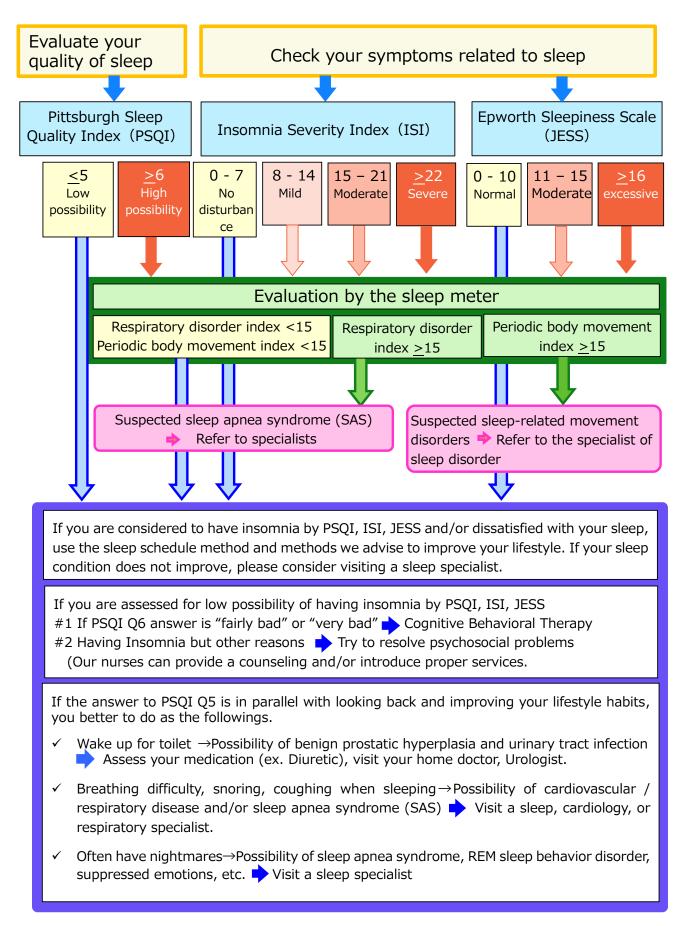
Let's check if you have sleep problems (Physical aspect)

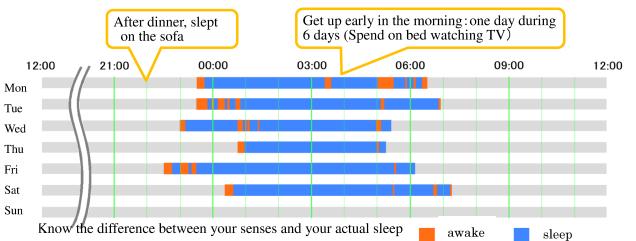


Let's objectively evaluate the quantity and quality of sleep

Example Mr. A) \cdot Take over-the-counter sleep-improving drugs \cdot He is aware that "the sleep is so bad that I drop the futon"

- Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index(PSQI) 5 score···No sleep disorder
- 🗖 Insomnia Severity Index (ISI) 🛛 8 score 👓 Mild insomnia
- Measurement by the sleep meter

At home, place a sleep meter under a mattress and measure for a week, you can understand The quality of sleep during sleep, the state of breathing and heartbeat, and the following



Items recorded	Self-report	Measurement	Remarks
Total sleep time	5 hours	5 :50 hours	Changes depending on individual differences and seasons.
Time for bed	0:00	23 : 49	
Sleep latency	20 min	12 min	
Wake-up time	5:50	6:14	It is desirable to have a constant time to wake up every day

Item Measured	Measured	Desirable	Evaluation
Sleep efficiency	90%	95% over	Percentage of time to go to bed-get up from bed and actual sleep time
Respiratory event index	8.1 times/h		Possibility of SAS. \geq 15 is a guideline for consultation with a specialist
Periodic body movement index	12.5 times/h		Possibility of periodic limb movement disorder. \geq 15 is a guideline for consultation with a specialist
Activity score	29.2 counts/min		The higher the value, the more you are acting while sleeping.
Respiratory rate	Mean 15.9/min	12-20⁄min	Increases or decreases when there is apnea syndrome etc.
Heart rate (HR)	Mean 57.8/min	50−90∕ min	If your average HR is high, you may have heart or thyroid disease, anemia, anxiety or depression.
Wakefulness after sleep onset	20.3 min	<20 min	If it is too much, sleep efficiency (sleep quality) will decrease.
Number of out-of-bed instances	0.3 times	<1 times	The number of times you have left for toilet, etc. Possible effects of diuretics and enlarged prostate.

(1) EEG, 2) EOG, and 3) EMG are essential to medically evaluate the quantity and quality of sleep.

