

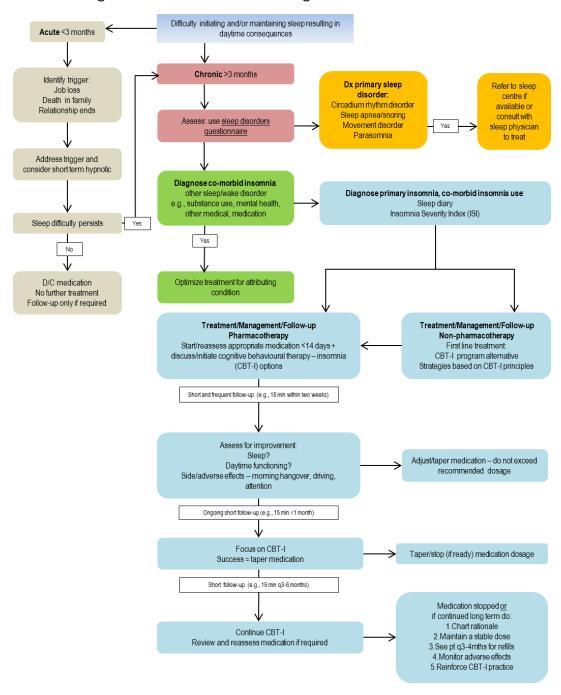
ASSESSMENT TO MANAGEMENT OF ADULT INSOMNIA Summary of the Clinical Practice Guideline | December 2015

Objective: Clinicians in Alberta will know how to assess and diagnose insomnia, when insomnia can be effectively treated and/or managed in primary care using the tools and resources provided, and when referral to a sleep physician is required.

Target Population: Adults

Exclusions: Children under the age of 18 years; overnight/rotating shift workers

Algorithm: Assessment to Management of Adult Insomnia





TREATMENT/MANAGEMENT

Non-Pharmacologic Treatment

- ✓ Manage chronic insomnia with cognitive behavioural therapy insomnia (CBT-I).
- ✓ Explore options for CBT-I programs within your primary care network (PCN) or in the community. If no CBT-I program is available, use CBT-I strategies. See <u>Table 1</u>
- ✓ Use CBT-I or CBT-I strategies and emphasize the synergistic effect of combining CBT-I and medication for those patients who are using sedative/hypnotic medication.

CBT-I Strategy	Rationale
 Don't go to bed too early. Go to bed when you are sleepy. Maintain a regular sleep schedule. Minimize bright light before going to bed, including all technology. 	Helps build up the homeostatic sleep drive, and counters the unproductive strategy of going to bed early in an attempt to gain more sleep
 Keep a constant rise time seven days a week, regardless of how little sleep you have had. Wake up (and get out of bed) at the same time every day, including weekends. Expose yourself to bright light in the morning to help wake up. 	Strengthens the circadian rhythm of sleep regulation
 Your bed is for sleep. Get out of bed when not sleeping. Go to another room. Return when sleepy. Remove electronic devices from the bedroom. Take time to unwind and relax before bed. 	Strengthens the association of the bed and bedroom with sleep and sleepiness
 Relax the body using deep breathing, relaxation techniques or visualization. Calm racing thoughts by: Writing down worrisome issues and find temporary solutions for them so that you have dealt with them for the night Using meditation (e.g., mindfulness) to calm the mind Identify any sleep-related worries and make sure your thoughts are realistic and not catastrophic. Do not check or watch the clock. 	 Relaxation exercises should be done in the early evening, not in bed. Reduces hyper-arousal and makes it easier for sleep to arrive Visual imagery can be used in bed to take the mind away from worry or racing thoughts.

Table 1: Strategies from CBT-I and the Rationale for Use

Note: Based on expert opinion



PRACTICE POINT

CBT-I is the cornerstone of treatment for insomnia. When CBT-I is combined with medication it may produce faster improvements in sleep than CBT-I along. If combing CBT-I and medication, after the initial phase, it is best to continue CBT-I while tapering/discontinuing medication.

PHARMACOLOGIC TREATMENT

✓ Start treatment with a short term prescription (see <u>Table 2</u>) and arrange follow-up with the patient preferably for one to two weeks (but no longer than two to four weeks) to assess whether or not there is a need for continued treatment.

Medication/ <i>Drug</i> Classification	Suggested Dosing	Considerations
zopiclone (Imovane®)	3.75 - 7.5mg	Should allow at least eight hours in bed
Non-BZD Specific GABA _A agonist	(Max 5.0 mg for elderly; pt with kidney/liver disease or taking other medications)	 Metallic after-taste most common adverse reaction Complex sleep related behaviors can be induced Risk of physical tolerance and dependence
zolpidem (Sublinox®)	5 - 10 mg	Less chance of morning hang-over effect
Non-BZD		Rapid onset of action
Specific GABA _A agonist		Should allow at least eight hours in bed
		Complex sleep related behaviors can be induced
		Risk of physical tolerance and dependence
doxepin (Silenor®) tricyclic (H1 antagonist)	3 - 6 mg	 Indicated only for sleep maintenance No fall risk or cognitive side effects seen Minimal risk of physical tolerance/ dependence Higher doses doxepin appear to have traditional TCA side effect profile
temazepam (Restoril®) BZD Non-Specific GABAA agonist	15 - 30 mg	 Risk of physical tolerance and dependence Intermediate half-life carries a low-moderate risk of morning hang-over
Note: flurazepam, oxazepam, tria	zolam are indicated for	, but not recommended for primary insomnia
trazodone (Desyrel®) phenylpiperazine 5-HT2/H1 antagonist	25 - 100 mg	 Short half-life provides lower risk of morning hang-over effect Minimal risk of tolerance/dependence Risk of orthostatic hypotension Rare risk of priapism and cardiac conduction issues Multiple mechanisms of promoting sleep

Additional information to aid decision making regarding Z-drugs can be found at Alberta College of Family Physicians Tools for Practice: https://www.acfp.ca/tools-for-practice/articles/details/?id=126&title=Z-drugs+for+sleep%3A+Should+we+%E2%80%9CCatch+Some+Z%E2%80%99s%E2%80%9D%3F

Table 2: Commonly Used Medications