

Sleep disturbance linked to suicidal ideation in postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome

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Objective: We investigated the prevalence of suicidal ideation in relationship with symptoms of sleep disruption in people with postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome (POTS).

Methods: Online surveys (including the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index and the Suicide Behaviors Questionnaire – Revised) were completed by 705 POTS patients and 170 non-POTS controls.

Results: Poor sleep quality was reported in 98.4% of POTS patients with a calculated subjective sleep efficiency of 65.4%. The POTS group's sleep efficiency was significantly lower ($t[873]=-11.32$; $p<0.001$) and sleep disturbances because of pain were significantly higher ($t[873]=15.36$; $p<0.001$) than controls. Chi-square testing showed a larger proportion of individuals at high-risk for suicide among POTS patients than controls ($\chi^2 [1, n=875]=55.6$; $p<0.001$). Multiple linear regression analysis showed that sleep scores ($\beta=0.23$, $p<0.001$), age ($\beta=-0.03$, $p<0.001$), and illness with POTS ($\beta=0.68$, $p=0.05$) were significantly associated with suicide ideation scores ($F[4, 870]=38.34$, $p<0.001$). This model explained 15% of variance ($R^2=0.15$) in suicidal ideation scores.

Conclusion: Patients with POTS may suffer from increased sleep disturbance and suicidal ideation compared with the general population. Treatment to improve sleep efficiency and sleep quality is an important step toward better quality of life for POTS patients.

Keywords: postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome, POTS, sleep, insomnia, suicidal ideation, suicide

Introduction

Postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome (POTS) is a disorder of the autonomic nervous system that manifests with excessive increase in heart rate upon standing (adult ≥ 30 beats per minute; adolescent ≥ 40 beats per minute) in the absence of postural hypotension.¹ Common symptoms include chronic fatigue and pain, as well as diminished quality of life.¹⁻³ POTS is a heterogeneous disorder,⁴ and includes symptoms such as neuropathic pain,¹ poor sleep efficiency,⁵ headaches, palpitations, tremors, gastrointestinal disturbance, facial flushing,⁶ and orthostatic symptoms like dizziness, lightheadedness, and syncope.⁷ Many people have developed POTS after a viral infection, surgery, motor vehicle accident, concussion, or during pregnancy.^{8,9}

Many with POTS report sleep disruption at night,^{6,10-12} including poor sleep efficiency and increased sleep fragmentation.⁵ Activation of the sympathetic nervous system may explain sleep disruption in some POTS patients,^{5,13} while sleep disruption could also be due to chronic pain and hyperarousal.^{11,14} In polysomnography studies, people with POTS have a reduction in the heart rate variability for both low frequency

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and high frequency bands during different sleep stages.¹¹ Additionally, POTS patients spend more time in stage two sleep,¹¹ and have a reduction in the percentage of rapid eye movement (REM) sleep.¹⁵

Sleep disruption in POTS and other chronic illnesses should be of clinical concern because insomnia is a known risk factor for suicide.^{16–18} Insomnia has been linked with increased rates of depression,¹⁹ and approximately 50% of people with invisible illness suffer from depression,²⁰ one of the greatest risk factors for suicide. However, the association between insomnia and suicide remains, even when controlling for depressive disorder²¹ and intensity of depression and hopelessness.²² Further, nightmares can be a more potent factor than insomnia in predicting suicide.^{19,23}

Suicide is a major cause of death in both the general population and in chronic illness communities where physical and emotional challenges persist. In the general population, suicide is the third leading cause of death in people <30 years old.²⁴ Increased risk of suicide has been found in chronic fatigue syndrome^{25,26} and fibromyalgia.^{27–30} To our knowledge, no studies of suicide and its relationship to sleep disturbances exist for POTS. Our hypothesis was that increased sleep disturbance in people with POTS would increase the risk of suicidal ideation and suicidal behavior.

Methods

Participants

Participants were recruited for the online survey via paid advertising campaigns for people with and without POTS through the Standing Up to POTS Facebook page. From adults over age 18 years old, 705 people with physician diagnosed POTS (688 females, 17 males; mean age 33.75 years; SD=11.39) and 170 non-POTS controls (145 females, 25 males; mean age 41.90 years; SD=14.31) completed the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Inventory and the Suicide Behavior Questionnaire-Revised.^{31,32} The participants with POTS reported a physician diagnosis of the disorder which was not independently confirmed in this study. They reported being symptomatic for more than a decade (\bar{x} = 11.43 years, SD=11.62) and seeing an average of 7.28 (SD=5.27) health care providers in the past year.

Of our 705 POTS participants, 213 (30%) reported comorbid diagnosis of chronic fatigue syndrome/myalgic encephalomyelitis (CFS/ME), 237 (34%) reported Ehlers-Danlos syndrome (EDS), and 85 (12%) reported mast cell activation disorder (MCAD). A total of 29 (4%) participants reported having the cluster of POTS, EDS, and MCAD³³ as well as CFS/ME.

Procedure

Participants electronically signed the informed consent form before opening the online survey that included measures described here. Participants were given the option to complete the survey in one sitting or to return later. The study was approved by the Wittenberg University Institutional Review Board. All data were collected electronically via the PatientsCount.org website between April and June 2016.

Self-reported questionnaires

Pittsburgh sleep quality index (PSQI)

This nine-question self-report measure assesses sleep quality and dysfunction over the past month.³¹ It differentiates “poor” from “good” sleep quality by measuring seven areas on a 0–3 point scale: subjective sleep quality, sleep latency, sleep duration, habitual sleep efficiency, sleep disturbances, use of sleeping medications, and daytime dysfunction over the last month. The total score ranges from 0–21, with total scores over 5 indicating poor sleep quality.

Suicide behaviors questionnaire-revised (SBQ-R)

This four question self-report measure has been used to assign a designation of high or low suicide risk.^{32–36} The SBQ-R assesses lifetime suicidal ideation and/or suicide attempts.³² The SBQ-R questions are: (1) have you ever thought about or attempted to kill yourself? (score: 1–4a/b); (2) how often have you thought about killing yourself in the past year? (score: 1–5); (3) have you ever told someone that you were going to commit suicide, or that you might do it? (score: 1–3a/b); and (4) how likely is it that you will attempt suicide someday? (score: 0–6). The SBQ-R total score was used to group participants by suicidal risk. A score ≥ 7 placed participants into the high suicidal risk group, while scores < 7 placed participants in the low suicidal risk group.^{32,34}

Statistical analysis

Statistical analyses were conducted using R computer software. Mean sleep scores and suicide scores for the POTS and control groups were compared with independent samples *t*-tests. Pearson correlations were used to measure relationships between suicidal ideation score and various aspects of sleep disturbance. Standard multiple linear regression was used to evaluate how well overall sleep quality, age, gender, and illness with POTS predicted suicidal ideation scores.

Results

Sleep

According to the PSQI, 98.4% of POTS patients surveyed had poor sleep quality (compared to 69.4% of controls), and the POTS group had significantly worse mean overall sleep scores than controls ($t[873]=17.75$; $p<0.001$). The average POTS patient sleeps 6.0 hours per night which is significantly less than controls (Table 1, 7.8 hours; $t[873]=3.17$; $p<0.001$), despite being in bed for 9.45 hours. With a subjective sleep efficiency of 65.4%, the POTS group had significantly less sleep efficiency than the control group ($t[873]=-11.32$; $p<0.001$). The average sleep onset latency for those with POTS was 2 hours and 26 minutes.

A majority of POTS patients reported frequent (defined as happening 3+ times per week) sleep disturbances from pain (53%), failing to fall asleep within 30 minutes (59.9%), and waking in the middle of the night or early morning (68.9%; Table 2). Those with POTS had significantly more sleep disturbances because of pain than non-POTS controls ($t[873]=15.36$; $p<0.001$). POTS patients also had significantly more disturbances from bad dreams ($t[873]=8.62$; $p<0.001$), from breathing problems ($t[873]=11.13$; $p<0.001$), from nighttime or early morning awakenings ($t[873]=7.70$; $p<0.001$), and from failing to fall asleep within 30 minutes (Table 1; $t[873]=12.36$; $p<0.001$). Further, POTS patients took sleeping medication significantly more frequently than non-POTS controls ($t[873]=7.09$; $p<0.001$) and gave significantly lower self-ratings of sleep quality ($t[873]=12.91$; $p<0.001$). While the PSQI rated 98.4% of POTS patients to have poor sleep, only 70.2% rated their own sleep as poor. There were no significant gender differences with regards to sleep except that among the control group, females had more frequent sleep disturbances from feeling too cold ($t[213]=3.16$; $p=0.002$).

Table 1 Sleep quality in POTS and controls as measured by PSQI

Component of sleep quality	POTS Mean (SD)	Control Mean (SD)	$t(873)=$	Significance
Total sleep score (range 0–21)	13.3 (4.1)	7.0 (4.1)	17.7	<0.001
Time asleep (hours)	6.0 (2.4)	7.8 (2.0)	5.8	<0.001
Subjective sleep efficiency (%)	65.4 (21.6)	85.4 (15.3)	-11.3	<0.001
Frequency of sleep disturbances due to pain*	2.2 (1.1)	0.8 (1.0)	15.4	<0.001
Frequency of sleep disturbances due to bad dreams*	1.3 (1.1)	0.6 (0.7)	8.6	<0.001
Frequency of sleep disturbances due to breathing problems*	1.3 (1.2)	0.3 (0.7)	11.1	<0.001
Self-rated sleep quality*	1.9 (0.8)	1.1 (0.7)	12.9	<0.001
Frequency of being unable to get to sleep within 30 minutes*	2.2 (1.1)	1.1 (1.1)	12.4	<0.001
Frequency of waking in the middle of the night or early morning*	2.5 (0.9)	1.9 (1.1)	7.7	<0.001
Frequency of using sleep medicine*	1.5 (1.4)	0.6 (1.1)	7.1	<0.001

Notes: *Single item on PSQI range 0–3. Higher scores indicate more sleep disturbance.

Abbreviations: POTS, postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome; PSQI, Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index; SD, standard deviation.

Suicidal ideation

Among the 705 POTS patients who completed the SBQ-R, there were no gender differences in any sub-scores or total score. Suicidal ideation scores were not significantly correlated with age. POTS patients had a mean total score of 7.0, just at the cut-off for being considered at high risk (≥ 7), and also significantly higher than controls' mean total score of 4.7 ($t[873]=8.0$; $p<0.001$). Among POTS patients, 333 (47.2%) were at high risk compared with 27 controls (15.9%). Chi-square testing showed a larger proportion of high-risk individuals among POTS patients than among controls ($\chi^2 [1, n=875]=55.6$; $p<0.001$).

POTS patients scored significantly higher than controls on each of the four SBQ-R sub-scales. POTS patients had significantly higher scores for lifetime suicide ideation ($\bar{x}=2.0$, $SD=0.9$) than controls ($\bar{x}=1.5$, $SD=0.7$; $t[873]=6.78$; $p<0.001$). POTS patients had a significantly higher suicide ideation frequency in the past 12 months ($\bar{x}=2.3$, $SD=1.4$) than controls ($\bar{x}=1.4$, $SD=1.0$; $t[873]=7.97$; $p<0.001$). Threat of suicide attempt was also significantly higher for POTS patients

Table 2 Percent of participants with particular sleep disturbances three or more times per week

Disturbance	POTS (%)	Control (%)
Rate sleep quality as fairly or very bad	70.2	25.8
Wake in middle of night or early morning	68.9	42.4
Sleep onset latency >30 minutes	59.9	15.3
Have pain	53.0	10.6
Take medicine to help sleep	40.9	16.5
Cannot breathe comfortably	23.8	3.5
Have bad dreams	18.3	1.8
Considered to have overall poor sleep per the PSQI	98.4	69.4

Abbreviations: POTS, postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome; PSQI, Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index; SD, standard deviation.

($\bar{x}=1.5$, $SD=0.7$) than controls ($\bar{x}=1.2$, $SD=0.5$; $t[873]=5.50$; $p<0.001$). Those with POTS had a higher likelihood of suicidal behavior in the future ($\bar{x}=1.2$; $SD=1.4$) than controls ($\bar{x}=0.6$, $SD=1.0$; $t[873]=5.35$; $p<0.001$). As shown in Table 3, 23.8% of POTS patients had made a suicide plan at some point (Item 1, responses 3a and 3b), compared to 12.3% of controls, and 15.4% had made a suicide attempt (Item 1, responses 4a and 4b), compared to 2.4% of controls. Among POTS patients, 12.3% reported “very frequent” suicide ideation in the past 12 months, compared to 1.2% of controls. Among POTS

patients, 36.5% had threatened suicide (Item 3, responses 2a, 2b, 3a, and 3b) compared to 17.1% of controls. When asked about likelihood of attempting suicide in the future, 7.3% of POTS patients said that they were likely to do so, compared to 1.2% of non-POTS controls (Table 3; Item 4, responses 4–6).

Sleep and suicidal ideation

Pearson correlations showed associations between suicidal ideation score and several components of the PSQI: subjective sleep efficiency ($r=-0.26$, $p<0.001$); delayed sleep latency over 30 minutes ($r=0.22$, $p<0.001$); having bad dreams ($r=0.29$, $p<0.001$); disruption from pain ($r=0.24$, $p<0.001$); having trouble staying awake while driving, eating meals, or engaging in social activity ($r=0.29$, $p<0.001$); keeping up enthusiasm to get things done ($r=0.36$, $p<0.001$); self-rated overall sleep quality ($r=0.27$, $p<0.001$); and overall sleep quality score ($r=0.36$, $p<0.001$).

A significant linear regression model, $F(4, 870)=38.34$, $p<0.001$, explained 15% of the variance in suicide ideation score ($R^2=0.15$). Significant predictors were age ($\beta=-0.03$, $p=0.001$), sleep quality as measured by total PSQI score ($\beta=0.23$, $p<0.001$), and having POTS ($\beta=0.68$, $p=0.046$). Gender was not a significant predictor ($\beta=0.44$, $p=0.46$) of suicide ideation score.

Discussion

In our sample, online surveys revealed significantly more sleep disruption and suicidal ideology in the POTS group than in the control group. More than 50% of our POTS participants reported poor sleep, nighttime wakefulness, sleep onset latency >30 minutes, and sleep disruption due to pain. Further, people with POTS took more medications to help them sleep than controls. Those in the POTS group were also more likely to consider suicide. Particularly associated with suicidal ideation among those with POTS were increased frequency of bad dreams, pain that disrupted sleep, poor subjective sleep efficiency, sleep onset latency >30 minutes, difficulty staying awake during the day, self-ratings of worse sleep quality, and keeping up enthusiasm to get things done. Significant predictors of suicidal ideation in this study were sleep quality, having POTS, and age. Overall, the POTS group had a significantly higher risk for suicidal ideation as well as past and future attempts than the control group.

Sleep disturbances, including non-restorative sleep and insomnia, are a common complaint for many with POTS who tend to have poor sleep, high rates of fatigue, and decreased quality of life.^{4,10,12,37} Poor sleep efficiency has been demonstrated in other studies of POTS patients.^{5,11,12} In this

Table 3 Responses to SBQ-R³²

Response	POTS n (%)	Controls n (%)
Item 1: Lifetime suicide ideation/attempts:		
1. Never	187 (26.5)	88 (51.8)
2. It was just a brief passing thought	241 (34.2)	57 (33.5)
3a. Had a plan at least once to kill myself but did not try to do it	94 (13.3)	12 (7.0)
3b. Had a plan at least once to kill myself and really wanted to die	74 (10.5)	9 (5.3)
4a. Attempted to kill myself, but did not want to die	41 (5.8)	3 (1.8)
4b. Attempted to kill myself, and really hoped to die	68 (9.6)	1 (0.6)
Item 2: Suicide ideation frequency in the past 12 months:		
1. Never	309 (43.8)	134 (78.8)
2. Rarely (1 time)	134 (19.0)	19 (11.2)
3. Sometimes (2 times)	111 (15.7)	9 (5.3)
4. Often (3–4 times)	64 (9.1)	6 (3.5)
5. Very often (5 or more times)	87 (12.3)	2 (1.2)
Item 3: Threat of suicide attempt:		
1. No	448 (63.5)	141 (82.9)
2a. Yes, one time, but did not really want to die	87 (12.3)	21 (12.4)
2b. Yes, one time, and really wanted to die	65 (9.2)	5 (2.9)
3a. Yes, more than once, but did not want to do it	46 (6.5)	2 (1.2)
3b. Yes, more than once, and really wanted to do it	59 (8.4)	1 (0.6)
Item 4: Likelihood of suicidal behavior in the future:		
0. Never	315 (44.6)	110 (64.7)
1. No chance at all	127 (18.0)	27 (15.9)
2. Rather unlikely	142 (20.2)	25 (14.7)
3. Unlikely	70 (9.9)	6 (3.5)
4. Likely	33 (4.7)	2 (1.2)
5. Rather likely	9 (1.3)	0 (0.0)
6. Very Likely	9 (1.3)	0 (0.0)
SBQ-R total score:		
High risk	333 (47.2)	27 (15.9)

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Abbreviations: POTS, postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome; SBQ-R, Suicide Behaviors Questionnaire-Revised.

study, more than 50% of POTS patients reported poor sleep, nighttime wakefulness, sleep onset latency >30 minutes, and pain disrupting their sleep. This is higher than other studies in which nearly 30–40% of POTS patients complained of sleep disturbance or poor sleep quality.^{1,11}

Not all studies have found gross sleep disturbance in POTS patients. Using polysomnography, POTS patients demonstrated normal total sleep time, no significant sleep fragmentation, and no significant sleep disturbance despite subjective reports of poor sleep.^{11,15} Despite these appearances of normal sleep, Pengo et al found a reduction in REM sleep,¹⁵ while Mallien et al reported a diminished heart rate variability in those with POTS during various sleep stages.¹¹ Perhaps the subjective feeling of poor sleep quality in this and other studies is linked to these poorly understood physiological differences during sleep in people with POTS.

Approximately 50% of people with invisible illness also suffer from depression.²⁰ The mechanisms underlying depression in POTS patients have not been well studied. Moon et al found that severity of concentration difficulties and chest discomfort were most strongly correlated with depression in POTS patients.³⁸ Another small study (n=15) found that the majority of POTS patients suffered from depression,² while Raj et al found that the lifetime prevalence of major depressive disorder was not elevated.³⁹ Clearly, the relationship between POTS and depression and their effect on disturbed sleep will require more study.

Sleep disturbances, including insomnia and nightmares, can increase suicidal ideation,^{16,18,40–43} perhaps by increasing depression and eventually suicidal ideation.^{17,19} Interestingly, some studies have shown that sleep disturbances can increase suicidal ideation and behavior independent of depression.^{21,22} Persistent nightmares have also been linked to increased suicidal ideology independent of insomnia.^{19,23} In this study, poor subjective sleep efficiency, increased frequency of delayed sleep latency, bad dreams, difficulty staying awake during the day, and pain disrupting sleep were correlated with increased suicidal ideation. Poor sleep has been estimated to account for 50% of quality of life issues in people with POTS,¹⁰ and is clearly a health issue that needs to be more adequately addressed.

There are a number of possible mediators for the number of POTS patients (47.2%) in the high risk group for suicide. Age can play a factor in suicide risk. Our POTS group was composed of predominately young women (mean age 33.75 years). At this age (25–44 years), women tend to die by suicide at a much lower rate than men, and women between

the ages of 45 and 64 years.⁴⁴ Sleep medications could also affect both sleep architecture and quality that might increase suicide rates in this population. Sedatives and hypnotic medications, for example, have been shown to increase suicide risk and can be a stronger predictor than insomnia for suicidal ideation and behavior.^{45,46} Future studies should account for prescribed sleep medications.

Limitations

There are limitations to our study. All data were taken from online self-report measures, rather than objective physical assessment data or direct physician diagnosis. Participants reported having physician diagnosed POTS, and some had been diagnosed with CFS, EDS, and MCAD. Some may have had other comorbid diagnoses that could worsen their symptomology and increase suicidal ideology. Because self-reports of sleep were used in this study, it is difficult to uncover the mechanisms that link sleep disruption with suicidal tendencies in this population. Perhaps depression was a mediator in the suicidal ideation and behavior, but that data was not collected in this study. In addition, POTS participants were likely using both pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical treatments, and we have no control for sleep medications and other aspects to their treatment regimen. The use of sleep medications could influence sleep architecture and perhaps indirectly influence the self-report measures. Finally, because our sample was partially solicited from online support groups, our sample may have been biased toward those with more debilitating POTS symptoms which motivate them to seek advice and support in these forums.

Conclusion

Sleep disturbance is an important factor in quality of life for many chronically ill people, including those with POTS. The relative lack of good data on the mechanistic links between POTS, depression, and disturbed sleep might have limited the variability explained in the current model. Sleep issues can be properly treated through use of pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic means.^{47,48} In POTS, treatments for insomnia may include medications to decrease sympathetic activation like clonidine, and non-pharmacological means like improving sleep hygiene, sleep restriction, mild exercise.^{47,49,50} It is important, therefore, that health care providers prioritize issues of poor sleep quality when working with POTS patients to decrease suicide risk.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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