Individual Sleep Analysis Report

Subject ID: 67 | Healthy Control Study

Analysis Date: August 16, 2025 | Nights Analyzed: 2 | Report Generated by: Sleep-EDF Analysis System

Subject Information

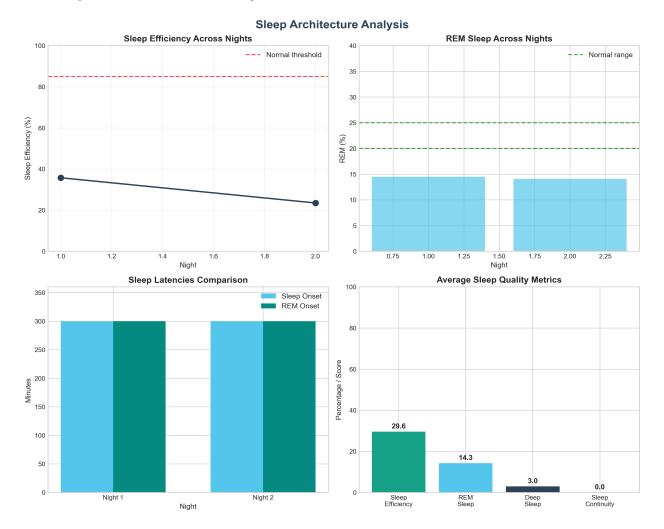
Subject ID	67
Age	87 years
Sex	F
Study Type	Healthy Controls
Number of Nights	2
Recording Dates	Multiple nights

Executive Summary

This report presents a comprehensive analysis of 2 night polysomnographic recordings for Subject 67, a 87-year-old F participant from the Sleep Cassette (healthy controls) study under nan condition.

Metric	Value	Clinical Interpretation
Sleep Efficiency	29.6%	Below Normal (<85%)
Sleep Latency	483.2 min	Prolonged (>30min)
REM Latency	577.2 min	Atypical
REM Sleep	14.3%	Atypical
Wake After Sleep Onset	430.5 min	Elevated (>30min)

Sleep Architecture Analysis

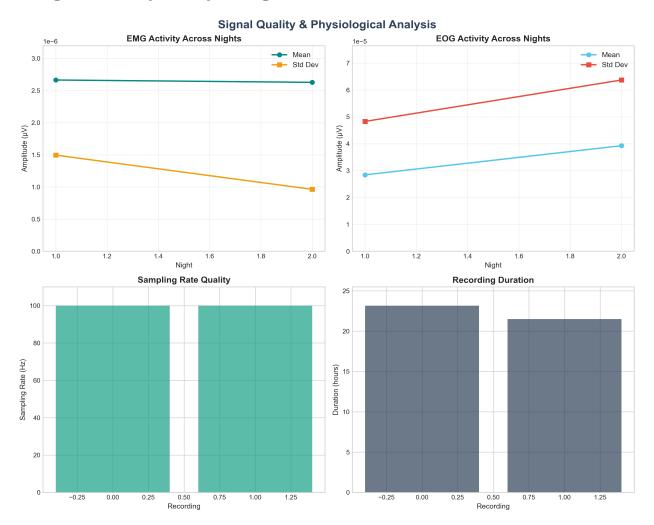


Neurophysiological Analysis - EEG Power Spectrum

EEG Power Spectral Analysis



Signal Quality & Physiological Assessment



Population Comparative Analysis

Comparative Population Analysis Sleep Efficiency (%) REM Sleep (%) ★ Subject Sleep Difficulty Healthy Controls Sleep Difficulty Healthy Controls WASO (min) Sleep Latency (min)

Healthy Controls

Sleep Difficulty

Healthy Controls

Clinical Interpretation & Recommendations

Overall Sleep Health Assessment

Sleep Quality Level: POOR

Poor sleep quality with multiple metrics outside normal ranges. The subject's sleep architecture shows:

• Sleep Efficiency: 29.6% (Below normal)

REM Sleep: 14.3% (Atypical)Deep Sleep: 3.0% (Reduced)

Sleep Continuity: Fragmented (WASO: 430.5 min)

Key Findings

- **Reduced Sleep Efficiency**: At 29.6%, sleep efficiency is below the normal threshold of 85%, indicating potential sleep quality issues.
- **Reduced REM Sleep**: REM sleep comprises 14.3% of total sleep, which is below the normal range of 20-25%.
- **Reduced Deep Sleep**: Deep sleep stages (N3+N4) comprise 3.0% of sleep, which may indicate reduced sleep restoration.

Recommendations

- Consider sleep hygiene counseling and evaluation of factors affecting sleep quality
- Evaluate for potential REM sleep disorders or medications affecting REM sleep
- Assess sleep environment and factors that may be disrupting deep sleep stages
- Investigation of factors causing sleep fragmentation may be beneficial

Report Analysis and Generation:

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