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Melatonin, Hops, Valerian, Oh My!

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UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND WESTBROOK COLLEGE OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS School of Pharmacy

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Introduction

This case report reviews the evidence for **complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) options for insomnia.** Fourth-year pharmacy students conducted a comprehensive literature search to determine which CAMs have evidence for efficacy and safety in insomnia.

Case

Patient: 61-year-old white female

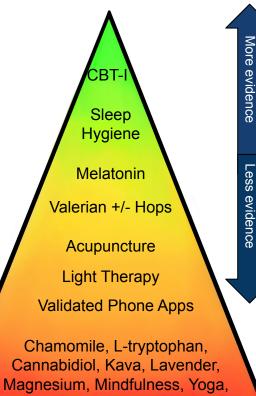
Chief complaint: Insomnia

HPI: Ongoing insomnia with sleep maintenance problems for the past 5 years with no other underlying sleep disorders despite sleep hygiene practices. Patient believes her insomnia may be related to postmenopausal hormonal changes. Patient has failed magnesium, melatonin, and diphenhydramine. Patient is uninterested in prescription sleep medications, and requests a recommendation for a natural product that has evidence to support its use, with an interest in hops.

Past medical history: Vertigo, allergic rhinitis, hypertension, insomnia, and partial hysterectomy-induced menopause.

Social history: Full-time aide in an elementary school, married, no biological children; denies tobacco, alcohol or caffeine use.

Figure 1 (right). Complementary and Alternative Approaches to Insomnia based on strength of evidence; rankings derived from ACP, AASM, and VA/DoD insomnia guidelines at the top (in green), to NaturalMedicines.com ranking of "insufficient reliable evidence to rate" at the bottom (in red).



Tai Chi, Acupressure

Figure 1. Complementary and Alternative Approaches to Insomnia

Recommendation

- Cognitive behavioral therapy for insomnia (CBT-I)
- Continue sleep hygiene practices
- Optional: Valerian or valerian/hops combination product at a dose of 300 to 600 mg per day taken in the evening

Rationale

CBT-I: CBT-I is recommended as the first line in ACP, AASM, and VA/DoD clinical practice guidelines and is both safe and effective. Can be done either in-person, online, over the phone, through self-help books, or apps.

Melatonin: Evidence is strongest for melatonin; however, we do not recommend melatonin for this specific patient, both because she has already tried and failed it, and because evidence supports its use for reducing latency of sleep onset rather than for sleep maintenance. Melatonin is particularly effective in shift work and jet lag.

Valerian +/- Hops: We suggest valerian instead of melatonin for this case; however, we would advise that evidence is limited and conflicting, and that it may take up to 4 weeks before seeing results. Valerian is likely safe at the recommended dosage (above) and seems to show improvement in subjective sleep quality compared to placebo. Be cautious of drug interactions with other CNS depressants such as alcohol or benzodiazepines.

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