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To receive additional CHS Family Education Program
materials, please call (213) 240-5988.

Although we seek to provide current and correct
information, some of the information may have
changed since the printing of this brochure.
Please consult a healthcare professional or other
resources for the most current information.



CHILDREN'S
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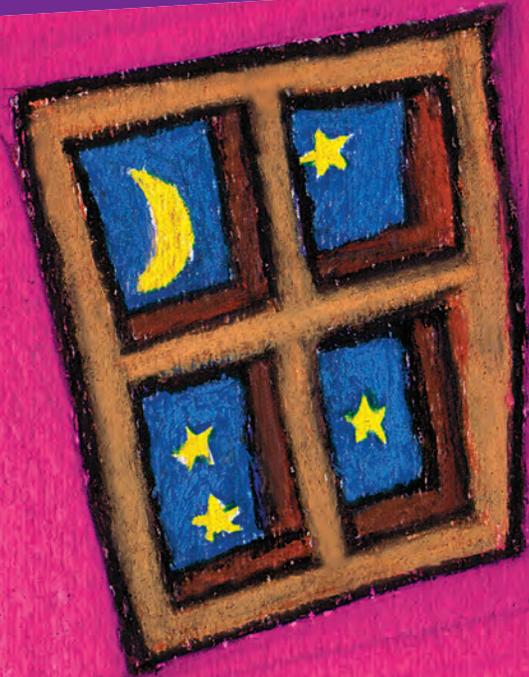
SLEEP

HELPING YOUR CHILDREN GET THE REST THEY NEED



C H I L D R E N ' S H O M E S O C I E T Y O F C A L I F O R N I A

Getting enough sleep is an important part of a healthy, happy lifestyle. Yet parents often face many challenges with their children and sleep. Fortunately, there are ways to change unhealthy patterns and help your child get the quality sleep he or she needs.



For proper brain and body development, children need sleep. However, from worrying about Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) with a newborn, to getting a toddler to sleep, to helping a preschooler cope with nightmares, most parents face challenges with their children's sleep. Fortunately, by getting the right information and making some changes in routines, most sleep problems can be eliminated.

★ **WHY SLEEP IS SO IMPORTANT**

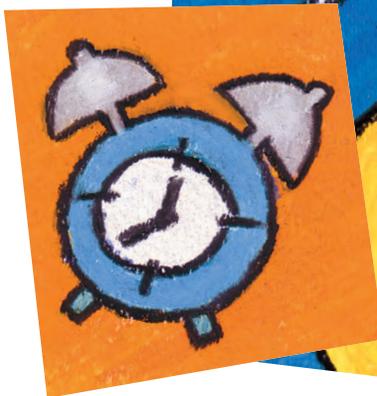
Pediatricians agree that not getting enough sleep can cause children serious problems such as:

- Reduced coordination and reaction time; tired children are much more likely to get injured
- Difficulty paying attention and reduced memory retention, which results in less learning at school
- Increased irritability, rising frustration, and difficulty controlling emotions

★ **GETTING ENOUGH SLEEP**

Children's need for sleep changes as they grow. Below are some guidelines on the right amount of sleep for your child, depending upon his age. The amounts include both nighttime sleep and daytime naps.

| CHILD'S AGE | 0-3 MONTHS | 3-6 MONTHS | 6-12 MONTHS | 12-24 MONTHS | 2-4 YEARS | 4-7 YEARS | 7-11 YEARS |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| Amount of sleep needed | 14-20 hours | 14-16 hours | 13-15 hours | 12-14 hours | 11-13 hours | 10-12 hours | 10 or more hours |



Changes in your child's life such as an illness, vacation, new home, or new caregiver can affect sleep. Be patient and stick to your bedtime routine and your child will be able to return to her regular sleep pattern soon.



★ **SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME (SIDS)**

SIDS is the sudden death during sleep of a seemingly healthy baby. Although there is no known cause of SIDS, there are things that parents can do to help with prevention:

- Always place your baby to sleep on his back.
- Make sure your baby is sleeping on a firm surface.
- Put your baby to sleep in a room that is not too warm.
- Make sure your baby is in a non-smoking environment.
- Keep loose bedding, pillows, and toys away from a sleeping baby.
- Make sure your baby receives all recommended immunizations.



★ MORE SLEEP SAFETY

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends having the baby sleep in the same room as the parents, but not in the same bed. But whether your preference is in a room of her own, in a crib in your bedroom, in a co-sleeper next to your bed, or sharing your bed, good sleep safety habits are always important.

- If your baby sleeps in a crib, remove any items she can stand on to raise herself higher and out of her crib.
- Watch for curtains, cords, or other dangerous items that your baby may be able to reach from her sleeping space.
- If you are sharing a bed with your baby, make sure your mattress is firm and flat. Sheets and blankets should be light. Your baby should not be able to fall out of the bed, or between the mattress and wall or headboard.

★ CREATING A BEDTIME ROUTINE

Children need structure to feel safe and in control. Developing a consistent bedtime routine is a way to provide children with the sense of security that they need to fall asleep. By setting a fixed bedtime and then doing the same activities in the same order every night, your child will be able to unwind and get the sleep he needs. The routine should last 20-30 minutes and may include the following:

- Having a light, healthy snack
- Taking a warm bath
- Putting on pajamas
- Brushing teeth
- Reading books, singing songs, or listening to music together
- Saying goodnight, including lots of hugs and kisses



★ TIPS FOR GETTING YOUR CHILD TO SLEEP

- Limit caffeine and sugar as these can stimulate children before bedtime.
- Keep bedtime calm. Television, video games, and active play make it hard for children to relax.
- Make sure your child's sleeping area is quiet, pleasant, and peaceful. Soft music and low light often help.
- Help your child to go to sleep before she is overly tired. An overly tired child may be too uncomfortable to fall asleep.
- Set a time limit for bedtime routines.

★ SOME COMMON SLEEP PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Many sleep problems get better as children grow older. If problems continue, ask your child's pediatrician for help.

SLEEP PROBLEM

SLEEP SOLUTION

Nightmares are frightening dreams after which children often awaken. Children can remember their nightmares.

Go to your child immediately. Comfort and reassure her. Encourage her to talk about her dream. Help her to go back to sleep.

Night Terrors are more severe nightmares. They happen while a child is in a deep sleep and cannot be awakened. Children usually will not remember the night terror.

Stay calm and do not try to wake your child. Gently restrain your child if he tries to leave the bed or moves around too much. After a short time your child will return to normal sleep.

Sleepwalking/talking also occurs during deep sleep. It is difficult to wake children and they usually will not remember this state.

Keep exit doors locked so that your child cannot leave the house. Block stairways and clear the room of any potential tripping hazards. Do not wake your child, just gently lead her back to bed.

Bedwetting is very common among young children. Their bladders are still small and they are still toilet learning.

Make sure your child uses the toilet and discourage drinking before bedtime. Protect the bed with a mattress cover. Do not blame or punish your child.

Some children (never babies) use a favorite stuffed animal or blanket for comfort. Make sure the toy is safe, without hazards such as buttons or strings.

TO LEARN MORE

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

TUCKING MOMMY IN

Morag Loh, illustrated by Donna Rawlins

CLOSE YOUR EYES

Kate Banks, illustrated by Georg Hallensleben

IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT

Kathy Henderson & Jennifer Eachus

BOOKS FOR ADULTS

BECOMING THE PARENT YOU WANT TO BE

Laura Davis & Janis Keyser

ORGANIZATIONS

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

(847) 434-4000 or www.aap.org