Influence of lifestyle on postmenopausal women's sleep

Zaira Fernanda Martinho Nicolau¹, Sergio Tufik², Helena Hachul^{2,*}

¹Department of Ophthalmology, Federal University of São Paulo, SP 04021-002, São Paulo, Brazil ²Department of Psychobiology, Federal University of São Paulo, SP 04021-002, São Paulo, Brazil

Received 21st of June, 2018 Accepted 2nd of July, 2018

© Author(s) 2018. This article is published with open access by China Medical University

The study of Moudi *et al* [1] highlights the influence of lifestyle on sleep quality in Iranian postmenopausal women. The authors emphasize that demographic variations are responsible for different results worldwide. We agree with this statement and would like to share and compare results from our center, located in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The influence of exercises on sleep is noteworthy. For instance, post- menopause women practicing yoga have less insomnia complaints [2]. This can be due to an interaction with the neuroendocrine and autonomic nervous systems, which lead to improved sleep patterns and less vasomotor symptoms [3]. Nevertheless, patients practicing passive-stretching exercises did not have significant improvement [2].

There is also an influence of therapeutic massage and acupuncture in sleep architecture. Patients undergoing these interventions have a higher percentage of the N3 and N4 stages of sleep [4-6]. Massage also improves sleep efficiency [5] and well being upon awakening [6].

Regarding constitutional characteristics, obese women have more obstructive sleep apnea and difficulty to reach rapid eye movement (REM) stage [7]. A deep sleep is important for memory and body and mind restitution [8]. They also have a tendency of eye problems, such as floppy eyelid syndrome (FES) and discomfort on waking. There is an association between FES and sleeping posture and laterality adopted by the patient [9].

We would also like to point out that the amount of years after the menopause is an important factor to take in consideration. We have observed that patients in late post-menopause have more subjective complaints related to sleep, such as daytime sleepiness [10].

Postmenopausal women have more sleep disturbances than younger individuals [10]. The knowledge of lifestyle factors that influence sleep is important to afford a complete therapeutic management of this population.

Authors' contributions

The authors are equally responsible for the concept of this letter and for drafting the manuscript. The final version of the manuscript has been read and approved by all of the listed authors, who have each provided the attention necessary to ensure the integrity of the work.

Funding/Support

Our studies are supported by grants conceived by AFIP, FAPESP and CNPq. The funding agencies had no role on design, preparation, review or approval of this letter.

Conflict of interests

The authors declare that there are no financial or other relationships that might lead to conflicts of interest.

Open Access This article is distributed under terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License which permits any use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided original author(s) and source are credited.

REFERENCES

- Moudi A, Dashtgard A, Salehiniya H, Katebi MS, Razmara MR, Jani MR. The relationship between health-promoting lifestyle and sleep quality in postmenopausal women. Biomedicine. 2018; 8: 34-40.
- [2] Afonso RF1, Hachul H, Kozasa EH, Oliveira Dde S, Goto V, Rodrigues D, *et al.* Yoga decreases insomnia in postmenopausal women: a randomized clinical trial. Menopause 2012;19:186-93.
- [3] Khattab K, Khattab AA, Ortak J, Richardt G, Bonnemeier H. Iyengar yoga increases cardiac parasympathetic nervous modulation among healthy yoga practioners. Evid Based Complement Alternat Med. 2007; 4: 511-7.
- [4] Hachul H, Garcia TKP, Maciel AL, Yagihara F, Tufik S, Bittencourt L. Acupuncture improves sleep in postmenopause in a randomized, double- blind, placebo-controlled study. Climacteric. 2013; 16: 36-40.
- [5] Llanas AC, Hachul H, Bittencourt LRA, Tufik S. Physical therapy reduces insomnia symptoms in postmenopausal women. Maturitas. 2008; 61: 281-4.
- [6] Oliveira D, Hachul H, Tufik S, Bittencourt L. Effect of massage

* Corresponding author. Department of Psychobiology, Federal University of São Paulo, Rua Napoleão de Barros 925, Vila Clementino, SP 04021-002, São Paulo, Brazil.

E-mail address: helena.hachul@hotmail.com (H. Hachul).

in postmenopausal women with insomnia-A pilot study. Clinics. 2011; 66: 343-6.

- [7] Naufel MF, Frange C, Andersen ML, Girão MJBC, Tufik S, Beraldi Ribeiro E, *et al.* Association between obesity and sleep disorders in postmenopausal women. Menopause. 2018; 25: 139-44.
- [8] Shaver JL, Woods NF. Sleep and menopause: a narrative review. Menopause. 2015; 22: 899-915.
- [9] McNab AA. The eye and sleep. Clin Exp Ophthalmol. 2005; 33: 117-125.
- [10] Hachul H, Bittencourt LRA, Soares JM Jr, Tufik S, Baracat EC. Sleep in post-menopausal women: differences between early and late post-menopause. Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol. 2009; 145: 81-4.