases of insomnia.

## Further references/resources

### Sleep Laboratories:

Greenacres Hospital: +27 41 363 3504

Groote Schuur Hospital: +27 21 404 4371

Lorne Street EEG & Sleep Lab: +27 31 309 5059

Pretoria Academic Hospital: +27 12 354 2282

Tygerberg Hospital: +27 21 938 5500

Universitas Hospital: +27 51 405 3610

Wits University: +27 11 717 2506

## FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mental Health Information Centre of Southern Africa (MHIC)  
PO Box 241, Cape Town, 8000, South Africa

Tel: +27 (0)21 938-9229

Email: [mhic@sun.ac.za](mailto:mhic@sun.ac.za)

[www.mentalhealthsa.org.za](http://www.mentalhealthsa.org.za)

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