

Sleep Hygiene Instructions

Post-COVID-19

Interdisciplinary Clinical Care Network

Recovery | Care | Research | Education

<input type="checkbox"/>	Sleep only as much as you need to feel refreshed the following day. Restricting your time in bed helps to consolidate and deepen your sleep. Excessively long times in bed lead to fragmented and shallow sleep. Get up at your regular time the next day, no matter how little you slept.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Get up at the same time each day, 7 days a week. A regular wake time in the morning leads to regular times of sleep onset, and helps to set your biological clock.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exercise regularly. Schedule exercise times so that they do not occur within 3 hours of when you intend to go to bed. Exercise makes it easier to initiate sleep and deepen sleep.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't take your problems to bed. Plan some time earlier in the evening for working on your problems or planning the next day's activities. Worrying may interfere with initiating sleep and produce shallow sleep.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Train yourself to use the bedroom only for sleep and sexual activity. This will help condition your brain to see bed as the place for sleeping. Do not read, watch TV or eat in bed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Do not try and fall asleep. This only makes the problem worse. Instead, turn on the light, leave the bedroom, and do something different like reading a book. Don't engage in stimulating activity. Return to bed only when you feel sleepy.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Avoid long naps. Staying awake during the day helps to fall asleep at night. Naps totalling more than 30 minutes increase your chances of having trouble sleeping at night.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Make sure that your bedroom is comfortable and free from light and noise. A comfortable, noise-free sleep environment will reduce the likelihood that you will wake up during the night. Noise that does not awaken you may disturb the quality of your sleep. Carpeting, insulated curtains, and closing the door may help.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Make sure your bedroom is at a comfortable temperature during the night. Excessively warm or cold sleep environments may disturb sleep.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Eat regular meals and do not go to bed hungry. Hunger may disturb sleep. A light snack at bedtime (especially carbohydrates) may help sleep, but avoid greasy or heavy foods.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Avoid excessive liquids in the evening. Reducing liquid intake will minimize the need for night-time trips to the bathroom.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cut down on all caffeine products. Caffeinated beverages and food (coffee, tea, cola, chocolate) can cause difficulty falling asleep, awakenings during the night, and shallow sleep. Even caffeine early in the day can disrupt night-time sleep.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Avoid alcohol, especially in the evening. Although alcohol helps tense people fall asleep more easily, it causes awakenings later in the night.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Smoking may disturb sleep. Nicotine is a stimulant. Try not to smoke during the night when you have trouble sleeping.

Individual instructions:

