

SLEEP HYGIENE

| CHANGES WITH DEMENTIA | APPROACHES | APPROACHES |
|---|---|--|
| | Client contains a consequent | To be an actional delication of the decision o |
| Sleep patterns change naturally as we age. | Client centered approaches | Try to prevent over stimulation during the day- |
| Physical changes in the brain that are caused by | Avoid caffeine completely or limit intake of | especially the afternoon or early evening. |
| the dementia affects the "biological clock" that | caffeine to earlier in the day. | Avoid television shows and movies that could be |
| governs the sleep cycle and sleep patterns of | Diuraties should be taken during douting to | |
| daily routines. | Diuretics should be taken during daytime to | misinterpreted due to sensory and cognitive |
| Chronic conditions that cause pain such as | prevent multiple night-time bathroom trips. Restrict fluids in the evening hours. | changes eg: war films and science fiction. |
| arthritis, back conditions, and neuropathies, etc. | Restrict fluids in the evening flours. | Try having the person take a warm bath in the |
| can interfere with sleep. | Provide pain medication near bedtime if | evening (if able) to relax. |
| can interfere with sleep. | indicated. | evening (if able) to relax. |
| Illness such as angina, congestive heart failure, | mulcateu. | Maintain a routine – have bedtime at the same |
| diabetes, etc. can interrupt sleep. | Sedatives or tranquilisers are not recommended | time every night and get up at the same time |
| diabetes, etc. cari interrupt sieep. | due to sedating side effects that can increase | every morning. If possible, pattern this routine on |
| Medications such as diuretics (water pills) that | confusion, drowsiness during the day and | pre-dementia practices. |
| increase the need to urinate can interrupt sleep. | increased risk of falls. | pre dementia praetices. |
| merease the need to annate cummerrapt sleep. | mercused risk of fulls. | If wakes up in the middle of the night hungry, |
| Depression can result in early wakening and the | If a person has always taken comfort from saying | provide a light snack in the evening to tide them |
| inability to fall back to sleep. Anxiety can | a bedtime prayer, prompt this memory at | over until morning. |
| interfere with the person's ability to fall asleep. | bedtime and see if it helps to settle your loved | over until morning. |
| meeriere with the person's dome, to rail discept | one. | |
| Lack of awareness of cues in the environment | | Environmental approaches |
| such as darkness, quiet, lack of activity that | | |
| normally signals it is night time. In some persons, | For some, an extra pillow or fuzzy shawl to | Floor level night lights may cut down on |
| traumatic events earlier in life lead to fear of | cuddle is comforting. Others may respond to | confusion and provide just enough light for safety |
| darkness and/or of going to bed at night. | hearing a book read out loud while they settle | but not enough to stimulate. |
| | into sleep. | - |
| Sensory misinterpretations related to dementia | | Ensure that the temperature in the room is |
| can cause fear eg: curtains blowing against the | Try a gentle hand massage to calm and relax your | comfortable for the person and eliminate all |
| window or shadows on the wall. | loved one just before bed. | unnecessary noise. |
| "Restless leg syndrome", leg cramps, sleep apnea | Caregiver centered approaches | Try having the radio on softly to provide a |
| can all cause the person to wake up and not be | | relaxing environment. |



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| able to get back to sleep, or to cause poor quality sleep. | Work with physician and/or pharmacist to determine best time of day to take medications. | Keep the environment the same. Consistency |
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| Dementia can cause disturbing dreams and | Some medications can cause drowsiness, so if possible, take in evening. Some may be | provides comfort and lessens disorientation. |
| decrease Rapid Eye Movement (REM) sleep which contributes to poor sleep experience, and | stimulating, so take in the morning if able | Ensure environment is safe if does wander around at night. |
| premature wakening. | Limit day- time naps. Sometimes a nap is needed, so make sure it is short and not too late in the | |
| Daytime or evening time napping can result in less need to sleep through the night. | day. Have them nap in a recliner or couch, rather than on the bed. | |
| | Make sure day clothes, coats, etc. are out of sight. | |
| | Provide daytime activities and exercise opportunities to induce natural sleepiness | |

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