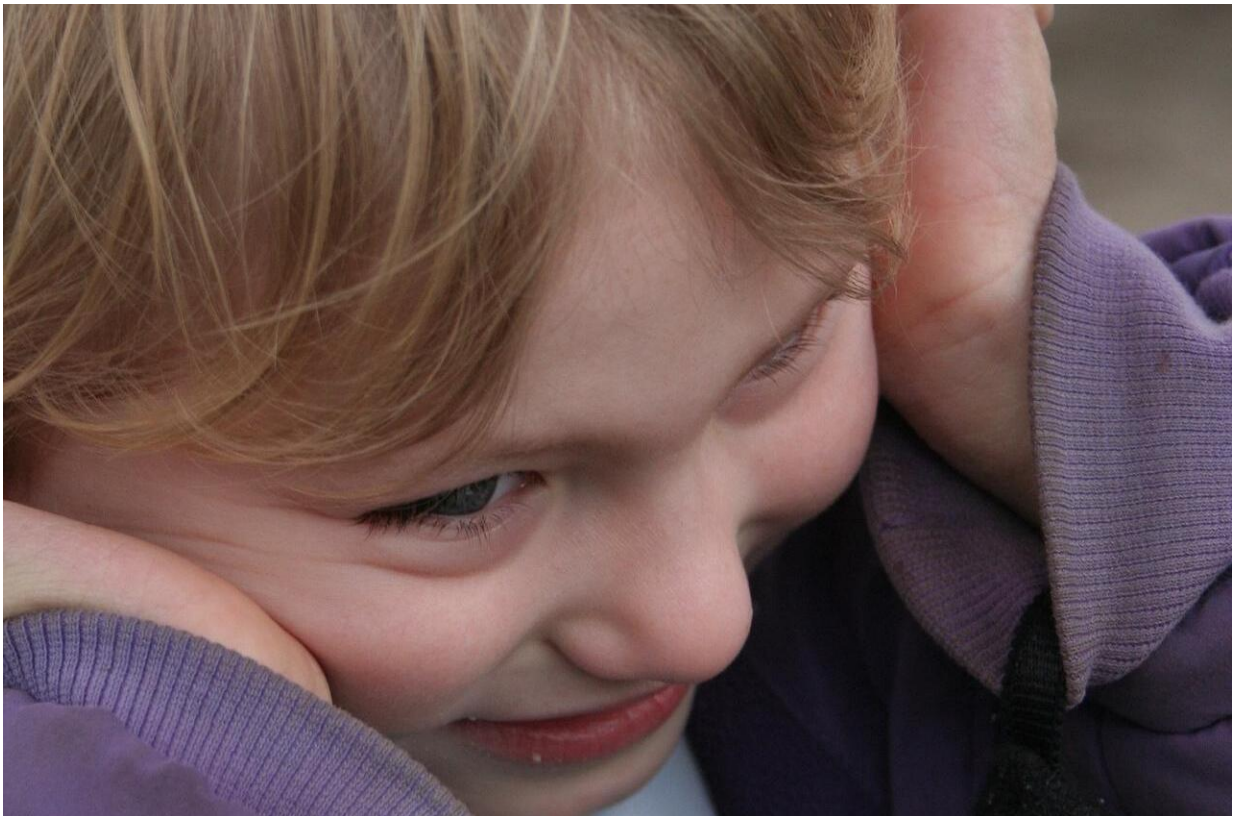


Sleep difficulties in children with autism caused by shallower brain waves

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Children with autism have more significant sleep difficulties caused by shallower brain waves than typically developing children, according to researchers at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev (BGU). The study

was reported in *Sleep*, the premier journal in the field.

"For the first time, we found that [children](#) with more serious sleep issues showed [brain activity](#) that indicated more shallow and superficial sleep," says BGU Prof. Ilan Dinstein," head of the National Autism Research Center of Israel and a member of BGU's Department of Psychology.

"We also found a clear relationship between the severity of sleep disturbances as reported by the parents and the reduction in sleep depth. It appears that children with autism, and especially those whose parents reported serious sleep issues, do not tire themselves out enough during the day, do not develop enough pressure to sleep and do not sleep as deeply."

Previous studies have shown that 40% to 80% of children on the [autism spectrum](#) have some form of sleep disturbances—trouble falling asleep, frequently awakening during the night and rising early—which creates severe challenges for the children and their families. Determining the causes that create these sleep disturbances is a first critical step in finding out how to mitigate them.

The research team, led by Prof. Dinstein, examined the [brain](#) activity of 29 children with autism and 23 children without. Their brain activity was recorded as they slept during an entire night in the Sleep Lab at Soroka University Medical Center, managed by Prof. Ariel Tarasiuk.

Normal sleep starts with periods of deep sleep that are characterized by high amplitude slow brain waves. However, the recordings revealed that the brain waves of children with autism are, on average, 25% weaker (shallower) than those of typically developing children, indicating that they have trouble entering [deep sleep](#)—the most critical aspect of achieving a restful and rejuvenating sleep experience.

Now that the team has identified the potential physiology underlying these sleep difficulties, BGU researchers are planning follow-up studies to determine how to generate deeper sleep and larger brain waves. This could include increasing daytime [physical activity](#), behavioral therapies and pharmacological alternatives, such as medical cannabis.

More information: Ayelet Arazi et al, Reduced sleep pressure in young children with autism, *Sleep* (2019). [DOI: 10.1093/sleep/zsz309](https://doi.org/10.1093/sleep/zsz309)

Provided by American Associates, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev

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