

The Thirteen Commandments for Students with Problems Sleeping

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Millions of students aren't getting enough sleep to be fully alert the next day. Sometimes the cause is a shift in the body clock or because of a sleep disorder such as narcolepsy or sleep apnea. Sometimes it is just poor sleep habits. If it is latter, there are some simple yet effective things students can do to ensure a better sleep. First make sure that the bedroom or dorm room offers the right environment to lull you to sleep. At night your bedroom should be dark, quiet, and the temperature comfortable. The mattress and pillows should be comfortable. Once you have created the right environment, keep the following rules in mind.

1. **Use the bedroom for sleep and sex only.**

This is no place to balance your checkbook, surf the internet, or run on a treadmill. You want your brain to only associate your bedroom with sleep and sex.

2. **If you can't fall asleep, after 15 to 20 minutes get out of bed and do something else that is relaxing.** *Lying in bed, becoming angry and frustrated because you're not falling asleep makes things worse.*

3. **Avoid any activity that might cause your brain to be excessively aroused before going to sleep.** *That means no arguments, no tackling of major problems, and no exciting TV or books. Avoid any vigorous activity for four to five hours before going to bed*

(however, sex seems not to present a problem). You want your brain in a relaxed state when it's time to sleep.

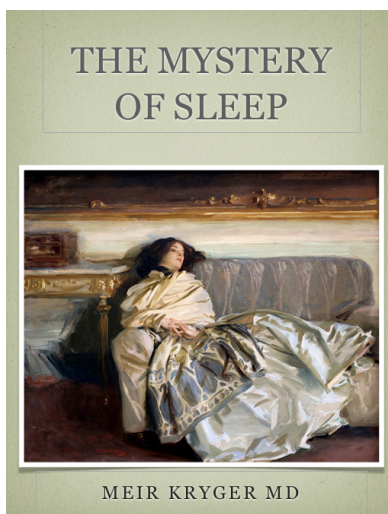
4. **Do not consume heavy or spicy meals, which might cause heartburn or discomfort.** *You do not want to feel too full or hungry before bed. Heartburn or acid reflux can both keep you from falling asleep and wake you from sleep.*

5. **If you use an alarm clock turn it away from you.** *Avoid checking the time throughout the night. Better yet, get rid of it. There is not a thing except frustration that you'll get from staring at an alarm clock.*

6. **Have a relaxing ritual at bedtime, for example, reading non- arousing books.** *When you were a child, your parents probably bathed you and read to you to get you into a relaxing frame of mind to help you sleep. Such rituals are a good idea for all ages.*

7. **Avoid bright electronic displays at night.** *Exposure to bright light (especially blue) at night may keep you awake. Consider programs that automatically change the color of your display (<http://justgetflux.com>) for the Mac and PC.*

8. **Avoid daytime or evening naps, especially in the four to**



five hours before bed. *If you must nap, make sure that it is no longer than 10 to 20 minutes. Longer naps may leave a person groggy and might make it more difficult to fall asleep that night.*

9. **Avoid exercise before bedtime.** *If you exercise right before bedtime, your body may release chemicals that wake up your brain and make it more difficult to sleep. The one exception is sexual intercourse, which does not seem to have this negative effect on sleep.*

10. **Restrict time in bed. Spending more time in bed than you need may worsen your sleep.** *Some people assume that if they are tired because they have had a bad*

night that they should go to bed earlier to recover the lost sleep. Actually when people do this their sleep may be broken up and not refreshing. The best is to try to maintain a regular sleep/wake schedule.

11. **Try having a warm bath or a hot drink (without alcohol or caffeine) to help you relax.** *Research shows that this makes deep restful sleep more likely.*

12. **Cut down or eliminate cigarettes, alcohol, caffeine.** *Limit caffeine dramatically and if the insomnia is severe, avoid caffeine after lunch. Reduce consumption of alcohol, which can actually disrupt sleep. Some people awaken when nicotine or alcohol levels drop during sleep. Drinking more than the equivalent 2-3 cups of coffee per day, especially in the afternoon or evening can cause insomnia in some people. There are many products that contain caffeine.*

13. **Is it your medication?** *If you're on treatment and have insomnia, check with a doctor to confirm that it is not the medication that is not the problem. Many medications that have insomnia as a common side effect.*

If trouble sleeping is still a problem, it may be a medical condition and you may need to be evaluated by a doctor or even referred to a sleep specialist. If you can't sleep because a bed partner snores, stops breathing or moves excessively the bed partner may have a problem needing treatment. Treating the bed partner may solve a potentially dangerous problem and will make your sleep much more restful. If you sleep better you will feel refreshed in the morning, alert all day, more productive and be in a better mood.

These Thirteen Commandments are adapted from: Dr. Meir Kryger's iBook [The Mystery of Sleep](#) ©2015.

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