





Comparative Physiology and Pharmacology of Sleep

Sleep stages (animals)

Reto Huber

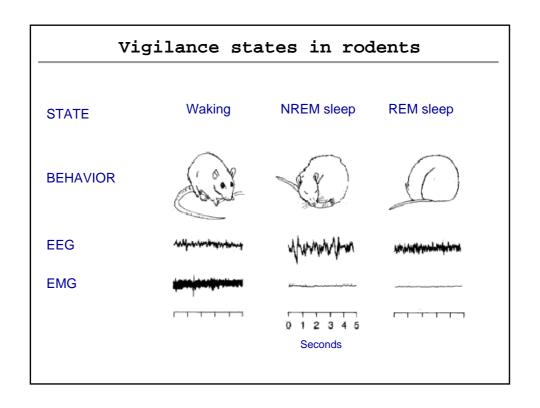
University Children's Hospital

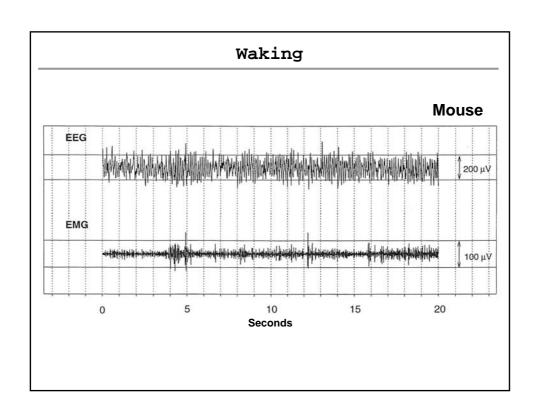
Bio 333: HS 2012; 22.10.2012

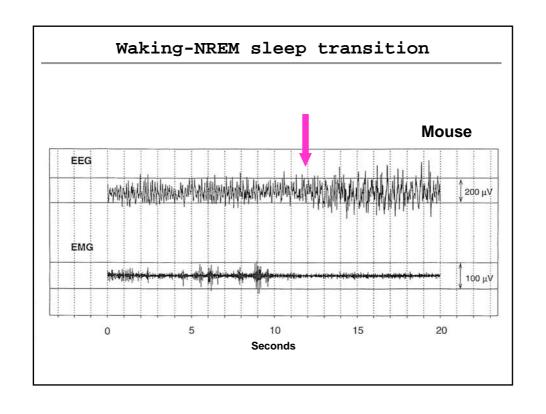
Educational objectives

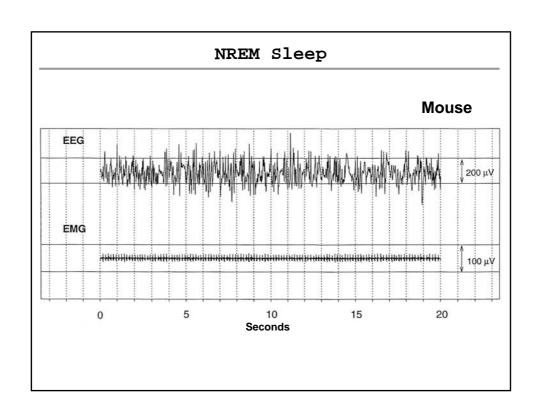
At the end of the lecture you should be able to:

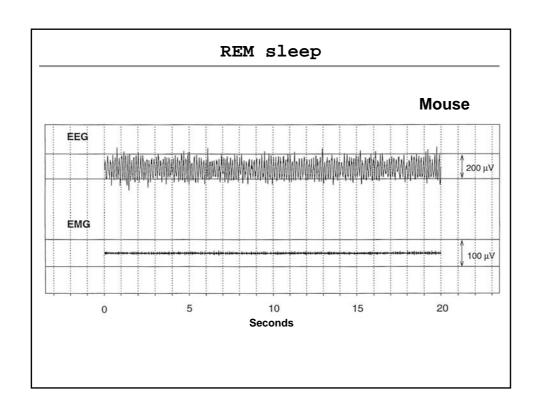
- Describe the sleep stages and the sleep architecture of mammals
- Apply criteria for sleep in different species

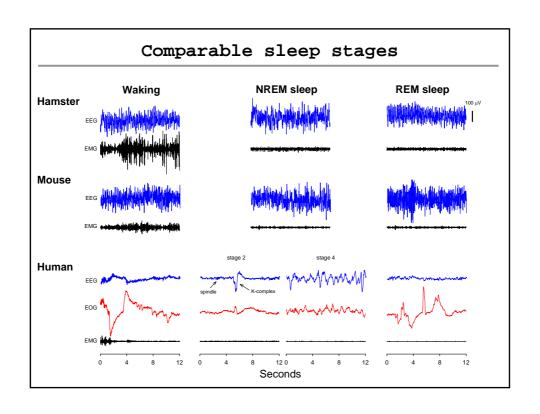






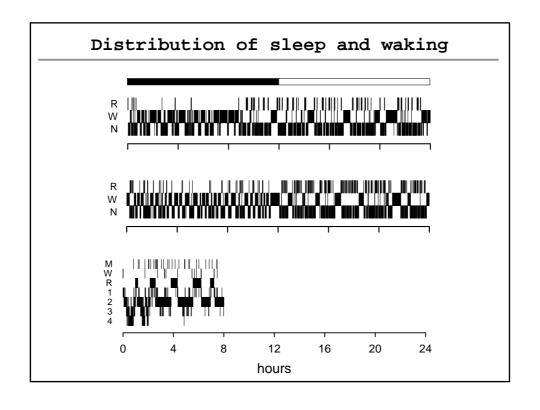


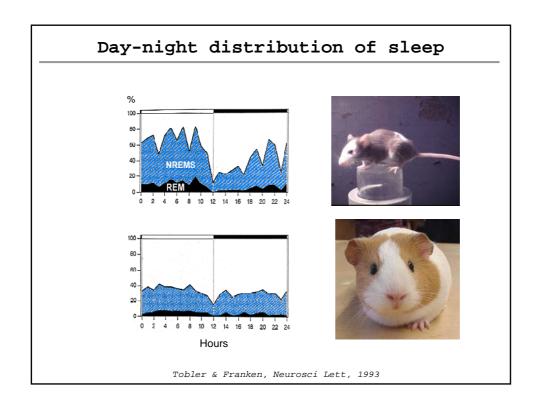




Sleep is neither continuous nor uniform.

Sleep is a cyclic process (with a seemingly programmed time course).



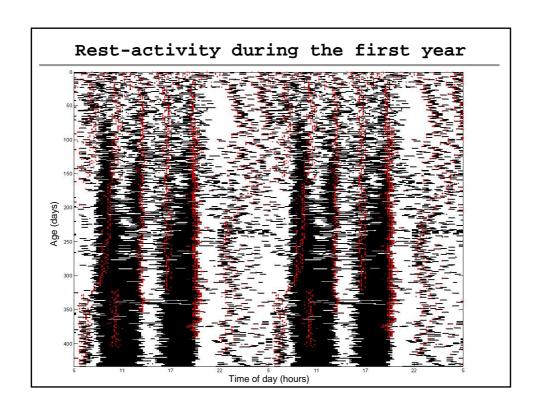


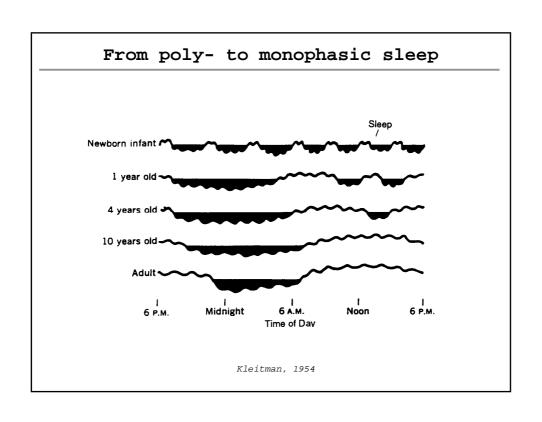
Animals are polyphasic.

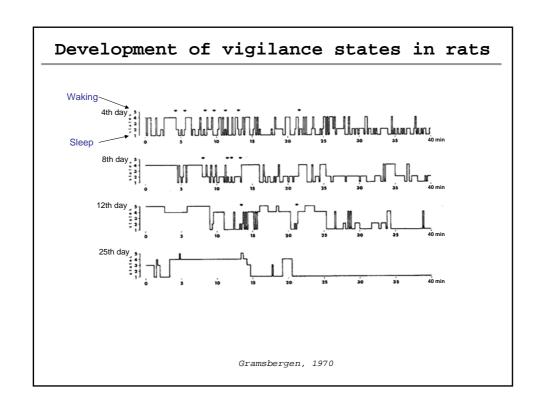
Humans are monophasic, with exceptions:

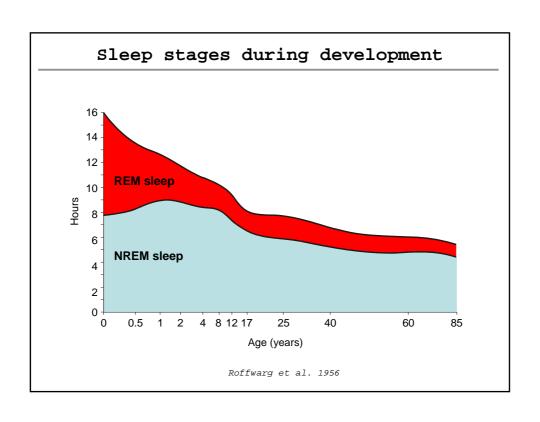
- Development
- Naps/Siesta

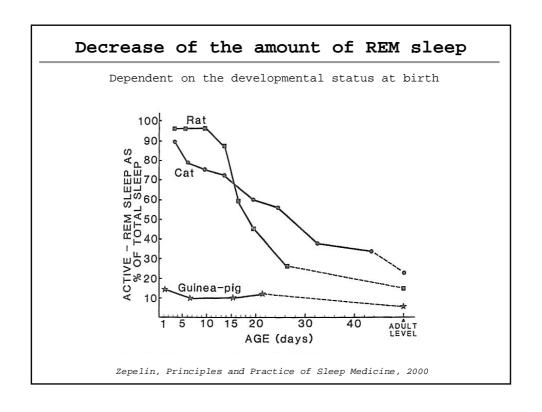


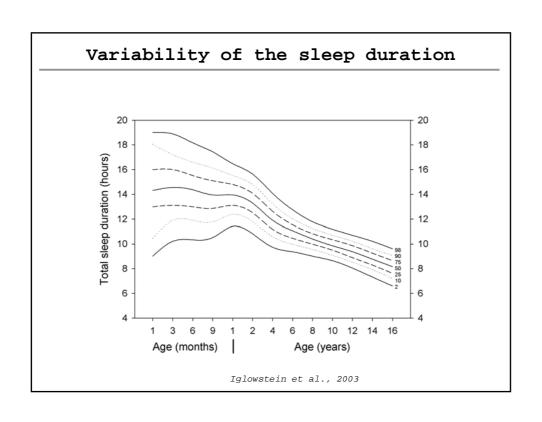


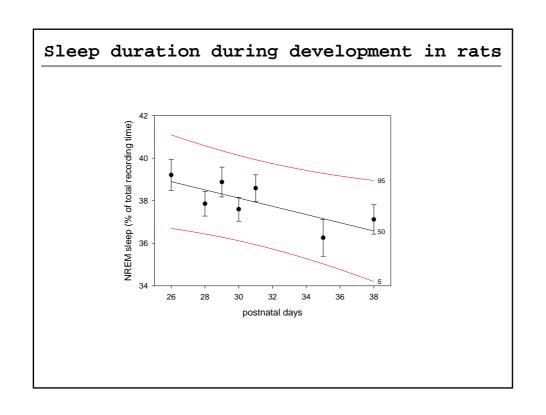


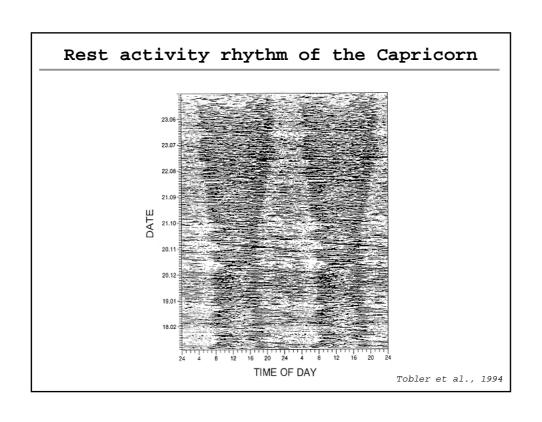




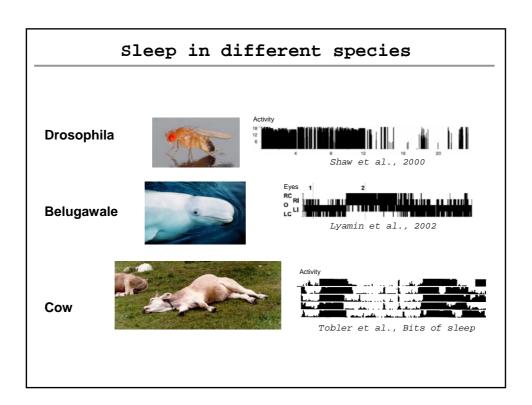


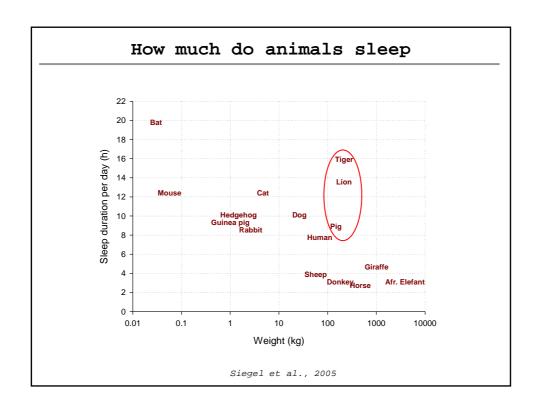






The duration, organization, and composition of sleep changes during development.

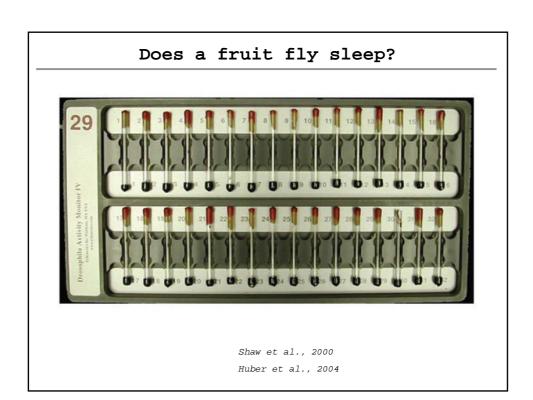


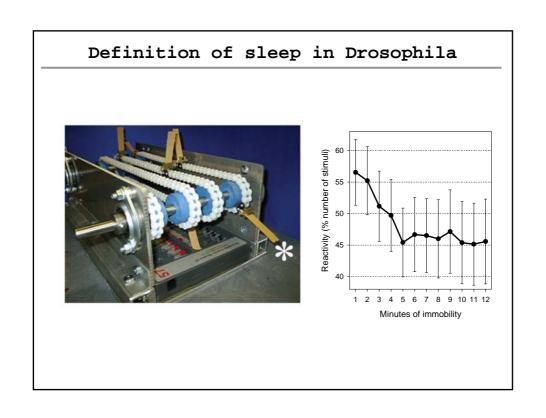


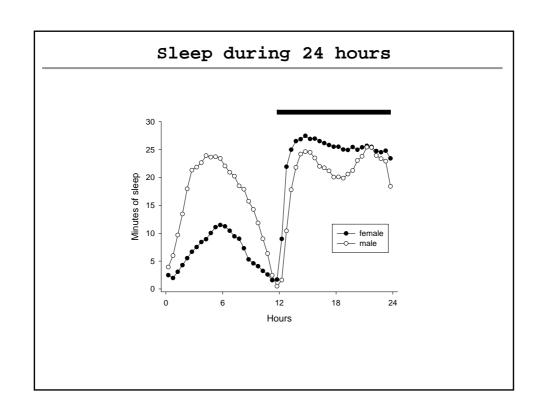
Sleep criteria

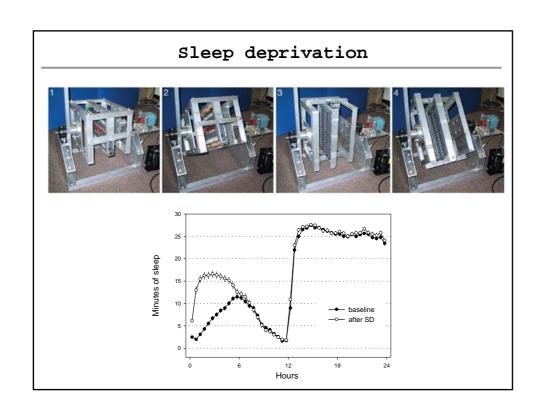
- Specific place for sleep
- Species specific body position
- Immobility
- · Increased arousal threshold
- Fast reversibility
- Homeostatic regulation

Piéron 1913; Flanigan, 1974; Tobler, 1982



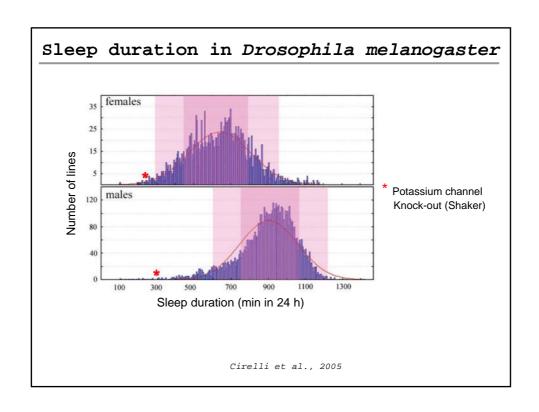






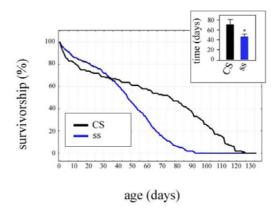
Criteria for sleep in Drosophila

- Increased arousal threshold
- Homeostatic regulation
- Young flies sleep a lot, adults less
- Stimulants and sleeping aids influence sleep



The Drosophila Shaker mutant

- Sleeps for one-third of the wild-type amount Copes well with sleep deprivation
- Shows no signs of performance decrements
- However...



Cirelli et al., 2005