

The relationship between sleep disturbances and quality of life in elderly patients with hypertension

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Purpose: Sleep disorders, such as insomnia with objective short sleep duration, are associated with increased risk of hypertension. The objective of the study was to evaluate the effects of insomnia and daytime sleepiness on the quality of life (QOL) among elderly hypertensive patients.

Patients and methods: This cross-sectional study covered 100 patients with hypertension. All participants completed standardized questionnaires, such as the Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS), the Athens Insomnia Scale (AIS), and the World Health Organization Quality of Life-Brief (WHOQOL-BREF), and clinical data were obtained from patients' medical records.

Results: We showed that more than half of the patients experienced insomnia (AIS score ≥ 6) and 39% experienced daytime sleepiness. Daytime sleepiness was negatively associated with perceived QOL ($r = -0.478$, $P < 0.001$). It was also shown that insomnia might be influenced by older age ($P < 0.001$), occupational activity ($P = 0.011$), overweight (body mass index [BMI] 25–30) ($P = 0.042$), and longer duration of illness ($P = 0.049$) among hypertensive patients.

Conclusion: Sleep problems have a significant negative impact on the QOL in patients with hypertension, especially in the physical domain of the QOL questionnaire. The occurrence of sleep problems in patients with hypertension is influenced by older age, primary education, overweight, occupational activity, and longer duration of illness.

Keywords: daytime sleepiness, hypertension, insomnia, sleep problems, quality of life, Epworth Sleepiness Scale, Athens Insomnia Scale

Introduction

Hypertension is a major risk factor for cardiovascular disease, including stroke, and it has a significant impact on cardiovascular morbidity and mortality.^{1–6} Mills et al⁷ estimated that in 2010, the global prevalence of hypertension was 1.39 billion (31% of all adults), representing a 5.2% increase in global prevalence between 2000 and 2017. Previous studies^{8–12} have shown that people with hypertension have poorer sleep quality than those with normal blood pressure. It has also been shown that sleep problems are associated with an increased risk of hypertension^{10,12–14} and vascular inflammation¹⁵ with uncontrolled and treatment-resistant hypertension¹⁶ and with higher all-cause mortality rates.¹⁷ The results of a study by Li et al¹⁸ have shown that treatment of sleep disorders in hypertensive patients can decrease blood pressure.

Sleep problems, ie, insomnia or excessive daytime sleepiness, are widespread in the general population (about one-third of people suffer from them) and hence is a significant clinical problem.¹⁹ Most often, insomnia is defined by the presence of subjective report of difficulty with sleep resulting in too little sleep or poor-quality sleep.²⁰ The general definition of insomnia according to the third edition of the International Classification of Sleep Disorders (ICSD-3) published by the American Academy of Sleep Medicine Board of Directors is characterized by “a persistent difficulty with

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sleep initiation, duration, consolidation, or quality that occurs despite adequate opportunity and circumstances for sleep, and results in some form of daytime impairment,”²¹ whereas excessive daytime sleepiness, according to the ICSD, is only a symptom of sleep disorders or other illnesses.¹⁹

In a holistic view of health and disease, health-related quality of life (HRQOL) is a key component of health assessment, just as important as the assessment of medical indicators. Achieving improvement in either of these two abovementioned areas is considered a success.²² In the literature, there is a strong correlation between QOL and one's general state of health. The assessment of HRQOL is particularly important in the context of chronic illness, in which the return to complete efficiency is very difficult or even impossible to achieve.

Moreover, QOL assessment is helpful in evaluating the effectiveness of treatment procedures and modifying them when it is necessary.²³ The main goals of the assessment of QOL in patients with hypertension include improvement of the quality of provided services, selection of the relevant treatment options or modifying them, individualization of pharmacological treatment, or detection of the adverse reactions during antihypertensive therapy.²⁴

QOL assessment in patients with hypertension is difficult due to the time needed to achieve the effects of the therapy. Antihypertensive therapy is long lasting, and the patient does not notice the results immediately. Undoubtedly, numerous studies underline decreased QOL in patients with hypertension in comparison to the healthy population.^{25–27}

The lowest QOL scores among hypertensive patients are found in terms of physical activity, daily activities related to health, general health, and emotional state. Using effective antihypertensive treatment can reduce the gap between the QOL scores in patients with hypertension and those in the healthy population.²⁸

Factors influencing the HRQOL of patients with hypertension are divided into three groups as follows: sociodemographic, clinical, and other/non-specific. The first group includes age, sex, education, as well as genetic and familial conditions of hypertension. Clinical factors include blood pressure, the presence of organ damage and side effects, comorbidities, the number and types of medications used, and the presence of side effects of pharmacotherapy, obesity, and sexual dysfunctions. Other/non-specific factors are disease diagnosis (the effect of labeling), physical activity, and psychological stress.²⁹

A high HRQOL rating means that a person, in spite of his/her illness, perceives himself/herself as functioning

well in every area, whereas a low HRQOL value shows that the disease is a limitation and is an obstacle to proper functioning.

Every disease is also associated with the financial burden associated with treatment. Taking into consideration the above, the risk of psychological disorders is much higher in those with chronic illness than in the healthy population. Fear of threats to one's health, sometimes even to one's life, leads to mood diminishment or depression. Mental illnesses should not be underestimated; they represent a serious threat to the course of the therapeutic process. Long-term chronic patients learn to live in a “new” situation and to deal with various chronic conditions.²⁹

Undoubtedly, QOL is a very important issue in anti-hypertensive therapy. Both pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatments cause normalization of pressure and reduce the risk of organ complications that contribute to a poorer QOL. Appropriate hypertensive therapy that involves the choice of the right medication group and the individualization of treatment may contribute to QOL improvement and thus encourage the patient to cooperate and adhere to therapeutic recommendations.

It has been shown that sleep affects vitality and health status¹⁰ and that sleep problems affect daily functioning³⁰ and QOL,^{8,31–36} and so it can be assumed that in patients with hypertension, sleep problems will have a negative effect on QOL, but this has not been investigated.

Therefore, the aim of this study is to evaluate the relationship between insomnia and daytime sleepiness and the QOL in elderly patients being treated for hypertension.

Patients and methods

Study design and settings

This cross-sectional study was conducted from September 2016 to June 2017. The STrengthening the Reporting of Observational studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) guidelines for reporting of observational studies were followed.

Study participants and selection

The study sample was a group of 100 patients being treated for hypertension in the Clinic of Angiology, Hypertension, and Diabetology at the University Clinical Hospital in Wrocław, Poland. Inclusion criteria were as follows: 1) age over 18 years; 2) clinically diagnosed hypertension for more than 6 months; 3) absence of mental disorder; and (4) signed informed consent to participate in the study. Exclusion criteria were as follows: 1) previous diagnosis or treatment for sleep problems, eg, sleeping pills and/or antidepressants;

2) previous diagnosis of mental disorder, eg, depression and/or anxiety, and 3) night shift work.

Ethical considerations

The research was approved by the Bioethics Committee of the Wrocław Medical University, Poland (approval number KB-388/2017). The investigation conforms to the principles outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki and recommendations of Good Clinical Practice. Participation in this study was anonymous and voluntary. All participants gave written informed consent at the beginning of the study. They were also informed of its purpose and of the possibility to withdraw participation at any stage. The dignity and rights of participants were respected at all times.

Research instruments

Participants completed several standardized questionnaires such as the Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS),³⁷ the Athens Insomnia Scale (AIS),³⁸ the Polish version of the World Health Organization Quality of Life-Brief (WHOQOL-BREF),³⁹ and the questionnaire designed by the authors for purposes of this study.

The questionnaire designed by the authors is a non-validated, self-administered survey that has been designed specifically to be completed by patients with hypertension and collects sociodemographic data (age, sex, height, weight, body mass index [BMI], place of residence, education, marital status, and occupational activity) and includes questions about clinical conditions (hypertension stage, comorbidities, frequency of blood pressure measurements, ability to recognize symptoms of hypertension, knowledge of hypertension complications, past hospitalizations due to hypertension, and recent medications).

The ESS is a self-reported scale used for the assessment of daytime sleepiness. Respondents are asked to rate, on a four-point scale (0–3), their usual chances of dozing off or falling asleep while engaged in eight different activities. Overall score ranges from 0 to 24 points, with higher scores indicating greater daytime sleepiness. In general, ESS scores can be interpreted as follows: 0–5 lower normal daytime sleepiness; 6–10 higher normal daytime sleepiness; 11–12 mild excessive daytime sleepiness; 13–15 moderate excessive daytime sleepiness; and 16–24 severe excessive daytime sleepiness.³⁷

The AIS is a self-administered psychometric instrument designed to quantify sleep difficulty. It consists of eight items as follows: the first five pertain to sleep induction, awakenings during the night, final awakening, total sleep duration, and sleep quality, whereas the last three refer to well-being, functioning capacity, and sleepiness during the day. A cutoff

score of ≥ 6 on the AIS is used to establish the diagnosis of insomnia.³⁸ Internal consistency as measured by Cronbach's alpha was 0.89 in our sample.

The WHOQOL-BREF consists of 26 questions assessing the respondents' overall perception of their HRQOL that gives an overall picture of their health condition. Responses to the first two questions that correspond to the perception of QOL and satisfaction from health were analyzed separately. The remaining 24 questions assess the four domains of the QOL (physical, psychological, social, and environmental QOL). Responses are given using a five-point scale (1–5). QOL in each domain was expressed as a mean value, according to the key and guidelines provided by Wołowicka and Jaracz.³⁹ Higher scores indicate better QOL.

Data analysis

Descriptive statistics (mean, SD, median, quartiles, minimum, and maximum) were calculated for continuous variables. Categorical variables were described as frequencies and percentages of each category. Relationships between categorical variables were analyzed using the chi-squared test (with Yates correction for 2×2 tables) or Fisher's exact test in cases where expected frequencies were low. Normality was checked with the Shapiro–Wilk test. Group differences in continuous variables were analyzed using Student's *t*-test (for parametric variables) or the Mann–Whitney test (for non-parametric variables) where there were only two groups. ANOVA (normally distributed variables) or the Kruskal–Wallis test (non-normally distributed variables) was used to analyze group differences where there were three or more groups. Overall effects were subjected to post hoc analysis using Tukey's HSD test (parametric variables) or Dunn's test (non-parametric variables). Correlations between continuous variables were analyzed using Pearson's (for a normal distribution) or Spearman's correlation coefficient (for non-normal distribution). Correlation coefficients were interpreted as follows: $|r| \geq 0.9$ – very strong correlation; $0.7 \leq |r| < 0.9$ – strong correlation; $0.5 \leq |r| < 0.7$ – moderately strong correlation; $0.3 \leq |r| < 0.5$ – weak correlation; and $|r| \geq 0.3$ – very weak (negligible) correlation.⁴⁰ In all analyses, the level of statistical significance was set at $P < 0.05$. The analyses were conducted with R software version 3.3.2.

Results

This study was undertaken among 100 patients with hypertension (54 men and 46 women). The mean age was 65.5 ± 15.6 years. The detailed sociodemographic characteristics of the study participants are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

Table I Sociodemographic and clinical data of persons with and without drowsiness

Features	Drowsiness (N=39)		Lack of drowsiness (N=61)		Total (N=100)		P ^a
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Sex							
Female	16	41.03	30	49.18	46	46.00	0.554
Male	23	58.97	31	50.82	54	54.00	
BMI							
18.5–25: normal weight	7	17.95	23	37.70	30	30.00	0.064
25–30: overweight	23	58.97	26	42.62	49	49.00	
30–35: obesity	9	23.08	8	13.11	17	17.00	
35–40: obesity II°	0	0.00	1	1.64	1	1.00	
>40: obesity III°	0	0.00	3	4.92	3	3.00	
Marital status							
Single	20	51.28	28	45.90	48	48.00	0.749
In relationship	19	48.72	33	54.10	52	52.00	
Education							
Primary	11	28.21	11	18.03	22	22.00	0.037
Secondary	22	56.41	26	42.62	48	48.00	
Higher	6	15.38	24	39.34	30	30.00	
Place of residence							
City	17	43.59	34	55.74	51	51.00	0.327
Countryside	22	56.41	27	44.26	49	49.00	
Occupational activity							
Working	16	41.03	39	63.93	55	55.00	0.041
Not working	23	58.97	22	36.07	45	45.00	
Hypertension							
Stage 1	3	7.69	14	22.95	17	17.00	0.139
Stage 2	22	56.41	28	45.90	50	50.00	
Stage 3	14	35.90	19	31.15	33	33.00	
Comorbidities							
Diabetes	20	51.28	13	21.31	33	33.00	0.004
Hypercholesterolemia	16	41.03	35	57.38	51	51.00	0.164
Ischemic heart disease	12	30.77	15	24.59	27	27.00	0.654
Renal failure	8	20.51	4	6.56	12	12.00	0.056
Heart failure	2	5.13	4	6.56	6	6.00	1
Blood pressure measurement							
2–3 a day	2	5.13	7	11.48	9	9.00	0.651
Once a day	14	35.90	24	39.34	38	38.00	
Once a week	9	23.08	10	16.39	19	19.00	
When feeling bad	14	35.90	20	32.79	34	34.00	
Ability to recognize symptoms of hypertension							
Yes	16	41.03	43	70.49	59	59.00	0.007
No	23	58.97	18	29.51	41	41.00	
Knowledge of hypertension complications							
Yes	12	30.77	37	60.66	49	49.00	0.007
No	27	69.23	24	39.34	51	51.00	

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued)

Features	Drowsiness (N=39)		Lack of drowsiness (N=61)		Total (N=100)		P ^a
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hospitalizations due to hypertension							
1–2	19	48.72	47	77.05	66	66.00	0.007
3–5	20	51.28	14	22.95	34	34.00	
Medications							
Angiotensin-converting enzyme	3	7.69	13	21.31	16	16.00	0.125
Angiotensin receptor antagonists	13	33.33	20	32.79	33	33.00	1
Diuretics	13	33.33	15	24.59	28	28.00	0.471
Adrenergic blockers	14	35.90	14	22.95	28	28.00	0.239
Calcium channel blockers	3	7.69	7	11.48	10	10.00	0.736
Features	Drowsiness (N=39)		Lack of drowsiness (N=61)		Total (N=100)		P ^b
	M (SD)	Me (Q1–Q3)	M (SD)	Me (Q1–Q3)	M (SD)	Me (Q1–Q3)	
Age (years)	69.8 (14.2)	70 (61–79.5)	60.9 (15.6)	64 (49–70)	64.4 (15.6)	65.5 (52–77)	0.005
High (cm)	168.5 (10.8)	172 (163.5–178.5)	170.3 (10.8)	170 (165–179)	169.6 (10.8)	170 (164–179)	0.557
Weight (kg)	78.4 (12.8)	78 (69–89)	77.8 (13.8)	76 (69–85)	78.1 (13.3)	76.5 (69–88)	0.761
Disease duration (years)	16.9 (7.6)	15 (11–21.5)	13.7 (7.8)	13 (7–18)	15 (7.8)	14 (9.8–20)	0.049

Notes: ^aFor BMI, renal and heart failure, the frequency of blood pressure measurements, and intake of calcium channel blockers – the exact Fisher's test (due to the low expected values in the table); for other variables – chi-squared test. ^bFor age – Student's *t*-test (normal distribution); for other variables – Mann–Whitney *U* test (due to the lack of normal distribution). N, number of patients; P, level of statistical significance.

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; M, mean; Me, median; Q1, first quartile; Q3, third quartile.

Table 2 Sociodemographic and clinical data of persons with and without insomnia

Features	Insomnia (N=59)		Lack of insomnia (N=41)		Total (N=100)		P ^a
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Sex							
Female	25	42.37	21	51.22	46	46.00	0.503
Male	34	57.63	20	48.78	54	54.00	
BMI							
18.5–25: normal weight	14	23.73	16	39.02	30	30.00	0.042
25–30: overweight	34	57.63	15	36.59	49	49.00	
30–35: obesity	10	16.95	7	17.07	17	17.00	
35–40: obesity II°	1	1.69	0	0.00	1	1.00	
>40: obesity III°	0	0.00	3	7.32	3	3.00	
Marital status							
Single	31	52.54	17	41.46	48	48.00	0.375
In relationship	28	47.46	24	58.54	52	52.00	
Education							
Primary	15	25.42	7	17.07	22	22.00	0.109
Secondary	31	52.54	17	41.46	48	48.00	
Higher	13	22.03	17	41.46	30	30.00	
Place of residence							
City	29	49.15	22	53.66	51	51.00	0.81
Countryside	30	50.85	19	46.34	49	49.00	

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued)

Features	Insomnia (N=59)		Lack of insomnia (N=41)		Total (N=100)		P ^a
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Occupational activity							
Working	25	42.37	30	73.17	55	55.00	0.005
Not working	34	57.63	11	26.83	45	45.00	
Hypertension							
Stage 1	7	11.86	10	24.39	17	17.00	0.014
Stage 2	26	44.07	24	58.54	50	50.00	
Stage 3	26	44.07	7	17.07	33	33.00	
Comorbidities							
Diabetes	23	38.98	10	24.39	33	33.00	0.19
Hypercholesterolemia	23	38.98	28	68.29	51	51.00	0.007
Ischemic heart disease	21	35.59	6	14.63	27	27.00	0.036
Renal failure	10	16.95	2	4.88	12	12.00	0.115
Heart failure	5	8.47	1	2.44	6	6.00	0.396
Blood pressure measurement							
2–3 a day	6	10.17	3	7.32	9	9.00	0.361
Once a day	26	44.07	12	29.27	38	38.00	
Once a week	9	15.25	10	24.39	19	19.00	
When feeling bad	18	30.51	16	39.02	34	34.00	
Ability to recognize symptoms of hypertension							
Yes	29	49.15	30	73.17	59	59.00	0.028
No	30	50.85	11	26.83	41	41.00	
Knowledge of hypertension complications							
Yes	21	35.59	28	68.29	49	49.00	0.003
No	38	64.41	13	31.71	51	51.00	
Hospitalizations due to hypertension							
1–2	29	49.15	37	90.24	66	66.00	<0.001
3–5	30	50.85	4	9.76	34	34.00	
Medications							
Angiotensin-converting enzyme	10	16.95	6	14.63	16	16.00	0.973
Angiotensin receptor antagonists	23	38.98	10	24.39	33	33.00	0.19
Diuretics	18	30.51	10	24.39	28	28.00	0.657
Adrenergic blockers	15	25.42	13	31.71	28	28.00	0.644
Calcium channel blockers	5	8.47	5	12.20	10	10.00	0.736
Features	Insomnia (N=39)		Lack of insomnia (N=61)		Total (N=100)		P ^b
	M (SD)	Me (Q1–Q3)	M (SD)	Me (Q1–Q3)	M (SD)	Me (Q1–Q3)	
Age (years)	69.4 (14.6)	70 (60.5–80)	57.1 (14.2)	59 (49–68)	64.4 (15.6)	65.5 (52–77)	<0.001
High (cm)	168.2 (10.5)	169 (161–174.5)	171.7 (11)	171 (166–181)	169.6 (10.8)	170 (164–179)	0.053
Weight (kg)	76.6 (11.1)	78 (69–88)	80.1 (16)	75 (70–90)	78.1 (13.3)	76.5 (69–88)	0.521
Disease duration (years)	16.7 (7.9)	15 (11–22)	12.5 (7.1)	12 (7–17)	15 (7.8)	14 (9.8–20)	0.049

Notes: ^aFor BMI, renal and heart failure, the frequency of blood pressure measurements, and intake of calcium channel blockers – the exact Fisher's test (due to the low expected values in the table); for other variables – chi-squared test. ^bFor age – Student's *t*-test (normal distribution); for other variables – Mann–Whitney *U* test (due to the lack of normal distribution). N, number of patients; P, level of statistical significance.

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; M, mean; Me, median; Q1, first quartile; Q3, third quartile.

We showed that 39% of the patients reported daytime sleepiness (37% mild and 2% moderate) on the ESS scale, and 59% were suffering from insomnia according to the AIS scale. Mean levels of QOL and health perception according to the WHOWOL-BREF scale were 3.68 ± 0.68 and 3.24 ± 0.65 , respectively. Particular results for each domain were 13.8 ± 2.27 for physical, 13.24 ± 2.23 for psychological, 14.73 ± 3.32 for social, and 13.19 ± 2.41 for environmental.

Daytime sleepiness was more common in the elderly ($P=0.005$), the less well-educated ($P=0.03$), and the non-occupational ($P=0.04$). Sleepiness was also more common in patients with longer duration of hypertension ($P=0.049$), with diabetes as a comorbidity ($P=0.004$), who are characterized by the lack of knowledge about symptoms of hypertension ($P=0.007$), and its complications ($P=0.007$) and patients who were more frequently hospitalized due to complications of hypertension ($P=0.007$). The results are presented in Table 1.

Insomnia was more common in participants who were elderly ($P<0.001$), non-working ($P=0.005$), overweight ($P=0.042$), clinically diagnosed with third stage hypertension ($P=0.014$), clinically diagnosed with comorbid hypercholesterolemia ($P=0.007$) or ischemic heart disease ($P=0.036$), characterized by a lack of knowledge about the symptoms of hypertension ($P=0.028$) or complications of hypertension ($P=0.003$), and patients who were more frequently hospitalized due to complications of hypertension ($P<0.001$). The results are presented in Table 2.

Many of the sociodemographic variables were associated with both sleepiness and insomnia. The results are presented in Tables 3 and 4.

We also found that sleepiness affected all domains of QOL in patients with hypertension: the greater their daytime sleepiness, the lower their QOL. Daytime sleepiness had the greatest effect on physical QOL ($r=-0.565$, $P<0.001$) and psychological QOL ($r=-0.554$, $P<0.001$). Insomnia affected the QOL in patients with hypertension. There was a negative correlation between AIS score and all domains of QOL as measured by the WHOQOL-BREF. Insomnia had most effect on physical ($r=-0.582$, $P<0.001$) and psychological domain of QOL ($r=-0.520$, $P<0.001$). The results are presented in Table 5.

The results for the relationship between sleep disturbances for all domains of the ESS questionnaire and QOL perception are presented in Figure 1.

Discussion

Insomnia is one of the most common sleep problems, and because of its prevalence, it is a serious problem in the

Table 3 Correlations between sociodemographic variables and the result of the ESS questionnaire

Variables	Spearman correlation coefficient (rho)		P ^a
	M (SD)	Me (Q1–Q3)	
Age	rho =0.338		0.001
Disease duration	rho =0.248		0.013
Sex			
Female	9.35 (2.84)	9 (8–12)	0.379
Male	9.85 (2.84)	10 (7.25–12)	
BMI			
Normal weight	8.57 (2.66)	8.5 (7–10)	0.042
Overweight	10.22 (2.69)	10 (8–13)	
Obesity	9.71 (3.12)	10 (8–12)	
Marital status			
Single	9.77 (2.88)	10 (8–12)	0.555
In relationship	9.48 (2.82)	9.5 (7–12)	
Education			
Primary	10.5 (2.48)	10.5 (9–12)	0.022
Secondary	9.9 (2.87)	10 (7.75–12)	
Higher	8.53 (2.78)	8 (6.25–10)	
Place of residence			
City	9.06 (2.79)	9 (7–12)	0.043
Countryside	10.2 (2.8)	10 (8–12)	
Occupational activity			
Working	9 (2.68)	9 (7–11)	0.011
Not working	10.38 (2.87)	11 (9–13)	
Hypertension			
Stage 1	8.47 (2.53)	8 (7–9)	0.077
Stage 2	9.56 (3.09)	9.5 (7–12)	
Stage 3	10.3 (2.43)	10 (9–12)	

Notes: ^aMann–Whitney *U* test or Kruskal–Wallis test. *P*, level of statistical significance.

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; ESS, Epworth Sleepiness Scale; M, mean; Me, median; Q1, first quartile; Q3, third quartile.

modern society.^{17,41} General population studies in Asia^{42,43} and in Europe^{33,44} have shown that the proportion of people suffering from sleep problems, including insomnia, is significantly lower than in Poland,⁴⁵ where the majority reports subjective insomnia. These differences are most likely due to differences in diagnostic methods. The proportion of people with insomnia is higher among the population of people visiting their general practitioner (GP) than in the general population,^{30,46} perhaps because people seeing their GP have other diseases and disorders that may affect the risk of developing insomnia. Over 40% of the patients seeing their GP for hypertension were found to have poor sleep⁸ or insomnia;⁴⁷ these proportions are similar to those obtained in this study.

Table 4 Correlations between sociodemographic variables and the result of the AIS questionnaire

Variables	Spearman correlation coefficient (rho)		P ^a
	M (SD)	Me (Q1–Q3)	
Age	rho =0.337		0.001
Disease duration	rho =0.177		0.078
Sex			
Female	7.7 (4.7)	6.5 (4–11)	0.716
Male	7.61 (4.76)	8 (3.25–10)	
BMI			
Normal weight	6.8 (5.25)	4.5 (3–9.5)	0.137
Overweight	8.22 (4.04)	9 (5–10)	
Obesity	7.52 (5.37)	6 (4–11)	
Marital status			
Single	8.38 (4.92)	8 (4.75–11)	0.113
In relationship	6.98 (4.45)	6.5 (3–9.25)	
Education			
Primary	8.64 (4.68)	8.5 (5–11.75)	0.071
Secondary	8.06 (4.75)	8 (4–10.25)	
Higher	6.27 (4.51)	4 (3–8.75)	
Place of residence			
City	7.18 (4.05)	7 (3.5–10)	0.621
Countryside	8.14 (5.31)	8 (4–11)	
Occupational activity			
Working	6.13 (3.88)	5 (3–8)	<0.001
Not working	9.51 (5)	10 (6–12)	
Hypertension			
Stage 1	6.71 (4.37)	5 (4–8)	0.185
Stage 2	7.3 (5.08)	6.5 (3–10.75)	
Stage 3	8.67 (4.23)	9 (6–10)	

Notes: ^aMann–Whitney *U* test or Kruskal–Wallis test. *P*, level of statistical significance.

Abbreviations: AIS, Acceptance of Illness Scale; BMI, body mass index; M, mean; Me, median; Q1, first quartile; Q3, third quartile.

Studies by Al-Tannir et al⁹ and Hinz et al³³ showed that adults who were not occupationally active were more likely to complain of sleep problems, which was corroborated in this study. Alebiosu et al⁸ confirmed that patients who have been ill for a long time are more likely to complain about sleep problems, and we found that patients with longer duration of hypertension were more likely to complain of daytime sleepiness and insomnia.

Egyptian³¹ and Chinese⁴³ studies found that people who are single or divorced often suffer from insomnia, but our results did not corroborate this. We also found no evidence that insomnia was more prevalent in rural residents than urban residents.⁴³ We did, however, find that people with a BMI of >25 were more likely to complain of insomnia, corroborating the finding of Hinz et al.³³

Recent research studies in samples of elderly people³¹ and patients with chronic diseases⁴⁷ such as diabetes,³⁶ rheumatoid arthritis,³⁴ and Parkinson's disease³² have shown that sleep problems have a negative effect on QOL, which is also confirmed in this study. To the best of our knowledge, this study is the first to evaluate the relationship between insomnia, sleepiness, and QOL in patients with hypertension.

It should be recommended to assess sleep patterns and behaviors in patients and plan their care around these responses. Assessment of sleep routines and practical strategies that may improve patients' sleep may be essential for a patient and may be important as a part of nursing care. In the case of long-time sleep problems, the medical team should recommend a medication regimen.

There are some potential limitations of this study that are discussed briefly. First of all, in this study, there were mixed sleep disturbances including insomnia and sleepiness

Table 5 Correlations for sleep disturbances and QOL

WHOQOL-BREF	Correlations with questionnaires			
	ESS		AIS	
	Pearson correlation	P-value	Pearson correlation	P
QOL perception	−0.478	<0.001	−0.432	<0.001
Health perception	−0.278	0.005	−0.295	0.003
Physical domain	−0.565	<0.001	−0.582	<0.001
Psychological domain	−0.554	<0.001	−0.52	<0.001
Social domain	−0.544	<0.001	−0.446	<0.001
Environmental domain	−0.546	<0.001	−0.437	<0.001

Note: *P*, level of statistical significance.

Abbreviations: AIS, Acceptance of Illness Scale; ESS, Epworth Sleepiness Scale; QOL, quality of life; WHOQOL-BREF, World Health Organization Quality of Life-Brief.

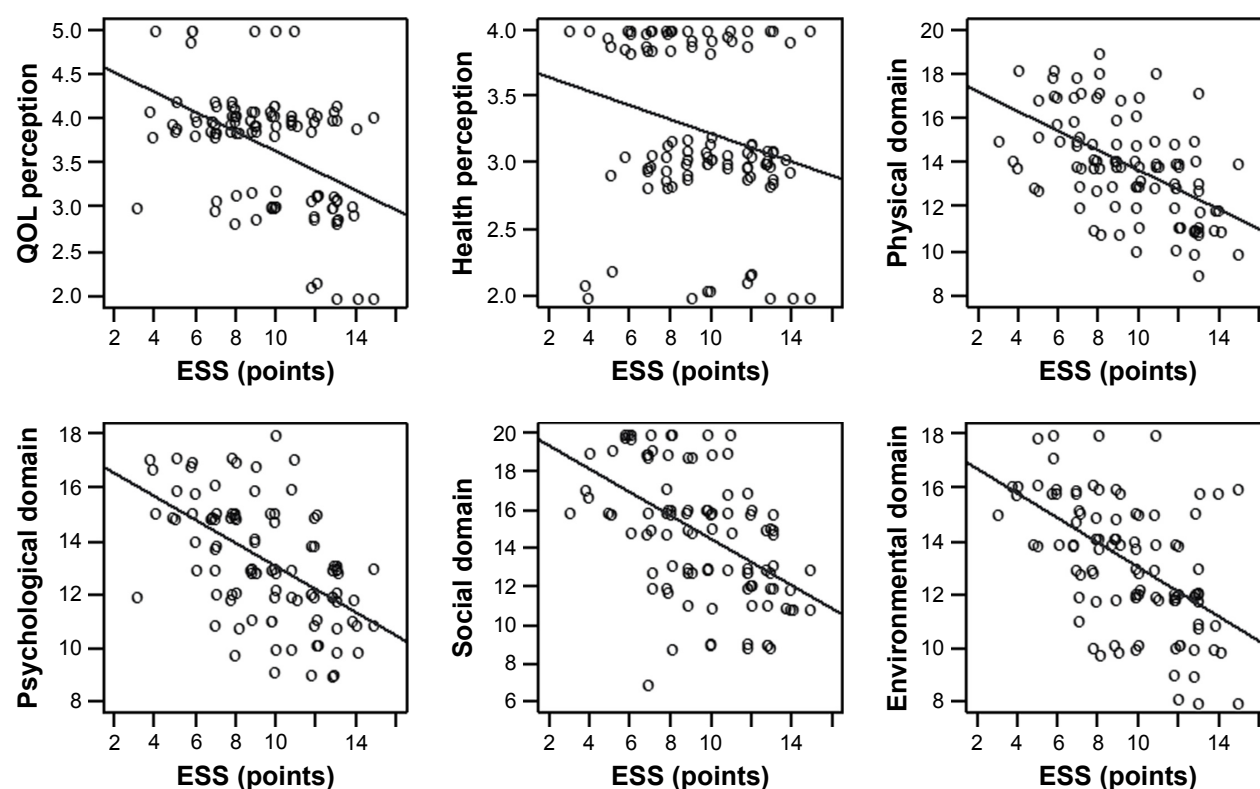


Figure 1 Correlations for sleep disturbances in ESS and QOL.

Abbreviations: ESS, Epworth Sleepiness Scale; QOL, quality of life.

among patients with hypertension. It should be pointed out that sleepiness is not a typical symptom of insomnia and probably it would have been better to specify study outcomes and evaluate tiredness. The best solution would be to analyze the relationship between insomnia and HRQOL in these patients with hypertension (without sleepiness) as the main outcome. Also, sleepiness must be taken into account as a possible symptom of undiagnosed sleep disorders in general, such as obstructive sleep apnea. Another limitation is that the study lacks an external control group, which would be valuable to compare the obtained results. Last but not least, objective tools such as respiratory polygraphy or polysomnography for diagnosis of sleep-disordered breathing were not used; however, they should be considered in the future studies.

Conclusion

This observational study shows that sleep problems have a significant negative impact on the QOL of patients with hypertension. Sleep problems have a significant negative impact on the QOL in patients with hypertension, especially in the physical domain of the QOL questionnaire. The occurrence of sleep problems in patients with hypertension

is influenced by older age, primary education, overweight, occupational activity, and longer duration of illness.

Abbreviations

AIS, Athens Insomnia Scale; ESS, Epworth Sleepiness Scale; GP, general practitioner; HRQOL, health-related quality of life; ICSD, International Classification of Sleep Disorders; QOL, quality of life; STROBE, STrengthening the Reporting of OBservational studies in Epidemiology; WHOQOL-BREF, World Health Organization Quality of Life-Brief.

Data sharing statement

All co-authors have agreed to the submission and publication of this manuscript. The authors are able to provide a signed consent if required by the Journal Editor. The authors confirm that all data underlying the findings described in this manuscript are fully available to all interested researchers upon request.

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Author contributions

All authors of this manuscript meet the authorship criteria according to the latest guidelines of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), as well as all authors have seen and approved the manuscript being submitted and published. All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting or revising the article, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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