Rem dreamer manual pdf printable 2017

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The relationships of dreams to open-review magazines collected after rapid sleeping awakenings (Rem) are, on average, long, more vivid, bizarre, emotional and similar to those compared to those collected after non REM. However, there is no comparison between the structural organization of words-pyarle of dreams and traditional measures that distinguish Rem dreams and non Rem can be confused by the length of the relationship. This problem is susceptible to the analysis of dream relationships as graphic designers of direct words, which provide a structural evaluation of oral relationships, at the same time controlling for individual differences in the verbic. In this context, this study had two main objectives: in the first place, to study the differences in the structure of the graphic designer between the relationships of the Rem and non -Rem dreams and, secondly, to evaluate how the analysis of the graphic of direct words Non semantic is confronted with the extent widely used of the length relationship in the analysis of dreams. To do it, we analyzed a series of 133 dream relationships obtained by 20 participants in laboratory awakenings controlled by Rem and N2 Sleep. We discovered that: (1) Rem sleep graphics have a greater connection than N2; (2) The measures of the graphic structure may provide for the assessments of the complexes of dreams, in which increases in connection and decreases of randomness are observed in relation to the increase in the complexity of dreams of dreams; and (3) The measures of the largest connected component of a graph can improve a model containing the length of the relationship in the forecast of the sleep phase and the complexity of dreams. These results indicate that the relationships of the championships after the Rem awakening have an average of a greater connection than those sampled after (that is, the words come back with a long interval), a difference that seems to be related to the differences underlying in the complex of dreams. Overall, the analysis of the graphs represents a promising method for the search for dreams, thanks to its automated nature and potential to integrate the length of the relationship in a dream dream Citation: Martin JM, Andriano DW, Mota NB, Mota-Rolim SA, AraÃºjo JF, Solms M, et al. (2020) Structural differences between REM and non-REM dream reports assessed by graph analysis. PLoS ONE 15(7): e0228903. Stavros I. Dimitriadis, Cardiff University, UNITED KINGDOMReceived: January 21, 2020; Accepted: June 25, 2020; Published: July 23, 2020Copyright: Â©Â 2020 Martin et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.Data Availability: All relevant data are within the manuscript and its Supporting Information files.Funding: Authors from Brazil received funding from CoordenaÃ§Ã£o de AperfeiÃ§oamento de Pessoal de NÃvel Superior (CAPES; www.capes.gov.br), Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento CientÃfico e TecnolÃ³gico (CNPq; www.cnpq.br), Financiadora de Estudos e Projetos do MinistÃ©rio da CiÃªncia e Tecnologia (FINEP; www.finep.gov.br), and FundaÃ§Ã£o de Apoio Ã Â Pesquisa do Estado do Rio Grande do Norte (FAPERN; . SR was supported by CNPq grants 308775/2015-5 and 408145/2016-1, CAPES-SticAMSud, and FundaÃ§Ã£o de Amparo Ã Â Pesquisa do Estado de SÃ£o Paulo (FAPESP; www.fapesp.br) grant #2013/07699-0 Center for Neuromathematics. Authors from South Africa received funding from the University of Cape Town (www.uct.ac.za) through fund # 457091 to MS. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.Competing interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist. Over the course of a typical night of sleep, the body undergoes characteristic physiological changes, such as variations in brain activity, muscle tone, body shifting and ocular movements. These changes ehcrecir etseuq id enucla etnemeverb omaieniled ,iuQ .]9[itilibatserp iretirc e elacs id eires anu a esab ni ingos i onatulav ehc inamu iciduig id osu'l osrevartta ottaf otats ¨Ã otseuq ,etnemlanoizidarT .MER non onnos la ottepsir MER ni oirotarobal led oilgevsir li opod etnemataidemmi itloccar ingos ied itroppar i otatulav ah inna ilged osroc len acrecir al , Ãtilibissop etseuq eraiduts reP .)]8[oipmese da ,"neG id iciroet" iad otunetsos emoc(itnitsid imsinaccem ad itadiug eresse onossop MER-non e MER ongos led esab alla issecorp i ehc ecsireggus ,evitatilauq eznereffid onartnocsir is es ,etrap artla'D .)]7,6[oipmese da ,"enoizareneg alled iciroet" iad otunetsos emoc(idarg irav a olos ,ongos led azneirepse'l attut erareneg ²Ãup etnatsottos omsinaccem ossets ol ehc onocsireggus ,evitatitnauq etnemecilpmes onos eznereffid el eS .onnos li etnarud elatnem azneirepse'lled ilibasnopser msinaH etnatsottos CEM li rep inoizacilpmi ah ©Ãhciop ,etnatropmi ¨Ã asetnoc id otnup otseuQ . osrevid etnemavitatilauq ais etnitsid isaf etseuq ni erangos li ehc ottaf lus etsisrep odroccasid li ,aivattut ;MER non e MER onnos li etnarud etton al attut rep isracifirev ²Ãup ongos li ehc ottaf lus osnesnoc nu ¨Ã'c arO .]5[MER-non isaf ellad elibadiffa odom ni otunettO eresse orebbertop ingos ied itroppar i ehc otartsomid onnah ivisseccus iduts ilg ,MER onnos led avisulcse Ãteirporp anu essof ongos li ehc ererderc a irotacrecir i otatrop ah etnemlaizini otseuq ertneM .]4,3[ )%01 ~(MER non ilgevsir ia ottepsir ,)%08 ~(ongos id .ongos led evitteggos inoizaler ellen itnemaibmac i ehcna itneserp onos ,atanoiznem arpos aigoloisif alla ertlO .]2,1[,4S e 3S emoc oton etnemetnedecerp , 3N-EVOLS EVAW/MER-non onnoS e THGIL MER non 2N ,1N-onnos led aznegrosni(MER non onnos led isaf el e)MER(otnemivom-oihcco-odipar onnos led otats ol :onodulcnI .ivitnitsid icigoloisif irotacram irporp i noc anungo ,onnos led isaf esrevid ni otacifissalc eresse rehto eht ton dna ytilauq maerd sesuac taht troper a fo htgnel eht si ti taht sesoppuserp ti ecnis ,denoitseuq yllacigolodohtem neeb sah htgnel troper fo tuo gnillaitrap eht ,eromrehtruF .]22ÂÂÂ¢02[tsisrep secnereffid emos ,slortnoc hcus gnizilitu retfa neve ,revewoH .]91,6[deyolpme era htgnel troper rof slortnoc lacitsitats retfa raeppasid neve dna hsinimid ot dnet secnereffid evitatilauq tnerappa eht taht dnuof evah seiduts lareves ,drager siht nI .detnuocsid era htgnel troper ni secnereffid laudiser nehw derapmoc yllufgninaem eb ylno nac Stroper Mer-non DNA MER FO SERUSAEM EUGRA SROHTUA EMOS ,Strapretnuoc Mer-non Rieht Nahllacipyt Era Stest Stest Stroper Mer Ecnis .]81,61[lacihw dna ekyguoht er-thugoht 11,8[gnigagne yllacitehtsenik dna lanoitome ,diviv yllautpecrep ,errazib ,esnetni erom sa detar yllacipyt era stroper MER .retcarahc evitatilauq rieht ni reffid ot dnet stroper maerd MER-non dna MER ,yldrihT .]71ÂÂ ã¢51[Troper eht by Deniatnoc Sdrow Fo Rebmun war eht gnisu nehw dna]41â€â€â1,6[ct Fo Smret by Derosamem nehw Htob Tnew tneserp Sdrow Sdrow Sdrow Euqinu Fo rebunm eht stcelfer yldaorb hcihw ,)6[,Crit(tnuoc llocer lasted htgnel fobor yleder stalsom eht stalreffid staldgnel saltgnel saltgnel saltgnel saltgnel saltgnel saltgnel stals sparp dna dnoces .3n gnirud tsewol sti dna 1n gnirud tsehgih sti because llacer maerdâ€â€â€âEgats Peels eht if gnidneked ylbaredisnoc yra star mer-non r, -non ot derapoc ,)Ds â£ , It is naming ,0.9 â£ %9.18(Mer by Rehgih ylbaredisnoc era llacer taht detat MERâ€â€â Tuoba Ysrevortnoc lanigiro eht ot del HCIHW ,setar llacer ot seter gnimaerd merd merd merd mernew neewteb deton eb ot noitcnitsids around [8,23]. A final line of evidence comes from studies comparing REM and non-REM dream reports in terms of their structure, narrative complexity and story-like organization. Nielsen and collaborators [24, 25] found that dream reports collected after REM displayed more of a story-like organization when compared to reports collected after N2. On the other hand, Cicogna et al. [26] found no difference in the narrative continuity of REM and N2 dream reports obtained from spontaneous morning awakenings; similarly, by using a subsample from this same study [26], Montangero and Cavallero [27] found no differences in a microanalysis of 14 dream reports matched for report length. While the differences outlined above point to some between-stage differences in dreaming, another important factor to consider is the time of night in which the dream occurs. Throughout a typical night, circadian cortical activation tends to increase, which is associated with characteristic changes in dreaming. Some of these time-dependent changes appear to be common to all sleep phases. For example, both REM and non-REM dream reports become longer [13,20,28], more dreamlike [28, 29], hallucinatory [18] and bizarre [14,30]. However, some of these effects appear to be sleep stage-specific, where, for example, selective increases in emotionality are seen in REM dreaming [14] and a selective decrease in directed thought has been observed in non-REM dreaming [18]. Additionally, the narrative complexity of REM dreams has been found to increase across the night [31,32] although such changes in non-REM dreaming are yet to be investigated. While previous studies have analyzed the narrative complexity and story-like nature of dream reports, the word-by-word structural organization of REM and non-REM dream reports is yet to be investigated and meaningfully compared. One suitable method for such an evaluation is the analysis of word graphs, defined by a Number of knots (n = 1,2,3â ¦) and a set of edges (e = 1,2,3â€ ¦) between them (g = n, e). When the graph represents an oral or written speech, each different word is a knot and the temporal sequence between the consecutive words is represented by a direct and unhesive edge. The calculation of average graphic attributes using partially overlapped sliding windows allows comparisons between individuals despite the differences in verbosity. A non-semantic version of this approach revealed new behavioral markers of schizophrenia [33,34,35], as a reduction in the connection of the chart [34] and a trajectory of more random words [35]. Dream reports seem to be particularly revealing of the underlying thought disorders in psychosis [34] and in particular of the negative symptoms of schizophrenia [35]. It has also been shown that graphical connection involves cognitive functioning and readability in the typical 6 years [36], and to distinguish between elderly patients with Alzheimer's disease, or minor cognitive impairments and combined controls [37] . Here we have studied the structural organization of REM and N2 dream relations by applying the analysis of the non-semantic word chart to a previously collected sample of dream reports obtained from controlled awakenings in a sleep lab. The first objective was to investigate whether REM and non REM reports were structured in a differentiated way in terms of graphic connection and distance from a randomly assembled word sequence. The second objective was to assess how the graphical theoretical method compares with the most used measure of the relationship length (i.e. TRC) in the analysis of dreams and to determine whether or not they can complete each other in this regard. In particular, we have speculated that: (1) REM reports will be longer than REM reports in terms ofof the report; (2) rem reports will be structurally different from non rem reports in terms of connection of graphs and theirrandom graphics; (3) The structure of the graphic and the TRC will change as a factor of the night of the night; (4) The structure of the graphic and the TRC will be able to discern from which sleep stage has been obtained a relationship of dreams; and (5) The structure of the graphic and the TRC will provide for differences in the external assessments of the complexes of dreams (measured by the evaluation scale of the interaction perception, PIRS). The data were originally collected at the Cape Citt University for the thesis of Maestro [38] by the author Danyal Wainstein Andriano (DWA). The study used an almost experimental repeated measures of repeated measures on the basis of which the participants spent nights in a sleep laboratory to provide relationships on dreams. Twenty-two adults (18 years-25; media = 19.71 is â ± 1,59), all students of university psychology of the chief university of the chief were recruited through an online questionnaire to participate in the study. Two participants were excluded due to poor sleep architecture (1) or extreme sleep energy (1). Consequently, the analysis of the data have been included the relationships of dreams obtained by 20 participants (14 females). The participants were flowing English language (score of 100 or more for the verbal Qi of the abbreviated intelligence scale of Wechsler [39]), reported good sleep habits (score of 5 or less on the sleep quality index of Pittsburgh [40]), they were moderate dreamers at frequent self-senquils (at least once every two weeks [41]) and had no history/presence of illegal disorders of the use of substances or dormant/psychiatrics. The study of sleep was held in a hospital's sleep laboratory where the participants spent 3 non -consecutive nights, consisting of a night of adaptation, followed by 2 experimental nights. During the night of adaptation, the participants familiar with the laboratory environment, without awakenings or controlled sleep recordings. On experimental nights, sleep was monitored by polysonography (PSG) and controlled awakenings were performed to obtain relationships on related dreams and correlated data. Every experimental night was separated from 2 - 7 days. Cié has helped to minimize any effects on the deprivation of sleep that could be derived â € â € â € from experimental awakenings. On experimental nights, the participants arrived â € œ â € ‹Around 19:00 and were prepared for sleep monitoring. Dwa turned off the lights at 22:00 and woke up the participants at 6:00, for a total of about 8 hours of sleep recordings per session. The participants were awakened for the collection of dreams of dreams 5 - 6 times during the night, including the morning awakening. The controlled awakenings were performed in the REM, N2 and N3 phases based on the online presence of the multisonnographic characteristics (PSG) for the respective phases. For REM, the controlled awakenings were conducted 5-10 minutes after the detection of muscle atony (through electromyography; EMG), waves of dentils "in cerebral activity (through electroencephalography; EEG) and distinct eye movements (distinct (distinct yes It moves via electrooculography; EOG). For the awakenings of N2, the distinction criteria included the presence of sleep spindles and complex K (via EEG), while N3 consisted in the presence of Delta waves synchronized with high width (via EEG) and Tonus Reduced muscle (via EMG). In the case of N2 and N3, the duration of the time spent in a specific sleep phase was not always the same before awakening, since the establishment sequences/sleep instability were difficult to predict. They are At least 40 minutes of uninterrupted sleep between the awakenings, with at least 15 minutes after a period of Rem. When a participant met the PSG definition criteria for the desired sleep phase , Dwa entered the room where the participant slept and called their name until they verbally indicated that they were awake. Dwa then sdnomyS sdnomyS & raepS ,sekluoF ad otilibats ollocotorp lus avasab is AWD e itnapicetrap art ogolaid lI .eradrocir onavetop ehc ingos ied itunetnoc i ittut erirefir e eradrocir id orol otseihc and Antrobus et al. [30]. After the collection of the report of verbal dreams, participants were asked to fill in a questionnaire containing a series of Likert stairs pertinent to the objectives of the original thesis. The reports of oral dreams were recorded using a vocal recorder and subsequently transcribed and evaluated by a blind external judge under the conditions of their respective awakenings. The free software speech was used to convert the speech transcribed in graphics of direct non -semantic words (available on: see Fig 1 for an illustration of the transformation). Although there are a series of graphic measures derived from this analysis, here we have chosen to evaluate the connection of the graphs and the like-like-like, which have shown that they are useful predatory in tracing the main changes in the organization of thought, such as those In schizophrenia [34 "â € â € œ36]. While both of these reflect aspects of the graphic structure, they are methodologically distinct and therefore have the potential to integrate mutual in the evaluation of different aspects of the structure of language. complementary can be found in Mota et al. [35], in which a linear combination of connection and random inviltness attributes of the negative symptoms classified and schizophrenia-diagnosis six weeks in advance. Download: Fig 1. Analysis of the graphic designer Applied to Dream Reports.Dream Report represented as a graphic of direct words. Nodes indicated in red, edges Ind icted like black arrows. There are two components in this graph: one with three knots and the other with 22 knots. The LCC and LSC measures are derived from the larger component. Borders (calculated by the total number of edges in the graph). Component more len len artla'llad anu'l ilibignuiggar onos idon id eippoc el ettut iuc ni omissam ofargottos len idon id oremun lad otaloclac ;CCL(otagelloc subgraph). The largest component strongly connected (LSC; calculated by the number of knots in the maximal subgraph in which all pairs of knots are accessible from each other in the direct subgraph, i.e. A door to B, B leads to A). Since connection attributes are highly colliding with word count [34], and that REM reports are typically longer than non-REM [6], any general connection difference found when using the entire report in the transformation would be heavily confused by the differences in the length of the report and therefore would not be informative. To control these residual effects, we used a sliding window method, which controls for word count by dividing the ratio according to the size of the window used (see Fig 2, for illustration). A mobile window with a fixed length of 30 words and 29 words overlap was used along each dream report to calculate the measurements of the separate chart for each window. After reaching the end of the document, the average value for each measure has been calculated in all windows consisting of each report. The size of the window was based on evidence that the windows of 30 words are more informative than the relatively smaller windows (10 or 20 words; see [34]). Download: Fig. Illustration of the sliding window method. This example uses a window length of 15 words and a overlap of 10 words. While the graphs of the first two windows are shown here, the window is applied through the entire dream report, then a total average is calculated. In order to investigate the random connection of dream reports, we compared each report turned to 1,000 random charts, which areusing the same number of knots and edges, but whose word order is arbitrarily folded (Fig 3). Random z scores for each chart were calculated by subtracting the medium (mrLCC, mrLSC) of random graph distributions from the original LCC atats ¨Ã alacs aL .)illevil isrevid ied acimaronap anu rep txeT 1S idev(osroc ni enoizarran anu id ehcitsirettarac essennocretni enecs onodulcni e etneibmaâl noc ovitta ongepmi nu onoglovnioc ehc ingos a onodnopsirroc iggetnup itla ilg ertnem ,ivissap itagelloc non inigammi e ireisnep onoglovnioc ehc ingos a onocsirefir is iggetnup issab I .ingos ied etneibma orol li e ingos ied igganosrep i art ottircsed enoizaretni id ollevil li odnoces ,9 a 0 ad airanidro alacs anu odnoces ingos ied itroppar i eranges a itartsedda inretse iciduig eud emoc ¬Ãsoc ,erotacrecir lad atatulav atats ¨Ã alacs aL .]83[elanigiro enoizatressid alled inif ia otiurtsoc otats ¨Ã SRIP lI .]41[xednI tnuoC droW emon ovoun li noc atanoisiver etnemetnecer ¹Ãip atats ¨Ã arusim aL .]6[noitatnem MER-non e MER art ereugnitsid rep iroilgim erusim elled anu eresse rep oton e ingos ied acrecir allen otasu etnemaipma Ã .]6[ongos la onretse otnemmoc e inoizerroc ,âshaâ e âsmuâ ,eznadnodir ,inoizitepir odnedulcse ,oilgevsir led amirp atussiv enoizatnem isaislauq erevircsed rep etazzilitu elorap id elatot oremun lad otarusim Ã .oilgevsir id inoizidnoc ella ihceic inretse iciduig eud emoc ¬Ãsoc ,erotacrecir lad otatulav otats ¨Ã ehc ,otroppar led azzehgnul alled avitteggo arusim anu ¨Ã CRT 300g.3098220.enop.lanruoj/1731.01/gro.iod//:ptth .enoizareti atseuq us itasab CSL e CCL id idem iggetnup i odnazzilitu atamits idniuq ¨Ã elausac Ãtilauq id avisselpmoc arusim anU .itazroms troper 0001 id enoizubirtsid atseuq ad italoclac)CSLrds ,CCLrds(dradnats enoizaived e)CSLrm ,CCLrm(idem iggetnup ivittepsir i onatoned ârdsâ e ârmâ inoizaiverbba eL .etlov 0001 ottertsir etnemlausac ¨Ã ongos id otroppar lad alorap id enidro'L .elausac gnilffuhs id enoizartsullI .3 .giF :aciracS .0 a onamissorppa serocs-z iuc i illeuq onos ilausac icifarg i onamissorppa ehc ifarG .)CSLrds ,CCLrds(dradnats inoizaived evittepsir ellad otatlusir led enoisivid al e CSL ocifarg led irolav I as a measure of the quality of the general dream and e ¨Ã icihcrareg illedom ied otnorfnoc li ertnem ,MER non e MER itroppar ien eznereffid el eratulav rep itazzilitu itats onos noxocliW id elanges id ilanges id tset I .]34[R etneibma'llen isilana el ettut otiugese omaibbA .anamu enoizatnemireps al rep iknisleH id enoizaraihciD al e acrecir al rep opaC led ÃttiC id ÃtisrevinU'lled ecidoc lad etilibats etilibats adiug eenil el noc Ãtimrofnoc ni ittodnoc itats onos itnapicetrap ied otnemicrasir li e acrecir aL .etavresir etnematterts etunetnam etats onos itnapicetrap ius inoizamrofni eL .onnos led oirotarobal len ilatnemireps itton eud ererrocsart rep)oiduts olled otnemom la DSU 54 $ acric(004R noc otnemiglovnioc orol li rep etnemairaiznanif itasnepmoc itats onos e itamrif osnesnoc id iludom ied ,oiduts olled itamrofni etnemaneip itats onos itnapicetrap i ittuT .itad ied atloccar alled amirp ytisrevinU nwoT epaC al osserp aigolocisP id otnemitrapiD led ocite otatimoC lad otavorppa otats ¨Ã oiduts oL ."srip ni gnitar" id ominonis ataredisnoc eresse ²Ãup "otroppar led Ãtisselpmoc al" ,olocitra otseuq id inif ia ,otnatreP .RIP iad ovitarepo oser ¨Ã emoc ,erotangos lad attircsed enoiznem alled Ãtisselpmoc alla otnemirefir eraf omairedised ,"otroppar led Ãtisselpmoc aL" enimret li otazzilitu eneiv iuc ni , Ãtiugibma el erative reP .)ecilpmes etnemavitaler eter anu ni eratlusir ad elat odom ni etnemlabrev atalanges eresse ²Ãup asselpmoc ongos ad azneirepse'nu oipmese da(acorpicer enoizaler anucla ereva onossop non ehc ingos ied otroppar led isrevid otlom ittepsa onovircsed ," ÃtisselpmoC" id attehcite'l onodividnoc inimret itseuq ibmartne ertneM .eter/ocifarg otad nu ni itneserp ilanab non ehcitsirettarac elled enoisnetse'l e azneserp al erevircsed rep atazzilitu eresse ²Ãup ehc ,"eter alled Ãtisselpmoc" enimret lad iuq otazzilitu eneiv otnauq ni "otroppar led Ãtisselpmoc" enimret li ereugnitsid etnatropmi Ã .ingos ied otroppar led elareneg Ãtisselpmoc alled yxorp emoc idniuq e used to test the remaining hypotheses. In these cases, generalized linear models or cumulative connection models have been compared using the differences in the verisimilitude ratio of the respective models to be estimated to estimate Significant contribution of individual predictive variables. The models were built in a bottom-up way so that the individual predictors are included whose addition significantly improves the model's adaptation, following their inclusion. Where applicable, the sleep phase as a fixed effect (or REM or N2) is first included as we expect differences in dream relationships to exist here according to the previous literature. Following this, TRC and variables of the graphic structure are individually inserted to evaluate the respective contribution as predictive variables. Where significant predictors are found, composite models are therefore considered to be used to assess whether the measures can be integrated mutually in predicting the result variable. To control the independence of observations, participants' medians for Wilcoxon signal testing were used and mixed effects models were used to model random effects between participants and experimental nights. To assess potential confusion, two confirmation analyses were carried out to assess the influence of the presence of common words and the total number of paragraphs in the report. A table showing correlations between predictors and other interest variables can be found in the additional material (see Table S1). A total of 198 checked awakenings were performed during REM and N2 sleep, resulting in the collection of 146 dream reports from 20 participants (see Fig 4 for an overview). The call of dreams was more widespread as a result of REM Awakenings (90.74% versus 72.39), while participants following N2 Awakenings were more likely to report that they had not dreamed of (19.40% versus 7.41%) or had a white dream (15.67% versus 1.85 %) â€ ”An experience where subjects elanif elanif anu otatropmoc ah ²ÃiC .elorap 03 id elorap elled ominim oiggetnoc li ottafsiddos onnah non ©Ãhciop ,)01 = 2N ;3 = MER(ingos ius itroppar 31 isulcse itats onos ,isilana artson allen elanif enoipmac li reP .otunetnoc nucla eradrocir id odarg ni onos non am odnangos oressets es emoc onotnes atats ¨Ã ilibairav elled anussen ,itnatlusir illedom iaD .olledom led ovisselpmoc otnemattada'l otaroilgim ah atnuigga orol al es eraiduts rep ,onnos led esaf al etnenetnoc olledom nu us etnemlaudividni etiresni etats onos)ZCSL ,ZCCL ,CRT ,CSL ,CCL ,segdE(esseretni id ilibairav el ,azneugesnoc iD .onnos led isaf el art onotsise ehc eudiser eznereffid ilautneve ad etnemetnednepidni etton al attut rep itnemaibmac i itavresso eresse a itasseretni omavare ©Ãhciop ,illedom ied otnorfnoc li rep elibairav emoc onnos led esaf allen itartne omais atlov amirp al reP .onrutton opmet id otteffe nu id ollortnoc la ednopsirroc ²ÃiC .ingos ied itroppar i itunetto itats onos iuc ni etton alled opmet li eredeverp onavetop)ZCSL ,ZCCL ,CSL ,CCL ,segdE(ehcifarg e CRT erusim el es otaiduts omaibba etnemavisseccuS .)ZCSL e ZCCL ¨Ãoic(2N e MER art elausac amart allen evitacifingis eznereffid etavresso etats onos noN .ednarg a ataredom ad otteffe'lled enoisnemid anu noc aznereffid anu ,2N itroppar ia ottepsir CRT e CSL ,CCL iggetnup ,itla ¹Ãip etnemavitacifingis idrob onaveva MER itroppar i ehc otrepocs omaibbA .)1 allebaT al eredev(2N e MER ni etunetto itnapicetrap ied enaidem el eratnorfnoc rep itasu itats onos noxocliW id elanges id ilanges id tset I .MER non e MER troper art eznereffid el eraiduts a omavarim asoc amirp reP .)%86,34 ortnoc %90,57(osroc ni enoizarran anu id evitacidni etarobale ¹Ãip ongos id ezneuqes ottircsed ah sgninekawA MER aD etunetto elleuq ertnem ,etunetto ertneM ,.)%07,8 .sv %97,31(evisiv non e ilauttecnoc ezneirepse o)%12,51 .sv %35,24(etalosi evisiv inigammi onovircsed osseps ¹Ãip ilgevsir 2N ad itunetto illeuq ,elanif enoipmac len itazzilitu ingos ius itroppar 331 ieD .]83[elanigiro ollocotorp led elapicnirp esseretni'l are MER-non ongos li ©Ãhciop ,2N ni itiugese itats onos ehc ilgevsir id oremun roiggam li ettelfir enoipmac ortson len 2N itroppar id elautnecrep atavele'L .)64 = MER ;78 = 2N(troper 331 id erenrecsid erenrecsid rep ozzem emoc CRT noc atnorfnoc is acifarg arutturts al emoc eratset reP .evittiderp ilibairav evittepsir elled anussen rep ilautta itad ien onrutton otteffe id opmet nucla otartnocsir otats ¨Ã non ,otnatreP .)2 allebaT al eredev(elareneg otnemattada'l etnemavitacifingis eraroilgim rep phase, we have built generalized linear models with a binomial result (Rem/N2), to examine whether the aspects of the structure of the graphs can distinguish significantly between the relationships obtained by Rem and N2 sleep and how they can concern the widely used measure of TRC in this sense. The analysis found that the addition of LCC and TRC has significantly improved a null model in the provision of differences in Rem and N2 (Table 3). The differences after the addition of edges, LCC, LCCZ and LCCZ were not found significant. Thus, reflecting the differences found in our Rango di Wilcoxon-Sign tests, we discovered that TRC and LCC were the most performing variables in detecting the differences between the Rem and N2 relationships; However, unlike before, Edges and LSC have not been found as significant predictors in this sense. Later we examined if LCC and TRC could act as complementary measures to each other in discernment of the sleep phase. In this regard, we have tested if the addition of LCC to a model containing TRC would significantly improve the dressability of the model in the forecast of the differences in the sleep phase. The model that contains both TRC and LCC has been found to be significantly better in predicting the sleep phase that TRC alone (table 3). We performed the same analysis, this time seeing whether TRC could significantly add to a model containing LCC. Once again, the difference between the models was significant, indicating that TRC and LCC are complementary measures in the discerning sleep phase. We then evaluated whether TRC and the measures of the graphic structure are related to external evaluations of complexes of dreams (i.e. pirs). The Null model adopted for the comparison contained the fixed effect of the sleep phase, since we are interested in whether the variables onnos onnos etnenetnoc olledom nu a zCCL e CRT ,CCL ,idrob id atnuigga'l ehc artsom 4 allebat aL .onnos led isaf el art Ãtisselpmoc id eznereffid el arpos e arpos olledom led Ãtilibitsev al etnemavitacifingis eraroilgim onossop olledom nu a elaudividni enoissennoc id erusim el e CRT etnenetnoc olledom nu id aznailgimisorev id itroppar i otatnorfnoc omaibba ,²Ãic eraf reP .ingos ied Ãtisselpmoc al erageips ollen CRT la iratnemelpmoc erusim emoc eriga oressetop ivitacifingis itatlusir onos aznedecerp ni ehc acifarg arutturts alled itubirtta ilg es eragadni id otacrec iop omaibba ,etavort evitacifingis inoizaler el etaD .ingos ied itroppar ied Ãtisselpmoc alled enoisiverp orol allen artla'llad anu'l esrevid etnemavitacifingis oressof non 2N e MER ippurg i rep eznednet el ,idrob ied osac len ennart ,ehc erroppus idniuq omaissoP .)261. = p ,510 .= aibmac 2r oduesp :zcsl ;364. = p ,400. = aibmac 2r oduesp :zccl ;734. = p ,500. = aibmaC 2R oduesP :CSL ;308. = p ,100.< = aibmaC 2R oduesP :CCL aibmaC 2R oduesP(idrob i rep olos otnemattada'l etnemavitacifingis otaroilgim ah enoizaretni id otteffe'lled atnuigga'L .)ZCSL ,ZCCL ,CCL ,CCL ,idrob ,CRT(illedom ivittepsir ien issif itteffe ilg e onnos led oidats ol art enoizaretni id otteffe nu id azneserp al otatset omaibba ,2N o MER ni asrevid essof ingos ied itroppar ied Ãtisselpmoc alled enoisiverp allen otteffe'lled aznednep al es eracifirev id enif lA .ednarg are CRT id atnuigga'l rep otteffe'lled enoisnemid aL ;eidem a ettodir inoisnemid id eresse etatlusir onos ,ekreklegaN id 2R-oduesp olled enoizairav anu ad etamits ,ocifarg led arutturts alled erusim elled otteffe'lled inoisnemid eL .ingos ied inoizalanges ied Ãtisselpmoc alled inoizatulav elled otnemua'lla enoizaler ni ecsiunimid ocifarg id elausac enoizamrof al ertnem onatnemua ocifarg led enoissennoc al e otroppar led azzehgnul al ehc otacidni onnah itatlusir i ,enoizaler atseuq id enoizerid id inimret nI .ovitacifingis etnemacitsitats otatlusir ¨Ã non ZCSL .enoizerid assets allen avitacifingis aznednet anu otartsom ah CSL ertnem ,ilibairav etseuq rep SRIP iggetnup ied enoisiverp allen olledom led otnemattada'l etnemavitacifingis otaroilgiM Just TRC. We found that adding LCC and LSCZ significantly improved model adaptation; No such effect was found for edges or orConsequently, this suggests that LCC and LCCZ can act as a complementary measure to TRC in explaining the differences in the complexity of dream reports. We therefore took one last step to evaluate whether LCC and LSCZ entered together could further improve the dressing of these composite models. Nor the comparison of the models was found to significantly improve the overall measure, even if both have shown a tendency towards meaning (0.05

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