

Short Note on the Sleep Paralysis

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ABOUT THE STUDY

Sleep paralysis is a state of motion of consciousness experienced while waking from sleep or falling asleep. It is characterized by an experience of being not able to move for a several seconds or minutes. Sleep paralysis entails a period of paralysis upon waking or falling asleep and is often accompanied by terrifying hallucinations. Numerous upsetting natural variables which cause emotional stress also induce sleep paralysis. In addition to stressful environmental factors being associated with the condition, there appears to be a dominant genetic factor associated with the predisposition for developing sleep paralysis. The implications of these findings for stress, anxiety, and sleep are discussed. Almost three hundred individuals from different age gatherings of Karachi city were designated as the respondents. A multifaceted survey was constructed to quantify the impacts of sleep paralysis-independent variable, and the human physiology-dependent variable. Regression analysis was performed and proposed two models utilizing SPSS. The results of statistical tests were concluded such that how sleep paralysis affects a person's life. The final results showed the effects of sleep paralysis on one's brain science and individual life.

While falling asleep or waking up, brain helps the muscles in arms and legs relax. With sleep paralysis, regain awareness but can't move. Paralysis is temporary and isn't a sign of a major medical issue, characterized by the inability to move or speak upon falling asleep or awakening and is often connected with hallucinations. Among one of five individuals might have paralysis at least once. But despite its prevalence, its cause has largely remained a mystery. Until now, there is no immediate treatment procedure to treat sleep paralysis. It is a well-known that, focused-attention meditation combined with Muscle

Relaxation (MR Therapy) exhibits some clinical advantage as an immediate treatment for paralysis.

Sleep paralysis can be upsetting for the patient, as it causes a lot of fear and anxiety, which deteriorates the recurrence of the episodes. In this way, brief acknowledgment of the condition and early mediation are indispensable, and possible psychosocial factors are to be considered. Sleep paralysis frequently coincides with other medical conditions, e.g., narcolepsy, idiopathic hypersomnia, obstructive sleep apnea, and insomnia disorder. Sleep paralysis is said manageable, using potent and pharmacologically active substances such as Pimavanserin, which is a selective 5-HT receptor inverse agonist. It acts by targeting hallucinations caused by sleep paralysis. Additionally some other non-pharmacological treatments such as meditation and muscle relaxation therapies have a stronger effect on sleep paralysis.

CONCLUSION

Sleep paralysis is caused about by what appears to be a basic brain issue at the interface between wakefulness and Rapid Eye Movement (REM) sleep. During REM, have intensely lifelike dreams. To prevent from acting out these realistic dreams, brain has a clever solution: It temporarily paralyzes entire body. Indeed, brain has a "switch" (a small of neurochemicals) that tilts between sleep and wakefulness. In sometimes the "switch" fails, however brain inadvertently wakes up while body is still enthralled of REM paralysis, leaving trapped in a perplexing state between equal real factors: Alertness and REM rest. During rest loss of motion, the dreams of REM "spill over" into waking consciousness like a dream coming alive before eyes-fanged to physiological experiences.

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Received: 2-Feb-2022, Manuscript No. IJSCP-22-16837; Editor assigned: 07-Feb-2022 Manuscript No. IJSCP-22-16837 (PQ); Reviewed: 22-Feb-2022, Manuscript No. IJSCP-22-16837; Revised: 28-Feb-2022, Manuscript No. IJSCP-22-16837 (R); Published: 08-Feb-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2469-9837.22.9.239.

Citation: Heydarinasab L (2022) Short Note on the Sleep Paralysis. Int J Sch Cogn Psycho. 9:239.

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