Sleep in the Perinatal Period

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Managing Sleep Disturbances in the Perinatal Period

**Sleep disturbances**

→ very common during pregnancy: Up to 78% of women (worse in third trimester)

→ fragmented sleep common postpartum

Poor sleep during pregnancy associated with: depression, SGA, pre-eclampsia, gestational diabetes, increased inflammation, and preterm birth

**Address/Treat any contributing medical conditions:**

- RLS
- Sleep apnea
- Nighttime GERD
- Back pain

**Assess/Treat any comorbid mental health conditions:**

- Depression
- Anxiety
- Bipolar disorder
- PTSD (nightmares)
- Substance use

**Psychological/Behavioral Interventions – first line treatment**

- **Sleep hygiene**
  - Regular sleep schedule in calm, dark environment
  - Bed should be only for sleep (avoid screen use in bed)
  - Eliminate caffeine after noon
- **Pregnancy comfort measures**
  - Use pillows to take pressure off knees/back
  - Reduce liquid intake in evenings to minimize nighttime trips to bathroom
- **Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Insomnia**
- **Exercise** (at least a few hours or longer before bed) – associated with longer sleep continuity in pregnancy
- **Postpartum**
  - Ensure adequate time for sleep – split infant night care between caregivers (use formula/pump so others can assist with feeding)
  - Ask about bed-sharing with infant which can interfere with sleep and recommend avoiding, especially if using sedating medications.

**If hypnotic medications are necessary – use low dose for short period along with behavioral interventions**

See medication chart for details on medications
# Insomnia Medications and the Perinatal Period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medication</th>
<th>Pregnancy</th>
<th>Lactation</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Side Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benzodiazepines</td>
<td>See information on benzodiazepines in Perinatal Anxiety Medications Table&lt;br&gt;In general, do not appear to be associated with congenital malformations (although some reports do suggest a possible association, especially when benzodiazepines are used concurrently with antidepressants)&lt;br&gt;Appears to be associated with increased risk of spontaneous abortion&lt;br&gt;Possibly associated with preterm birth</td>
<td>Lorazepam preferred benzodiazepine in breastfeeding - produces low levels in breastmilk&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;See information on benzodiazepines in Perinatal Anxiety Medications Table</td>
<td>varies</td>
<td>*FDA boxed warnings in general population:&lt;br&gt;- abuse, misuse, addiction, physical dependence, and withdrawal&lt;br&gt;- Opiate and benzodiazepine combination&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;*Side effects:&lt;br&gt;Sedation, poor coordination, risk of falls, memory impairment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Z Drug&quot;</td>
<td>Nonbenzodiazepine Benzodiazepine Receptor Agonists&lt;br&gt;*Zolpidem preferred Z drug in pregnancy</td>
<td>No data about use in breastfeeding - recommend starting with a different medication&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;Based on limited human data no increased risk of congenital malformations. Inconclusive data about increase of risk for preterm birth, small for gestational age, low birthweight</td>
<td>1-3mg</td>
<td>*Likely increased risk of falls&lt;br&gt;*Impaired cognitive function&lt;br&gt;*Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, and nausea.&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;*Complex Sleep Behaviors:&lt;br&gt;sleepwalking, sleep driving, sleep cooking</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zolpidem</td>
<td>Doses in breastmilk are low and adverse effects are not expected. Monitor infant for sedation&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;Limited data is based on zopiclone studies and is not expected to increase risk of congenital malformations. Less data than zolpidem.</td>
<td>Produces low levels in breastmilk and has a short half-life. Adverse effects to infant are not expected.</td>
<td>5mg</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Eszopiclone</td>
<td>Limited data does not show increased risk of congenital malformations.</td>
<td></td>
<td>5-20mg</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Zaleplon</td>
<td>Limited published data in pregnancy. Most data does not show a consistent association with birth defects. There are some isolated associations reported of cardiac malformations and non-cardiac malformations, but data has not been consistent.</td>
<td>Passes into breastmilk – associated with dose dependent sedation and irritability. Higher doses could decrease milk supply</td>
<td>25-50mg</td>
<td>*sedation&lt;br&gt;*dizziness&lt;br&gt;*Impaired coordination&lt;br&gt;*GI distress&lt;br&gt;*Thickened bronchial secretions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antihistamines</td>
<td>Doses in breastmilk are low and adverse effects are not expected. Monitor infant for sedation&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;Limited published data in pregnancy. Most data does not show a consistent association with birth defects. There are some isolated associations reported of cardiac malformations and non-cardiac malformations, but data has not been consistent.</td>
<td>Doxylamine 25mg&lt;br&gt;Hydroxyzine 25-50mg&lt;br&gt;Diphenhydramine 25-50mg</td>
<td>25-50mg</td>
<td></td>
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| **Melatonin** | Recommend avoiding in pregnancy until more data is available since exogenous melatonin could theoretically interfere with fetal circadian rhythms. | Melatonin is a normal component of breast milk, but it is unclear the effect of exogenous melatonin. There was a case report of bleeding possibly related to melatonin | | *vivid dreams*  
*irritability*  
*headache*  
*sedation* |
| **Trazodone** | Very limited data in pregnancy, but not expected to increase risk of congenital malformations | Limited data, but produces low levels in breast milk and not expected to cause adverse effects | 25-100mg | *drowsiness*  
*dizziness*  
*orthostatic hypotension*  
*GI symptoms* |
| **Mirtazapine** | *antidepressant – consider in patients with insomnia comorbid with depression. Can also help with nausea*  
Limited data in pregnancy, but does not appear to be associated with increased risk of congenital malformations. There are conflicting reports about slight possible increase in spontaneous abortion, preterm and low birth weight. Also risk of postnatal adaptation. | Limited data, but doses of up to 120mg produce low levels in breast milk and not expected to cause adverse effects | 7.5mg – 15mg (for insomnia, up to 45mg for depression) | *somnolence*  
*increased appetite*  
*constipation* |
| **Quetiapine** | *due to side effects, recommend not using for insomnia alone, unless there is another indication for quetiapine* (psychosis, bipolar disorder, antidepressant augmentation, treatment refractory anxiety)  
*based on limited data, no increased risk of congenital malformations.  
*possible increased risk of gestational diabetes*  
*FDA warning for all atypical antipsychotics (including quetiapine)*: *3rd trimester exposure increases risk of adverse effects in infant – EPS, sedation, breathing and feeding difficulties, sedation, agitation, tremor* | Doses of up to 400mg produce low levels in breast milk | *depends on indication (doses can range from 25mg – 800mg)* | *FDA warning for all atypical antipsychotics:* 3rd trimester exposure increases risk of adverse effects in infant – EPS, sedation, breathing and feeding difficulties, sedation, agitation, tremor  
*side effects* |

The following medications for insomnia have no data in human pregnancy and lactation and thus should be avoided if possible: **suvorexant**, lemborexant, ramelteon
Sleep Resources

VA based CBT-I app:
https://mobile.va.gov/app/cbt-i-coach

Patient handout on pregnancy and sleep:
https://www.sleepfoundation.org/pregnancy