# **Individual Sleep Analysis Report**

## Subject ID: 52 | Healthy Control Study

Analysis Date: August 16, 2025 | Nights Analyzed: 1 | Report Generated by: Sleep-EDF Analysis System

## **Subject Information**

Subject ID	52
Age	69 years
Sex	M
Study Type	Healthy Controls
Number of Nights	1
Recording Dates	Single night

## **Executive Summary**

This report presents a comprehensive analysis of a single night polysomnographic recording for Subject 52, a 69-year-old M participant from the Sleep Cassette (healthy controls) study.

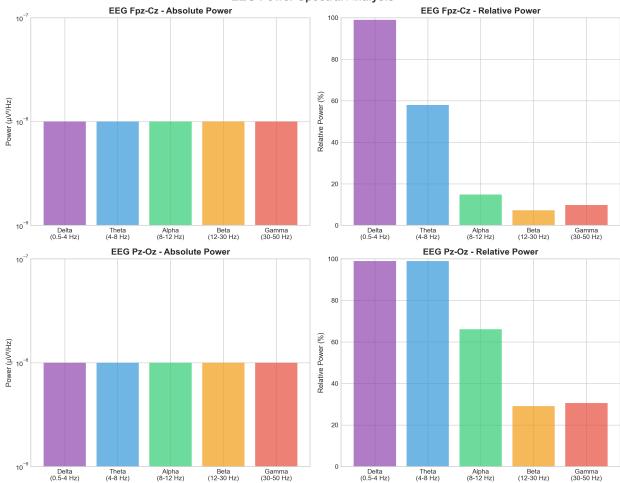
Metric	Value	Clinical Interpretation
Sleep Efficiency	24.8%	Below Normal (<85%)
Sleep Latency	534.0 min	Prolonged (>30min)
REM Latency	552.0 min	Atypical
REM Sleep	11.8%	Atypical
Wake After Sleep Onset	496.0 min	Elevated (>30min)

## **Sleep Architecture Analysis**

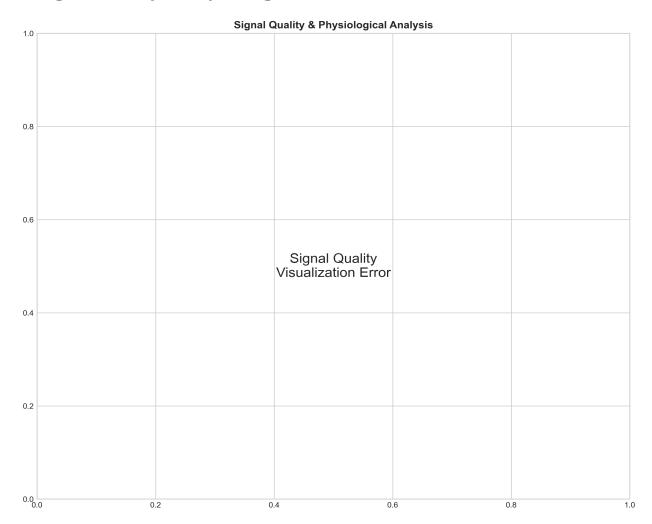


Neurophysiological Analysis - EEG Power Spectrum

### **EEG Power Spectral Analysis**



## Signal Quality & Physiological Assessment



**Population Comparative Analysis** 

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

Healthy Controls

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: 24.8% (Below normal)

REM Sleep: 11.8% (Atypical)Deep Sleep: 1.5% (Reduced)

• Sleep Continuity: Fragmented (WASO: 496.0 min)

### **Key Findings**

- **Reduced Sleep Efficiency**: At 24.8%, sleep efficiency is below the normal threshold of 85%, indicating potential sleep quality issues.
- **Reduced REM Sleep**: REM sleep comprises 11.8% of total sleep, which is below the normal range of 20-25%.
- **Reduced Deep Sleep**: Deep sleep stages (N3+N4) comprise 1.5% 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:**

Report Analysed and created by the following students of IIIT Allahabad, Part of Big Data Analytics Course:

- Aditya Singh Mertia (IIT2022125) [iit2022125@iiita.ac.in]
  - Rishabh Kumar (IIT2022131) [iit2022131@iiita.ac.in]
  - Karan Singh (IIT2022132) [iit2022132@iiita.ac.in]
  - Tejas Sharma (IIT2022161) [iit2022161@iiita.ac.in]

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