

**THINGS  
YOU SHOULD  
KNOW**

Many things can help you have a better night's sleep.

Keep regular times for going to bed and getting up.

Relax for an hour before going to bed.

Avoid going to bed on a full or empty stomach.

If you are not asleep after 20 minutes in bed, go to another room until you feel tired again.

Many poor sleepers spend too long in bed.

Keep distracting things out of the bedroom.

Get some sunlight during the day.

Most adults of all ages need 7-9 hours of sleep.

An evening nap can make it hard to sleep at night.

## Sleep Hygiene: Good Sleep Habits

### What are good sleep habits?

Good sleep habits are often referred to as good sleep hygiene. There are many things that can be done to improve sleep. Here, we will give you some guidelines for what you should and should not do for a good night's sleep. Many people have trouble with their sleep. If you are one of them, some of these simple things may help.

### What should I do in the evening?

Try to go to bed at the same time each night. The body has an internal clock and hormones that control sleepiness and wakefulness. This clock works best if there is a regular sleep routine. When working well, you will feel sleepy at

bedtime. Try not to ignore this by staying up, as this is a window of opportunity for sleep. Going to bed too early can also disturb your sleep. In the hour before going to bed, it is important to have a relaxing sleep routine. Although this will vary from person to person, some things that you may find relaxing include having a warm bath, reading quietly or a warm milk drink. Going to the toilet is important to avoid having to get up in the night. It is also recommended to turn off all screens (e.g., computers, smartphones) 1-2 hours prior to bed, and if possible, not have them in the bedroom.

### Are there things that I should not do in the evening?

Caffeine should be avoided close to

bedtime. This isn't just coffee and tea. It is also found in colas and soft drinks. There are different views on how many hours before bed you should have your last caffeine intake. Some say caffeine should be avoided for at least 3 to 7 hours before going to sleep. Others say no caffeine after lunch time if you have sleep problems. Many people find that their sleep improves with less caffeine or only having caffeine earlier in the day. Smoking also makes it difficult to go to sleep, so there should be no cigarettes before going to bed or during the night. Alcohol might help you get to sleep, but it will make it harder to stay asleep. It makes sleep problems like snoring and sleep apnoea worse as well. Activities that are stimulating should be avoided in the hour before bed. This includes moderate exercise, computer games, television, movies, having important discussions, using social media and responding to emails and text messages. Being in a brightly lit environment or the blue light of the computer can reduce evening levels of the sleep-promoting hormone, melatonin. Don't fall asleep on the couch during the evening as it reduces your sleep pressure and makes it harder to fall asleep when you go to bed.

## What about meals and sleep?

It is important to not be hungry at bedtime. But having a full stomach makes it difficult to sleep. The evening meal should be at least 2 hours before bedtime. Some people find that having a small snack at bedtime helps them to sleep better.

## What should I do when I'm in bed?

The bed must be comfortable. Avoid being too hot or too cold. The mattress, pillow and blankets should be comfortable and restful. There should be no distractions in the bedroom. This may mean removing the television, radio and hand-held devices such as phones and laptop computers. If there is a clock in the bedroom, it should be covered to avoid clock-watching. If possible, don't allow children and pets to be a disturbance.

## What should I do during the day?

One very important thing is to stay out of bed. Some people use the bedroom as a living room, where they study, watch television, make phone calls and read books. This will make it harder to sleep. It is important to train the brain to link the bed with sleep. The bedroom should be used for sleeping and intimacy only. As a rule, exercise is good for sleep, but not just before going to bed. The best times are in the morning and before the evening meal, however any exercise is better than none. Being out in the natural daylight during the day will improve sleep at night. This will help with your body clock and the melatonin levels in the body. It is best to be outside in the early part of the day.

## What should I do if I can't get to sleep?

Sleep is not something that you can force to happen. If you are not asleep within 20 to 30 minutes of going to bed you should get up. Go to another darkened room and

sit quietly. Do not have screen time (e.g., television, smartphone, computer) eat, drink or do household chores. When you feel tired and sleepy again go back to bed. This helps your mind link bed with sleep – not with being frustrated and not sleeping. Rest is good – it does not have to be sleep. Don't label yourself as an insomniac as this will increase your worry and frustration.

## What if you can't shut off your mind?

Some people lie awake in bed at night and cannot switch off their thoughts. If this is a problem, set aside a 'worry time' during the evening. Use this time to think about what has been happening during the day, make plans and possible solutions. Then don't think about these things until the next day. Keep the hour before bed as your wind down time – develop a routine that prepares your body and mind for sleep. Listen to quiet music or do relaxation. Remember that we can never shut off our mind. Our thoughts continue all the time, so try to make them calmer thoughts. Create a favourite fantasy place. Or daydream of your favourite holiday spot. If other thoughts come in, consider them for a moment and then try to gently replace them with calm thoughts. If you still can't sleep despite your best attempts at relaxing and trying to calm your thoughts, go out of the bedroom and wait until you're sleepy and tired and then try again.

## Are naps good or bad?

It depends. Remember that the average adult sleeps for between seven and eight

hours a day. If you are taking naps without any problems, and they are short naps (around 30 minutes) then this will not be detrimental to your nighttime sleep. On the other hand, naps in the evening, or dozing in front of the TV, can make it harder to get to sleep at night.

## What about prescription medicines and sleep?

Some of these will make it easier to get to sleep. But others will keep you awake. It is best to take them only when your doctor or pharmacist says so. Sleeping pills are designed for short term or intermittent use only, and always under the supervision of your medical doctor. But they are only a short-term fix.

## How much sleep do I need?

Most adults need between seven and eight hours sleep each day. Be realistic about your needs. Younger people have different sleep needs. If you are a poor sleeper, it is very important you do not spend too long in bed. Spend no more than 8 or so hours in your bed. If you spend more time in bed, you will be telling your body that it's OK to drift in and out of sleep all night. Going to bed later at night may be the single best thing to help reduce your waketime during the night in bed.

## How important is a routine?

Try to stick to a good sleep routine. Improved sleep will not happen as soon as changes are made. But if good sleep habits are maintained, sleep will certainly

get better. It is not possible to do the same thing every day, but it should be most days. Different things work for different people. Find what works for you and stick with it. If you try everything and your sleep still doesn't get any better, then see your GP (see [Insomnia](#)).

## What might your doctor do?

The first thing that your doctor will do is have a talk about your sleep. Depending on what they think is the cause, they might suggest the things listed above or they might refer you to a sleep specialist.

## Other useful links:

- [How much sleep do you really need?](#)
- [Mindfulness and Sleep](#)
- [Caffeine, Food, Alcohol, Smoking and Sleep](#)
- [Body Clock](#)
- [Preventing Chronic Insomnia](#)
- [Insomnia](#)
- [Cognitive Behavioural Therapy for Insomnia \(CBT-I\)](#)
- [Snoring](#)
- [Obstructive Sleep Apnoea \(OSA\)](#)
- [Common Sleep Disorders](#)
- [Melatonin](#)
- [Sleeping Tablets](#)
- [Napping](#)
- [Sleep Study](#)
- [Ten Tips for a Good Night's Sleep](#)

## This information is produced by:

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[www.sleephealthfoundation.org.au](http://www.sleephealthfoundation.org.au)

A national organisation devoted to education, advocacy and supporting research into sleep and its disorders.

### Sleep Disorders Australia

ABN 91 138 737 854

[www.sleepoz.org.au](http://www.sleepoz.org.au)

A voluntary group offering assistance and support to people and their families living with sleep disorders.

### Australasian Sleep Association

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The peak national association of clinicians and scientists devoted to investigation of sleep and its disorders.

*Disclaimer: Information provided here is general in nature and should not be seen as a substitute for professional medical advice. Ongoing concerns about sleep or other medical conditions should be discussed with your local doctor.*