# Sleep disturbance as a potential link in the coherence of depressive and obsessive-compulsive symptoms

Megan Butcher, Samantha Hellberg, Heidi Ojalehto, Callie Hucks, Olivia Griffith, Jen Buchholz, & Jon Abramowitz

### **INTRO**

- Research has shown that sleep may play an important role in the onset and maintenance of both depression and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD).<sup>1</sup>
- Insomnia may exacerbate symptoms of both conditions, propagating a feedback loop wherein sleep deprivation leads to more severe depressive and OCD symptoms, in turn worsening sleep disturbance over time.<sup>2</sup>
- Research has shown that severe OCD symptoms were consistently associated with greater sleep disturbances, and that sleep may bridge depression to OCD, contributing to the coherence of these conditions.<sup>3</sup>

#### **METHODS**

- A large undergraduate sample (N= 253) completed questionnaires assessing insomnia (ISI),<sup>4</sup> OCS dimensions (DOCS),<sup>5</sup> sleep quality (PSQI),<sup>6</sup> and depression symptom severity (DASS)<sup>7</sup>
- Zero-order correlations and regressions were conducted, as well as mediation analyses in SPSS using the PROCESS<sup>8</sup> with an alpha level of 0.05.

# **RESULTS**

- Insomnia was significantly associated with all OCS dimensions. Moderate associations for responsibility for harm and unacceptable thoughts, and weak associations for contamination and symmetry were observed.
- Insomnia was also significantly and moderately associated with depressive symptoms.

# Predicting OCS:

- In the regressions analyses, depressive symptoms significantly predicted each OCS dimension; insomnia, however, uniquely predicted only the unacceptable thoughts dimension after controlling for depression.
- In the mediation analyses, the prediction of OCS by depression was only significantly mediated by insomnia for the unacceptable thoughts dimension.

## Predicting depressive symptoms:

- Both insomnia and each OCS dimension were significant predictors of depressive symptom severity.
- Further, the prediction of depressive symptoms by OCS was significantly mediated by insomnia for all dimensions.

# **DISCUSSION**

- Our results aligned with the theoretical models suggesting that sleep may moderate OCD and depressive symptoms an that sleep may contribute to the coherence of these conditions.
- However, we found insomnia only predicted the unacceptable thoughts dimension.
- Our findings suggest links between insomnia, depression, and OCD symptoms merit additional consideration in efforts to improve and understand these and related conditions.
- Limitations include the non-clinical sample of college students, the cross-sectional study which could have led to the inclusion confounding variables.

In a cross sectional survey completed by college students, sleep disturbance mediated the association between obsessive-compulsive and depressive symptoms.





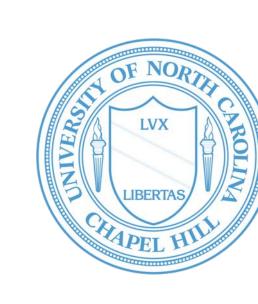
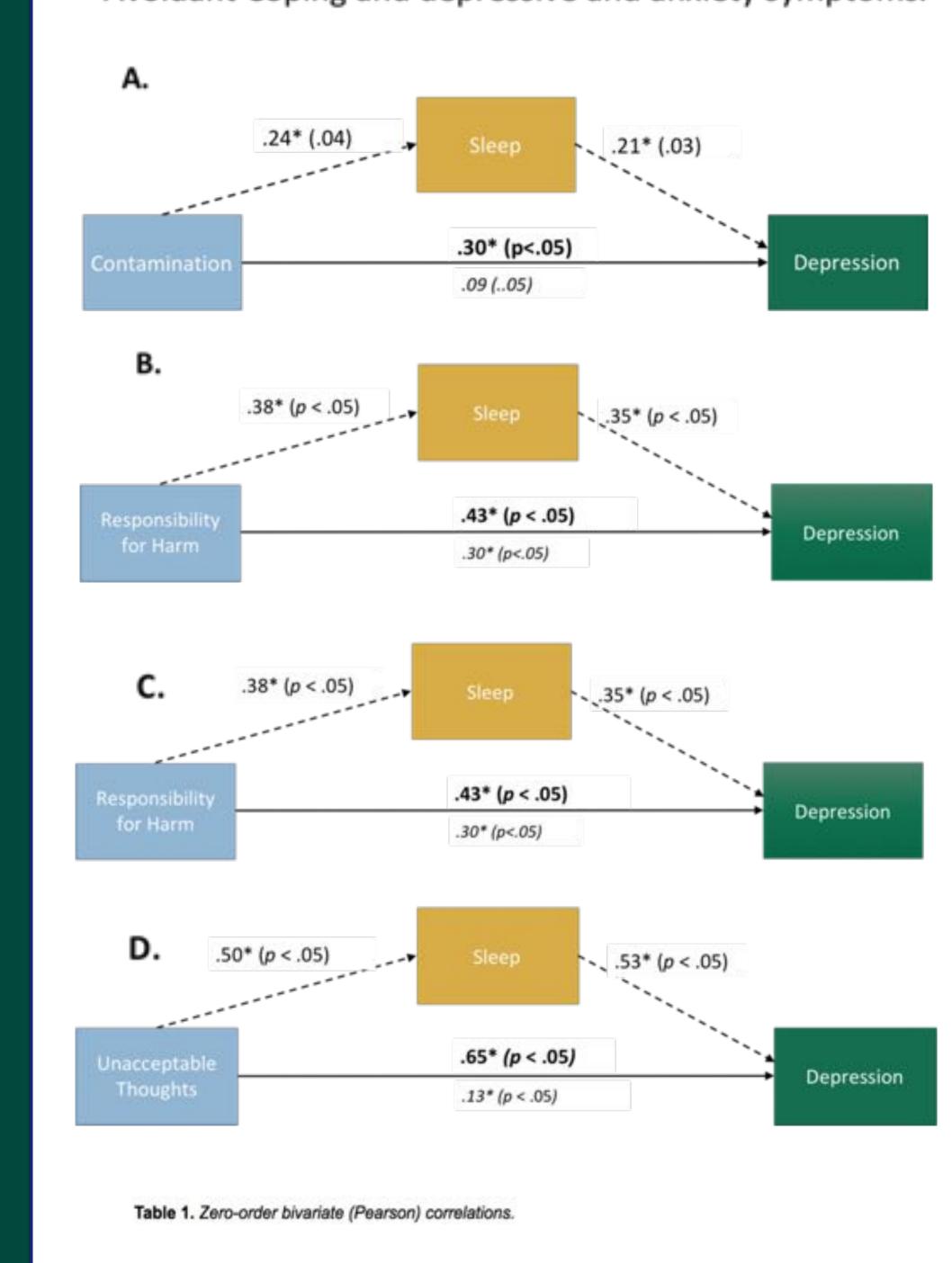
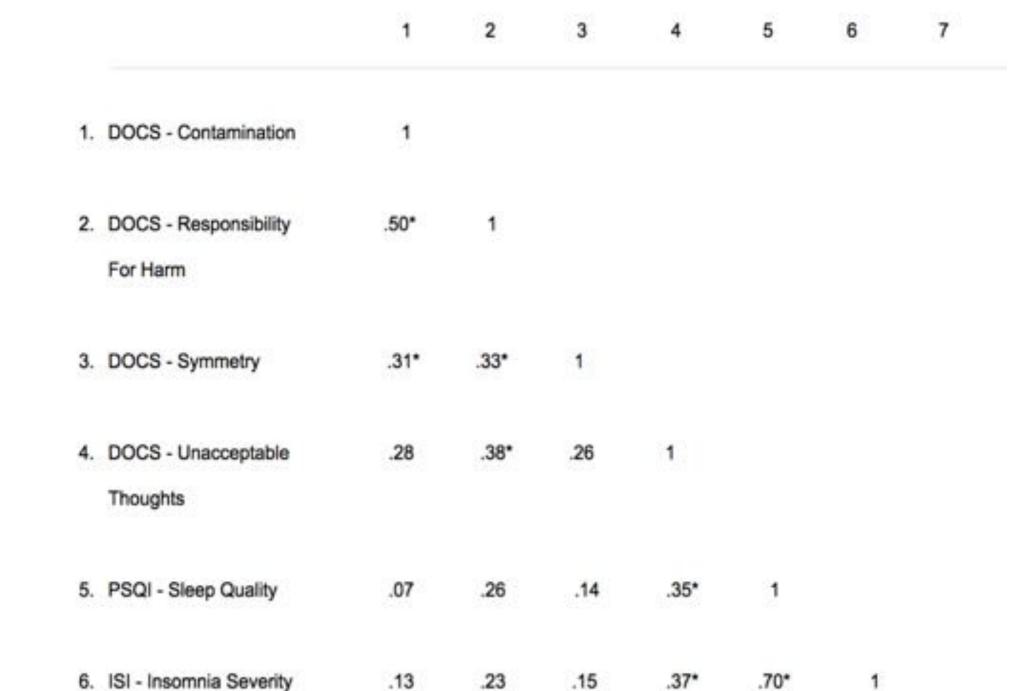


Figure 1. Distress Tolerance Mediates link between Avoidant Coping and depressive and anxiety symptoms.





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# Supplementary Figures

6.3

1.2

Supplemental	Table 1. [	Demographic	information.

M (SD)	Range
18.99 (1.85)	17 - 32
N	%
159	62.8
93	36.8
1	0.4
0	0
31	12.3
2	0.8
34	13.4
	18.99 (1.85)  N  159 93 1 0  31 2

Hispanic or Latino

White or Caucasian

Middle Eastern

Multiracial

Supplemental Table 2. Findings from regression analysis.

		Unstandar	rdized Coefficients	Standardized Coeffici	ents	
Variable		В	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig
DOCS_Contar	m					
	(constant)	1.71	0.30		5.70	.00
	DASS_Dep	.09	.04	.16	2.24	.03
	ISI	.03	.04	.06	.88	.38
DOCS_Harm						
	(constant)	1.56	.32		4.86	.00
	DASS_Dep	.16	.05	.24	3.55	.00
	ISI	.07	.04	.12	1.84	.07
DOCS_Thts						
	(constant)	.94	.34		2.74	.01
	DASS_Dep	.39	.05	.47	8.02	.00
	ISI	.12	.04	.17	2.84	.01
DOCS_Sym						
	(constant)	1.46	.32		4.62	.00
	DASS_Dep	.11	.05	.16	2.35	.02
	ISI	.05	.04	.08	1.14	.26