

"Blue" Light and Its Effect on Circadian Rhythms, Sleep, Alertness and Cognition

Presented by:



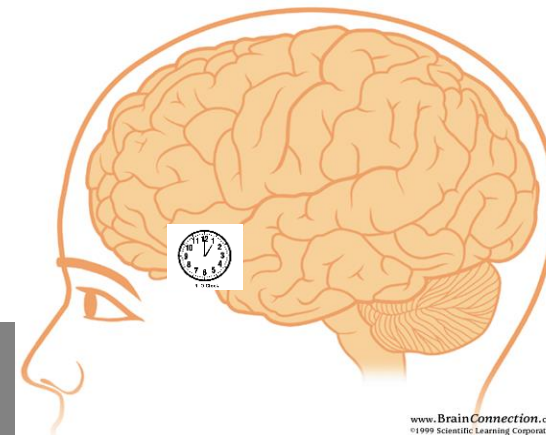
"Blue" Light and Its Effect on Circadian Rhythms, Sleep, Alertness and Cognition

Christian Cajochen

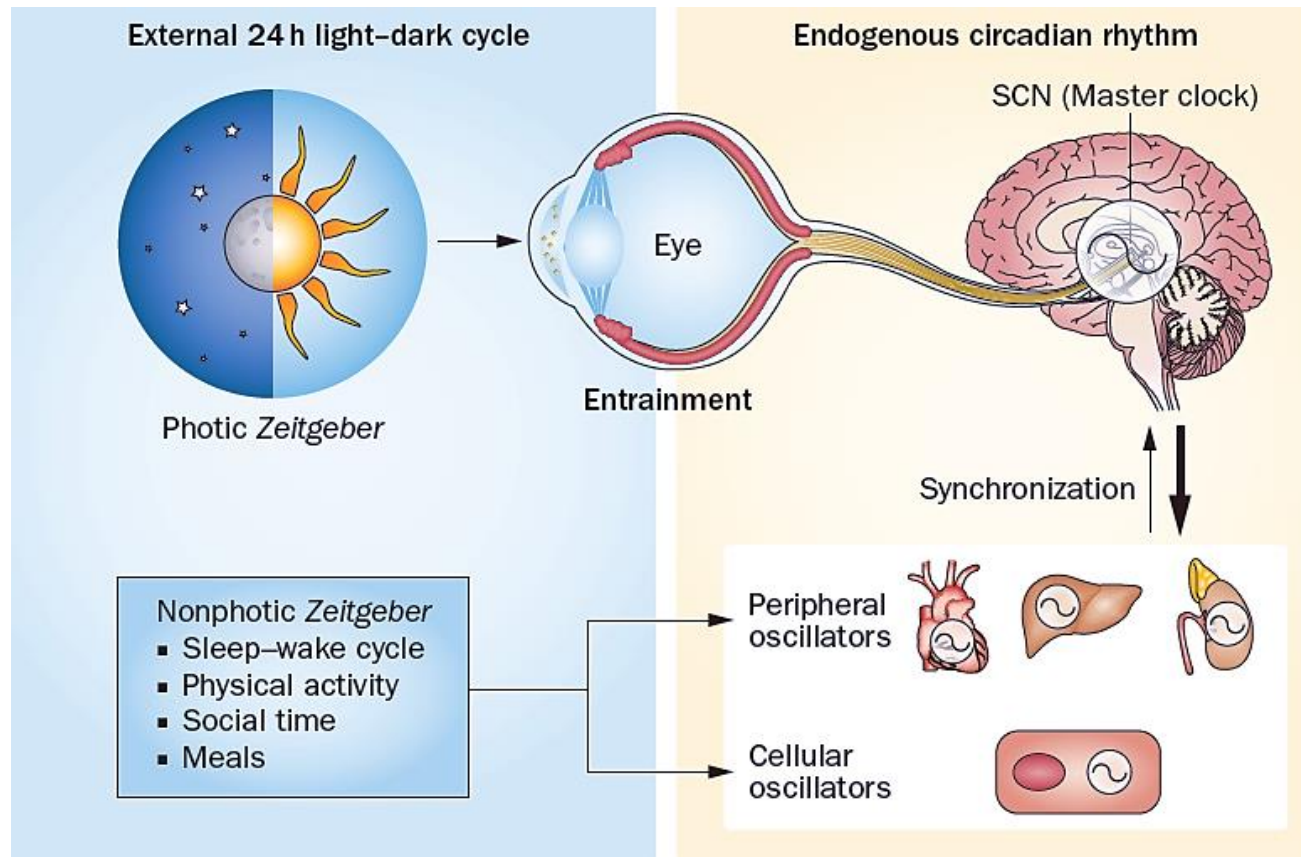
Centre for Chronobiology
Psychiatric Hospital of the University of Basel,
Transfaculty Research Platform Molecular and Cognitive Neurosciences (MCN)
University of Basel, Switzerland



Two «rice grains» in the brain

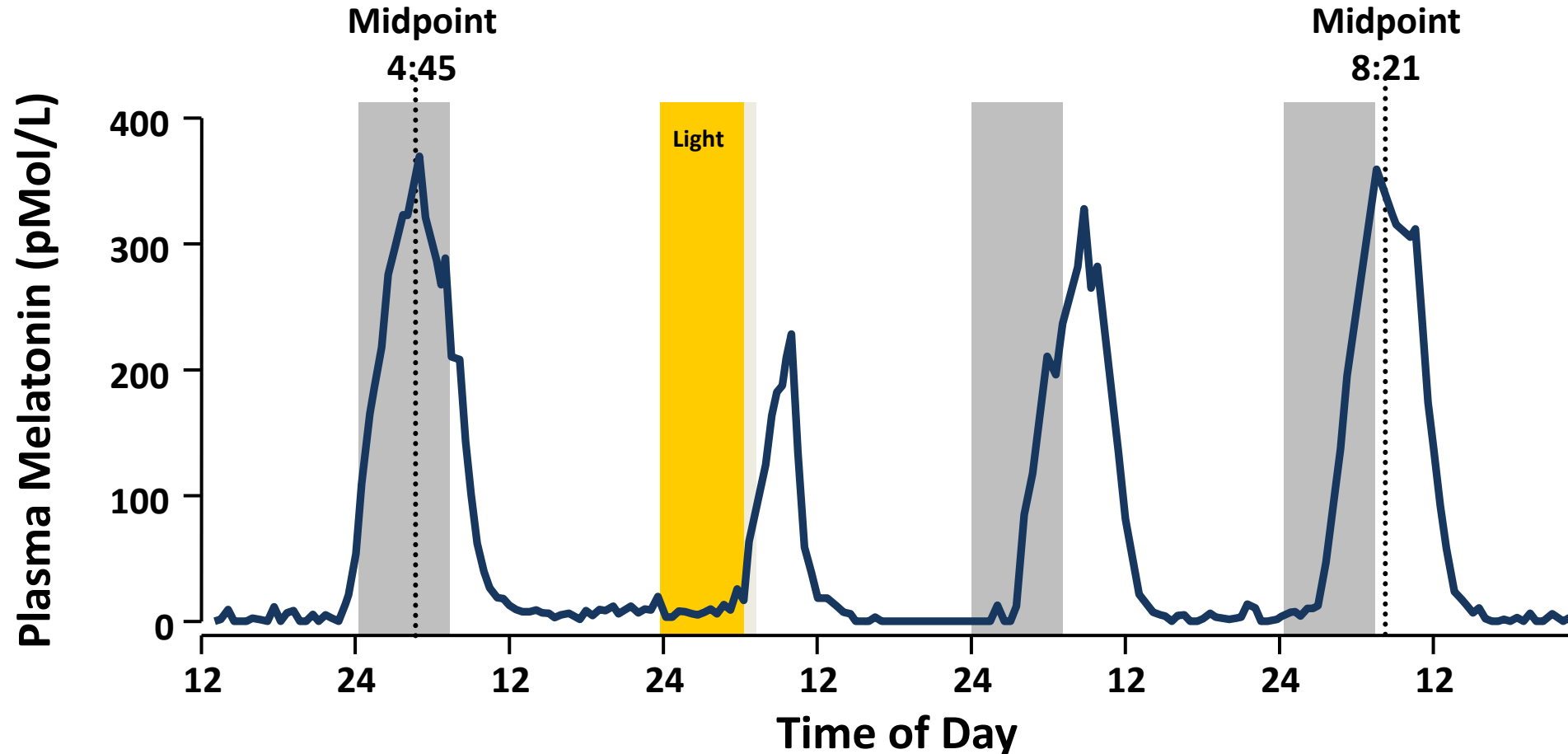


Light is the most important Zeitgeber !



Light and circadian rhythms

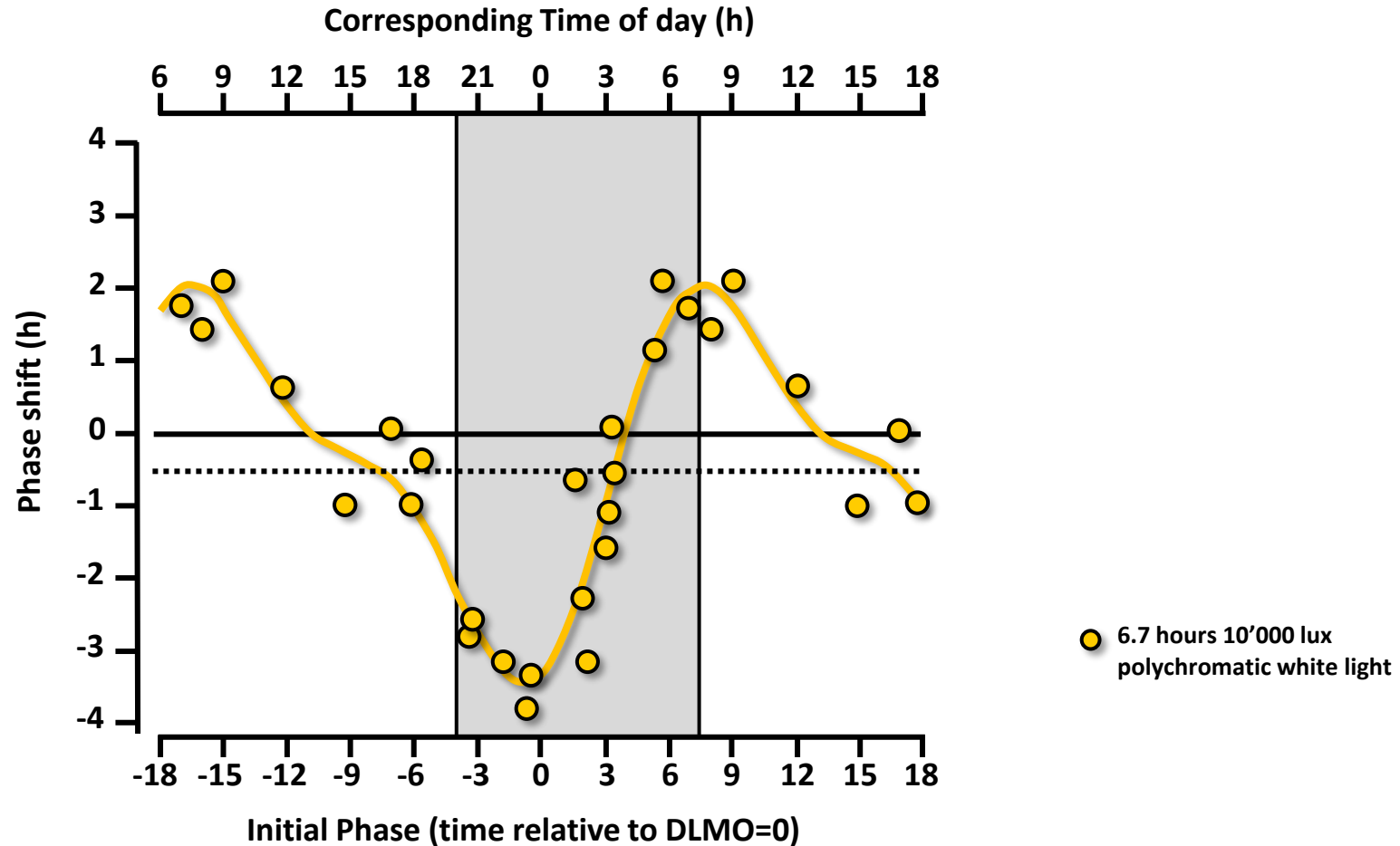
Melatonin the best marker for human circadian phase (hands of the clock)



■ Sleep

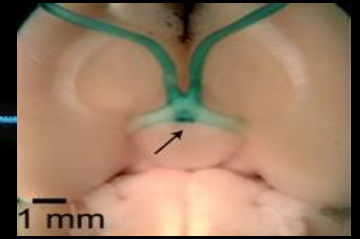
Light and circadian phase

Phase-Response Curve



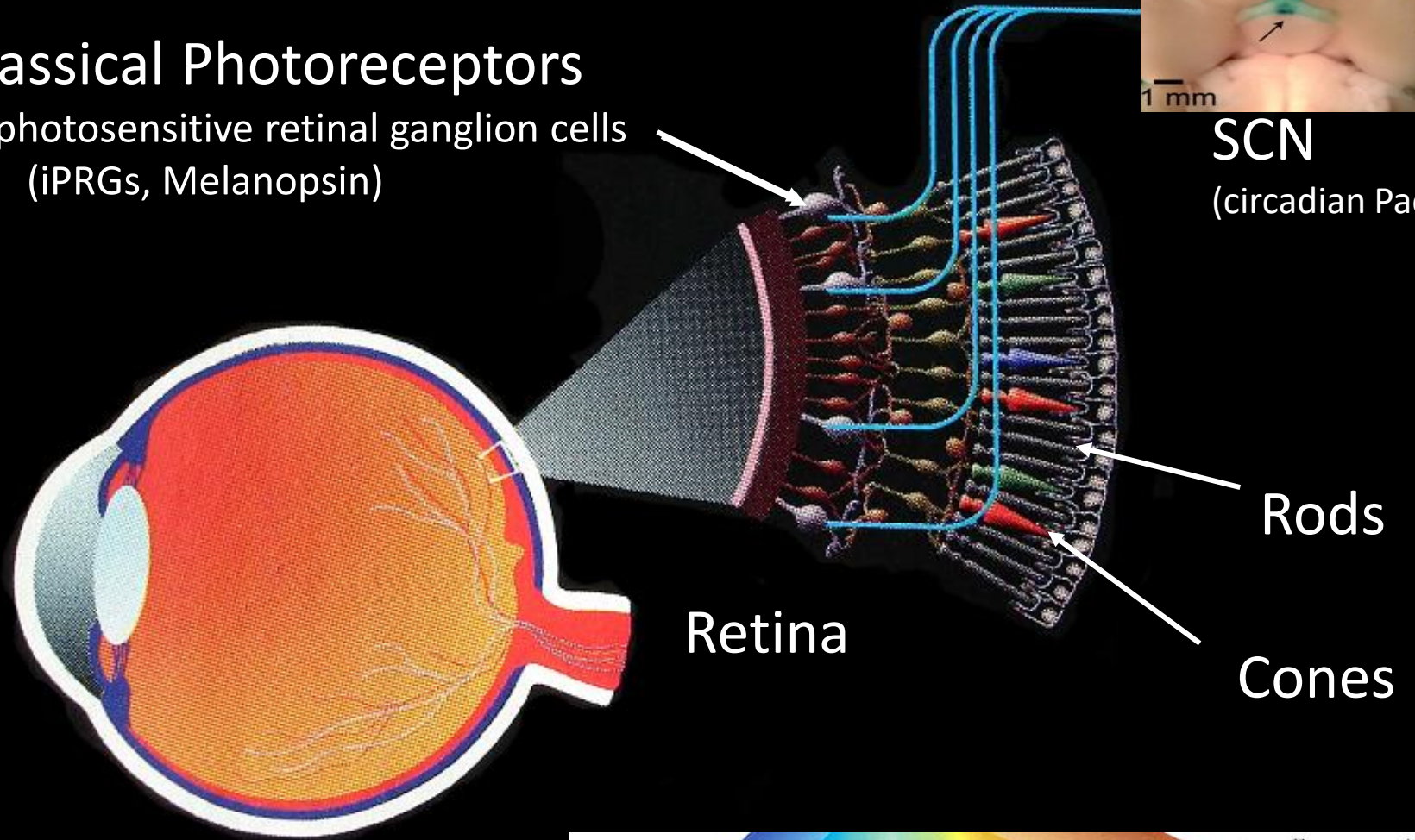
Non-classical Photoreceptors

intrinsically photosensitive retinal ganglion cells
(iPRGs, Melanopsin)

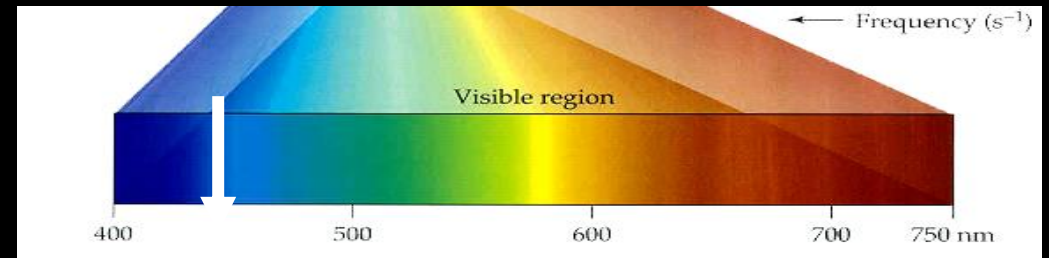


SCN
(circadian Pacemaker)

Eye
A dual sensory organ

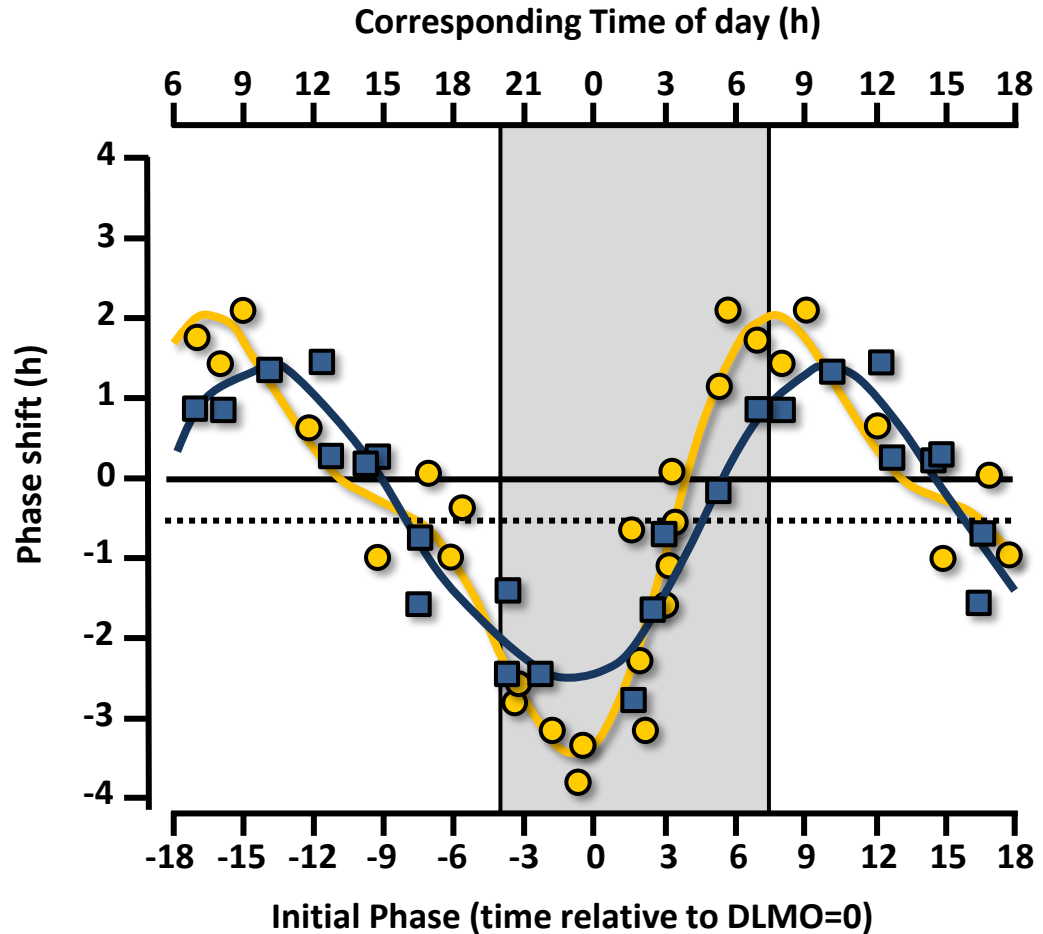


Hattar et al. Science, 2002
Berson et al. Science, 2002



Light and circadian phase

Phase-Response Curve

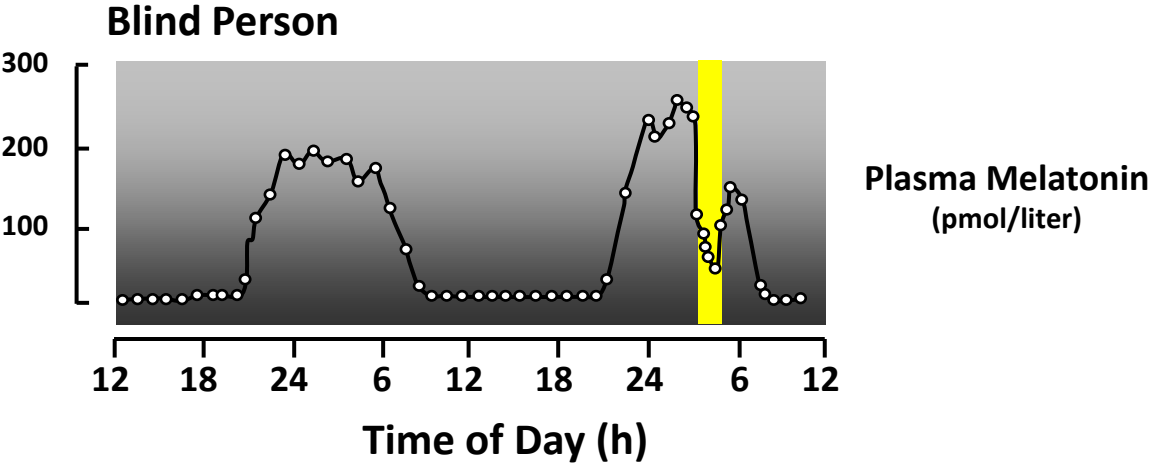
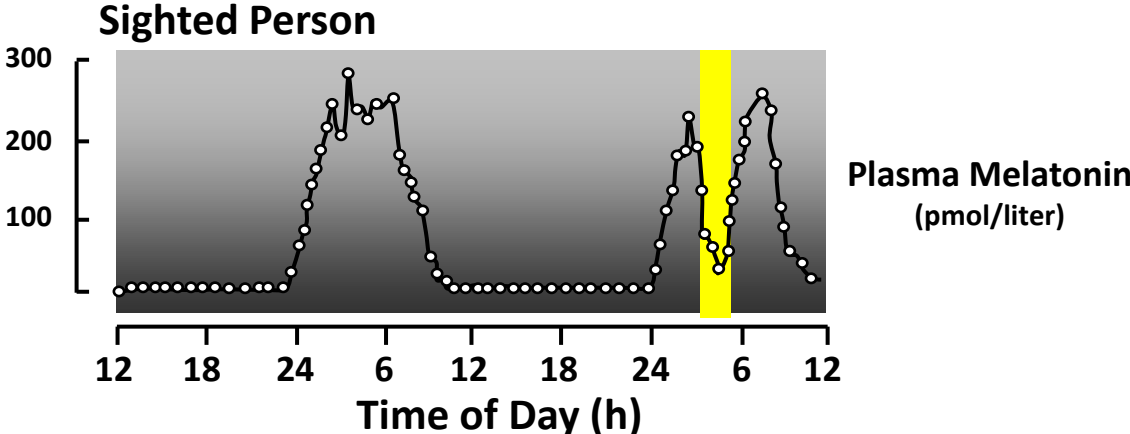


**75 % of the
resetting
response**

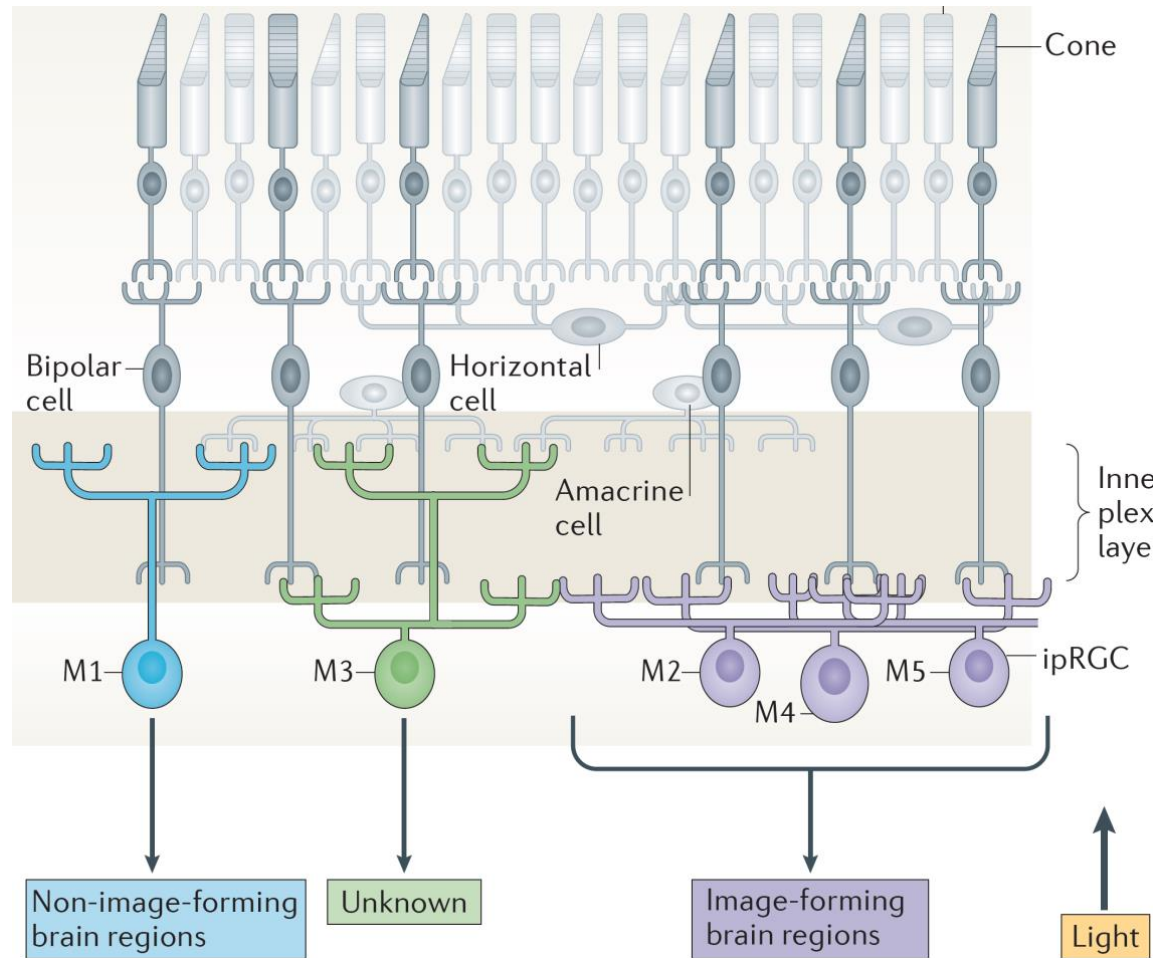
● 6.7 hours 10'000 lux
polychromatic white light

■ 6.5 hours blue light (480 nm)
11.8 μWcm^{-2} , 11.2 lux

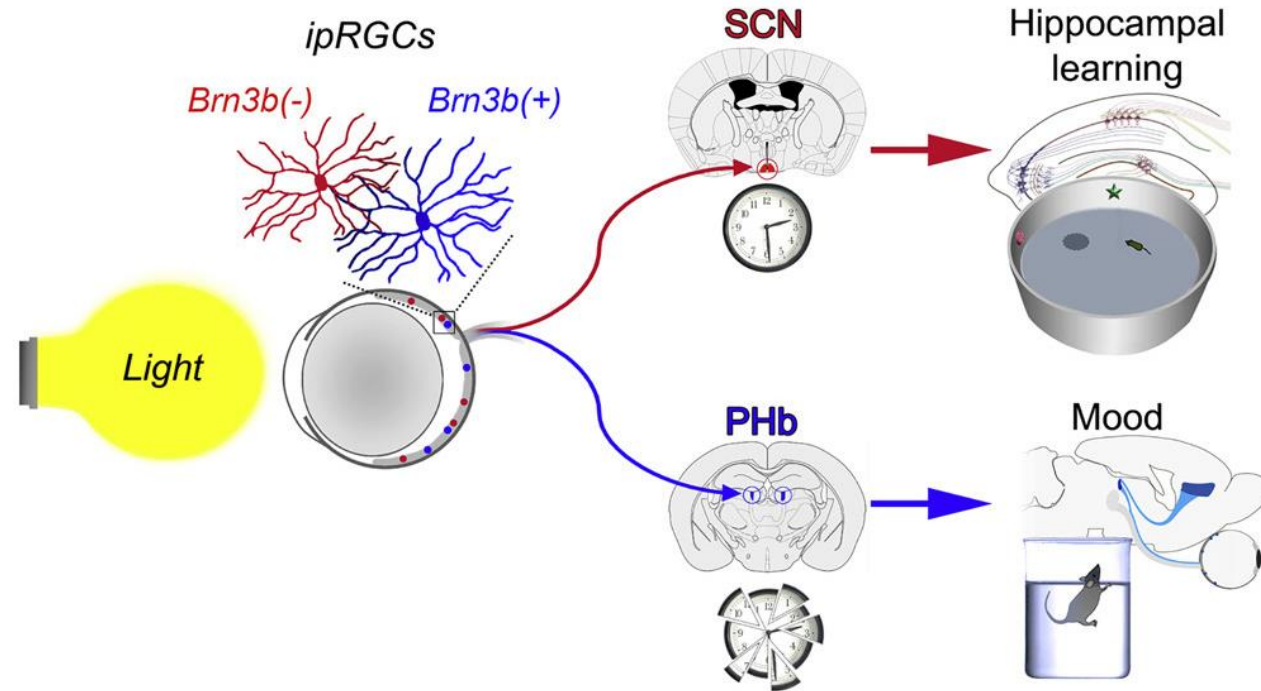
Suppression of melatonin in a totally blind person with bright light



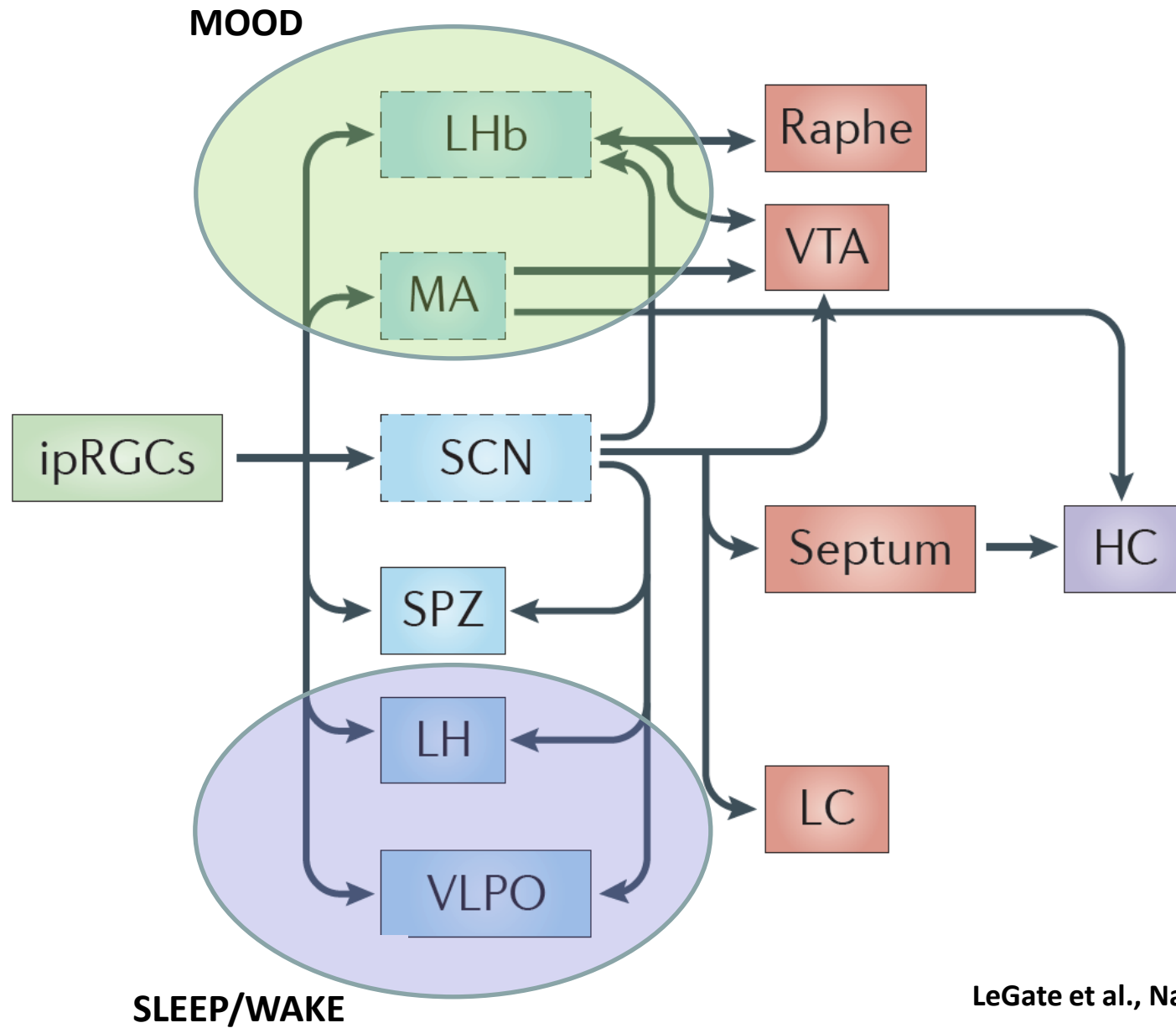
There are at least five subtypes of ipRGCs (M1–M5)



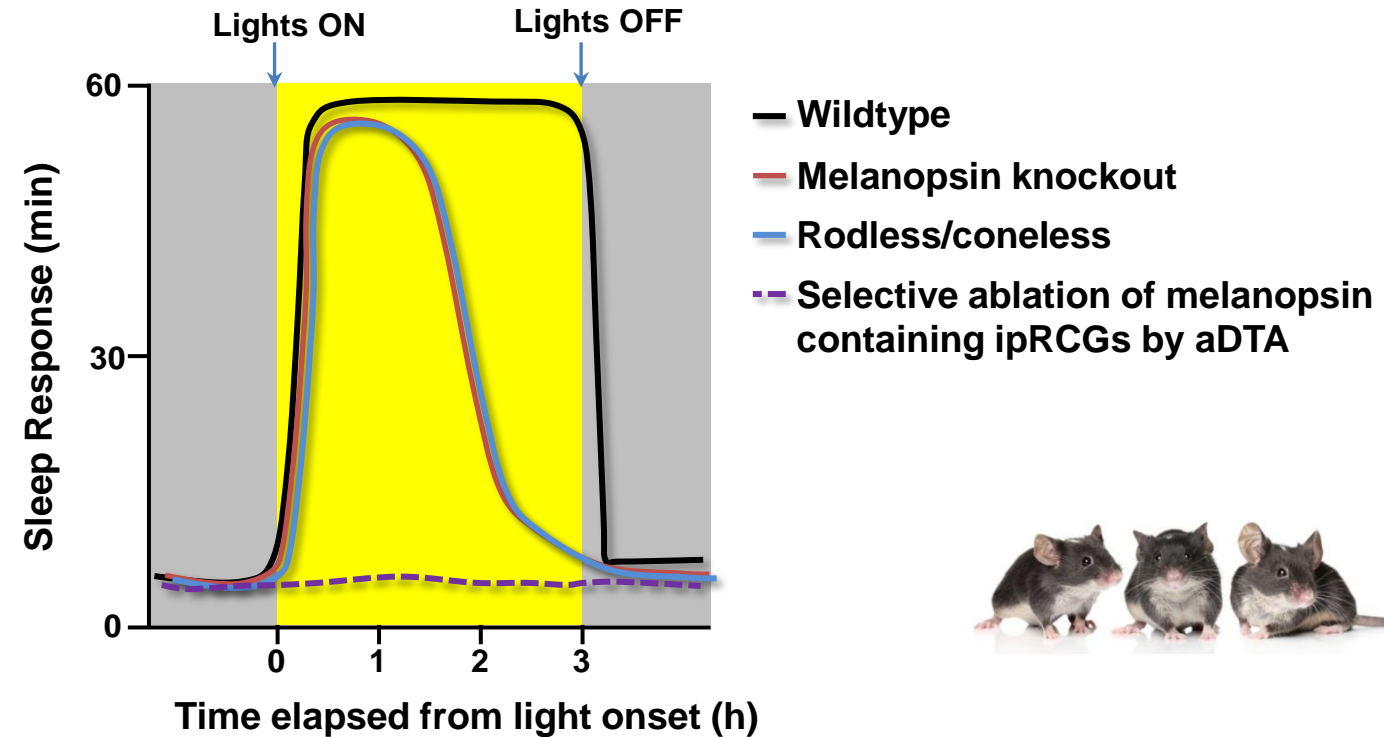
Light affects mood and learning through distinct retina-brain pathways



Brain circuits underlying the effects of light on non-image-forming visual functions

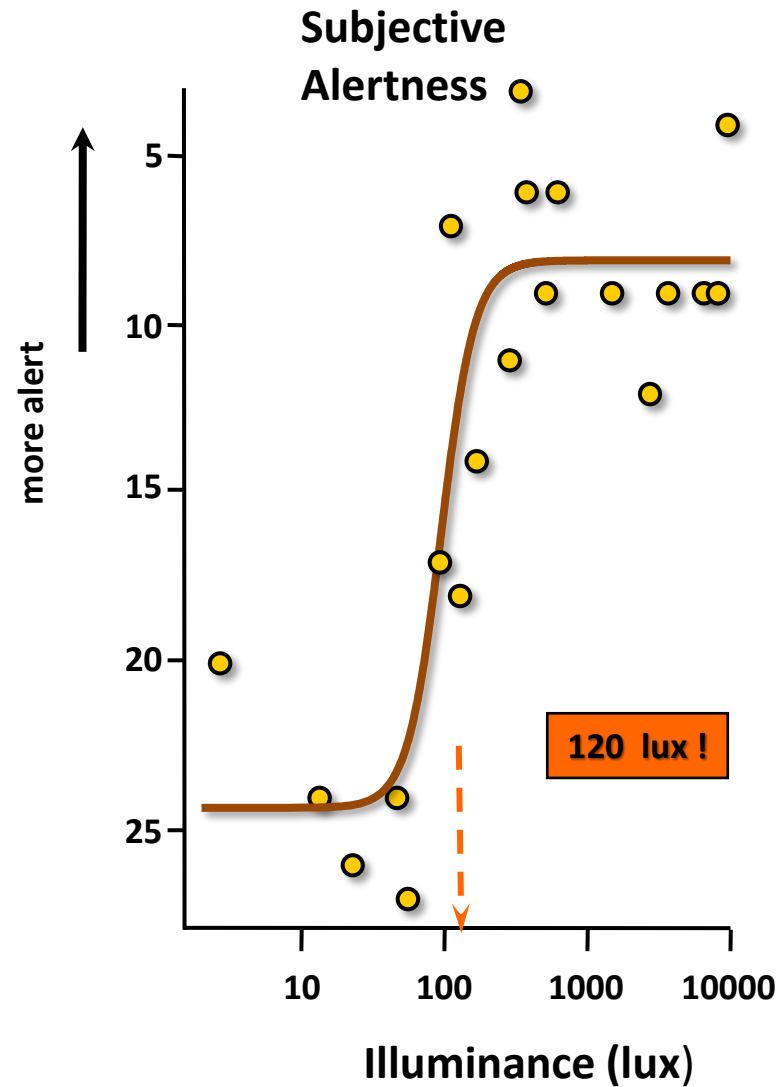


Light evoked sleep induction and sleep maintenance across different genotypes (mice)



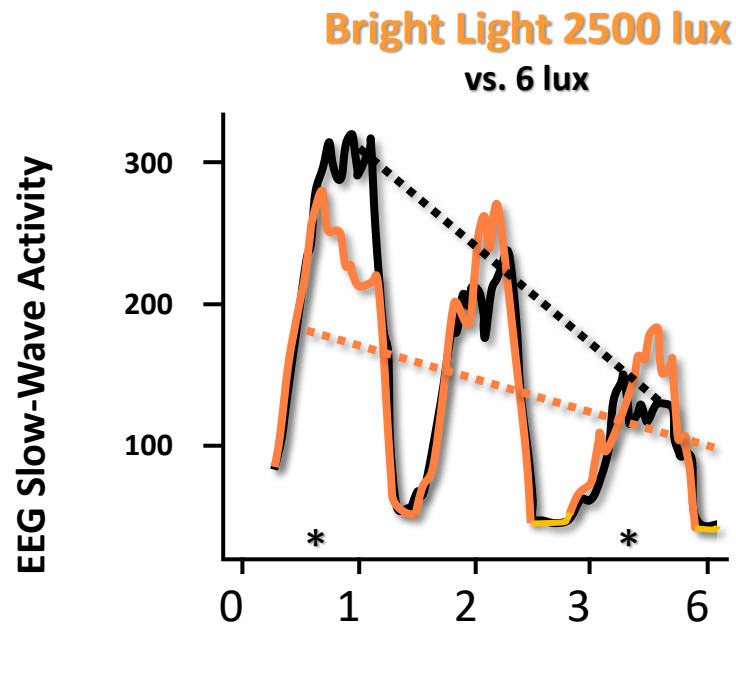
This suggests that these cells serve as an exclusive pathway for mediating the acute effects of light

Acute alerting effects of light in diurnal humans

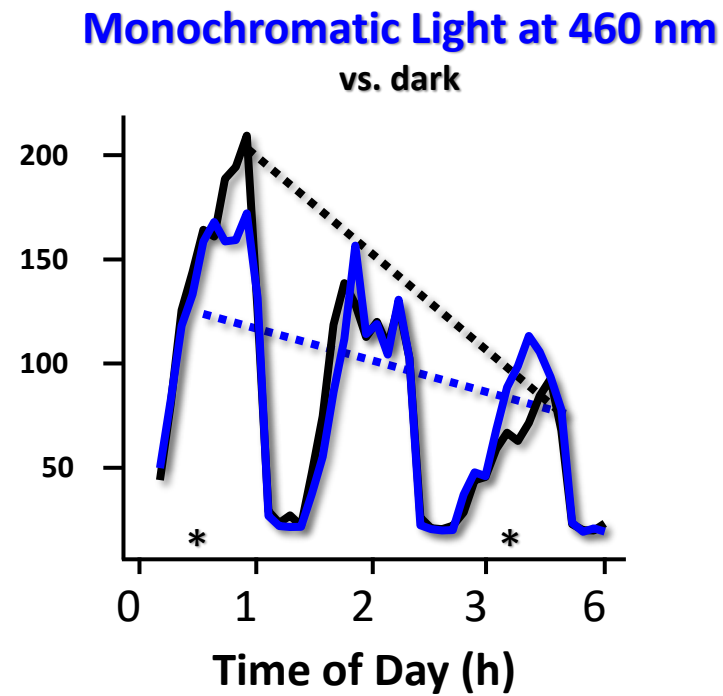


Carry-over effect of the light's alerting in the evening

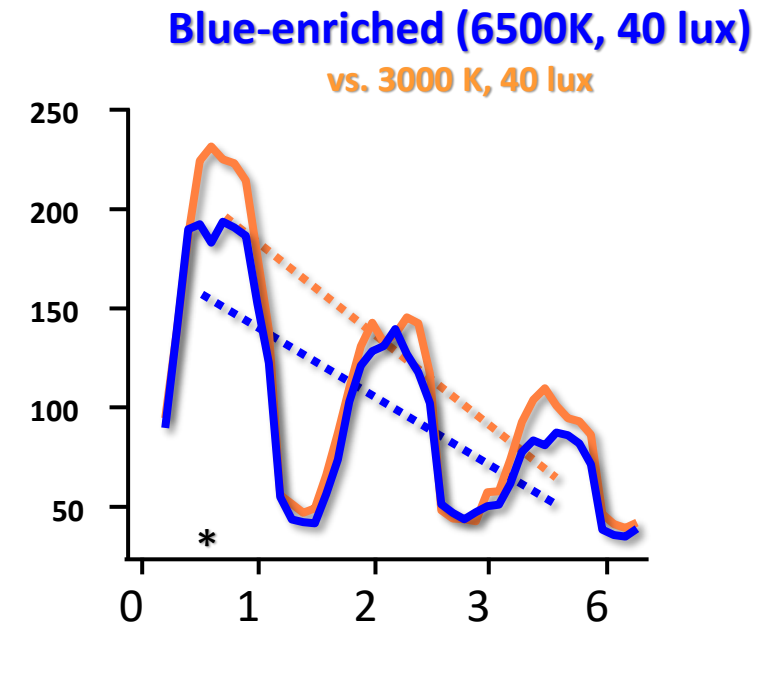
Evening Light Exposure and EEG Slow-Wave Activity Dynamics across Sleep Cycles



Cajochen et al., Sleep 1992

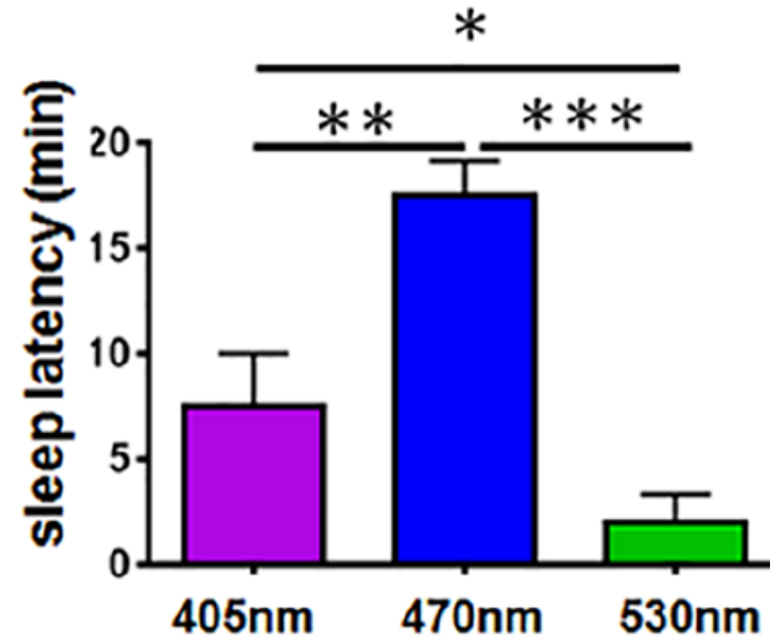


Münch et al., Am J Physiol. 2006

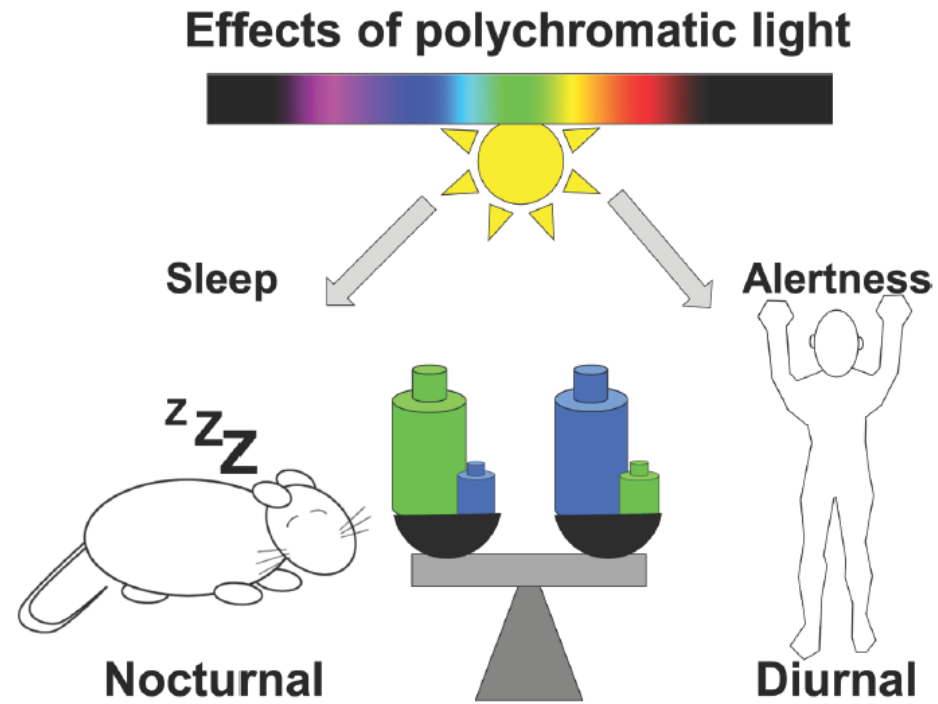


Chellappa et al., J Sleep Res. 2013

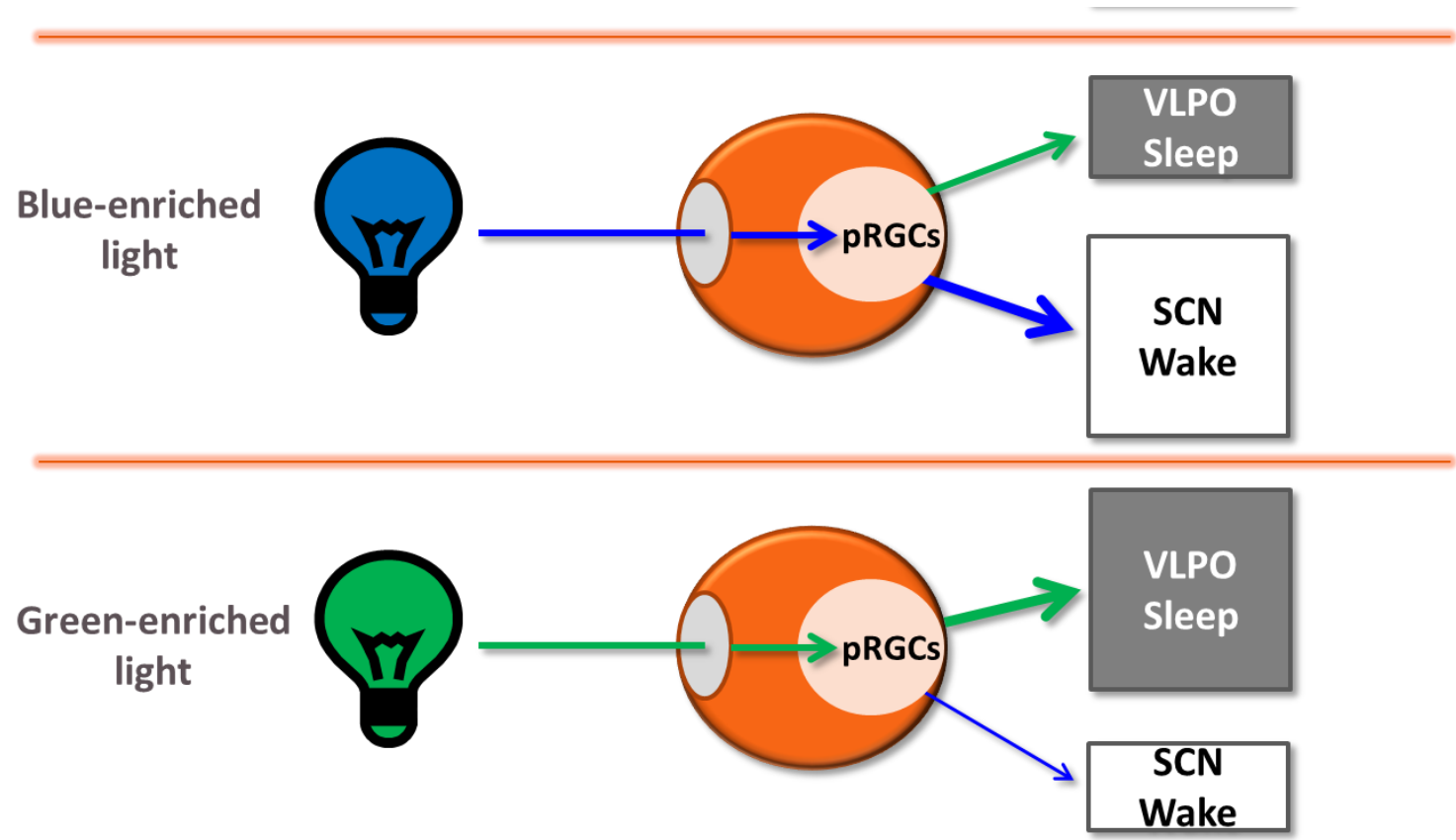
Wavelength-dependent sleep induction in a nocturnal animal



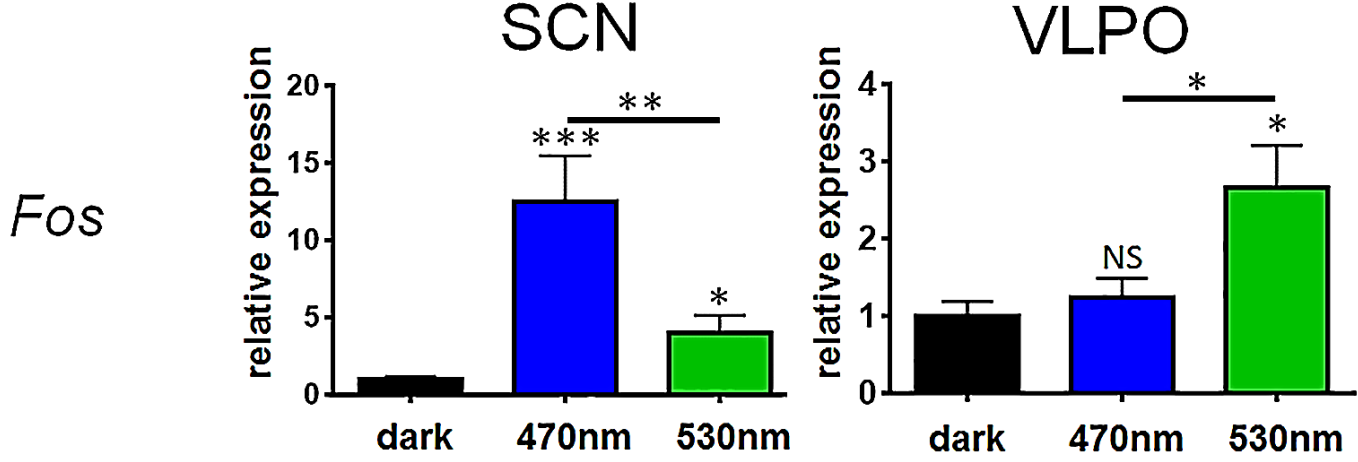
Polychromatic light and diur-/nocturnality



Blue- vs. green enriched light



Molecular responses to light in SCN and VLPO are wavelength-dependent



Is this relevant to everyday life ?



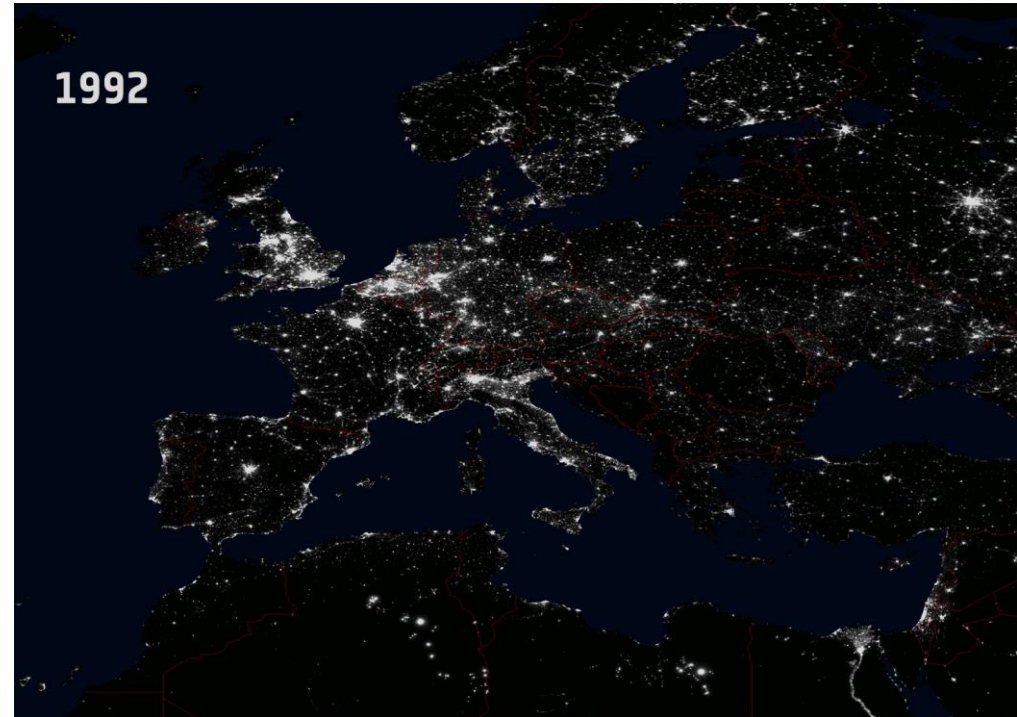
<http://journal.media-culture.org.au/index.php/mcjournal/article/view/1009>

MOTIVATION FOR BETTER LIGHTING SOLUTIONS

We spend more than 90% of our time indoors

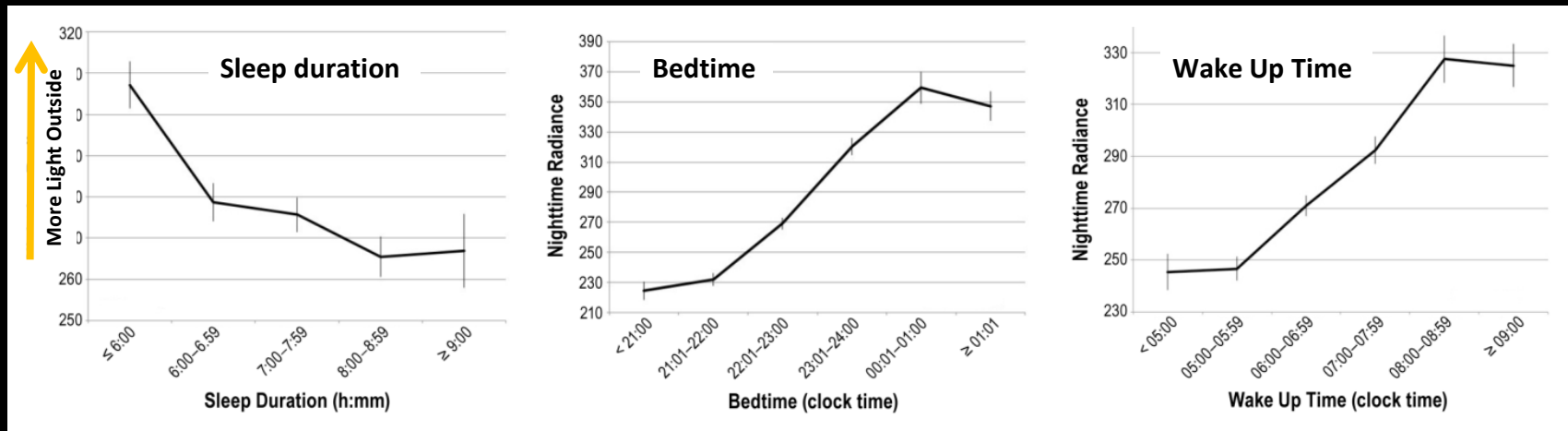


The world gets brighter at night

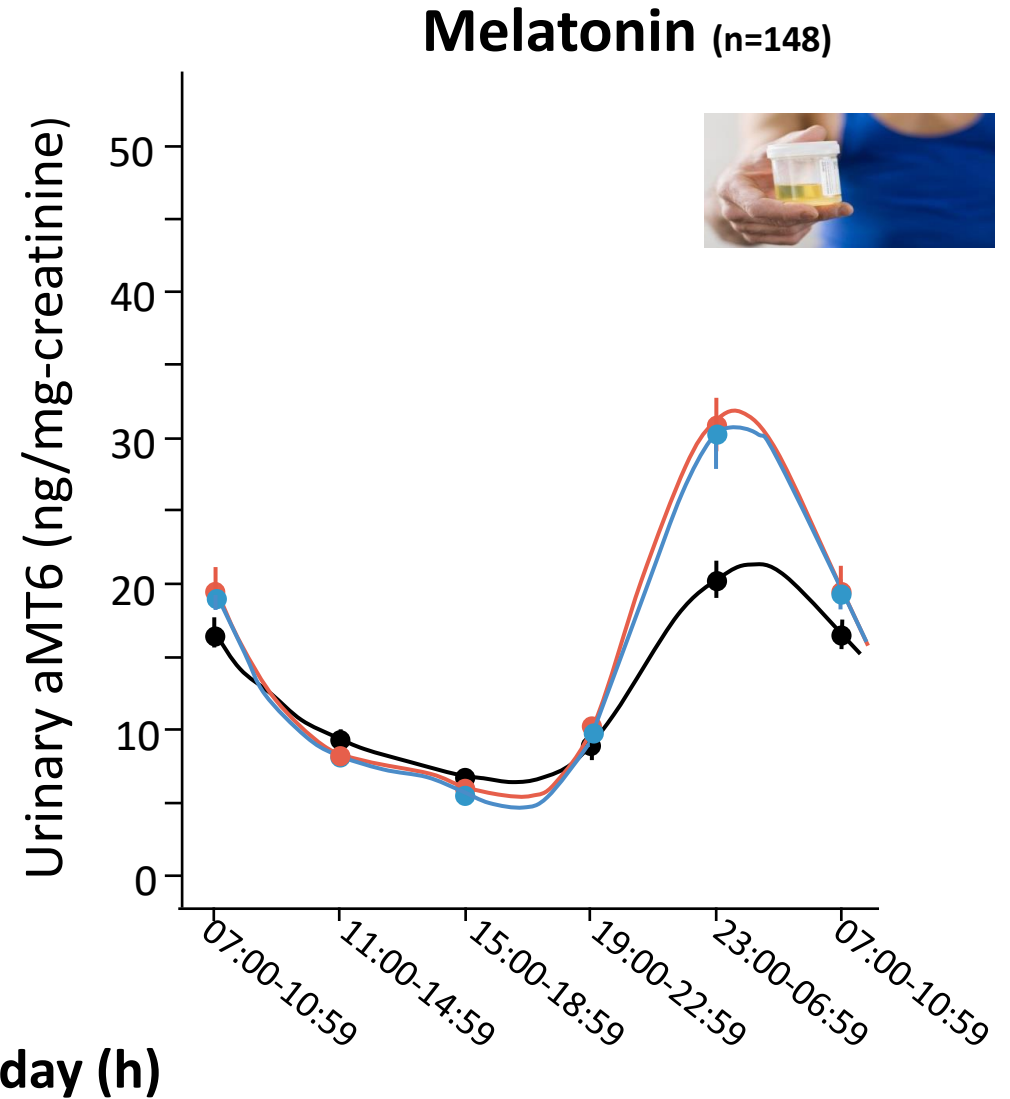
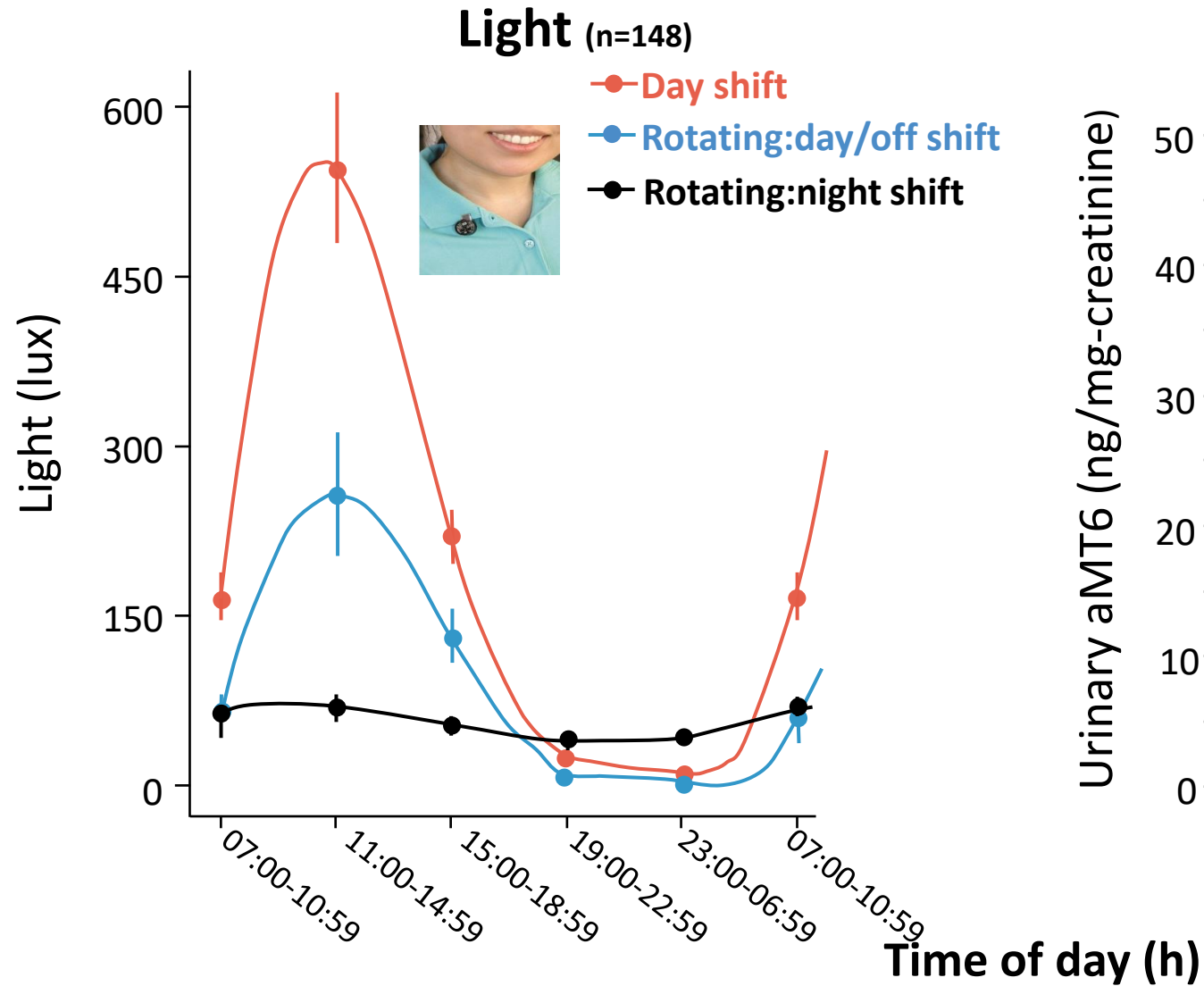


Artificial outdoor light levels correlate with human sleep-wake behavior in the US (n=19'136)

Distribution of nocturnal outdoor illuminance

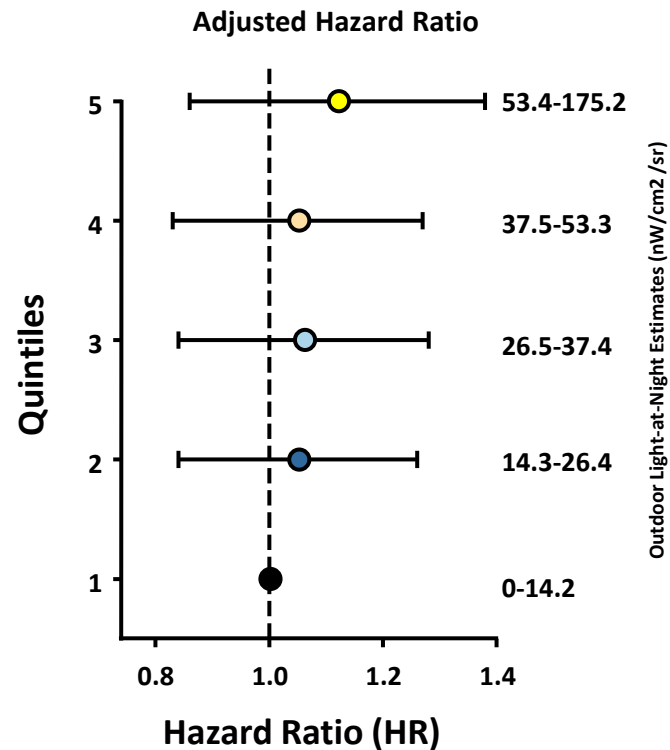


Light exposure and urinary melatonin levels across shift work schedules



Light at Night and Cancer

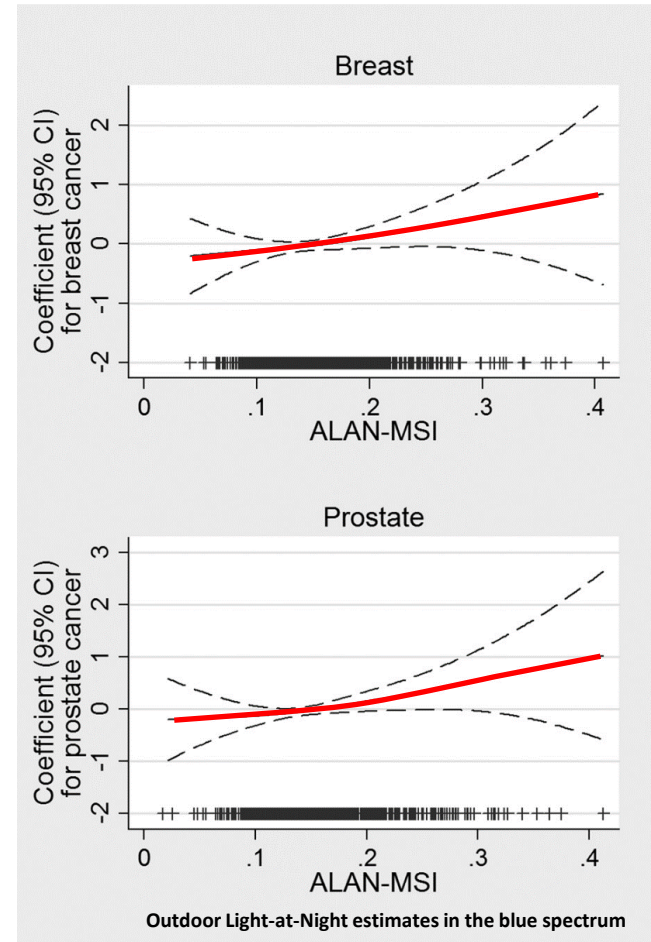
Women living in areas with high levels of ambient light at night may be at an increased risk of breast cancer



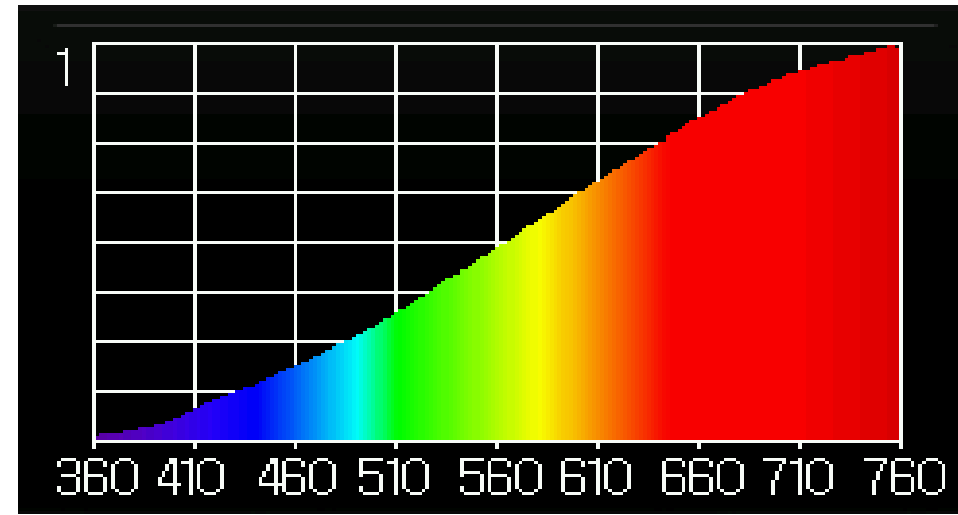
Risk of Invasive Breast Cancer Associated with Outdoor Estimates of Light at Night Among 106,731 Study Participants: Adjusted HRs and 95% CIs Estimated from Cox Proportional Hazard Models

Hurley et al., *Epidemiology*, 2014

Both prostate and breast cancer were associated with high estimated exposure to outdoor light at night in the blue-enriched light spectrum

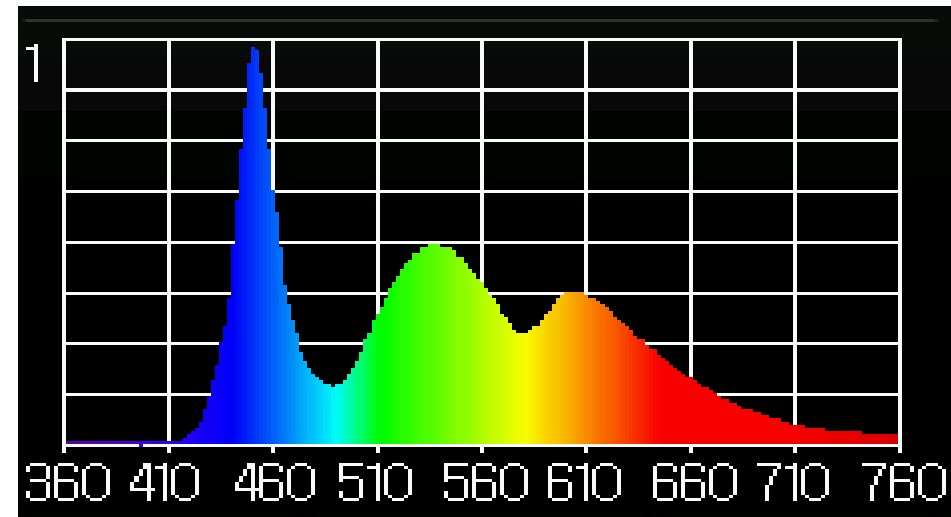


Garcia-Saenz et al., *Env Health Persp*, 2018



Wellenlänge (nm)

Relativer Anteil

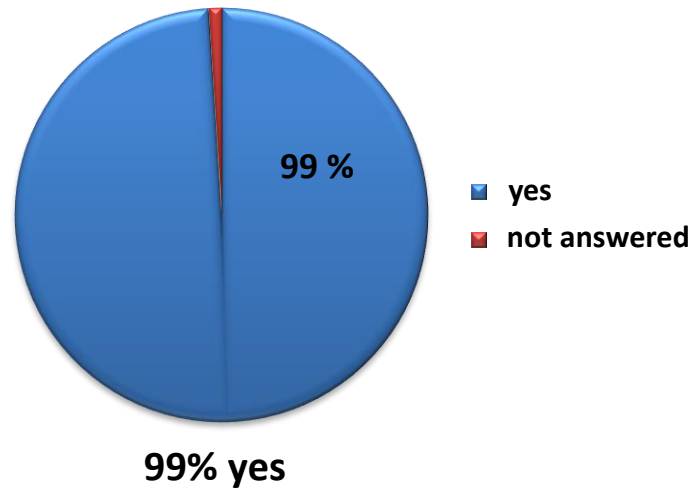


Wellenlänge (nm)

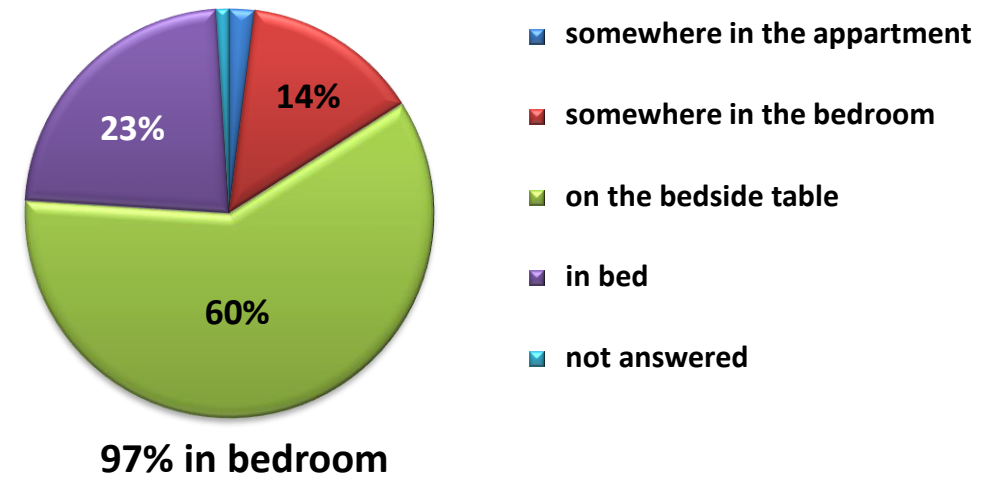
Relativer Anteil

Smartphone use in adolescents (14-20 years)

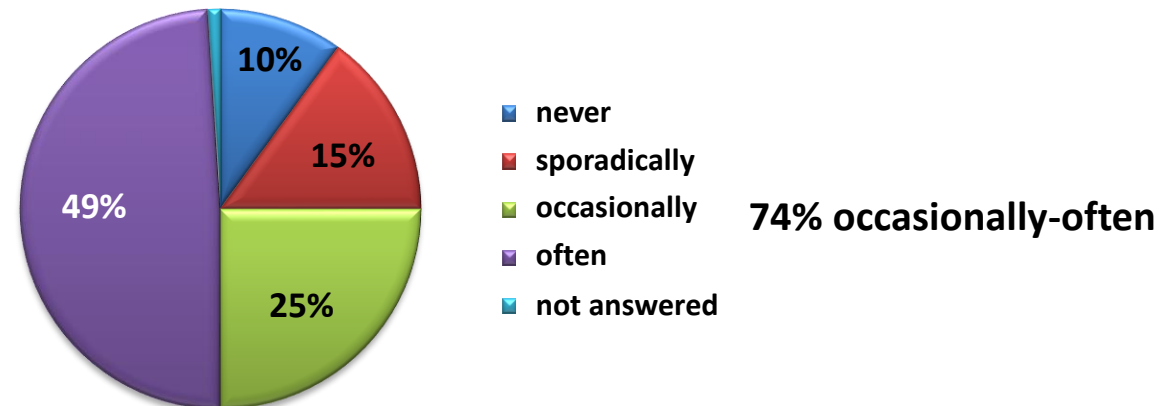
Use of smartphones
1 hour prior bedtime



Where do you keep your smartphone during night?



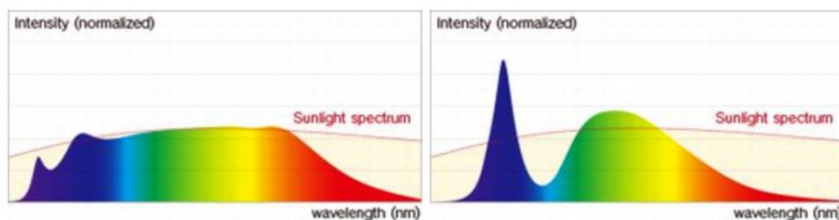
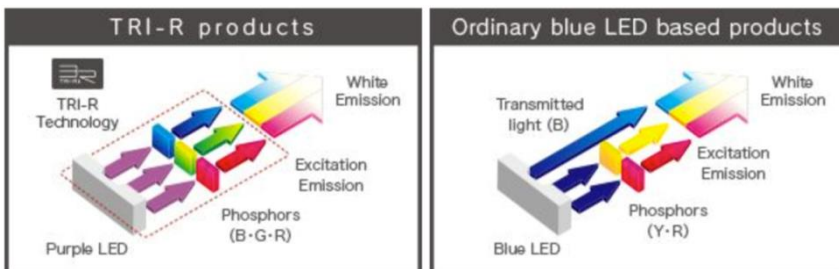
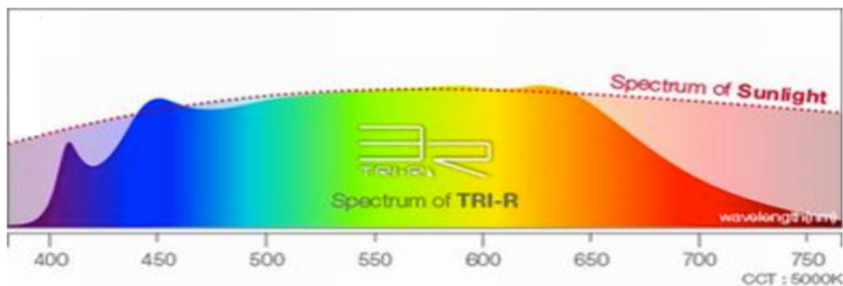
How often do you use your smartphone after «Lights off»



Daylight-LED vs. conventional LED

100 Lux, 3700 Kelvin

Intensity [normalized]



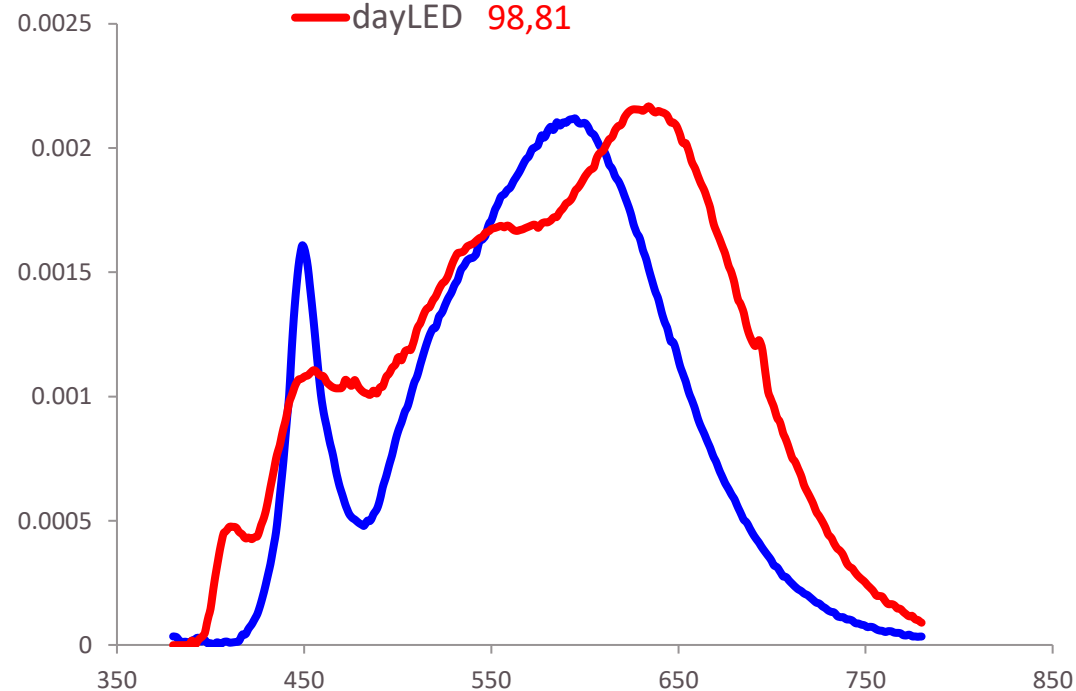
http://www.toshiba-tmat.co.jp/eng/case_tri_r/index.htm

Colour rendering, R_a different:

— conLED 79,12

— dayLED 98,81

Ee [W/(sqm*nm)]

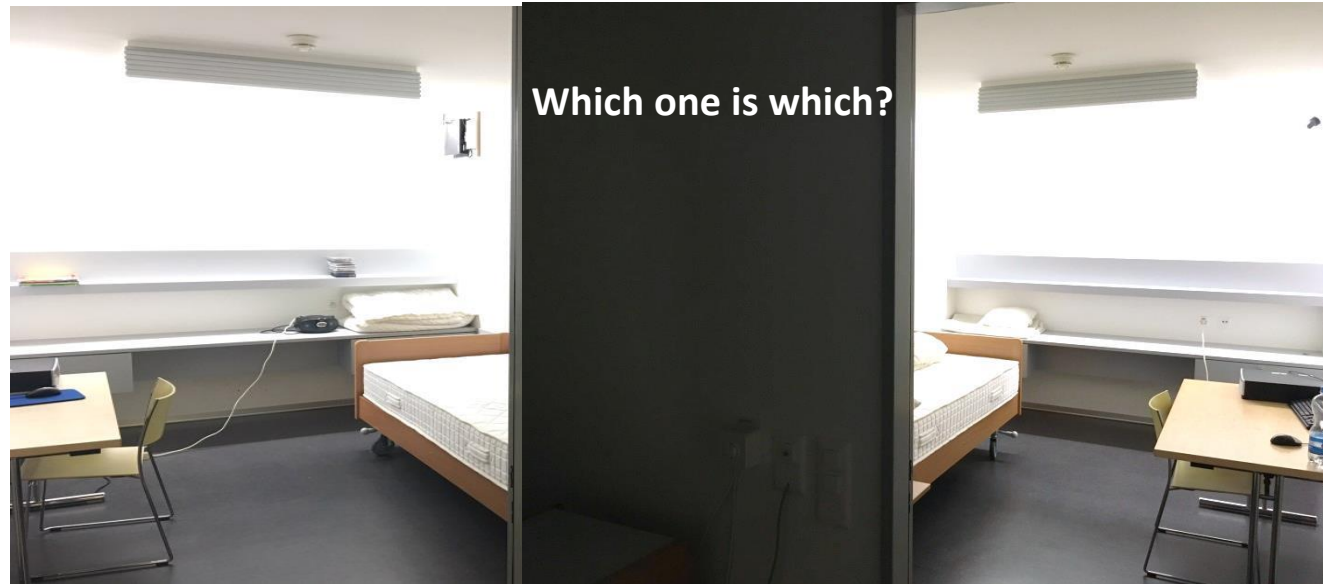


Wavelength [nm]

Farbtemperatur von 3700K = sonniger Tag kurz nach Sonnenaufgang während "goldener Stunde" gemessen in der Sonne

<https://www.nrel.gov/grid/solar-resource/smarts.html>

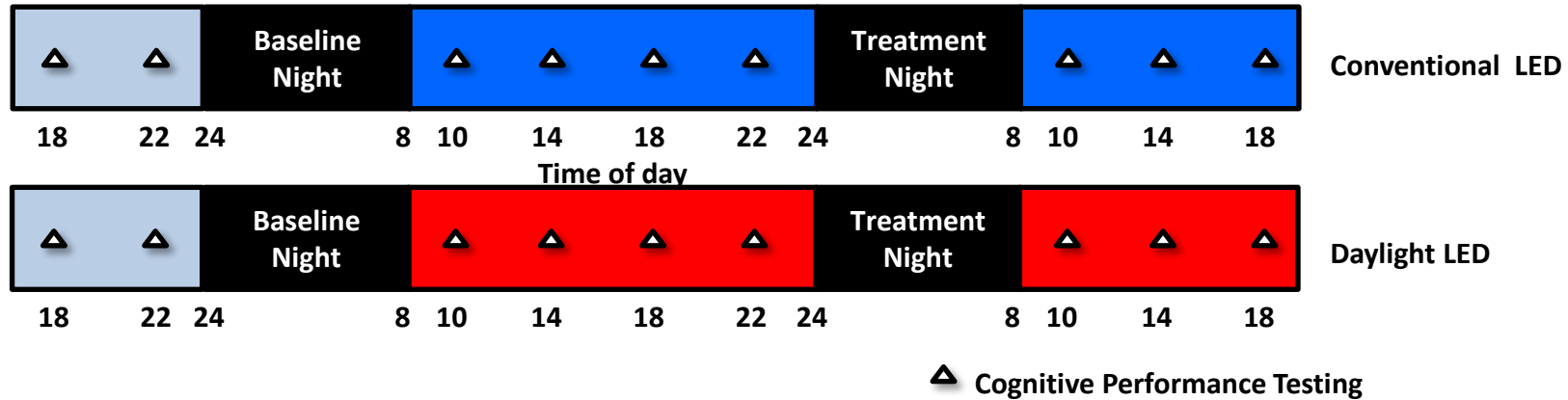
Conventional LED vs. daylight LED



**Room equipped
with daylight LED**

**Room equipped
with conventional LED**

Daylight LED vs. conventional LED



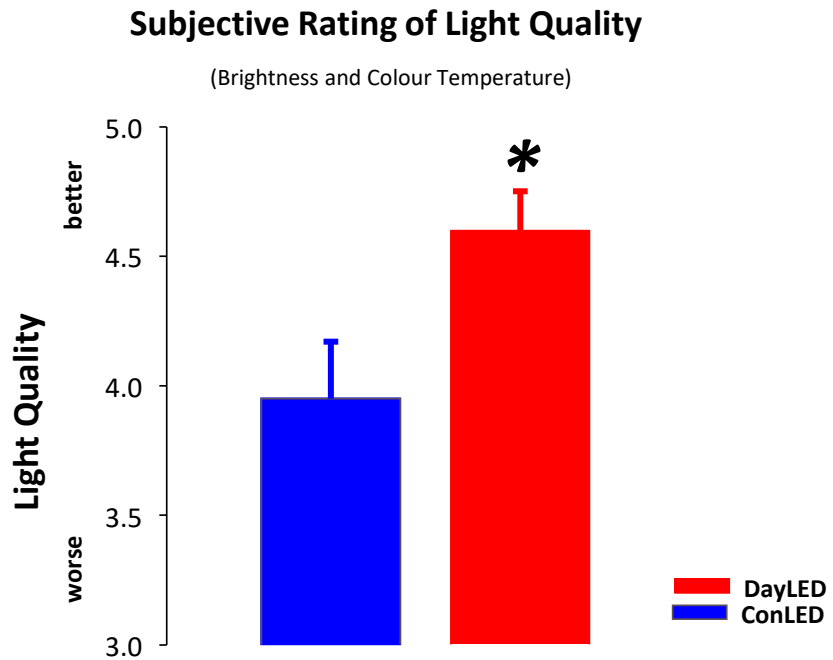
Night sleep between
 ± 1 hours of usual bedtime

Within participant design with a counterbalanced order of the light conditions:

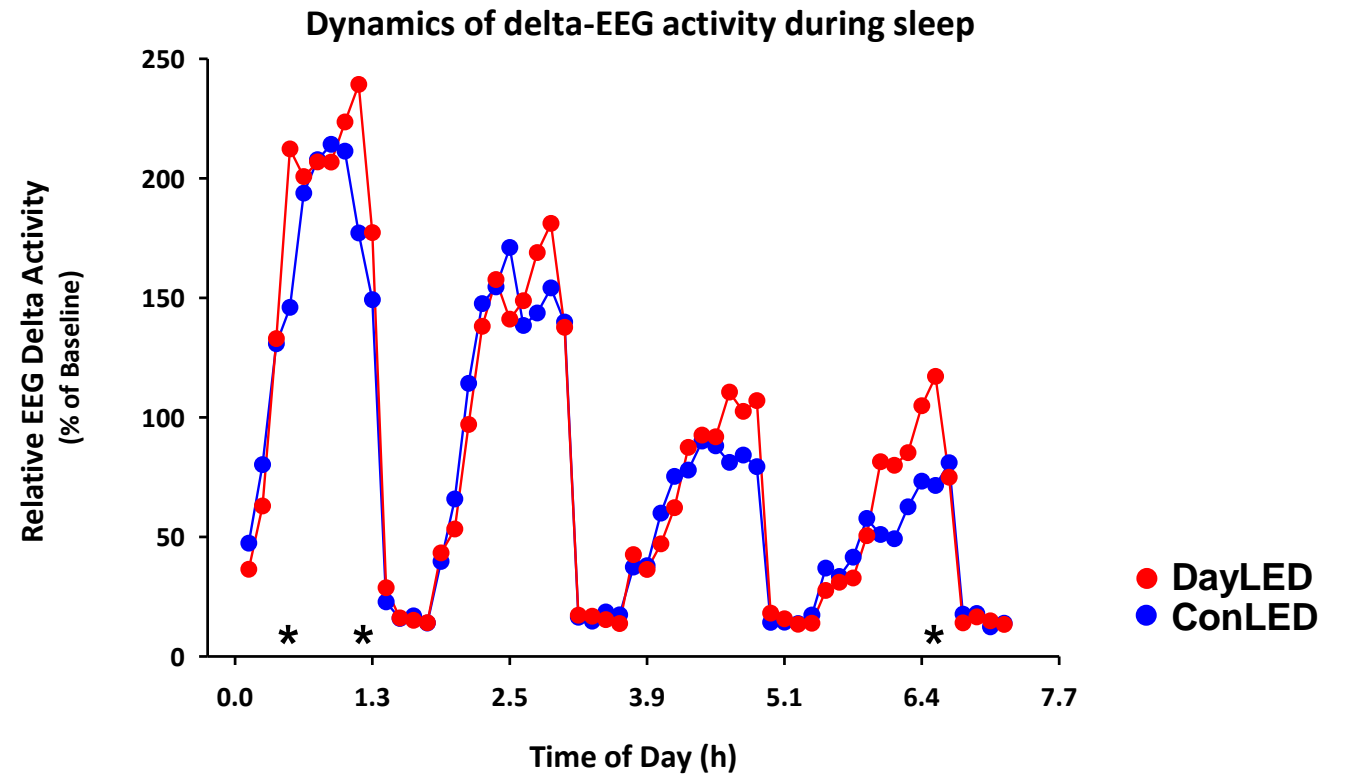
- Each participant reported two times to the lab for two light conditions (conLED and dayLED)
- The order of the light conditions was balanced among the study participants

Conventional LED vs. daylight LED

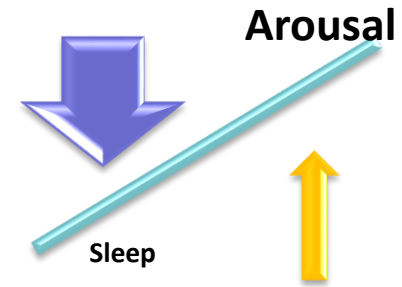
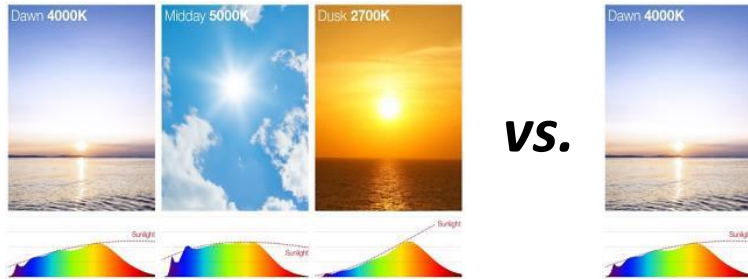
Visual comfort ratings



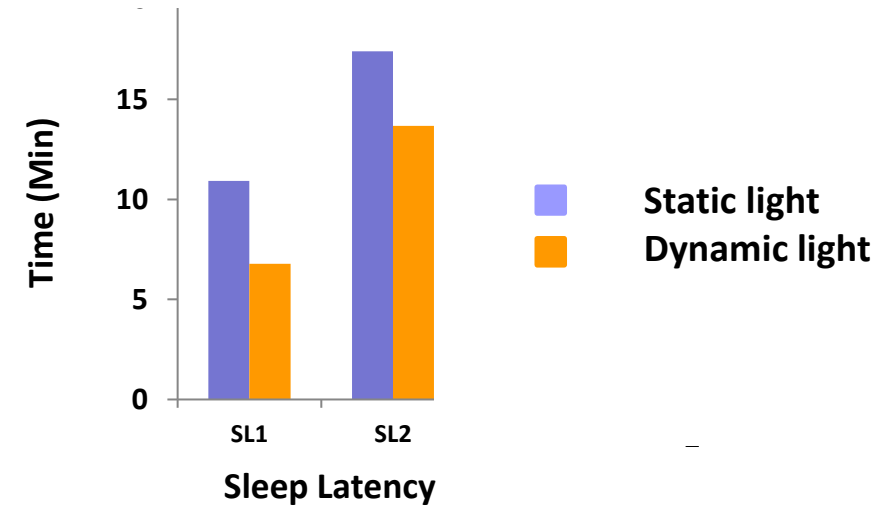
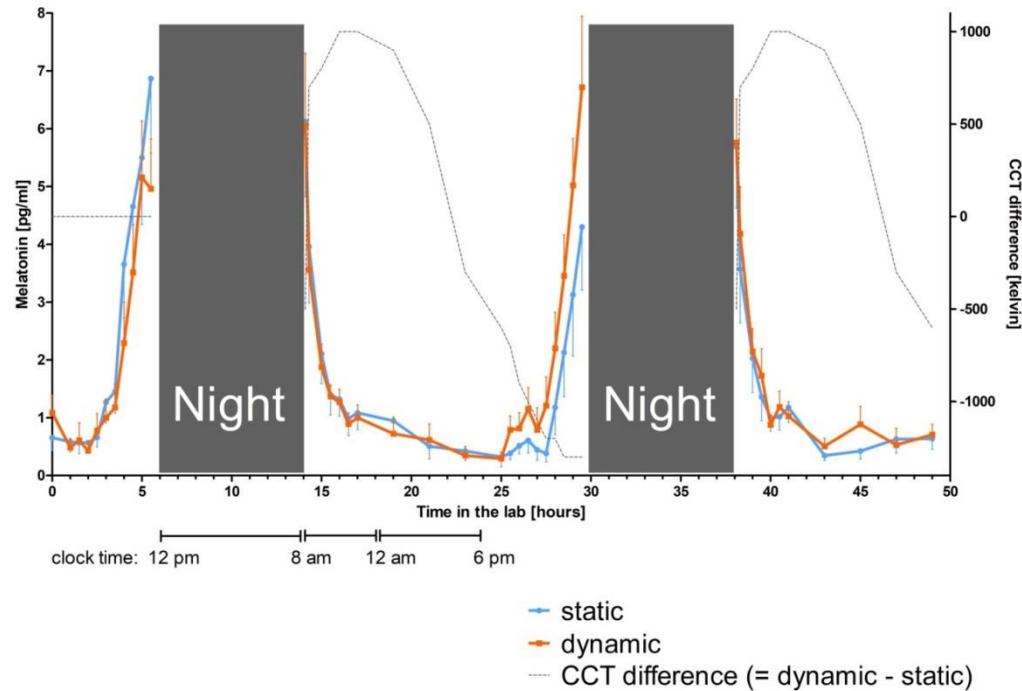
Sleep



Dynamic “Daylight” LED impacts on melatonin secretion and sleep



Dynamic light: 38% reduction in latency to sleep stage 1



Stefani et al., in prep.

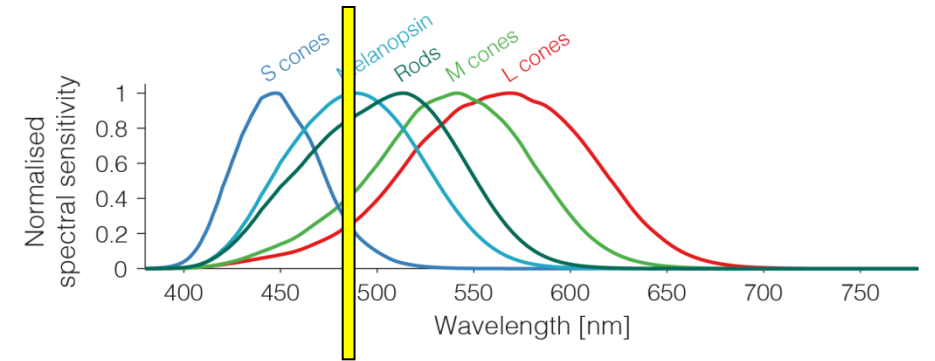
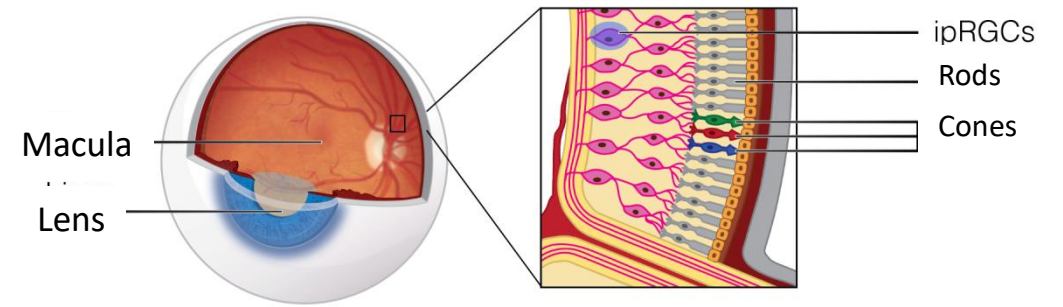
Processing of light in the human eye takes place through five photoreceptors.

These photoreceptors integrate light according to their spectral sensitivity.

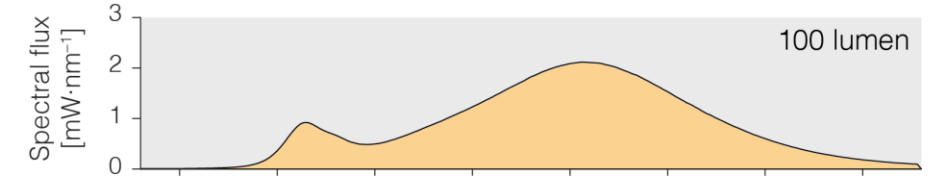
Because of this integration, information about the light spectrum is lost.

Lights with different spectra can look the same.

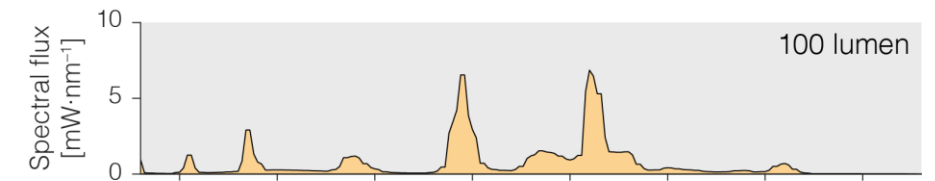
Slide kindly provided by Manuel Spitschan



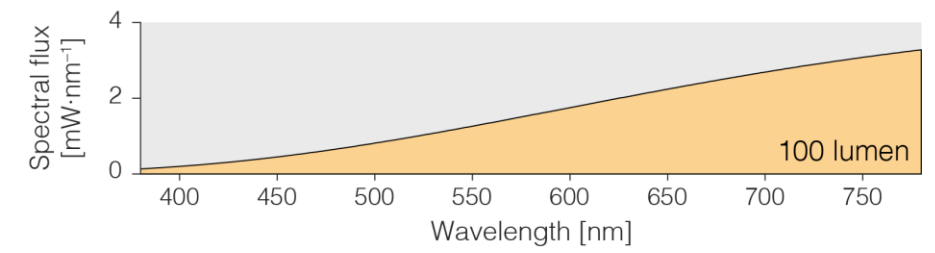
White-LED



Fluorescent lamp

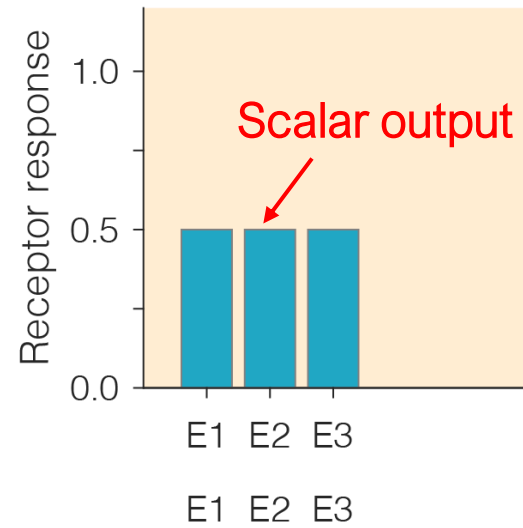
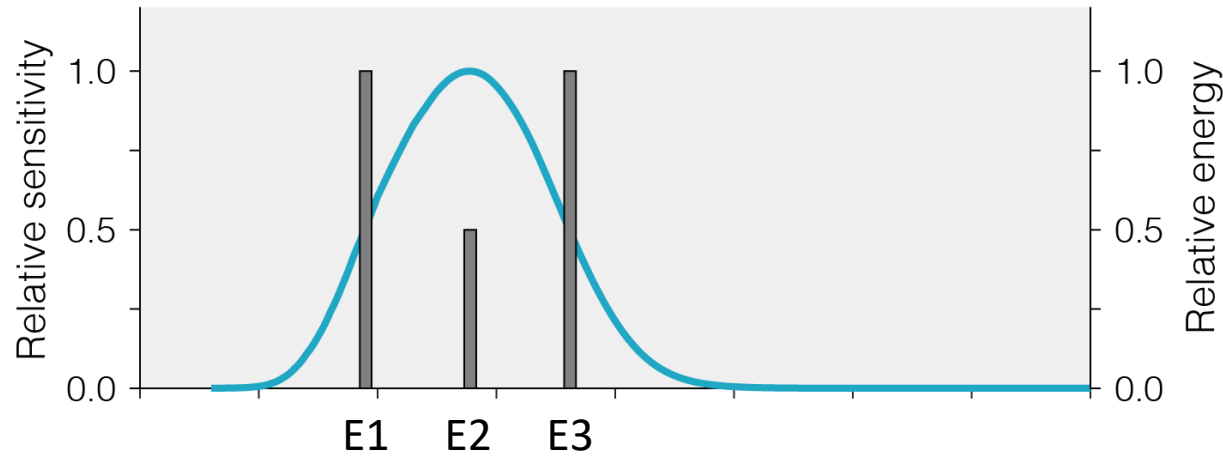


Incandescent lamp



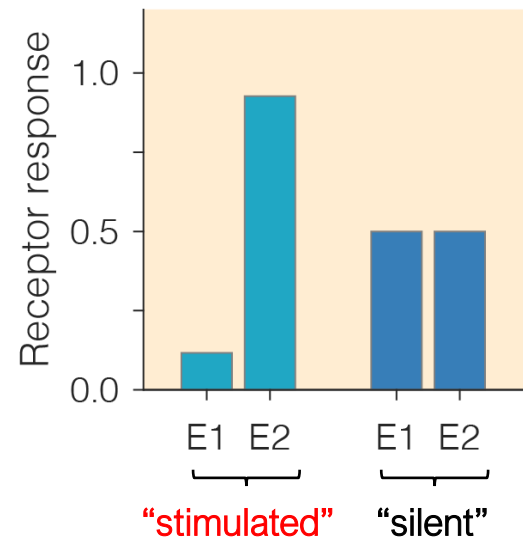
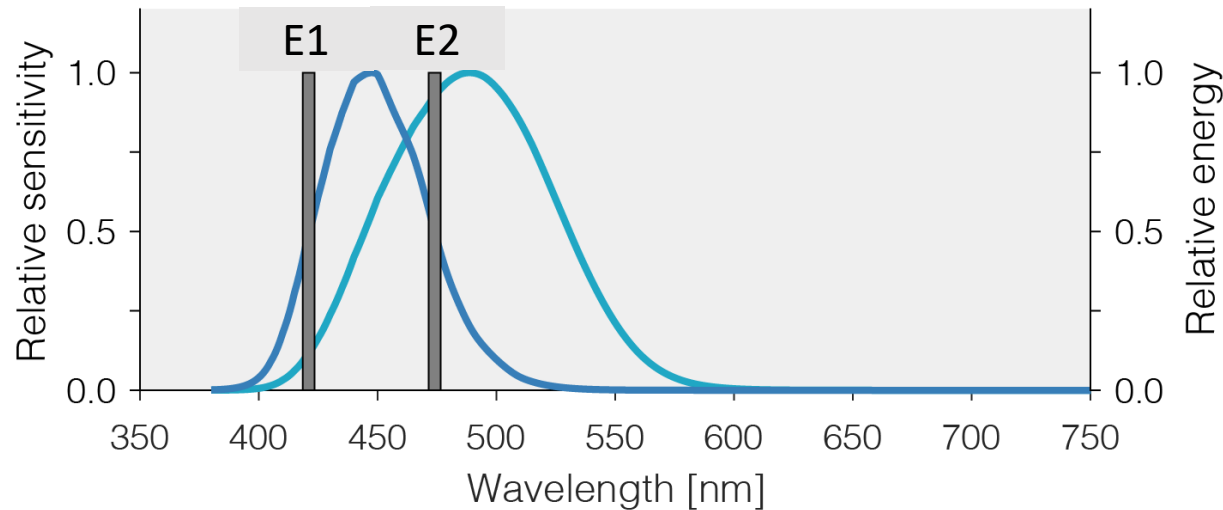
Metameric light stimuli

Principle of univariance

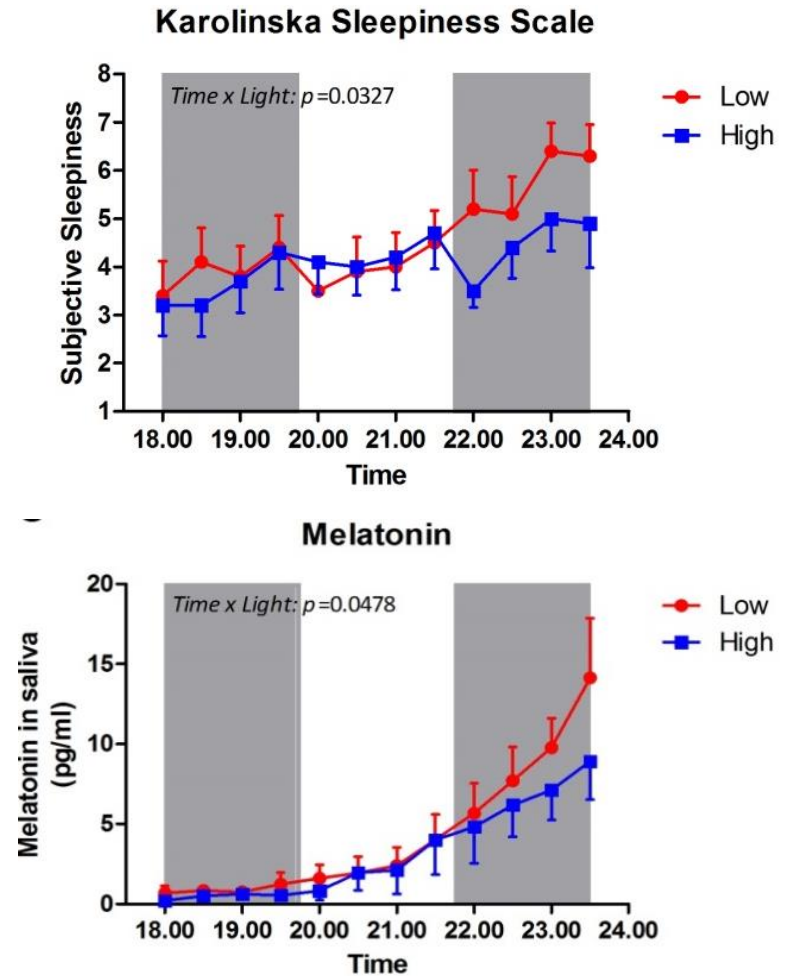
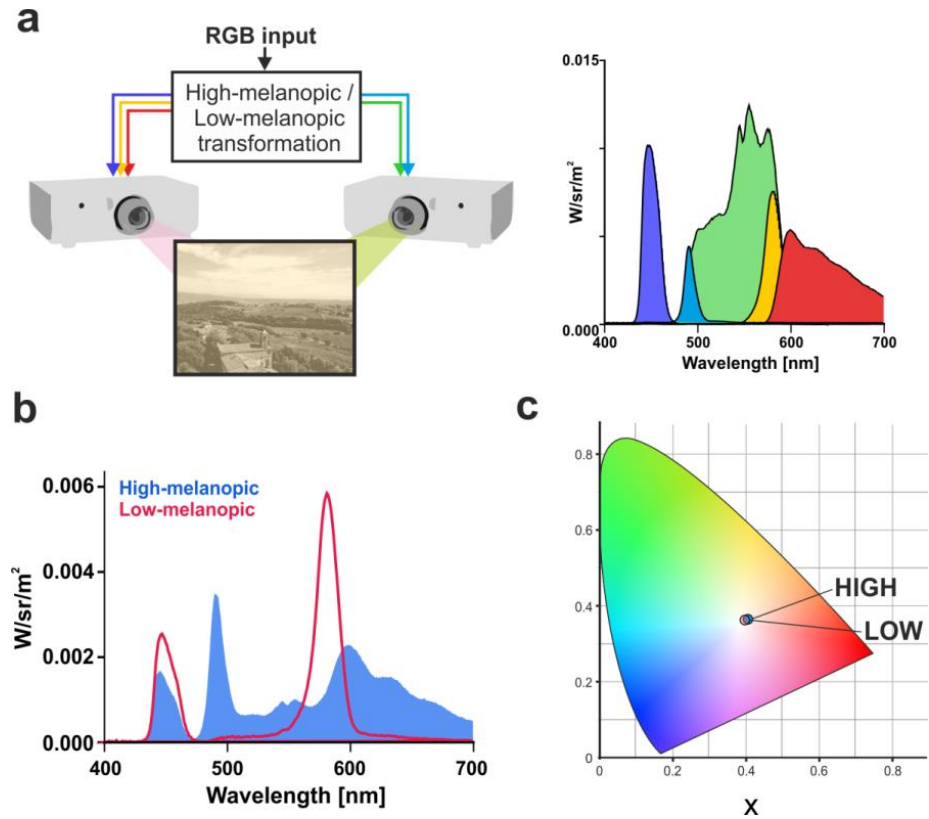


Goal:
2 lights with spectral power distributions that do not differ in the amount they activate the cones, but the amount they activate melanopsin

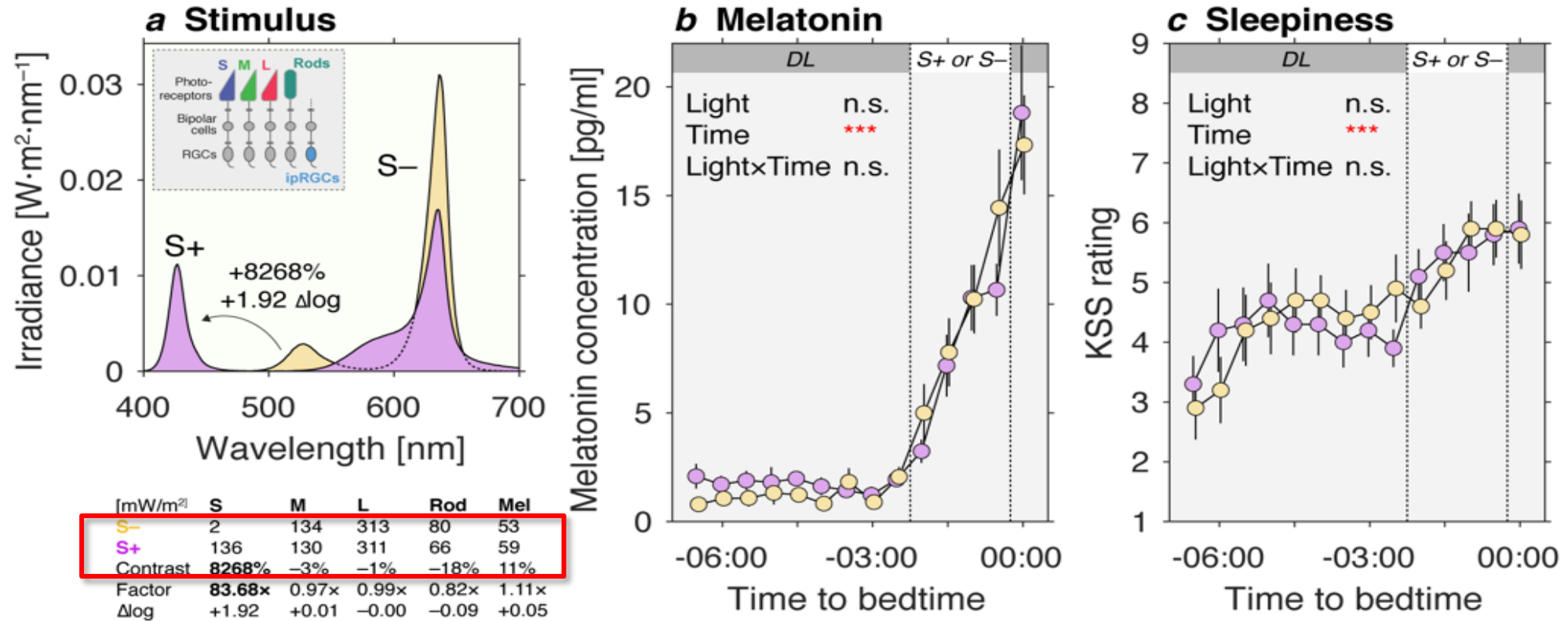
Wavelength exchange



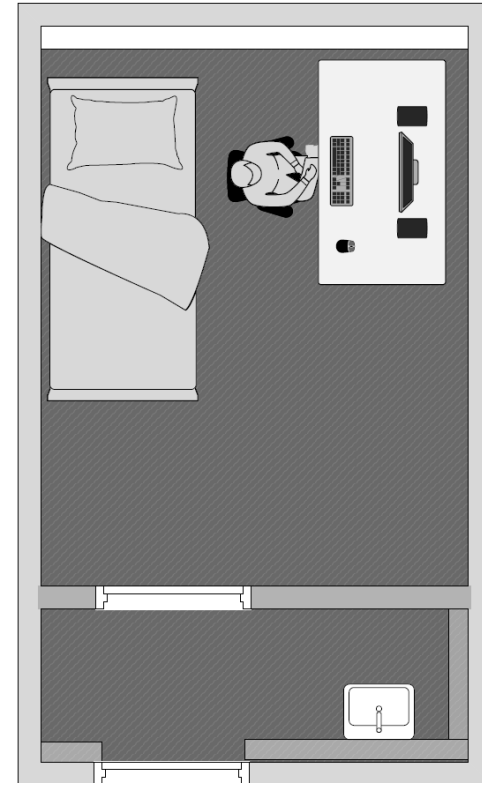
Exploiting metamerism to regulate the impact of a visual display on alertness and melatonin suppression independent of visual appearance



No evidence for an S cone contribution to the human circadian response to light

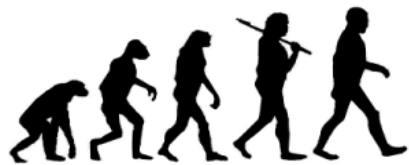


Using a visual display controlling melanopic irradiance to regulate sleep



Evolutionary adaptation to natural light

22.25 hours per day in buildings¹



200.000

150 years

¹Schweizer et al. 2007

Slide kindly provided Oliver Stefani

Impact of blue- and non-blue enriched white light on circadian physiology and alertness during sustained wakefulness in young and older individuals



Virginie Gabel, PhD



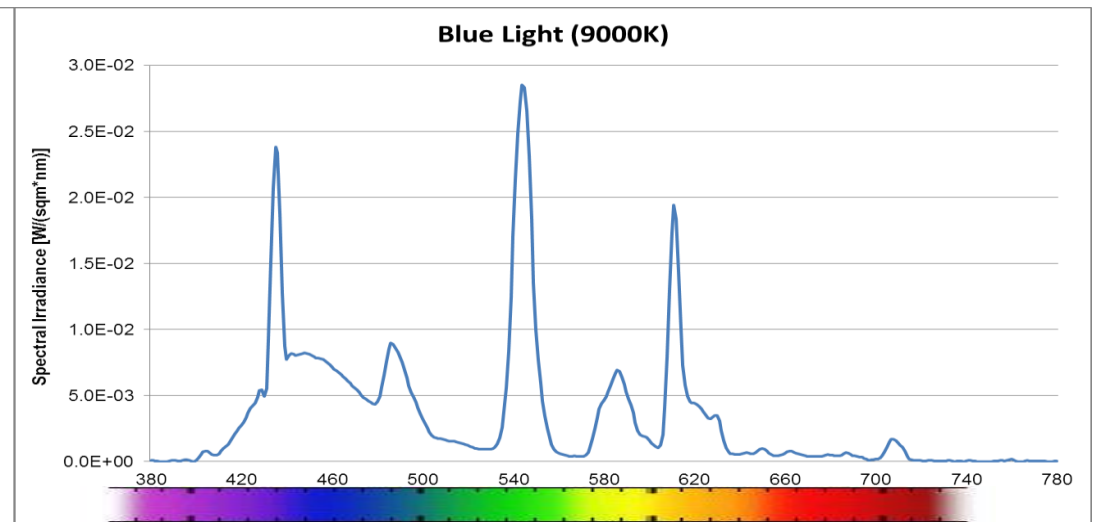
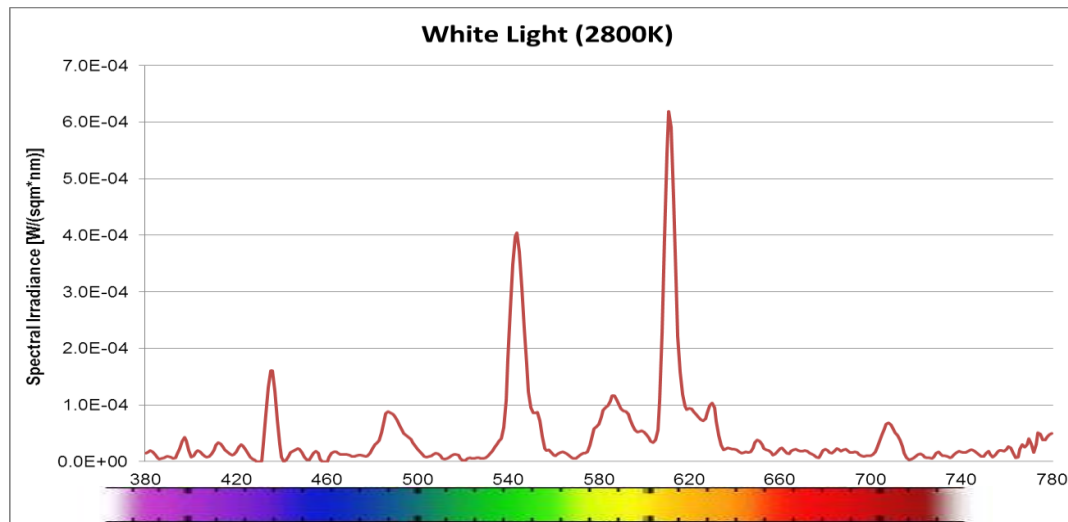
250 lux

White Light
(2800K)

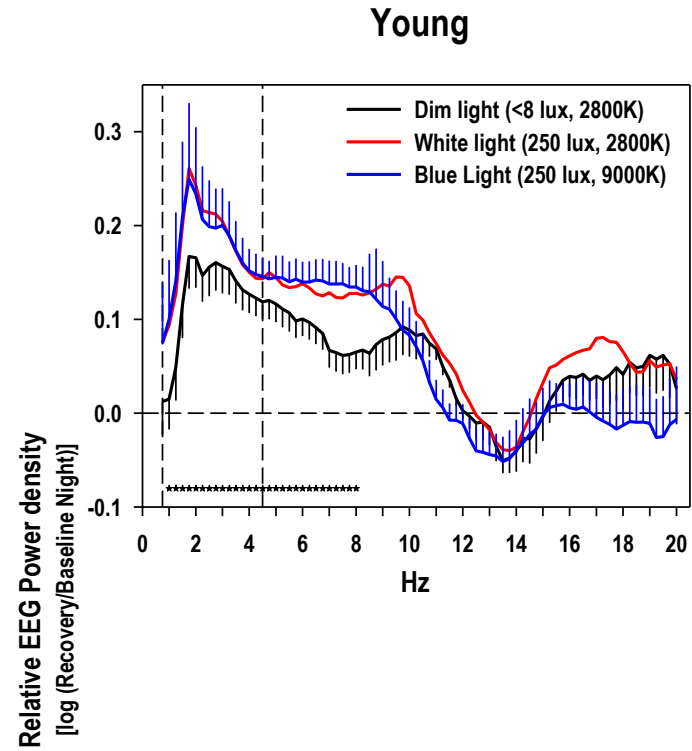


250 lux

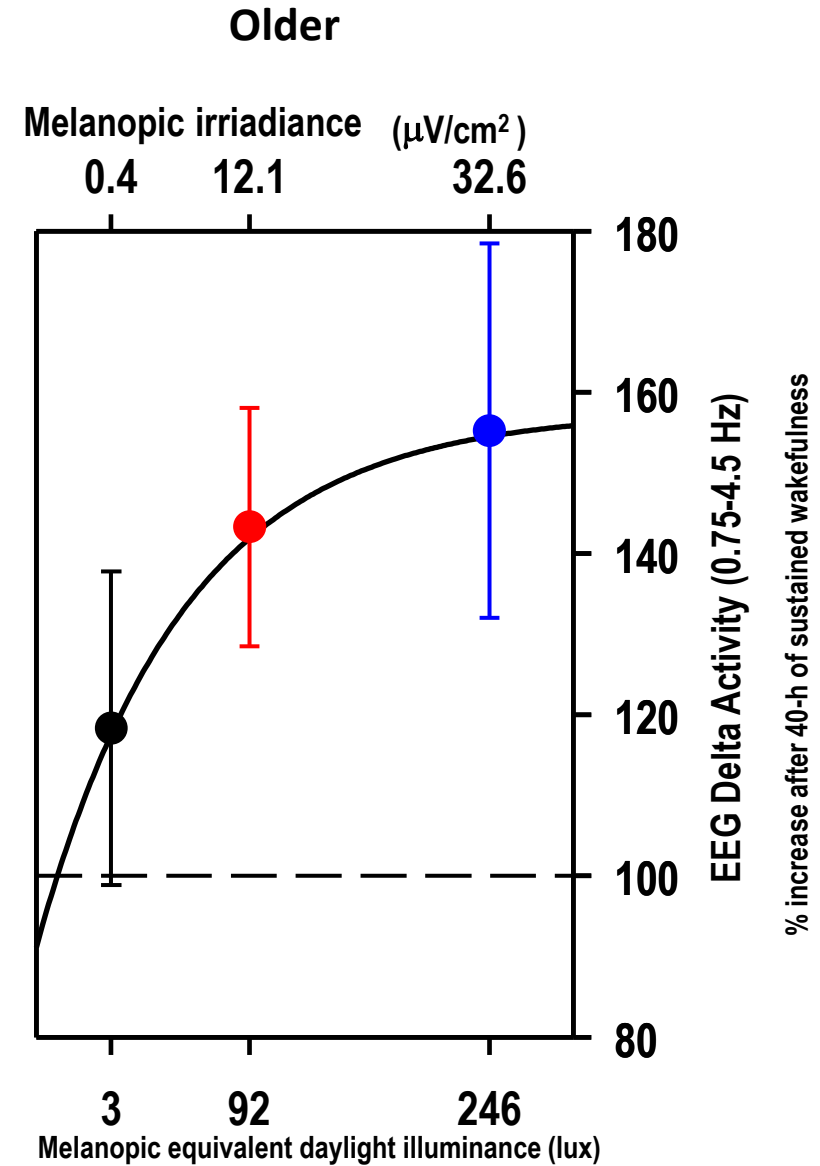
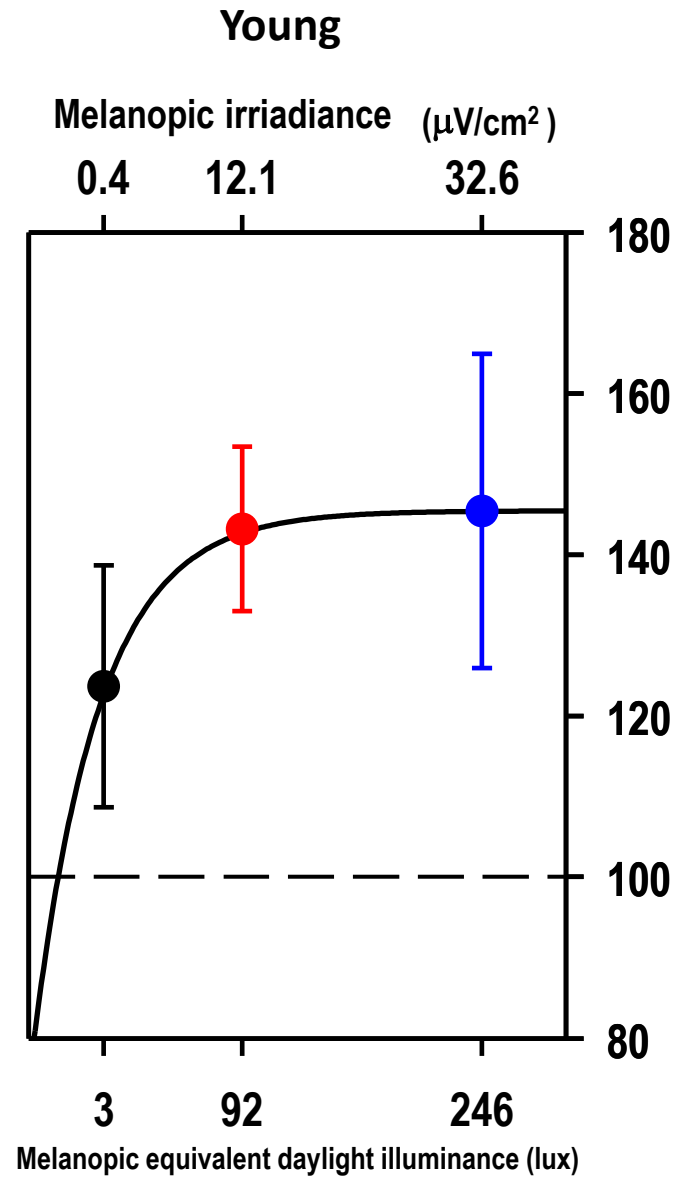
Blue - enriched
white Light
(9000K)



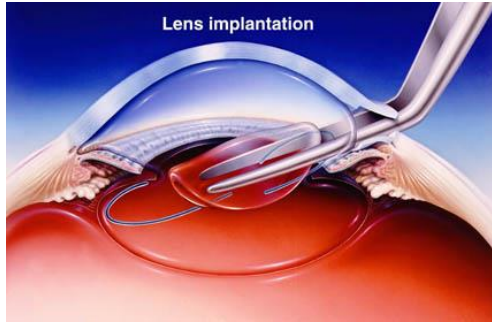
Evidence that homeostatic sleep regulation is modulated by prior light intensity



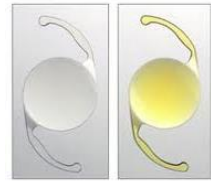
More light during daytime increases sleep pressure (deep sleep)



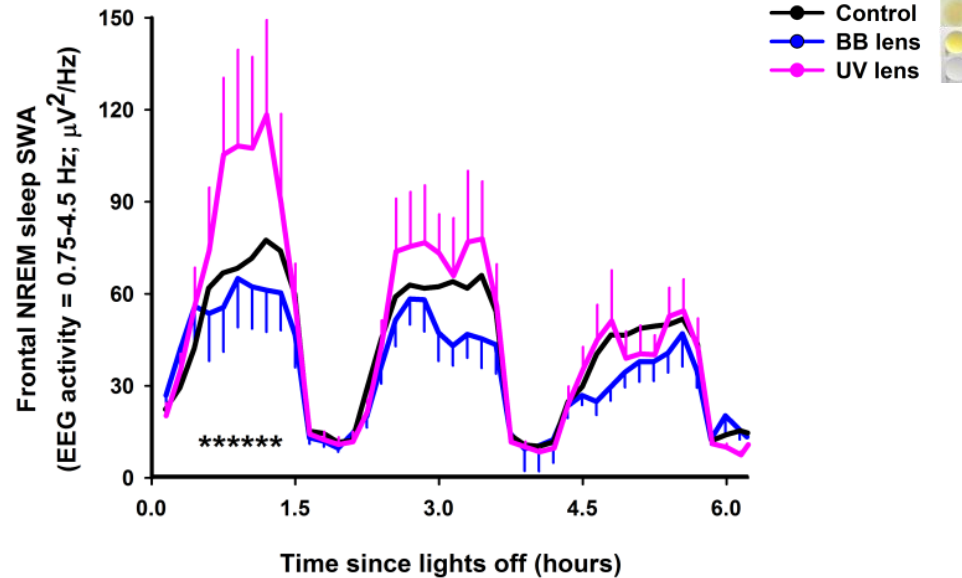
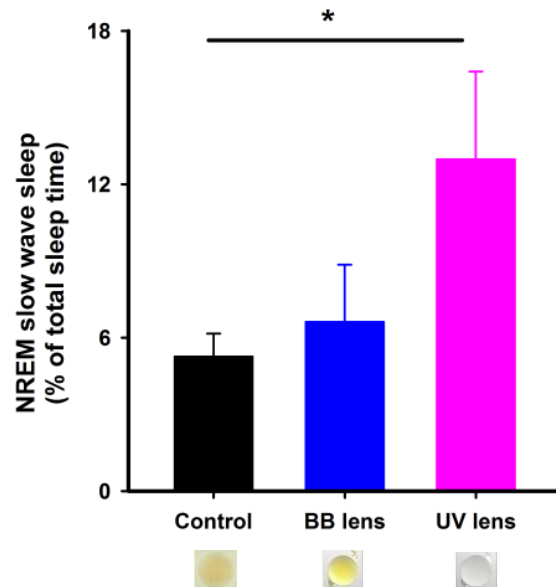
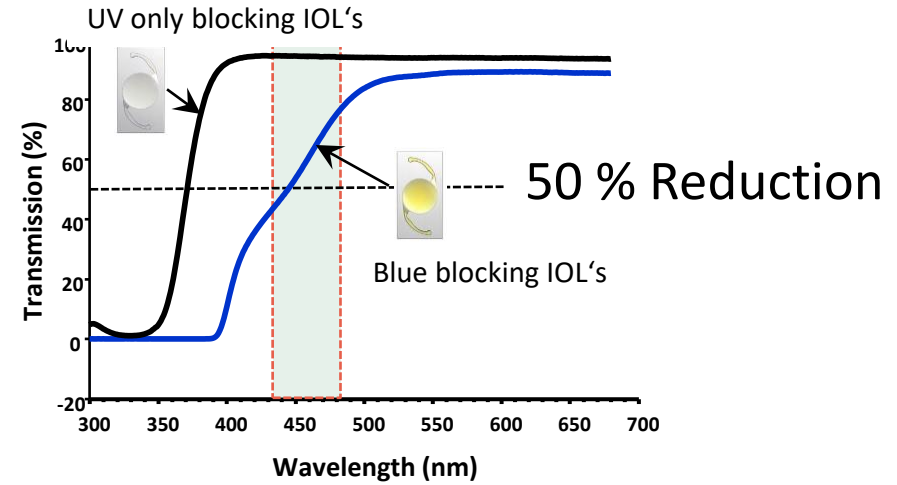
Intraocular cataract lens replacement improves circadian rhythms, cognitive function and sleep in older adults



Two frequently implanted IOLs



Clear Lenses (UV block only) **BlueBlockers**



Summary

- Non-visual forming effects of light are ipRCGs driven and light's effect on mood, learning and sleep are separate from a pacemaker dependent role of the suprachiasmatic nucleus
- There are wavelength-dependent effects of light on sleep in both: nocturnal animals and diurnal humans, with alerting short-wave length light in both
- The quality of artificial lighting, as indexed by its spectral and dynamic similarity to daylight has beneficial effects on human sleep
- The impact of light on alertness and melatonin production can be controlled independently of visual experience (metameric displays)
- Experienced illuminance levels during wakefulness impact on homeostatic sleep regulation in humans (i.e. deep sleep)
- Non-blue blocking IOLs may be useful in older cataract patients as a "stimulant" to increase delta-EEG activity in nonREM sleep (i.e. deep sleep)

Thank you

Centre for Chronobiology

- Dr. Carolin Reichert, Psychologist
- Dr. Ruta Lasauskaite, Psychologist
- Dr. Oliver Stefani, Engineer
- Dr. Manuel Spitschan, Psychologist
- Dr. Christine Blume, Psychologist

- Franziska Rudzik, Psychol., PhD student
- Laurie Thiesse, Biol., PhD student
- Dr. med. Corrado Garbazza, Psychiatrist, PhD student
- Janine Weibel, Psychol., PhD student
- Yu-Shiuan Lin, Psychol., PhD student
- Michael Strumberger, Psychol., PhD student
- Tamara Aderneuer, Physicist, PhD student

- Currently 6 Master students in Psychology
- Béa Anderlohr-Streule, Assistant
- Claudia Renz, technician

- Dr. med. Martin Meyer, Psychiatrist
- Dr. med. Helen Slawik, Psychiatrist

- Prof. em. Anna Wirz-Justice, Biochemist



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