

Sleep problems can lead to teen depression

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New evidence suggests that sleep difficulties, long thought to be a symptom of adolescent depression, might actually come first.

A new paper, published in *Nature Reviews Psychology* and led by Flinders University, argues that a combination of adolescent sleep biology and psychology uniquely predispose young people to developing depression.

Flinders University graduate Dr. Cele Richardson, now a Psychological Sciences lecturer at The University of Western Australia, says a delayed circadian rhythm, restricted [sleep duration](#) and greater opportunity for negative thinking while trying to fall asleep were all contributing factors.

"Adolescents are the most chronically sleep-restricted sub-population across [human development](#), in both western and eastern societies, with data from across the world suggesting they sleep too late and too little," she says.

The researchers found that a combination of developmental changes to the [biological systems](#)

that control sleeping and waking during this time in people's lives, rather than factors like the use of technology in the evening, provide unique pathways to depression.

"The first factor is a slower build-up of sleepiness across the day, which delays the onset of sleep in older adolescents," Dr. Richardson says. "Although teens fall asleep later, [school start times](#) remain early, which means it is hard for young people to achieve an optimal 9.3 [hours of sleep](#). And this sleep restriction in turn increases depression symptoms.

"Secondly, difficulty falling asleep is further worsened by a delay in circadian rhythm timing which occurs across adolescent development and having a late timed body clock is consistently associated with increased risk for depression".

"These physiologically driven changes in sleep provide the opportunity for a third pathway to depression that is more psychological—the opportunity for repeated negative thinking (worry and rumination), which again is linked to higher levels of depression in adolescents."

Researchers say evidence-based sleep interventions—including bright light therapy, the use of melatonin and cognitive-behaviour therapy techniques—could be a novel pathway to alleviating [depressive symptoms](#) in young people.

"Further research into the role of sleep in depression may also help us to develop more effective prevention approaches, so that we can stop the onset of depression, at least for some young people," says Dr. Richardson, who is conducting a clinical trial at UWA where bright light therapy will be added to a common treatment for depression to see whether this improves outcomes for adolescents.

Flinders Institute for Sleep Health researcher Dr. Gorica Micic, also a co-author on the new article, says schools and communities could incorporate

sleep education in curricula to support the well-being of young people at this vulnerable age.

"Given that underlying biological and physiological factors significantly contribute to this manifestation, basic sleep knowledge and what happens during sleep in adolescence can help [young people](#) better understand and manage their sleep," Dr. Micic says.

Flinders University researcher Dr. Michelle Short said that the onus is also on parents.

"Families could support teen sleep and [mental health](#) by setting limits around bedtimes on school nights, while schools could allow students start classes at 8.30am or later and abstain from scheduling extra-curricular activities before school," Dr. Short says.

More information: Michael Gradisar et al, Sleep's role in the development and resolution of adolescent depression, *Nature Reviews Psychology* (2022). [DOI: 10.1038/s44159-022-00074-8](#)

Provided by Flinders University

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