

Sleep problems –or insomnia– are frequent in people with HIV. Insomnia includes finding it hard to remain asleep, waking up after just a few hours' sleep, not being able to go back to sleep again, and waking up very early in the morning or waking up tired.

Getting enough sleep enough is essential for good physical and mental health. Sleep allows the body and mind to rest and to

recover. Adults generally need to sleep from 6 to 9 hours a day.

SLEEP







CAUSES OF INSOMNIA

- Unsuitable place for sleeping (noise, light, temperature)
- Worry and stress
- Anxiety and depression
- Some anti-HIV drugs
- Symptoms of different illnesses (such as pain)

Not sleeping enough can cause health problems.

- Use of drugs, especially stimulants
- Excessive use of alcohol
- Drinking coffee, tea of drinks containing caffeine shortly before going to bed

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SLEEPING BETTER

Very **often making small changes to lifestyle can be enough to sleep better.** The following recommendations may also be useful:

- Drinking herbal tea before going to bed may help you to go to sleep.

 Avoid drinking coffee, tea or stimulants
- Take a hot bath before going to bed
- Do relaxation and/or breathing exercises
- Read before going to sleep or listen to relaxing music
- Avoid watching the television, using the mobile or other electronic devices in bed

If stress or worries stop you from sleeping, writing your thoughts down on paper may be helpful.

MAIN POINTS

- If you have sleep problems, it is a good idea to talk to your doctor.
 He or she can help you determine the cause and offer ways of treating it.
- Some anti-HIV drugs can cause sleep problems. If you have problems sleeping, it is a good idea to consult your doctor to check whether they are because of the medication and to evaluate possible ways of treating this problem.
- Some medication may help you sleep but even if they help you to fall asleep, they may cause drowsiness the next day.