

Perceived Sleep Quality and REM are Integral to Emotion Regulation



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INTRODUCTION

- Emotion regulation (ER) is important in helping individuals cope with and respond to challenges¹, and its dysfunction is closely related to many mental disorders²
- Sleep loss and poor sleep quality impair ER^{3,4}
- Few existing studies have examined the relationship between REM, perceived sleep quality, and ER in a daily life setting^{5.6}

METHODS

- Participants (N=51) completed 1 week of sleep-monitoring with commercially available devices and sleep diaries
- Completed Brief Irritability Test (BITe), State Impulsivity
 Questionnaire (STIMP), and State Difficulties in Emotion
 Regulation Scale (S-DERS) each morning
- GLMMs with Poisson distribution used to determine relationship between sleep variables and ER

RESULTS

- Poor sleep quality was significantly associated with increased morning reports of irritability (β =-0.16, p<.001), impulsivity (β =-3.35, p<.001, and emotion dysregulation (β =-0.04, p=.002)
- Decreased TST was significantly associated with increased irritability (β =-0.05, p=.002) and impulsivity (β =-1.34, p=.002)
- Decreased REM time was significantly associated with increased irritability (β =-0.12, p<.001) and impulsivity (β =-2.44, p=.022)
- Baseline depressive symptom severity was significantly associated with all measures of emotion regulation (ps<.001)

DISCUSSION

- Confirms the association between decreased sleep quality and impaired emotion regulation and extends findings to an everyday setting
- Supports the importance of reframing maladaptive cognitions surrounding sleep to enhance well-being

Decreased REM time
and TST are significantly
associated with
increased next-day
irritability and
impulsivity.

Poor perceived sleep quality is significantly associated with increased next-day emotion dysregulation.





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GLMM Results

Figure 1. Relationship between sleep variables and impulsivity.

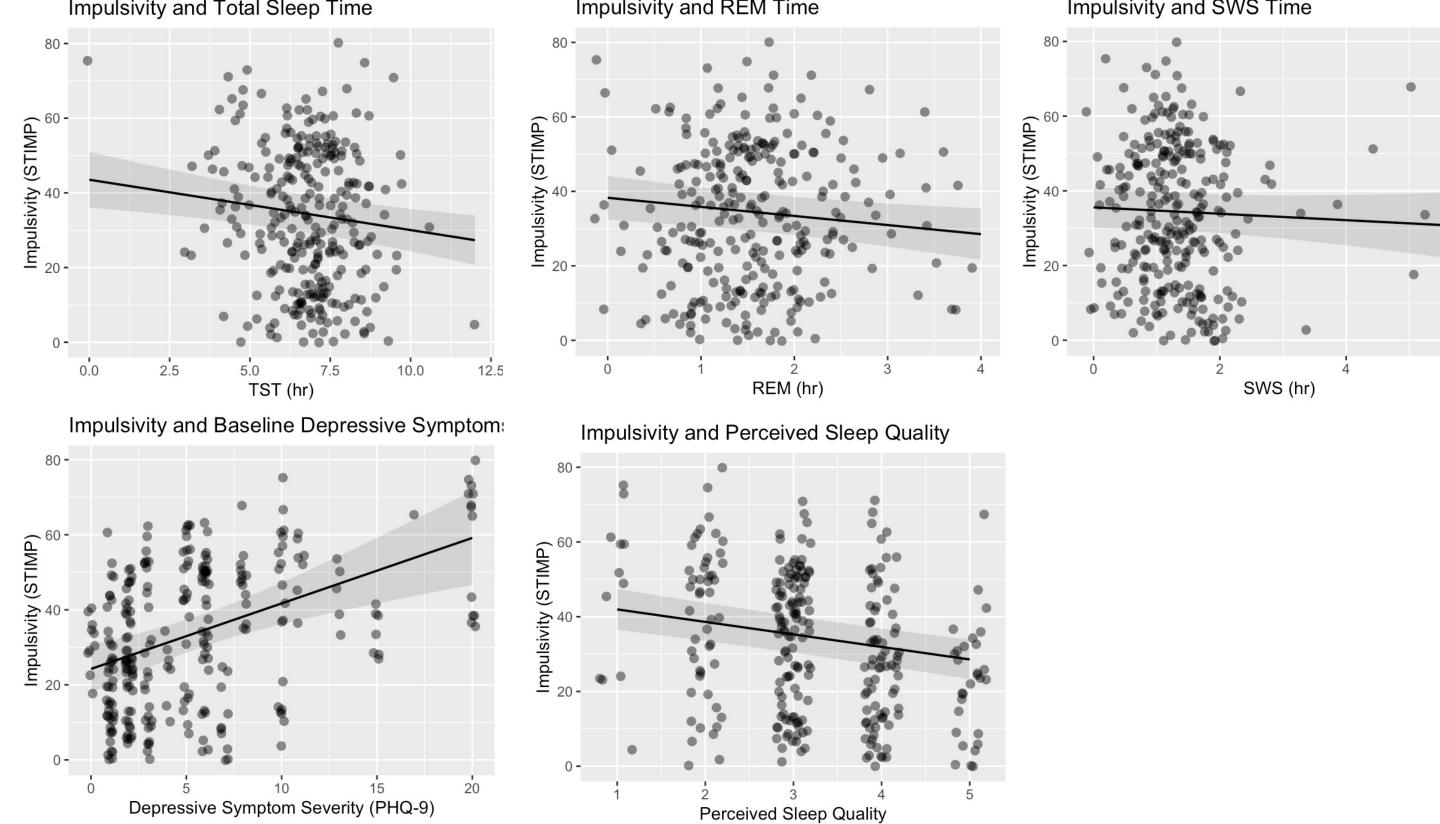
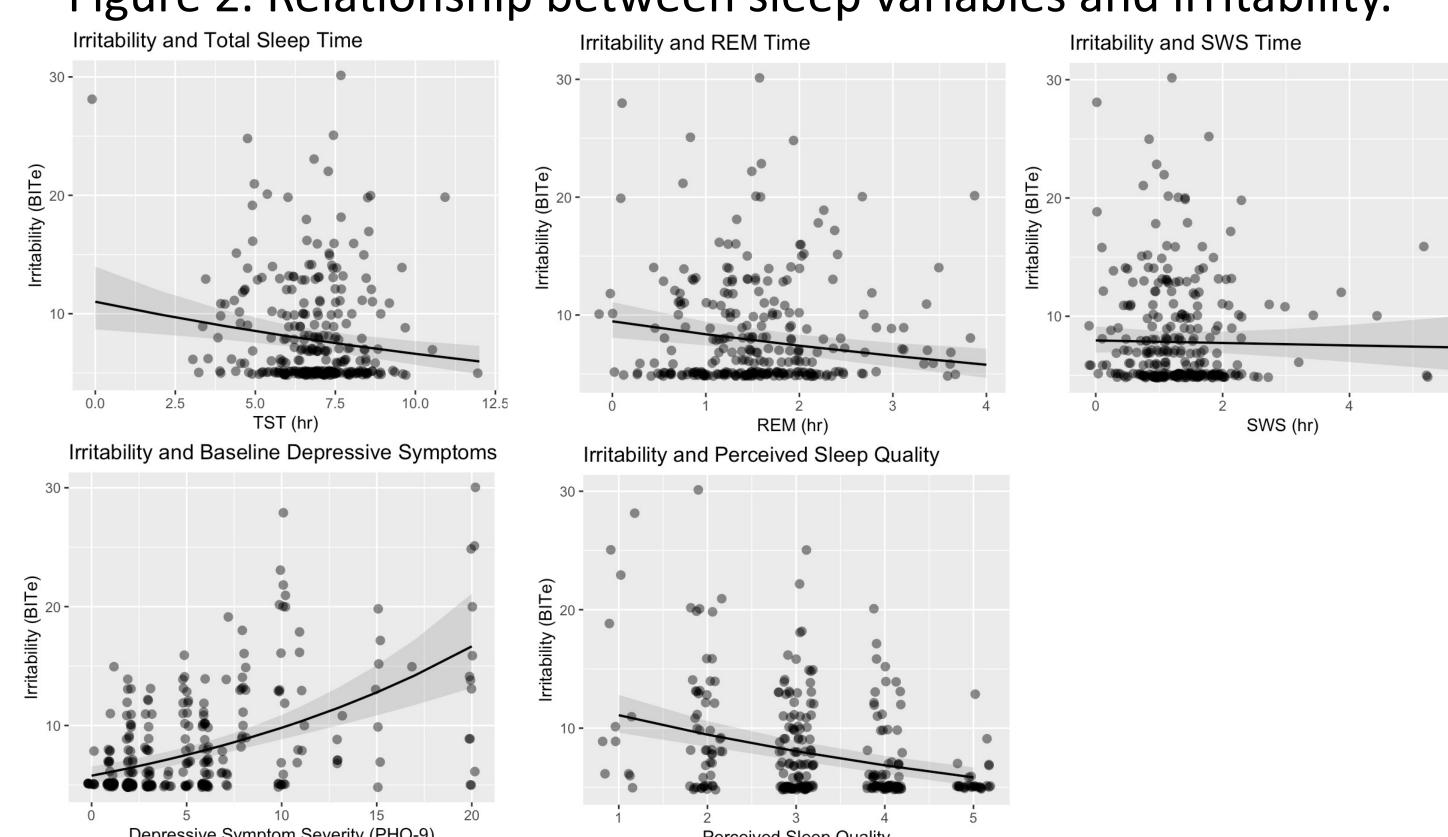


Figure 2. Relationship between sleep variables and irritability.



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