

NIGHTMARES

DEFINITION

Nightmares are scary dreams that awaken a child. Occasional bad dreams are normal at all ages after about 6 months of age. When infants have a nightmare, they cry and scream until someone comes to them. When preschoolers have a nightmare, they usually cry and run into their parents' bedroom. Older children begin to understand what a nightmare is and put themselves back to sleep without waking their parents.

Cause

Everyone dreams 4 or 5 times each night. Some dreams are good, and some are bad. Dreams help the mind process complicated events or information. The content of nightmares usually relates to developmental challenges: Toddlers have nightmares about separation from their parents; preschoolers, about monsters or the dark; and school-age children, about death or real dangers. Frequent nightmares may be caused by violent television shows or movies.

DEALING WITH NIGHTMARES

Reassure and cuddle your child. Explain to your child that she was having a bad dream. Sit on the bed until your child is calm. Offer to leave the bedroom door open (never close the door on a fearful child). Provide a night-light, especially if your child has fears of the dark. Most children return to sleep fairly quickly.

Help your child talk about the bad dreams during the day. Your child may not remember what the dream was about unless you can remind her of something she said about it when she woke up. If your child was dreaming about falling or being chased, reassure her that lots of children dream about that. If your child has the same bad dream over and over again, help her imagine a good ending to the bad dream. Encourage your child to use a strong person or a magic weapon to help her overcome the bad person or event in the dream. You may want to help your child draw pictures or write stories about the new happier ending for the dream. Working through a bad fear often takes several conversations about it.

Protect your child against frightening movies and television shows. For many children, violent or horror movies cause bedtime fears and nightmares. These fears can persist for months or years. Absolutely forbid these movies before 13 years of age. Between 13-17 years, the maturity and sensitivity of your child

must be considered carefully in deciding when she is ready to deal with the uncut versions of R-rated movies. Be vigilant about slumber parties or Halloween

parties. Tell your child to call you if the family she is visiting is showing scary movies.



CALL OUR OFFICE

During regular hours if:

- The nightmares become worse.
- The nightmares are not minimal after using this approach for 2 weeks.
- The fear interferes with daytime activities.
- Your child has several fears.
- You have other concerns or questions.

NIGHT TERRORS

DEFINITION

- Your child is agitated and restless but cannot be awakened or comforted.
- Your child may sit up or run helplessly about, possibly screaming or talking wildly.
- Although your child appears to be anxious, he doesn't mention any specific fears.
- Your child doesn't appear to realize that you are there. Although the eyes are wide open and staring, your child looks right through you.
- Your child may mistake objects or persons in the room for dangers.
- The episode begins 1-2 hours after going to sleep.
- The episode lasts from 10-30 minutes.
- Your child cannot remember the episode in the morning (amnesia).
- The child is usually 1-8 years old.
- This diagnosis must be confirmed by a physician.

Cause

Night terrors are an inherited disorder in which a child tends to have dreams during deep sleep from which it is difficult to awaken. They occur in 2% of children and usually are not caused by psychological stress. Being overtired can trigger night terrors.

Expected Course

Night terrors usually occur within 2 hours of bedtime. Night terrors are harmless and each episode will end of its own accord in deep sleep. The problem usually disappears by 12 years of age or sooner.

DEALING WITH NIGHT TERRORS

1. Try to help your child return to normal sleep. Your goal is to help your child go from agitated sleep to a calm sleep. You won't be able to awaken your child, so don't try. Turn on the lights so that your child is less confused by shadows. Make soothing comments such as "You are all right. You are home in your own bed. You can rest now." Speak calmly and repetitively. Such comments are usually better than silence and may help your child refocus. Some children like to have their hand held during this time, but most will pull away. Hold your child only if it seems to help him feel better. There is no way to abruptly shorten the episode. Shaking your child or shouting at him will just cause the child to become more agitated and will prolong the attack.
2. Protect your child against injury. During a night terror, a child can fall down a stairway, run into a wall,

or break a window. Try to gently direct your child back to bed.

3. Prepare babysitters or overnight leaders for these episodes. Explain to people who care for your child what a night terror is and what to do if one happens. Understanding this will prevent them from overreacting if your child has a night terror.

PREVENTION OF NIGHT TERRORS

1. Keep your child from becoming overtired. Sleep deprivation is the most common trigger for night terrors. For preschoolers, restore the afternoon nap. If your child refuses the nap, encourage a 1-hour "quiet time." Also avoid late bedtimes because they may trigger a night terror. If your child needs to be awakened in the morning, that means he needs an earlier bedtime. Move lights-out time to 15 minutes earlier each night until your child can self-awaken in the morning.
2. Use prompted awakenings for frequent night terrors. If your child has frequent night terrors, Dr. B. Lask of London has found a new way to eliminate this distressing sleep pattern in 90% of children. For several nights, note how many minutes elapse from falling asleep to the onset of the night terror. Then awaken your child 15 minutes before the expected time of onset. (Remind your child at bedtime that when you do this, his job is "to wake up fast." Keep your child fully awake and out of bed for 5 minutes. Carry out these prompted awakenings for seven consecutive nights. If the night terrors return, repeat this seven-night training program.



CALL OUR OFFICE

During regular hours if:

- Any drooling, jerking, or stiffening occurs.
- The episodes occur two or more times per week after doing the seven prompted awakenings.
- Episodes last longer than 30 minutes.
- Your child does something dangerous during an episode.
- Episodes occur during the second half of the night.
- Your child has several daytime fears.
- You feel family stress may be a factor.
- You have other questions or concerns.

PREVENTION OF SLEEP PROBLEMS

DEFINITION

Parents want their children to go to bed without resistance and to sleep through the night. They look forward to a time when they can again have 7 or 8 hours of uninterrupted sleep. Newborns, however, have a limit to how many hours they can go without a feeding (usually 4 or 5 hours). By 2 months of age, some 50% of bottle fed infants can sleep through the night. By 4 months, most bottle fed infants have acquired this capacity. Most breast fed babies can sleep through the night by 5 months of age. Good sleep habits may not develop, however, unless you have a plan. Consider the following guidelines if you want to teach your baby that nighttime is a special time for sleeping, that his crib is where he stays at night, and that he can put himself back to sleep. It is far easier to prevent sleep problems before 6 months of age than it is to treat them later.

Newborns

1. Place your baby in the crib when he is drowsy but awake. This step is very important. Without it, the other preventive measures will fail. Your baby's last waking memory should be of the crib, not of you or of being fed. He must learn to put himself to sleep without you. Don't expect him to go to sleep as soon as you lay him down. It often takes 20 minutes of restlessness for a baby to go to sleep. If he is crying, rock him and cuddle him; but when he settles down, try to place him in the crib before he falls asleep. Handle naps in the same way. This is how your child will learn to put himself back to sleep after normal awakenings. Don't help your infant when he doesn't need any help.
2. Hold your baby for all fussy crying during the first 3 months. All new babies cry some during the day and night. If your baby cries excessively, the cause is probably colic. Always respond to a crying baby. Gentle rocking and cuddling seem to help the most. Babies can't be spoiled during the first 3 or 4 months of life, but even colicky babies have a few times each day when they are drowsy and not crying. On these occasions, place the baby in his crib and let him learn to self-comfort and self-induce sleep.
3. Carry your baby for at least 3 hours each day when he isn't crying. This practice will reduce fussy crying.
4. Do not let your baby sleep for more than 3 consecutive hours during the day. Attempt to awaken him gently and entertain him. In this way, the time when your infant sleeps the longest will occur during the night. (Note: Many newborns can sleep 5 consecutive hours and you can teach your baby to take this longer period of sleep at night.)
5. Keep daytime feeding intervals to at least 2 hours for newborns. More frequent daytime feedings (such as hourly) lead to frequent awakenings for small feedings at night. Crying is the only form of communication newborns have. Crying does not always mean your baby is hungry. He may be tired, bored, lonely, or too hot. Hold your baby at these times or put him to bed. Don't let feeding become a pacifier. For every time you nurse your baby, there should be four or five times that you snuggle your baby without nursing. Don't let him get into the bad habit of eating every time you hold him. That's called "grazing."
6. Make middle-of-the-night feedings brief and boring. You want your baby to think of nighttime as a special time for sleeping. When he awakens at night for feedings, don't turn on the lights, talk to him, or rock him. Feed him quickly and quietly. Provide extra rocking and playtime during the day. This approach will lead to longer periods of sleep at night.
7. Don't awaken your infant to change diapers during the night. The exceptions to this rule are soiled diapers or times when you are treating a bad diaper rash. If you must change your child, use as little light as possible (e.g., a flashlight), do it quietly, and don't provide any entertainment.
8. Don't let your baby sleep in your bed. Once your baby is used to sleeping with you, a move to his own bed will be extremely difficult. Although it's not harmful for your child to sleep with you, you probably won't get a restful night's sleep. So why not teach your child to prefer his own bed? For the first 2 or 3 months, you can keep your baby in a crib or box next to your bed.
9. Give the last feeding at your bedtime (10 or 11 PM). Try to keep your baby awake for the 2 hours before this last feeding. Going to bed at the same time every night helps your baby develop good sleeping habits.

Two-Month-Old Babies

1. Move your baby's crib to a separate room. By 3 months of age, your baby should be sleeping in a

separate room. This will help parents who are light sleepers sleep better. Also, your baby may forget that his parents are available if he can't see them when he awakens. If separate rooms are impractical, at least put up a screen or cover the crib railing with a blanket so that your baby cannot see your bed.

2. Try to delay middle-of-the-night feedings. By now, your baby should be down to one feeding during the night (two for some breast fed babies). Before preparing a bottle, try holding your baby briefly to see if that will satisfy him. If you must feed him, give 1 or 2 ounces less formula than you would during the day. If you are breast feeding, nurse for less time at night. As your baby gets close to 4 months of age, try nursing on just one side at night. Never awaken your baby at night for a feeding except at your bedtime.

Four-Month-Old Babies

1. Try to discontinue the 2 AM feeding before it becomes a habit. By 4 months of age, your bottle fed baby does not need to be fed more than four times per day. Breast fed babies do not need more than 5 nursing sessions per day. If you do not eliminate the night feeding at this time, it will become more difficult to stop as your child gets older. Remember to give the last feeding at 10 or 11 PM. If your child cries during the night, comfort him with a back rub and some soothing words instead of with a feeding. (Note: Some breast fed babies will continue to need to be nursed once during the night.)
2. Don't allow your baby to hold his bottle or take it to bed with him. Babies should think that the bottle belongs to the parents. A bottle in bed leads to middle-of-the-night crying because your baby will inevitably reach for the bottle and find it empty or on the floor.
3. Make any middle-of-the-night contacts brief and boring. All children have 4 or 5 partial awakenings each night. They need to learn how to go back to sleep on their own at these times. If your baby cries for more than a few minutes, visit him but don't turn on the light, play with him, or take him out of his crib. Comfort him with a few soothing words and stay for less than 1 minute. If your child is standing in the crib, don't try to make him lie down. He can do this himself. If the crying continues for more than 10 minutes, calm him and stay in the room until he goes to sleep. (Exceptions: You feel your baby is sick, hungry, or afraid.)

Six-Month-Old Children

1. Provide a friendly soft toy for your child to hold in his crib. At the age of 6 months, children start to be anxious about separation from their parents. A stuffed animal, doll, or blanket can be a security object that will give comfort to your child when he wakes up during the night.
2. Leave the door open to your child's room. Children can become frightened when they are in a closed space and are not sure that their parents are still nearby.
3. During the day, respond to separation fears by holding and reassuring your child. This lessens nighttime fears and is especially important for mothers who work outside the home.
4. For middle-of-the-night fears, make contacts prompt and reassuring. For mild nighttime fears, check on your child promptly and be reassuring, but keep the interaction as brief as possible. If your child panics when you leave or vomits with crying, stay in your child's room until he is either calm or goes to sleep. Do not take him out of the crib but provide whatever else he needs for comfort, keeping the light off and not talking too much. At most, sit next to the crib with your hand on him.

These measures will calm even a severely upset infant.

One-Year-Old Children

1. Establish a pleasant and predictable bedtime ritual. Bedtime rituals, which can start in the early months, become very important to a child by 1 year of age. Children need a familiar routine. Both parents can be involved at bedtime, taking turns with reading or making up stories. Both parents should kiss and hug the child "good night." Be sure that your child's security objects are nearby. Finish the bedtime ritual before your child falls asleep.
2. Once put to bed, your child should stay there. Some older infants have temper tantrums at bedtime. They may protest about bedtime or even refuse to lie down. You should ignore these protests and leave the room. You can ignore any ongoing questions or demands your child makes and enforce the rule that your child can't leave the bedroom. If your child comes out, return him quickly to the bedroom and avoid any conversation. If you respond to his protests in this way every time, he will learn not to try to prolong bedtime.
3. If your child has nightmares or bedtime fears, reassure him. Never ignore your child's fears or punish him for having fears. Everyone has four or five

dreams every night. Some of these are bad dreams. If nightmares become frequent, try to determine what might be causing them, such as something your child might have seen on television.

4. Don't worry about the amount of sleep your child is getting. Different people need different amounts of sleep at different ages. The best way you can know that your child is getting enough sleep is that he is not tired during the day. Naps are important to young children but keep them less than 2 hours long. Children stop taking morning naps between 18 months and 2 years of age and give up their afternoon naps between 3 and 6 years of age.