Sleep Hygiene Guide for Parents

By Sandwell School Nursing



Sleep Hygiene

- Obtaining healthy sleep is important for both physical and mental health.
- It is particularly important for children as it directly impacts mental and physical development.
- Everyone, from children to older adults, can benefit from practicing good sleep habits.
- Sleep hygiene is a variety of different practices and habits that are necessary to have good night time sleep and full daytime alertness.



How Much Sleep Do Children Need?

- Sleep and Pre schoolers (3-5 years)
- 11-13 hours each night and most do not nap after five years of age
- School-aged Children (6-13 years)
- 9-11 hours of sleep.
- Teenagers (13+ years)
- 8 to 9 hours sleep



Relaxation Before Bed

- Turn off all screens one hour before bed
- Activities such as jigsaws and colouring can be very relaxing and help to wind down
- Avoid physical activity in the run up to bed time.





Relaxation Before Bed

- Dimming the lights in the hour before bedtime can help to promote relaxation.
- Relaxing background music may help to create a calming environment
- Guided meditations available on line and books
- Make time to chat with your child before

bedtime





Bedtime Routine

- Stick to strict bedtime routines
- Give your child warnings that bedtime is approaching
- Having a warm bath before bed can help your child relax.
- Read a book with your child or a guided meditation.
- Say goodnight and leave your child to fall asleep by themselves.

Bedtime Checklists

Here are a couple of examples of Checklists that can be used to help you to encourage your child to promote good sleep hygiene.





Creating a Calm Bedroom

- Ensure the bedroom remains a positive environment
- No televisions, computer or phones to be kept in the room
- Make sure that toys are covered or stored away
- Consider what is on display in your child's room
- Ensure the room is dark or use a night light is needed
- Ideally the bedroom temperature should be around 16 to 18 degrees.
- Ensure children sleep in their own room in their own bed.
- Decorate in neutral, calming colours, bright colours can be over stimulating.



Behaviour At Bedtime

- Complete your bedtime routine and leave the room before they fall asleep
- Ignore complaints and protests
- Remind them that it is bedtime but do not get into discussions
- Return your child to their room each time they leave in a calm and firm manner
- Keep visits to their room brief
- Do not lock your child in their room
- Be consistent and don't give up.



Sleep and Diet

- Healthy eating leads to healthy sleeping.
- Aim for a balanced diet
- High in Fibre Fruits vegetables and wholegrains
- Low in Sugar and fats
- Caffeine is a stimulant so best avoided in the run up to bedtime.
- Avoid eating just before bed

Daily Sleep Diary

(for children and young people)

Complete the diary each morning, which will highlight your sleeping routine and where improvements can be made.

	Enter Day of Week	Day 1 – Monday	Day 2 – Tuesday	Day 3 – Wednesday	Day 4 – Thursday	Day 5 – Friday	Day 6 – Saturday	Day 7 – Sunday
1	What time did you go to bed last night?							
2	Did you stick to the bedtime routine?							
3	After falling asleep how many times did your child wake up?							
4	How long were they awake during the night?							
5	What time did your child wake in the morning?							
6	Did feel your child had a good night sleep?							And

When to Seek Further Support

- If your child has any disabilities this can affect their sleep
- Conditions such as ADHD and autism
- Any emotional health issues such as stress or separation anxiety
- Night Terrors
- Persistent issues





Useful Resources

The Children's Sleep Charity

https://www.thechildrenssleepc harity.org.uk/



NHS Website

https://www.nhs.uk/

The Sleep Council

https://sleepcouncil.org.uk/





