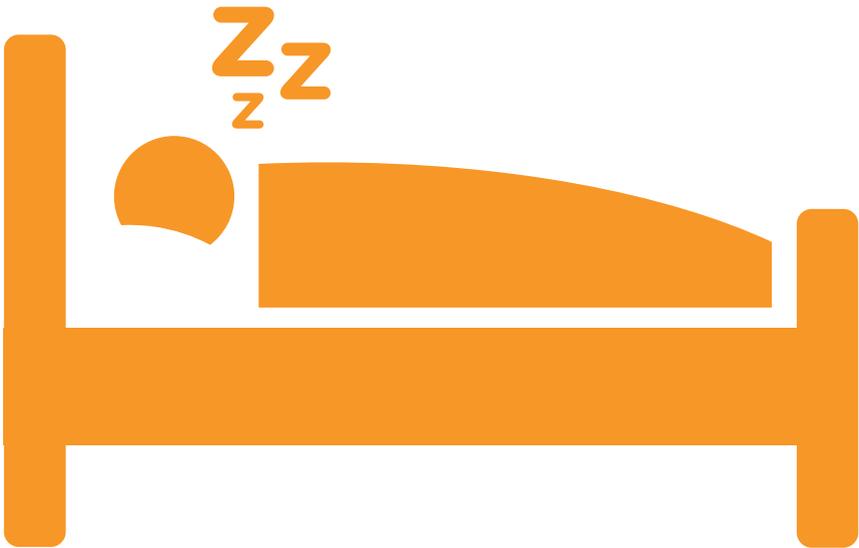


Living with changes in

Fatigue and sleep



IN THIS BOOKLET:

- What is fatigue?
- Brain injury and fatigue
- General advice to reduce fatigue
- Good sleep habits
- If problems persist
- Help and information

Brain Injury Series

This booklet was written for, and with, people with an Acquired Brain Injury. An Acquired Brain Injury is an injury to someone's brain that happens during their lifetime. It can be caused by a stroke, an infection, lack of oxygen, surgery or a head injury, for example.

Note: throughout this booklet, we use the phrase 'brain injury' to refer to an Acquired Brain Injury.

Headway's Information and Support Team would be happy to hear your feedback on this booklet. Please contact us on 1800 400 478 or email info@headway.ie.

Visit www.headway.ie/information:

- To read or download copies of other booklets in this Brain Injury Series.
- To print the booklets and other resources, including Large Print versions.
- To request hard copies of the booklets.
- To see the booklet contributors and the sources we used.

Please note: we have done our best to provide information that is correct and up-to-date. However, we cannot be responsible for any errors or omissions. Everyone's brain injury affects them differently. You should not consider the information in this booklet as a substitute for getting advice from a doctor or other professional.

Contents:

What is fatigue?	p 1
What causes fatigue after a brain injury?	p 2
How fatigue may affect you	p 3
General advice to reduce fatigue	p 4
Good sleep habits	p 7
If sleep problems persist.	p 8
Summary of key points	p 9
Help and information.	p 11

What the symbols mean:

-  Key points about fatigue and sleep
-  Where to get more help and information
-  Useful tips
-  Tools to try yourself
-  People with brain injuries share their experiences

What is fatigue?



We experience fatigue as extreme tiredness, weariness or exhaustion.

Most people feel tired or can't sleep sometimes. But the fatigue that some people experience after a brain injury can be different. You can feel as if your brain and body are 'shutting down'. This type of fatigue may be something you cannot overcome by sleeping longer at night, for example. It may not improve with rest and can last over some time.

However, there are things you can try to help manage your fatigue during the day. In this booklet, we include some general tips and some ideas that may help you to sleep better.

“I never wanted to admit to myself I was always exhausted. I eventually gave in and started taking a nap after lunch. I still get tired but the naps help. I only wish I had started earlier.”

Michael from Kildare

What causes fatigue after a brain injury?

We don't fully understand all the causes of fatigue. One reason is that an injured brain has to work harder to do things like thinking, taking in information, talking and coordinating your body.

Other reasons people feel fatigued after a brain injury include:

- The specific parts of the brain that were injured.
- Sleeping difficulties, such as lack of regular sleep.
- Pain.
- Illness or the effects of medication.
- Anxiety, depression or mental health difficulties.
- An over-stimulating environment.

We'll look at some of these reasons and give you suggestions for tackling them. As you recover, you may feel less fatigued. As time goes on, you may need to get help with managing it.



Don't push yourself beyond your limits. Try to recognise when your body is telling you that you've had enough. Other people may expect you to be ok because you look fine. Although it can be difficult, it is important to take steps to manage your fatigue and to take rests as needed.

How fatigue may affect you

Fatigue can affect how you think, how you feel and what you do.

Think

- I cannot take in information.
- I get overwhelmed in busy situations.
- My brain feels like it is 'in a fog'.

Feel

- Guilty — 'I shouldn't be like this.'
- Judged by others — 'They think I'm lazy.'
- Fearful that my fatigue will not improve.

Do

- I am not able to return to work right now.
- I slur my words when I am over-tired.
- I do not have enough energy to go out.

In the first few weeks after your injury, you may feel very tired. This is normal. Your brain needs lots of rest to help it recover. At this stage, sleep as much as you need to, when you need to.

In the first few months if you feel less tired, just take naps when you need them. Short naps are best, because if you sleep too much during the day, you might not be able to sleep properly at night.

If your fatigue continues, and the suggestions in this book are not helping, talk to your GP. Unfortunately, for many people, fatigue is a longer-lasting effect of their brain injury that they have to manage.



General advice to reduce fatigue

Pace yourself - plan ahead

Try to spread out the activities you need to do over the week. This way you will not use up all your energy at once.

Prioritise

Just do the things that have to be done. Leave everything else or ask someone to give a hand.

Do things in stages

Do a bit each day. Remember, things that used to be easy might take a lot more out of you now. Doing a little and often is more effective than trying to do too much at one time.

Notice the signs of getting over-tired

These might be: forgetting words, blurred vision, getting very irritated or becoming tearful. After a brain injury, feeling over-tired can come on very quickly. If this happens, stop what you are doing and have a rest.

Regular rest

Build in regular rest periods or quiet times in the day, even if you don't lie down. This will help you keep going for longer. Try to rest before you get exhausted.

Try to notice what tires you out the most

It could be going on the computer, having visitors, driving or going shopping. Do these when you are fresh. Then have a rest.

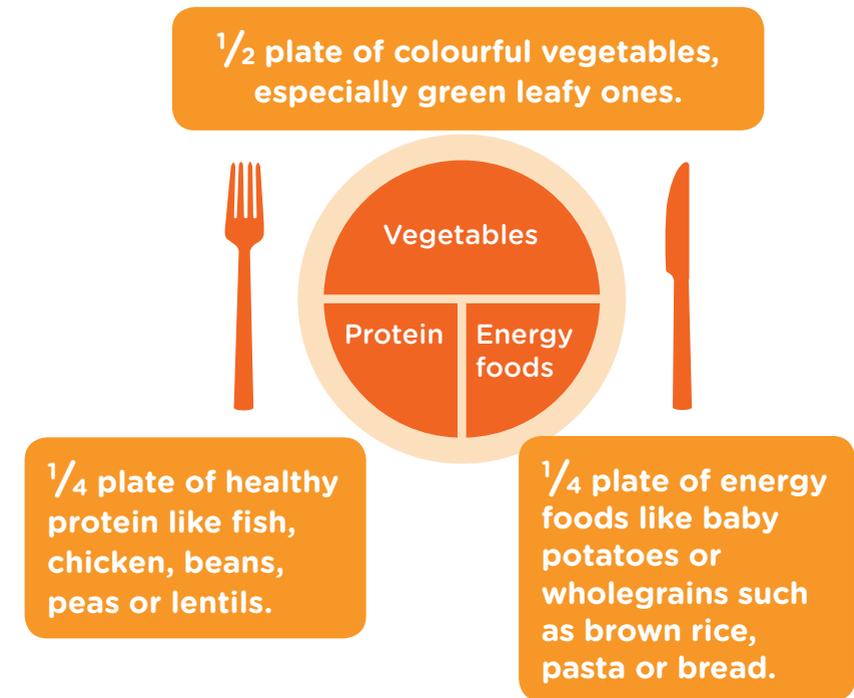


Resting means doing as little as possible. Switch off the TV, laptop and radio, turn your phone to silent, close the curtains, set an alarm, and close your eyes if you can.

Eat a healthy diet

- A healthy diet is one rich in colourful vegetables, fruits and wholegrains. These foods will give you a steady supply of energy during the day.
- Drink plenty of water and smaller amounts of tea, coffee, milk or juice. Cut out alcohol if you can.
- Try to use healthy oils like olive and rapeseed.
- Have fruit or nuts as snacks instead of sugary foods.
- **Cut down** on coffee, tea, cola, energy drinks and smoking. Caffeine and nicotine are stimulants and can affect your sleep. Try drinks such as water, juice, decaffeinated coffee or herbal teas instead.
- **Alcohol** can prevent you from having a good, restful sleep. It can also make you fall asleep earlier than you want to and so disrupt your sleep pattern. Try some non-alcoholic drinks instead.

A healthy meal





Good sleep habits

Getting enough sleep at night, and having a good routine to fall asleep, are really important in tackling fatigue. These habits can help you increase your chances of a good night's sleep:

- **Try to get some exercise during the day.** It can make you feel better and tire you out naturally. Try to exercise earlier in the day and avoid strenuous exercise in the period before bedtime.
- **Keep it regular.** Try to go to bed, and wake up, at roughly the same time every day.
- **Half an hour before going to bed, start to wind down.** Turn off the TV or listen to quiet music. Develop your own calming routine.
- **Only try to sleep when you are sleepy.** Otherwise you can end up lying awake in bed. If you haven't fallen asleep after 20 minutes, get up and do something calming until you feel tired. Then return to bed and have another try.
- **Don't watch the clock during the night.** Checking the time too often will wake you up and can cause worry and frustration. This can make falling back to sleep even more difficult.



Try not to put on the main lights during the night. This is because bright light tells your brain that it is time to wake up. Try plug-in night lights instead.

- **Make your sleeping space comfortable.** Check that your bedroom isn't too hot and that it is dark enough. If your curtains are not thick enough, use an eye mask to block out early morning light. Use earplugs to block out noise.

If sleep problems persist



If none of the tips in this booklet are working for you, talk to your GP to see what else might help.

If you continue to have difficulties with sleeping or fatigue, it is important not to ignore them. Your GP can give you advice and investigate possible reasons for your difficulties. They can also rule out any underlying medical conditions or sleep disorders that may be affecting you.

Sleep Apnoea is a condition that affects some people after a brain injury. It causes them to snore loudly, pause their breathing and wake up frequently, leaving them feeling unrested the next day. It can be treated. Speak to your GP if you have any concerns about your sleeping.

“Sometimes I wake up and I know I've slept for eight hours but I feel like I haven't slept at all.”

Anne from Limerick

Help and information

Information

Visit www.headway.ie/information:

- To read more booklets in the **Brain Injury Series**.
- For further information and where to get support.
- For ways to connect with other people living with a brain injury.

Your GP, Public Health Nurse and HSE Primary Care Team can help you. To get their phone numbers, call the HSE infoline on **t: 1850 24 1850** or visit **www.hse.ie**.

Dieticians are experts in diet and nutrition.

Your GP or Public Health Nurse may be able to refer you to a dietician for advice on nutrition to help your energy levels. Contact the HSE infoline on **t: 1850 24 1850** or visit **www.hse.ie**.

Psychologists

A Clinical Psychologist may be able to help you manage your fatigue. Headway offers free community-based brain injury assessment, counselling and rehabilitation in Cork, Dublin, Kerry and Limerick.

t: 1800 400 478 or visit **www.headway.ie**

To access a public Psychologist, your GP can refer you. HSE **t: 1850 24 1850** or visit **www.hse.ie**

To find a registered private Psychologist, contact the Psychological Society of Ireland.

t: 01 472 0105 or visit **www.psychologicalsociety.ie**

About Headway

HEADWAY
Brain Injury Services & Support

Founded in 1985, Headway is a charity that offers community-based brain injury rehabilitation services in Dublin, Cork, Kerry, Limerick and the South East. We also have a country-wide information and support service:

t: 1800 400 478 and web: www.headway.ie

Headway is accredited by CARF International for Adult Home, Community and Vocational Brain Injury Services. www.carf.org



Acknowledgements

This Brain Injury Series of booklets was written and developed by Headway's Information and Support Team. Its completion would not have been possible without the help of a large number of people connected to brain injury. Thank you to all those who assisted us to develop these booklets. In particular, our sincere thanks to the staff and clients of Headway who generously contributed their expertise, knowledge and experiences.

Our thanks also to Headway UK for kindly allowing us to use their publications as one of the main sources for this Brain Injury Series.

To support Headway Ireland's work, please phone 1800 400 478 or visit www.headway.ie.

Charity Number: CHY 7417

HEADWAY

Brain Injury Services & Support

Charity Number: CHY 7417



**web: www.headway.ie
email: info@headway.ie
tel: 1800 400 478**