## Original Article

# Sleep in the Quran and Health Sciences

# Mohammad Reza Heidari 1\*, Reza Norouzadeh 2, Mohammad Abbasi 3

#### **Abstract**

Background and Objectives: Sleep is a sign of the greatness of God. In this article sleep is described from Quran and modern health sciences.

**Methods:** This is a qualitative systematic review. Data were gathered from the Ouran, related Islamic narratives and literatures. Words that were searched included sleep, sleep stages, Subaat, Hojoo, Rugood, Nu'ass, Sinah.

**Results:** The results showed that the Arabic words in the Quran about sleep are Sinah, Nu'ass, Hojoo, Ruqood and Subaa. These descriptions about sleep from Quran perspective are consistent with different sleep stages that have been recognized by modern medicine.

**Conclusion:** The Quran and Hadith have described about the types of sleep and the importance and sleeping patterns. In Quran perspective, human is a creature that needs light at day and darkness at night and sleep is an invisible blessing that merciful God gives peace and welfare to his creatures.

**Keywords:** Quran; Sleep; Islam; Sleep Stages.

\*Correspondence: Should be addressed to Mohammad Reza Heidari; Email: Heidari43@yahoo.com

Please Site This Article As: Heidari MR, Norouzadeh R, Abbasi M. Sleep in the Quran and Health Sciences. Health Spiritual Med Ethics 2014;1(1):30-36

#### Introduction

S leep is one of important biological periods in human. It can reconstruct and have a profound effect on the biological, physical and mental powers of mankind that causes balance and maintenance of energy in the brain (1-3). Sleep is necessary for energy conservation, appearance and physical wellhormones During sleep, epinephrine, serotonin and growth hormone are released and chemical changes occur in the body to increase cellular nutrition and activity for the next day. Also, reconstruction, reorganization, enhancement of memory and learning occur in the nervous system.In addition, sleep reduces stress and anxiety. Sleep can help focus and have better attention, consistency and enjoy daily activities (4).

Sleep is affected by the external and internal factors such as age, sex; drugs, disease and surgery (1). Increasing activities in the industry, services and trade have caused more people to have sleep disorders (5) and decrease their efficiency (6). A few decades ago, the different stages of sleep have been studied from various aspects after the recognition of sleep structure, (5). The prevalence of sleep disorders is estimated between 15-42 percent (7). Epidemiological studies show that more than half of the elderly suffer from chronic sleep disorders (8, 9). People who have sleep disorders do not only have fatigue, but also suffer from cellular repair, defects in memory and learning; increase stress and anxiety reduces quality of life (3). Rhythm sleep disorders in addition to threatening human health harm the social activities and cause

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Nursing and Midwifery Faculty, Shahed University, Tehran, Iran.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Nursing and Midwifery Faculty, Shahed University, Tehran, Iran.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Qom Medical Sciences University. Qom, Iran.

mental and social disorders (10). Research has shown that sleep disorders, sleep apnea and insomnia are associated with cardio metabolic risk (11). The researchers suggest that chronic lack of sleep can increase the risk of obesity and diabetes (12) and sleep deprivation can have bad effects on concentration, memory, mood and quality of life. In addition, recent studies have shown that sleep deprivation can disrupt endocrine and metabolic functions (13). Research shows that insomnia is the most common known sleep disorder (14). Insomnia is debilitating and distressing condition which affects the quality of life, work and daily activities, psychological and many social aspects (15). Sleep deprivation triggers anxiety, irritability, nervousness, increased heart rate and myocardial oxygen demands (16). Sleep is a natural process that occurs regularly every 24 hours. There are two main types of sleep:

A: rapid eye movement sleep:occurs several times throughout the night and we see dreams through it. This phase of sleep composes almost fifth of sleeping time and the brain is very active and body muscles are at rest and eyes quickly move to the left and to the right.

The sympathetic system is activated and skeletal muscle tone is lost. Rapid eye movement is seen. Heartbeat is irregular and blood pressure decreases.Breathing becomes shallow and irregular. Cerebral activity increases. All voluntary muscles are paralyzed. Myocardial infarction increases in individuals susceptible to cardiac problems. Oxygen consumption is at optimal. Sudden contractions in fingers and toes occur. Erection in the men and blood congestion in the clitoris occurs in women. At this stagebody temperatureshould notset correctly.

The body temperature is equal to the environment temperature at this phase. This cycle takes about 10 min. Of course, in the next cycles, the time of stage 3 and 4 decreases and the time of REM period increases. Of course, in the next cycles, theduration of stages 3 and 4sleepandREMtimeincreases. However, insubsequentcyclesreducedtheduration of stages 3 and 4sleep reduced and

REMtimeincreases, so that the final stage of ramtakesone hour.

- B: Non rapid eve movement sleep: At this time, the brain is quiet but body moves. Hormones are released into the circulatory system and help to decreasing fatigue and exhaustion due to daily activities. 75 to 80 percent of the total time of sleep is related to Parasympathetic REM. system activated. This type of sleep has four stages:
- 1- Stage before falling asleep: The person experience sleep movement hallucinations. Breathing becomes slow, heart rate is reduced and blood pressure decreases, brain temperature is increased and blood flow to the brain decreases. The eyes shake a little. If a person wakes up at this stage, It is like that he/she has not slept at all. This stage lasts 5 to 10 minutes.
- 2- Light sleep: in this stage of sleep, awareness the conscious of external environment will disappear, a person can easily be awaken by a call up, blood pressure, body temperature, heart function and metabolism are reduced. This stage last 45 to 55 percent of the total time of sleep. It also takes 5 to 15 minutes.
- 3- Slow wave: This stage is the stage of deep sleep. More efforts should be made to awaken the individual. It also takes 5 to 15 minutes. It takes 3 to 8 percent of total sleep. At this stage, blood pressure decreases. There is a probability of sleep talking or walking. However, when a person wakes up, he/she does not remember the sleep events.
- 4-: Deep sleep with slow waves: This stage account 10 to 15 percent of total sleep. Breathing becomes rhythmic. It is difficult to awaken someone. Night terror, enuresis, and sleep talking occur at this stage. If the person wakes up at this stage he/she feels confusion or wandering and unable to walk properly. This stage is termed as sleep inertia. The activities and functions of the body are reduced significantly. Transforming from stage 1 to stage 2 occurs about five times a day and closer to morning, our dream increases.

# Types of sleep from Quran perspective *Noum*

Noum is an Arabic word for sleep. The word of Noum and its derivatives are presented several times in the Quran. Some commentators believe that "Noum" is part of a dream. In Chapter As-Saaffat, of Ibraham (pbuh) stated: "انّى ارى فى المنام" I've seen in a dream ..."

In the Persian language there is no clear distinction between the word sleep and dream, In fact sleep is an activity that the dream is a part of it. Dream is an interpretive section of sleep. The root word of "Dream" is from the word visible which means' to see' (22) (table 1).

Table1: Verses about sleep in Quran

Verse	Place of inspiration	Verse number	Word	Chapter
وَلَنَبْلُوَنَّكُمْ بِشَيْءٍ مِّنَ الْخَوفْ وَالْجُوعِ وَنَقْصٍ مِّنَ الأَمَوَالِ وَالْأَنفُسِ وَالثَّمَرَاتِ وَبَشِّرِ الصَّابِرِينَ	Medina	155	النوم	بقر ہ Al-Baqara
And we will most certainly try you with somewhat of fear and hunger and loss of property and lives and fruits; and give good news to the patient,				
وَهُوَ الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمُ الَّلَيْلَ لِبَاسًا وَالنَّوْمَ سُبَاتًا وَجَعَلَ النَّهَارَ نُشُورًا	Mecca	47	النوم	فرقان Al-Furqan
And He who made the night a covering for you and the sleep a rest and He made the day to rise up again.				
وَجَعَلْنَا نَوْمَكُمْ سُبَاتًا	Mecca	9	نومكم	النبا An-Naba
And We made your sleep to be your rest.				
أَفَامِنَ أَهْلُ الْقُرَى أَن يَأْتِيهُمْ بَأَسْنَا بَيَاتًا وَهُمْ نَآثِمُونَ	Mecca	97	نائمون	اعراف Al-Araf
What! Do the people of the towns then feel secure from our punishment coming to them at night while they sleep?				
فَطَافَ عَلَيْهَا طَائِفٌ مِّن رَّبِّكَ وَهُمْ نَائِمُونَ	Mecca	19	نائمون	القلم Al-Qalam
Then there came on the (garden) a visitation from thy from thy Lord, (which swept away) all around while they were asleep.				
َ فَلَمَّا بَلَغَ مَعَهُ السَّعْيَ قَالَ يَا بُنَيَّ إِنِّي أَرَىَّ فِي الْمَنَامِ أَنِّي أَذْبَحُكَ فَانظَرْ مَاذَا ثَرَىَّ قَالَ يَا أَبَتِ افْعَلْ مَا تُؤْمَرُ سَتَجِدُنِي إِن شَاء الله مِنَ الصَّالِرِينَ.	Mecca	102	المنام	صافات As-Saaffat
Then when (the son) reached (the age of) (serious) work with him, he said: "O my son! I see in vision that I offer thee in sacrifice: now see what is thy view!" (The son) said: "O my father! Do as thou art commanded: thou will find me if Allah so wills one practicing Patience and Constancy!".				
إِذْ يُرِيكَهُمُ اللَّهُ فِي مَنَامِكَ قَلِيلًا وَلَوْ أَرَاكَهُمْ كَثِيرًا لَفَشْلَتُمْ وَلَتَنَازَ غُتُمْ فِي الأَمْرِ وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ سَلَمَ إِنَّهُ عَلِيمٌ بِذَاتِ الصُّدُورِ.	Medina	43	منامك	انفال Al-Anfal
Remember in thy dream Allah showed them to thee as few: if He had shown them to thee as many, ye would surely have been discouraged, and ye would surely have disputed in (your) decision: but Allah saved (you): for He knoweth well the (secrets) of (all) hearts.				
وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ مَنَامُكُمْ بِاللَّيْلِ وَالنَّهَارِ وَابْثِغَاؤُكُمْ مِنْ فَضْلِهِ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآياتٍ لِقَوْمٍ يَسْمَعُونَ.	Mecca	30	منامكم	روم Ar-Room
And one of His signs is that He created mates for you from yourselves that you may find rest in them, and He put between you love and compassion; most surely there are signs in this for people who reflect.				
الله يَتَوَفَّى الْأَنْفُسَ حِينَ مَوْتِهَا وَالَّتِي لَمْ تَمُّتُ فِي مَنَامِهَا فَيُمْسِكُ الَّتِي قَضَى عَلَيْهَا الْمَوْتَ وَيُرْسِلُ الْأُخْرَى اِلَى أَبِي اللهُ عَلَيْهَا الْمَوْتَ وَيُرْسِلُ الْأُخْرَى اِلَى أَلِيَاتٍ لَقَوْمٍ يَتَفَكَّرُونَ. [It is Allah that takes the souls (of men) at death: and those that die not (He takes)	Mecca	42	منامها	زمر Az-Zumar
during their sleep: those on whom He has passed the decree of death, He keeps back (from returning to life), but the rest He sends (to their bodies) for a term				
appointed. Verily in this are Signs for those who reflect.				

In the Our'an, several Arabic words were used to describe the sleep which may be compatible with modern science definition. Therefore, we can describe sleep stage as Sinah (سنه) Nu'ass and Hojoo(رقود Ruqood, (هجوع)) and Subaat.(سبات)

#### Sinah

This word has been defined as "slumber" or "dozing off for a very short period". In this type of sleep, Person is conscious environmental stimuli. This may correspond to stage one of sleep identified by modern sleep science. The word of Sinah (from sin) means the weakening of the body in the beginning of sleep and Noum نوم)(means the body is immovable in sleep. When the evolution of sleep in natural organisms go to sleep, sensory and cognition are disabled.But the word has another meaning, and that is what a man dreams in his sleep, (which means the visibility is watching) (23). Also, it has been noted that Sinah means little sleep. The above verse means that much sleep is not for God (24). In verse 255 of Al-Bagara chapter ' الله لا الله الله أهو أ it describes that God ، 'الحَيُّ القَيُّومُ لاتَأخُذُهُ سِنَةٌ ولا نَومٌ is unique, alive and eternal, neither slumber nor sleep overtake him. It is said in French: "Ni somnolence ni sommeil ne Le saisissent."

Sinah is translated in Persian that a man neither slumber nor fall upon deep sleep and Noum is a regular sleep. لاتأخذه سنةُولانومُ means that he neither fall in slumber nor deep sleep. Some say: the meaning of this sentence is that he did not forget the people. Nap can have good potential and improve our daily lives if there was appropriate planning for it. Findings indicate that a scheduled nap improves waking up after a normal night's sleep and also Neutralize sleep deprivation effects consciousness. Epidemiological studies show that several times of short nap weekly, reduces the risk of cardiovascular disorders (26).

#### Nu'ass

Nu'ass, is called the beginning of sleep and light sleep and relaxation. A Quraysh army enters into Badr regionwith war equipment and enough food and the women singers to energize the warriors. At first, they closed Badr wells, but the Muslims were suffering from insecurity. When the Prophet saw that his followers could not sleep before the night of the war and faced with exhausted body against the enemy, gave God's good news that the angels came to help and empathized with them so they could all sleep gently at night. In Al-Anfal chapter verse11 God says: Remember when God made light sleep for relaxation and send you rain from the sky to clean and wipe out the devil from your hearts and make your steps strong with it. In Aael-e-Imran chapter, Verse 154 God says: After (the excitement) of the distress. He sent down calm on a band of you, to overcome with slumber while another band was stirred to anxiety by their own feelings, moved by wrong suspicions of Allah, suspicions due to Ignorance. The word of 'Noas' in this verse is light sleep (nap) that may be synonymous with the first and second stage of sleep. Recently it has been suggested that light sleep can reduce stress and blood pressure. Essential changes in blood pressure occur during switching off lights and at the beginning of the first stage (27-29).

### Rugood

There are various descriptions for this word. The best definition is long time sleep. In Al-وَتَحْسَبُهُمْ أَيْقَاظًا "."Kahf chapter, verse 18 God says وَهُمْ رُقُولًا ۗ وَنُقَلِّبُهُمْ ذَاتَ الْيَمِينِ وَذَاتَ الشِّمَالِ وَكَالْبُهُم بَاسِطٌّ ذِرَاعَيْهِ بِالْوَصِيدِ لَو اطَّلَعْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ لَوَلَّيْتَ مِنْهُمْ فِرَارًا وَلَمُلِئْتَ Thou wouldst have deemed them "منْهُمْ رُعْبًا awake, whilst they were asleep, and We turned them on their right and their left sides: their dog stretching forth his two forelegs on the threshold: if thou hadst come up on to them, thou wouldst have certainly turned back from them in flight, and wouldst certainly have been filled with terror of them. A frequent question is about prolonged sleep and how to survivein this situation. In this verse, God tells about the solution to prevent decubitus ulcer (bedsore). Although, people had knowledge about this phenomenon but it was not a reason for them to know about its treatment. If you look at them in a cave, you find them awake, while they are asleep. Some believed that such statement that they were in their sleep, but their eyes were open and the breathed slowly spoke

together but no speech really. Some believed that the similarity to awaken the person move side to side. We turned their body side to side. Aboharireh tells about this sentence: their body position was changed twice a year. But Ebne Abbas says: their position was changed once a year (25). Today, it is recognized that people who sleep too long in one position have complications such as bedsores and blood clots.

## Hoioo

Hojoo in the Arabic language means little sleep. However, According to Adh-Dhariyat chapter verse 17, believers sleep very little and spend more hours of night asked forgiveness and worship (31). This word means night sleep (32). Subaat is the Arabic word meaning disruption (21). In An-Naba chapter verse 9 God says: And made your sleep for rest (22).

#### Subaat

Subaat may be indicative of disconnection from the surroundings. In this verse God says: we did sleep for your comfort. Therefore, we can consider 'Subaat' as deep sleep and it is synonymous with slow wave sleep From the perspective of modern science (32).It is suggested that the origin of the word of 'Subaat' is from disruption, shut down and rest (33). Allameh Tabatabaee says in Al-mizan: Subaat means welfare and comfort. Because it brings peace and reconstruction of physical power and it can prevent of fatigue due to awakening and self-possession(19). Some say that the word of "Subaat' means disruption. This description is for disruption of body during sleep. This definition is close to before description. Some suggested that Subaat means dying and if God present it as dying is not only هو الذي ' for this verse but also in another verse يتوفيكم بالليل'. The meaning of dying is far from this definition. God describes that sleep is not الله يتوفى الانفس حين موتها و التي لم dying and says Therefore dying statement is far from this definition. In other words, sleep is not dying (23).

Ayatollah Makarem shirazi says in NOOR interpretation that: Subaat ()سبات lexis is from Sabt)(سببت and meansdisruption and leisure for rest. As Saturday' يوم السبت ' in Arabic language from the Jewish definition that Saturday was for leisure. Subaat is a fine description of in considerable physical psychological parts of the sleeping human.

## **Discussion**

Sleep is an important to picin Islamic literature. Ouran and Hadith talk about the sleep types, importance of sleep and good sleep practices. In Ouran, human beings need the light of day and darkness at night. The Quran, وَهُوَ الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمُ اللَّيْلَ لِبَاسًا وَالنَّوْمَ ' Surah 47 verse says: "And He it is Who سُبَاتُنَا وَجَعَلَ النَّهَارَ نُشُورًا made the night a covering for you, and the sleep a rest, and He made the day to rise up again". Besides, Muslims have shown great interest in dreams and dream interpretation (17). Today, 2.1 billion of Muslims follow up Islam orders about sleep in their daily activities (18).

From Quran perspective, God provide sleep for peace and comfort of human (7). In Al-Furgan chapter (verse 47) God says: And He it is Who makes the Night as a Robe for you; and Sleep as Repose and makes the Day (as it were) a Resurrection. Sleep is a sign of the greatness of the God. In the Ar-Room chapter (verse 23) God says: And among His Signs is the sleep that ye take by night and by day, and the quest that ye (make for livelihood) out of His Bounty: verily in that are Signs for those who hearken(19). One of God signs is your sleep at day and night and your work for applying the grace of the Lord. And one of His signs is your sleeping and your seeking of His grace by night and (by) day; most surely there are signs in this for a people who would hear. The Quran has various descriptions of sleep. Religious literatures are full of resources which are related to sleep (20,21). Although sleep medicine is a relative new science in medicine, but human have always been interested in sleeping since the beginning.

#### **Conclusion:**

Scientists have many discussions on the topic of sleep and its nature. Some believe that sleep is due to transfer of the blood from the brain to other parts of the body. Thus, they consider physical etiology for it. Some believe that physical excessive activities cause accumulate toxic material in the body which can affect on the CNS and sleep induction. This is a chemical etiology. There is a neural etiology also. In this hypothesis, there is a special central nervous system in the brain principle of continuous which is the movements, falls and shut down due to excessive fatigue. But no hypotheses did not present a clear response to sleep question. However, we cannot deny the effect of these factors. Our inability to clarifying sleep subject is for their material thinking of sleep. Meanwhile, before sleep was a physical phenomenon it is a spiritual phenomenon and without accurate recognition, its interpretation is impossible. What was discussed in this paper indicate that the most accurate interpretation for sleep is in Quran. Sleep is a separation of the soul from the body, but not complete separation. Therefore, when God orders to this separation, consciousness is inactive and there are no sensations and movement, but any such heart necessary actions as beat. circulation and respiration continues. Although the identity of sleep is considered body shut down, but from spiritual aspects, it is the way to escape and return to inside and heaven. Overall, from the results, we can consider 'Sinah' and 'Hojoo' from the perspective of the Quran with the first stage of sleep, 'Nu'ass' the beginning of sleep and light sleep, 'Rugood' is synonymous with long sleep and "Subaat' is slow wave sleep. According to the terms listed in this article from perspective of the Quran, we can understand the special consideration of the Quran from physical and spiritual aspects. However, is necessary to more researches about sleep from Islam perspective.

#### Refrences

1. Aslani U, Etemadifar S, Aliakbari F, Heydari A. Sleep disorders in patients with congestive heart failure hospitalized in Hajar hospital, Shahrekord, 2003. J Shahrekord Univ Med Sci 2007;9(1):44-49. [Persian]

- 2. Arazi H, Asadi A, Hoseini K, Mohammad Zade Salamat K. Piri Kord K. The Effects of a 30-hour Sleep Deprivation on Reaction Time, Neuromuscular Coordination Aerobic Capacity in Non-athlete Students. Ofogh-e-Danesh J 2011;17(2):14-21. [Persian]
- 3. Chikahisa S, Sei H. The Role of ATP in Sleep Regulation. Front Neurol 2011;2:87.
- 4. Zakerimoghadam M. Shaban M. Kazemnejad A, Ghadyani L. Comparison of Effective Factors on Sleeping the Nurses and Hospitalized Patients' Viewpoints. HAYAT 2006;12(2):5-12. [Persian]
- 5. Shahsavand E, Ramin M, Sadegh Niat Haghighi KH. Quality of Sleep and Related Factors among Imam Khomeini Hospital Staff Nurses. J Urmia Univ Med Sci 2001;(3):237-245. [Persian]
- 6. Nobahar M, Vafaei AB. Investigation of Sleep Disordersin the Elderly and Waysto Deal with Them. Salmand 2007:2(4):263-268. [Persian ]
- 7. Nojoomi M, Ghalebandi MF, Akhbari R, Roya G. sleep pattern and prevalence of sleep disturbances in medical students and specialist residents. 2009;19(1):263-268. Persian]
- 8. Orhan FO, Tuncel D, Taş F, Demirci N, Ozer A, Karaaslan MF. Relationship between Sleep Quality and Depression among Elderly Nursing Home Residents in Turkey. Sleep Breath 2012;16(4):1059-67.
- 9. Mullington JM, Haack M, Toth M, Serrador Meier-Ewert HK. Cardiovascular. inflammatory, and metabolic consequences of sleep deprivation. Prog Cardiovasc Dis 2009; 51(4):294-302.
- 10. Araste M. Evaluation of Insomnia in Medical Students of Kurdistan University. Sci J Kurdistan Univ 2007;12 (3):58-63. Persian]
- 11. Grandner MA, Jackson NJ, Pak VM, Sleep Disturbance Gehrman PR. Is Associated with Cardiovascular and Metabolic Disorders. J Sleep Res 2012;21(4):427-33.
- 12.Knutson KL, Van Cauter E. Associations between sleep loss and increased risk of

- obesity and diabetes. Ann N Y Acad Sci 2008.1129:287-304.
- 13. Durmer JS, Dinges DF. Neurocognitive Consequences of Sleep Deprivation. Semin Neurol 2005;25(1):117-29.
- 14. Nabavi M, Bahyraei D.Study of types sleep disorders and factors which effect it among academic student. Daneshvar, 2003;10 (45):15-22. [Persian]
- 15. Ahmadyand A. Sepehrmanesh Z. Ghoreishi F. Mousavi S. Prevalence of insomnia among 18 years old people and over in Kashan city. Iran in 2008. FEYZ 2010;13(4):313-320. Persian]
- 16. Simpson AB, Terri J. Relationships among sleep dimensions and factors that impair sleep after cardiac surgery. Res Nurs Health 2000;30(6):91-102.
- 17. Bulkeley K. Reflections on the dream traditions of Islam. Sleep Hypn 2002;4(1):4-
- 18. Muslim population worldwide. [Last cited 2013 May 11]. Available from: http://http://www.muslimpopulation.com/inde x.html.
- 19. Makarem shirazi N. [Barghozide Tafsire 341. Nemounel. P. Available fromhttp://qurangloss.blogfa.com/page/forgh an-1-50.aspx: [Persian]
- 20. Ancoli-Israel S. "Sleep is not tangible" or what the Hebrew tradition has to say about sleep. Psychosom Med. 2001;63:778–87.
- 21. Al-Abid Zuhd E. The miracle verses and its impact about sleeping in Quran. Aljameah Alislamiah J. 2010; 18:215-50.
- 22. KheiriH. Investigatethe natureof sleepand dreaminIslamicliterature.ShamimYas. 2005;34:40. [Persian]

- 23. Hamadani MB. Almizan interpretation. Raja and Amirkabir publication, Tehran, 4th ed. No3, 237.1981.
- 24.http://www.eshia.ir/feqh/Archive/text/Sobha ni/osool/880320/
- 25. Tabarsi A[Majma Al Bayan]. Available
- http://www.tebyan.net/newindex.aspx?pid=18 395&AyeID=2261 [Persian]
- 26. Takahashi M. The role of prescribed napping in sleep medicine. Sleep Med Rev 2003;7(3):227-35.
- 27. Naska A 'Oikonomou E 'Trichopoulou A' Psaltopoulou T. Trichopoulos D. Siesta in healthy adults and coronary mortality in the general population. Arch Intern 2007;167:296-301.
- 28. Zaregarizi M 'Edwards B 'George K ' Harrison Y. Jones H. Atkinson G. Acute changes in cardiovascular function during the onset period of daytime sleep: Comparison to lying awake and standing. J Appl Physiol 2007;103:1332-8.
- 29. Brindle RC 'Conklin SM. Daytime sleep accelerates cardiovascular recovery after psychological stress. Int J Behav Med. 2011 Feb 26.
- 30.http://miracleofquran.net/News/ShowNews. aspx?newsID=541
- 31. Knowledge of the Quran. Journal of Muslim Guard. 2003;286:4 [Persian]
- 32. Ahmed S. BaHammam. Sleep from an Islamic perspective. Ann Thorac Med. 2011:6(4):187–192.
- 33. Tarihi F[Majma Al Bahrein]. Available from: http://www.tebyan.net [Persian].