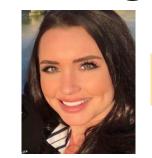
Sleep, Mental Health and Cognitive Performance of Young Adults



PRESENTER:

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BACKGROUND:

- Sleep disturbance is often associated with anxiety, depression and cognitive impairment (e.g., memory).
- Current methods used to objectively monitor sleep can be invasive, uncomfortable and expensive.
- Aim: identify what cognitive tests are sensitive to sleep-dependent cognition and mental wellbeing.
- Such tests could be used to identify patients with early signs of mood and/or memory issues that may benefit from interventions targeted at improving sleep.

METHODS:

Remotely
examine sleep
patterns of
Simon Fraser
University
students (aged
18 - 30) for 7
days

Participants
complete
cognitive testing
and mental
health
questionnaires
on day 7

Actigraphy watch (records physical activity, ambient lighting and temperature)

Daily sleep diary

- PsychomotorVigilance Task (PVT)
- Mnemonic Similarity Task (MST)
- Delayed matching to Sample Task (DMS)
- Paired Associates
 Learning Task (PAL)
- Spatial Working
 Memory Task (SWM) /
- Beck Anxiety InventoryBeck Depression

Inventory

EXPECTED RESULTS:

- Sleep disturbance is associated with reduced neurogenesis (production of new brain cells).
- It is expected that cognitive tests that target neurogenesis-dependent memory processes will be most sensitive to sleep-dependent cognition and mental health scores.

FUTURE RESEARCH:

 The most significant findings will be used to help develop a hypothesis for a follow-up controlled study. Cognitive tests could be an efficient and convenient method for detecting early signs of sleep-related health

issues.

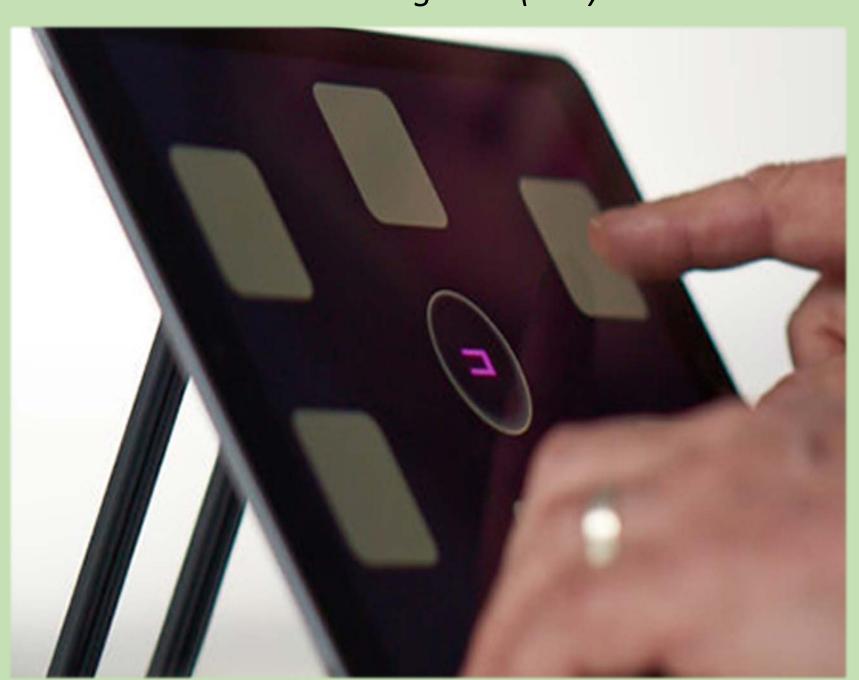
Figure 1
Delayed Matching to Sample Task (DMS)



Note. DMS targets short-term visual recognition memory and visual matching ability

Figure 2

Paired Associates Learning Task (PAL)



Note. PAL targets visual memory and new learning processes.

Figure 3

ActTrust 2 Actigraphy Watch



Note. Validated to objectively monitor sleep patterns in one's home environment.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Supervised by Dr. Brianne Kent and in collaboration with Aina Roenningen, Julia Mugliston, Alex Nash, Kashish Mehta, and Japneet Kuar.

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