RASNC

Regional Adolescent Sleep Needs Coalition

Achieving Optimal Sleep Health: Strategies for Adolescents During COVID-19

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Distance learning influences on adolescent sleep patterns

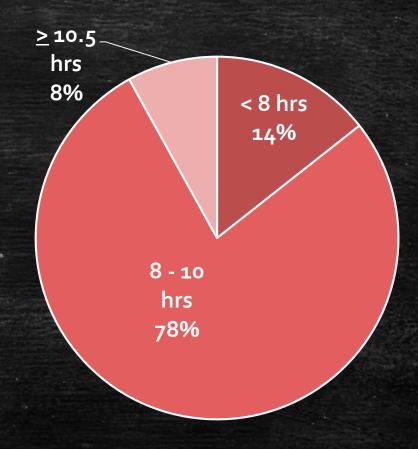


- Freedom from early alarms
- Variable virtual start-times on school days
- Less structured and inconsistent academic schedules
- Restrictions and/or changes in social, physical, and extra-curricular activities
- Social/emotional adjustments
- Newfound stressors and/or even stress relief
- Changes in meal-timing and dietary choices
- Increased dependence on technology for social engagement, entertainment, and academics



RASNC Pilot Study - Summer 2020

- Convenience sample of 131 parents/guardians on behalf of 177 teens
- Majority of adolescents (86%) met the recommended 8-10 hours during the stay-at-home orders (average 8.9 hrs)
- * 81% more rested; 15%
 about the same
- Strengths and limitations of study noted



Make sleep a priority!

- Sleep is as critical to health as diet and exercise
- Empower adolescents to make informed choices about their sleep
- Teens need 8-10 hrs/night
- Children ages 6-13 need between 9-11 hrs
- Adults need between 7-9 hrs

Consistent sleep-wake schedule

- Establish and keep a consistent sleep-wake schedule, even in the absence of a regular school schedule
- Anchor the wake-up time around the earliest requisite start time
- Avoid excessive over-sleeping on non-school, late-start days, weekends
- Establish a daytime rhythm/routine

Practice good sleep hygiene

- Keep the bedroom environment as cool, dark and quiet as possible
- Elimination of light (especially blue-light sources) in the bedroom allows for the natural production of melatonin
- Noise-free environment will enhance the depth of sleep
 - Some people may prefer white noise
- Practice good "stimulus control"
 - Build strong associations between bed and sleep
 - Keep stimulation (schoolwork, social media, gaming)
 out of bed



Unplug at night!

- Set electronic curfews
- Keep phones and devices <u>outside the</u> <u>bedroom</u>
- Use an alarm clock instead of an alarm on a cell phone
- Adjust display to turn down blue light
 - "Nocturne" [Macs] or justgetflux.com [PCs]
- Orange-colored glasses with Spectrum Control Technology® can filter blue light



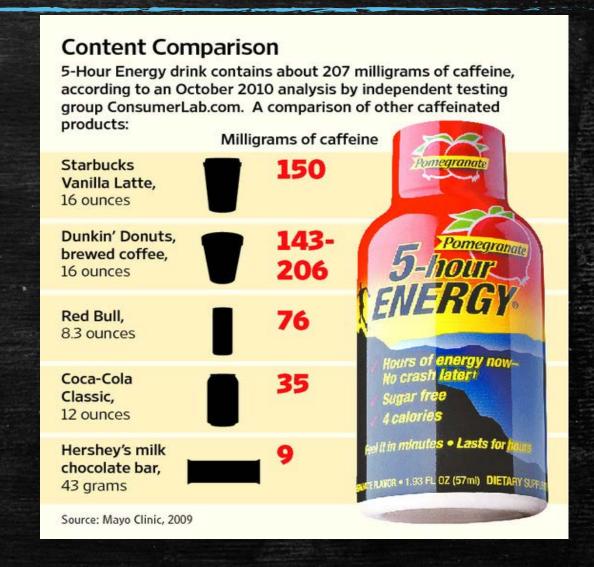
Wind down before sleep

- Select activities to help the brain and the body to wind down before sleep
 - Music
 - Meditation
 - Yoga
 - Prayers
 - Reading an old-fashioned book (but nothing too stimulating!)
 - Warm shower or bath several hours before bedtime
 - Aromatherapy (if there is not a problem with allergies)



Limit caffeinated products

- Use caffeinated beverages or foods judiciously during the daytime
 - Coffee, tea,chocolate, sodas
- Avoid energy drinks
- Avoid nicotine



Assessing signs of stress, anxiety and changes in mood

- Attend to, monitor, and manage stress, anxiety, and sad mood. All these factors can negatively impact sleep-wake patterns
- Reciprocally, poor sleep can increase the prevalence of symptoms of anxiety and depression
- As you and your child shift the sleep schedule and prepare for the many changes in routine that accompany the start of the school year, some anxiety, irritability, or sadness is natural as your child's brain and body adjusts
- For most children, the changes in mood will be temporary as the shift in sleep schedule is achieved and the school year gets underway



Prepare and Consult as Needed

What if...?

If the sadness/irritability or anxiety is pervasive (most of the day/most days of the week) and persistent (2 full weeks for sadness/irritability and several months for anxiety), consider reaching out to a school counselor to discuss your concerns and whether a referral to a mental health professional is indicated



Thank you!