

SLEEP RESPONSE TO MTBI: WHO, WHAT, WHY

> J Neurotrauma. 2022 Jan;39(1-2):172-180. doi: 10.1089/neu.2021.0295. Epub 2021 Nov 23.

Characterizing Sleep and Wakefulness in the Acute Phase of Concussion in the General Population: A Naturalistic Cohort from the Toronto Concussion Study

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WHO, WHAT, WHY

Who?

- In the acute stage (up to one week post) ; > 80% report immediate changes in sleep
- Females more severe than males (but a universal response)

What?

- Increased sleep need, reduced day-time wakefulness
- Associated with headaches, (r= 0.43, p < 0.0001), overall pain (r=0.42, p < 0.0001)

Why?

- Two possible underlying mechanisms
 - Biomechanical
 - Neuroprotective

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BIOMECHANICAL INJURY

- Mechanism of injury during a TBI/concussion creates biomechanical forces exerted on the head and neck which can lead to transient or permanent physiological changes in the brain.
- Hypothalamus is particularly vulnerable to injury which can lead to alterations in the sleep-wake cycle and sleepiness
- Three key structures involved in the sleep wake system are particularly vulnerable to injury

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Locus Coeruleus: Maintaining alertness, vigilance: Ascending arousal system



NEUROPROTECTIVE: WHY SLEEP IS IMPORTANT FOR RECOVERY

- Changes in sleep immediately following a concussion (or brain injury of any severity) may also be neuroprotective: Why?
- Metabolic Cascade: The initial ionic flux and glutamate release result in significant energy(glucose) demands and a period of metabolic crisis for the injured brain. (Giza and Hovda 2014)
- Brain's glucose is replenished during slow wave sleep, and, 2.The brains' actual glucose requirements during sleep are significantly less
- Quantitatively, cerebral glucose metabolic rates are 11% lower in stage 2 sleep (Maquet 1992) and ~ 40% lower in slow wave sleep (Maquet 1990) as compared to resting wakefulness.

Wiseman-Hakes et al. 2022 https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34714132/

The Hull-Ellis Concussion

and Research Clinic

WHO IS AT RISK: CURRENT FINDINGS FROM OUR LAB

 By 8 weeks post mTBI, those whose sleep will return to 'normal', i.e. preinjury sleep, are typically on a recovery trajectory. (n=221, 66% female).

- Those at risk include:
 - Females (p < 0.01): It's Physics! Biomechanics, body weight & size, vulnerability of the neck
 - History of pre-injury depression (p < 0.01)
 - Concurrent neck pain (p < 0.01)

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LONGER TERM PERSISTENT SLEEP DISORDER: RISK AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- Neck issues
- Chronic neuroinflammation (Zheng et al, 2022 Frontiers in Immunology))
- Mood (Wiseman-Hakes et al., 2015)

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- Presence of (or development of) Obstructive Sleep Apnea
- Circadian Rhythm Sleep Phase Shift (Zalai et al., 2020 CMA Open Access)
- Reduced Melatonin production (Duclos et al., 2013, Grima et al, 2018).
- Interested readers see:
 - Toccalino, Wiseman-Hakes & Zalai, 2021 https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33843391/
 - Wickwire et al. 2016 https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13311-016-0429-3

CONSIDERATIONS FOR NON-PHARMACOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT

- Currently, there is no gold standard protocol (either pharmacological or nonpharmacological) for the treatment of insomnia after mTBI (or TBI of any severity for that matter)
- Anecdotally, pharmacological interventions are not well tolerated and have negative side-effect such as fatigue, day-time sleepiness, reduced alertness, cognitive 'dulling'
- Zopiclone (eszopiclone), often prescribed, is contra-indicated with opioids, and also has withdrawal effects. Furthermore, it may help initially with 'falling asleep', however has not been found to be efficacious in maintaining sleep over time
- A non-pharmacological, individualized approach should be considered
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EVIDENCE BASED NON PHARMACOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT

- Assessment and management of neck/whiplash issues and associated soft tissue injury
- Sleep hygiene
- Yoga Nidra and Meditation (Rush 2019, Barrett 2020)
 - <u>https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2666354622000114?</u> via%3Dihub
 - https://sleep.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s41606-017-0009-4
- Looking to the Gut Microbiome

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https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/psychiatry/articles/10.3389/fpsyt.2
 019.00164/full

EVIDENCE BASED NON-PHARMACOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT

Mood and Stress Management: reducing oxidative stress and the neuroinflammatory cascade

Breathwork https:

- //pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35213875/
- //pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25234581/

Acupuncture:

- <u>https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles</u>
- https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3156618/
- Anti-inflammatory diet:https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7658634/
- Dietary Supplements
 - Magnesium and Zinc https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21226679/
 - Ashwagandha https https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32818573/
 - Melatonin (BUT... it is NOT a sleep aid... AND there are vast differences in quality and bioavailability)

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