



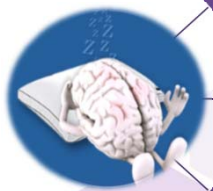
Detox the Brain with Deep Sleep

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Why Sleep?



- Function unknown**
 - Neuronal communication
 - Toxin removal
 - Memory consolidation
 - Immune system
- Sleep Deprivation**
 - Death (Animal study)
 - Mood
 - Safety
- Poor Sleep**
 - Heart Disease
 - Diabetes
 - Depression
 - Cancer
 - Colds
 - Dementia

Does sleep change with age?



Qualitative Reports

Total Sleep Time

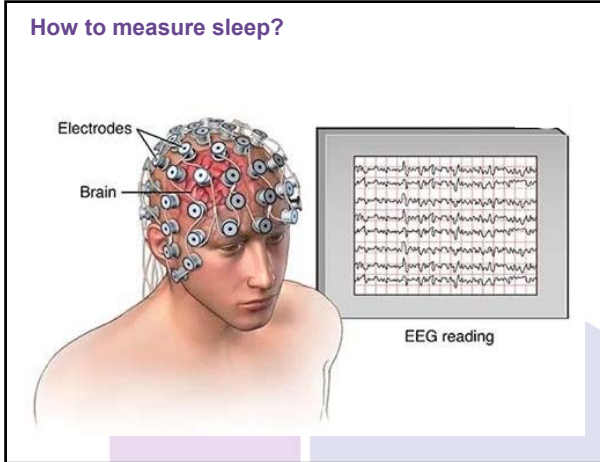
Sleep Latency

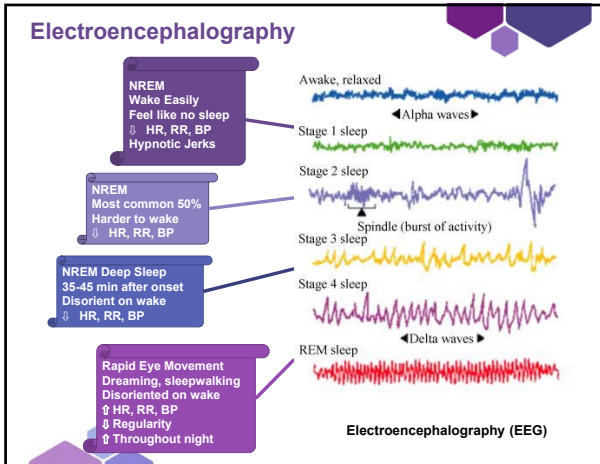
Naps
Duration
Daytime sleepiness

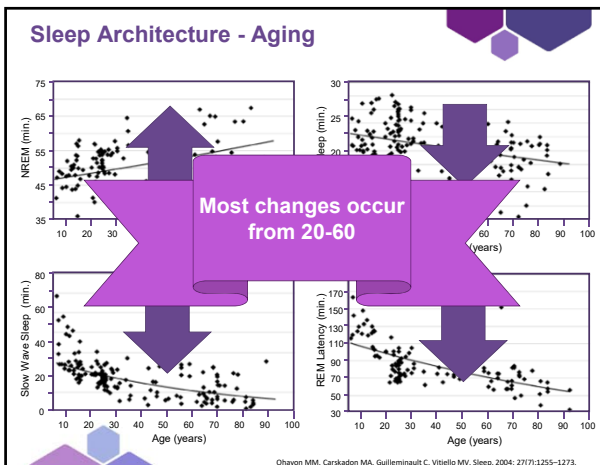
Hrs Asleep/
Hrs in Bed

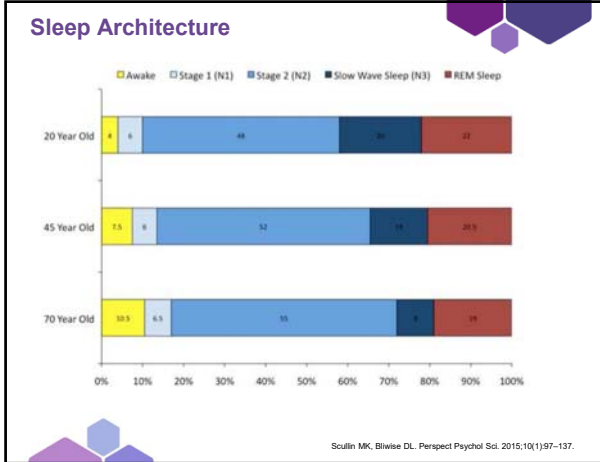
Sleep Architecture

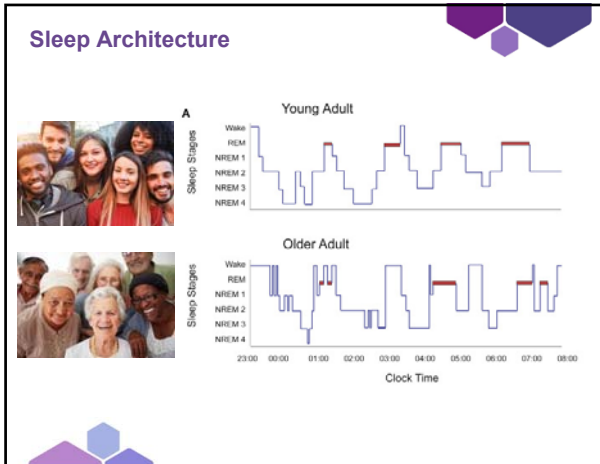
Wake after Sleep Onset

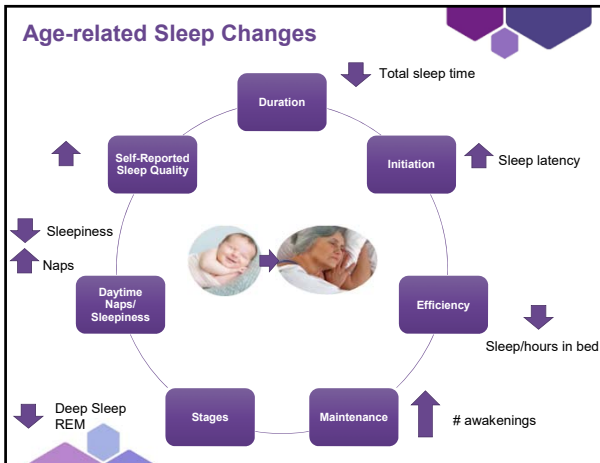












Homeostatic Sleep Drive

The diagram shows a 3D ball-and-stick model of an Adenosine molecule (SMILES: C1=NC2=C(N1)N=CN=C2N) inside a purple cloud. To the left, a vertical axis labeled "pressure to sleep" has an upward-pointing arrow. Below the cloud, the word "Adenosine" is written. To the right, the word "wake" is written. At the bottom left, "7 a.m." is indicated. The cloud is connected to a horizontal line representing a sleep/wake cycle.

Homeostatic Sleep Drive

A Process S
Graph of Sleep Pressure vs. Time. Shows two curves: a higher green curve for Young Adults and a lower orange curve for Older Adults. Both curves rise from Wake Time to Bed Time and drop at Wake Time.

B Daytime Sleepiness
Graph of Subjective Sleepiness vs. Time Awake (hrs). Shows a steeper green line for Young Adults and a shallower orange line for Older Adults.

SWA Response
Graph of SWA (μV) vs. Time Asleep (hrs). Shows a higher green curve for Young Adults and a lower orange curve for Older Adults.

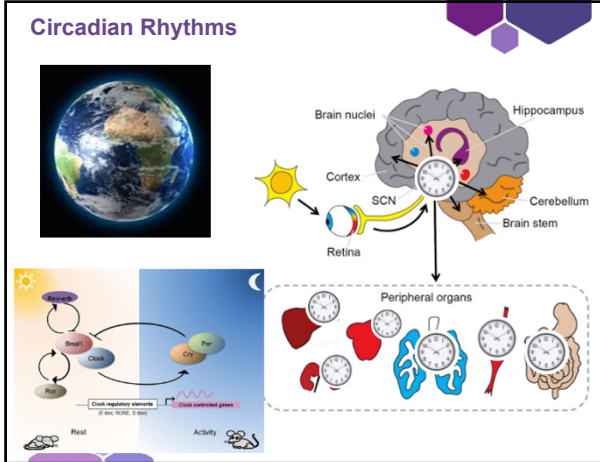
C
Young Adults (lower adenosine load) → stronger homeostatic sleep pressure signal
Older Adults (higher adenosine load) → weaker homeostatic sleep pressure signal

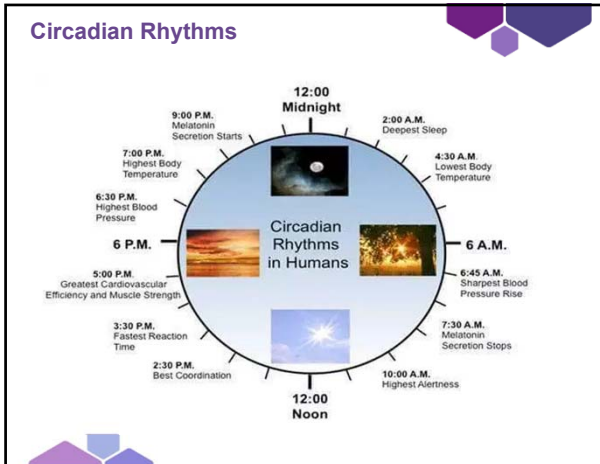
Flowchart: Sleep Pressure → Daytime Sleepiness & Awakenings

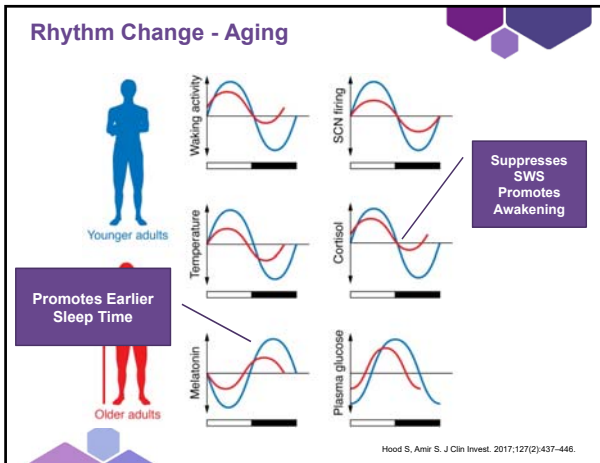
Mander BA, Winer JR, Walker MP. Neuron. 2017 Apr 5;94(1):19-36

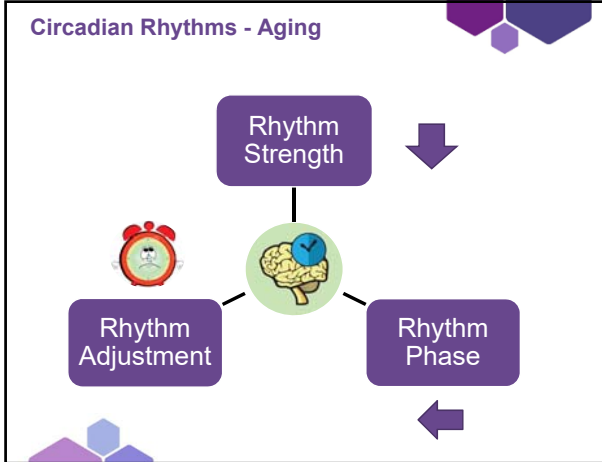
Physiological Control of Sleep/Wake Cycles

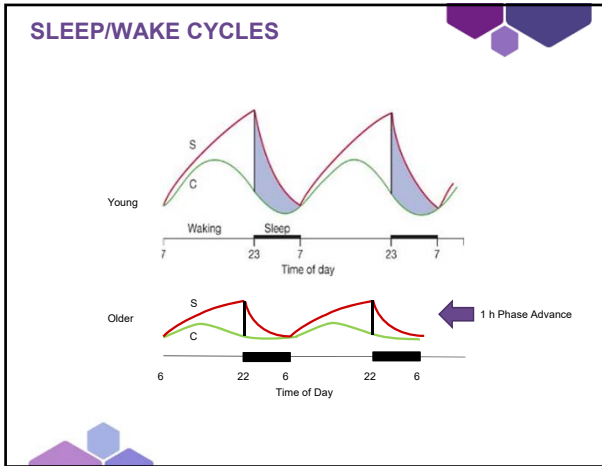
The graph shows two oscillating curves over a 24-hour period. The x-axis is labeled "Time of day" with markers at 7 and 23. The y-axis has two curves: a red curve labeled "S" (Sleep) and a green curve labeled "C" (Waking). The red curve peaks at 23 and troughs at 7. The green curve peaks at 7 and troughs at 23. The area between the curves is shaded blue during the "Sleep" phase (from 23 to 7) and white during the "Waking" phase (from 7 to 23).



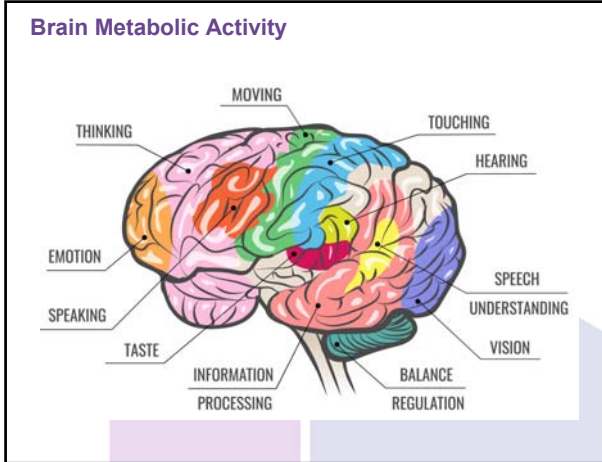




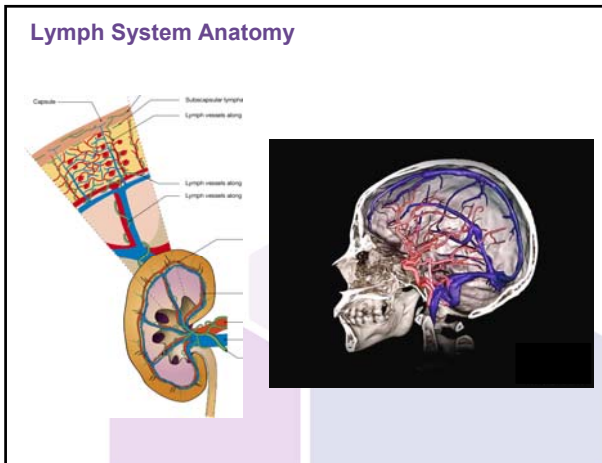




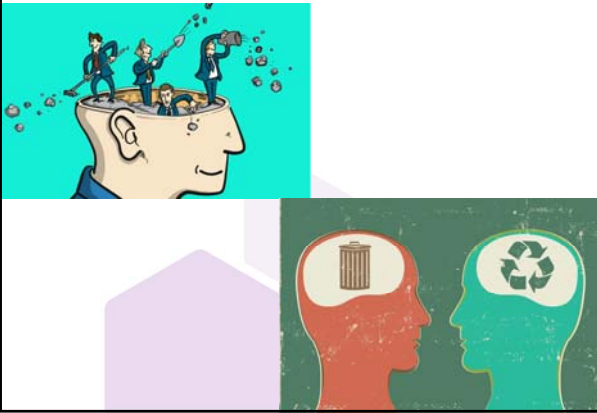




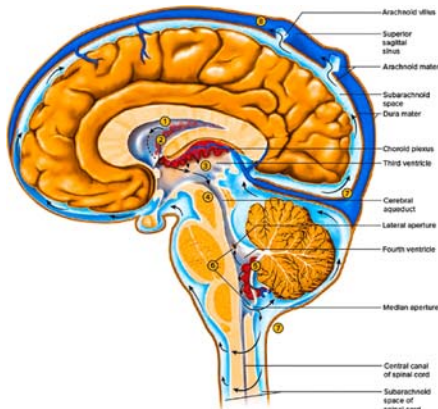




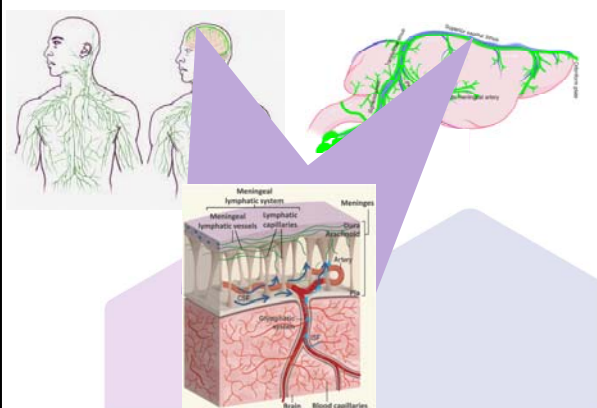
How does the brain handle waste?



CSF – the brain's lymphatic system?



Meningeal Lymphatics

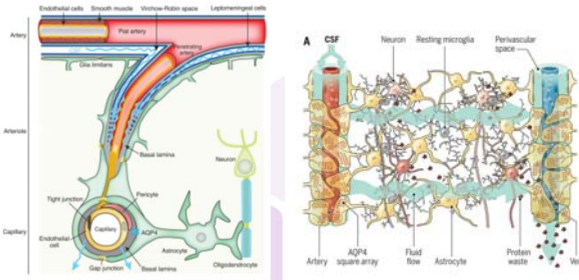


The Glymphatic System

Glial-derived lymphatic-like function

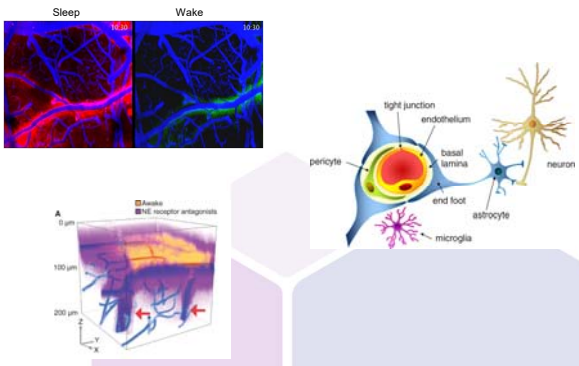


Maiken Nedergaard, MD, DMSc



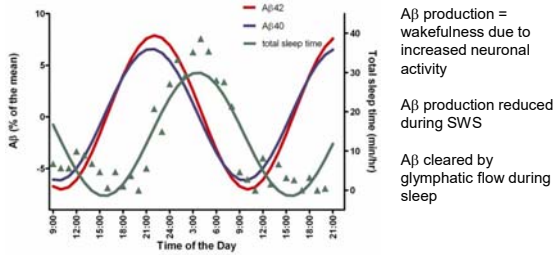
Nedergaard M, Goldman SA. Science. 2020 Oct 2;370(6512):50-56.

Glymphatic Flow during Sleep



Xie L, Kang H, Xu Q, et al. Science. 2013;342(6156):373-377.

Sleep Removes Aβ from CSF



Aβ production = wakefulness due to increased neuronal activity
 Aβ production reduced during SWS
 Aβ cleared by glymphatic flow during sleep

Huang Y, Potter R, Sigurdson W, et al. Arch Neurol. 2011;69(1):51-58.

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