

# Insomnia: how to help children (and their parents) get a good night's sleep

2 August 2019, by Michael Gradisar



Credit: xiaphias/Wikipedia

As the day ends and evening begins, some parents are getting ready for a serious task. Not because they are preparing for a late shift at work, but because they are about to confront the battle of their children's bedtime.

And we're not talking about infants or toddlers. These are school-aged [children](#) who suffer from insomnia.

Until fairly recently, insomnia was largely thought of as an adult sleep problem. Then, in 2014, the [diagnosis of insomnia](#) in adults was combined with the behavioural sleep problems seen in children. This means that children can now be diagnosed with an insomnia disorder.

There are a number of symptoms of insomnia that overlap between children and adults, including difficulties in falling—or staying—*asleep*. To be diagnosed with insomnia, these difficulties must persist for at least three nights a week and last for at least three months.

Another key aspect of a sleep problem is that it is

causing some kind of significant disruption to the child's and family's life—that the sleep problem affects normal functioning. Examples of this might include night times becoming unmanageable or very stressful (for the child and parent) or it might be that they are sleep deprived during the day and not coping well at school.

The key difference between [insomnia](#) in adults and children is that to be able to fall asleep or stay asleep, children often require "special conditions". This usually means they need their [parents](#) nearby.

This might involve children needing a parent present in the bedroom to fall asleep, or that the child sleeps on a mattress on the parent's bedroom floor. It might even mean the child sleeping in the parent's bed—either from the beginning of the night, or when they wake up a few hours later.

There is no single cause of child sleep problems. But these children commonly share high levels of anxiety around bedtime. The other thing they often share is a fear of themselves or [family members](#) being harmed (by an intruder, for example), meaning they feel unsafe in their own bed at [night time](#).

These worries make them hyper-vigilant to their surroundings. Any noise outside or bump in the night might be interpreted as a potential threat. Understandably, these children commonly seek reassurance from their parents.

Of course, it's natural for parents to want to provide this reassurance—nobody likes to see their child feeling anxious. So they might find themselves repeatedly telling their child that there's no such thing as monsters or scary clowns, and that the doors are locked and the house is safe. As understandable as this response is, we know from [research that over-reassurance](#) can actually maintain a child's anxiety.

The other common response is the parent sitting with their child until they fall asleep, or letting the child sleep in the parental bed. Sometimes this might even mean one parent ends up sleeping in the child's bed as a result.

These solutions are often planned as short-term plans, but can end up lasting for months (or even years). Ultimately, while they are understandable strategies, they are strategies which prevent the child from learning that they can be safe by themselves in their own bed, and can therefore end up maintaining the problem.

### **A good night's rest for everyone**

If these scenarios sound familiar, you should know that you're not alone—and that there is a solution. In recent years, there has been [more research](#) working out the best ways to support [school-aged children](#) overcome their sleep problems.

We have recently summarised this research in a book, which provides parents with [a step-by-step guide](#) to helping their children deal with sleep problem.

[Multiple studies](#) have now shown that these techniques can lead to substantial reductions in both the time it takes children to fall asleep and night time wakings, and an improvement in their ability to sleep in their own bed without a parent. Here is a summary of those techniques.

To begin with, a good sleep environment and bedtime routine are important. This includes making sure your child has time to wind down in the hour or two before bed. A consistent bedtime *and* wake-up time are also key.

Experimenting with your child's bedtime can help the child build up something known as "sleep pressure". Building up sleep pressure helps children to fall asleep more quickly and ultimately to learn that they can fall asleep in their own bed by themselves.

Other techniques involve "exposure-based" steps. For example, where the parent moves themselves step-by-step out of the child's room. Alongside

these techniques, parents also learn to work with their child to challenge unhelpful thoughts that might be keeping them awake.

These techniques are not always easy. But the phrase "short-term pain for long-term gain" rings true for most evidence-based sleep interventions. While it can be challenging, with persistence and consistency, gains can be made in a relatively short period of time, and the whole family can get a better night's sleep.

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