

Sex Differences in Physical Activity Moderating the Association between Pre-Sleep Arousal and Pain Intensity

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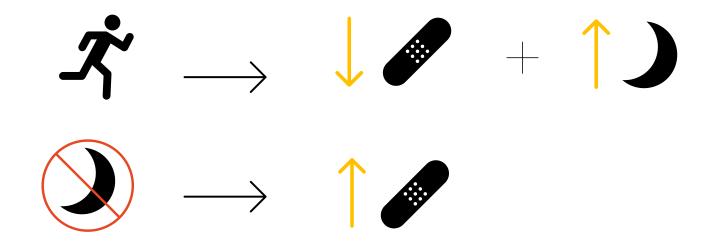
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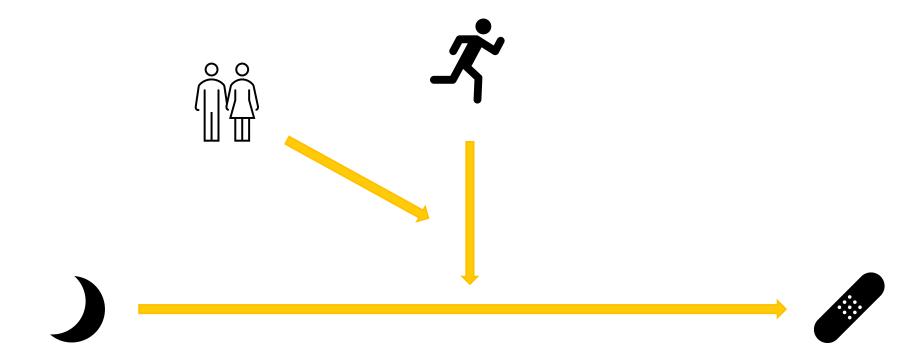
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Introduction



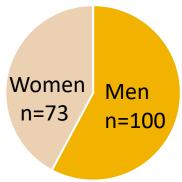
- Women have an increased pain sensitivity and have a higher prevalence of insomnia than men
- Research regarding the sex-specific interactive associations of different types
 of physical activity and sleep on pain is limited

Study Objective



Methods

-**127** participants age 50+ (*Mean age* = 64.7, *SD* = 7.9)



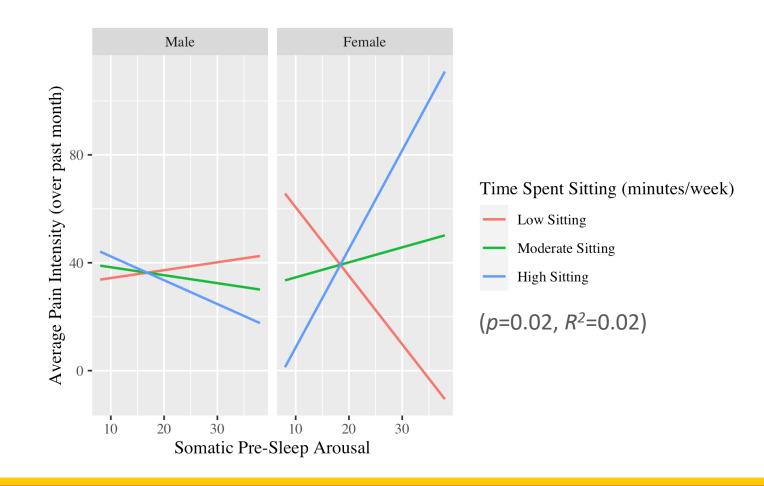
-Data Analyses

Moderated Regressions: IPAQ, PSQI subscores, PSAS, sex

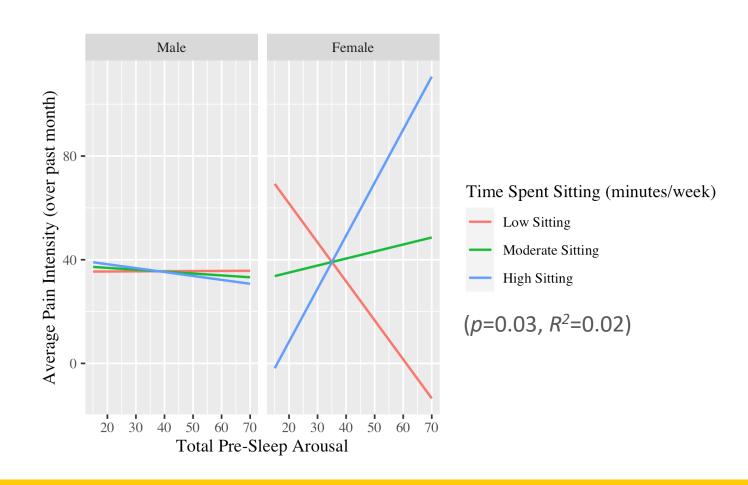
Measures

- -Sleep **J**
 - Pittsburg Sleep Quality Index (PSQI)
 - Pre-Sleep Arousal (PSAS)
- -Physical Activity 🛧
 - International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ)
- -Pain
 - Average pain intensity over the last month

Results: Somatic Pre-Sleep Arousal



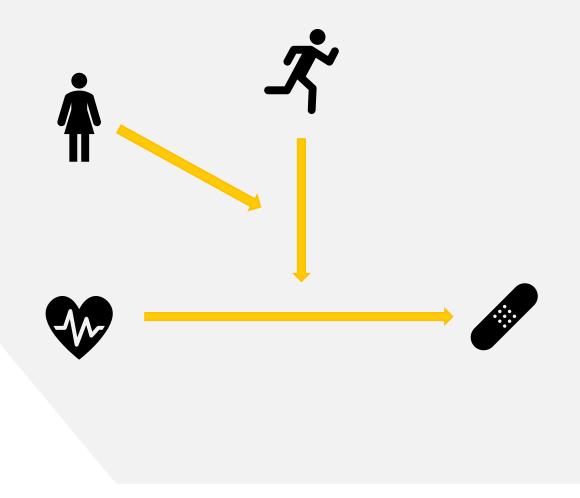
Results: Total Pre-Sleep Arousal



Conclusion

Key Finding:

Women are more vulnerable to worse pain in the presence of higher pre-sleep arousal and prolonged sitting



-Possible Interventions: taking short breaks throughout the day and meditation

Acknowledgements



Mentors: Dr. Ashley Curtis, Dr. Beversdorf, Amy Costa, Madison Musich

This work was supported by:

- Internal Funds, University of Missouri, Depts of Psychiatry and Psychological Sciences (PI: Curtis)
 - University of Missouri School of Medicine Summer Undergraduate Research Program