

not getting a good night's sleep?

exhausted?

tossing and turning?



although **sleep problems** are common, there are some easy ways to improve the quality of your sleep. Many people find that their physical and mental well-being also improves when their sleep improves.

What kinds of sleep problems can people have?

- **Trouble falling asleep:** lying in bed for more than 30 minutes without being able to fall asleep
- **Trouble staying asleep:** waking up frequently during the night
- **Early morning waking:** waking in the early hours of the morning before you need to get up but not being able to fall back asleep
- **Behaviours that interfere with sleep:** such as snoring, teeth-grinding, restless legs, sleepwalking and breathing problems
- **Sleeping too much or for too long**
- **Excessive sleepiness or urge to nap during the day**
- **Excessive fatigue or lack of energy**

It's hard to say how much sleep is ideal

Each person is different and some people need more sleep than others. Kids and teenagers need more sleep than adults. Older adults tend to take longer to fall asleep and wake more often during the night than younger adults. Most adults and kids would sleep 10 to 12 hours a night without clocks or routines. You know that you're getting enough sleep when you don't feel tired or drowsy during the day.

Most of us, though, just don't get enough sleep. Over half of Canadians only get around seven hours of sleep a night and say that they feel tired most of the time.

Problems getting to sleep, staying asleep, or feeling rested after sleep are surprisingly common. One in four people experience regular sleep problems. You're more likely to have sleep difficulties when you experience stress, major life changes, health problems or substance use problems. Sleep difficulties can then make these problems even worse.

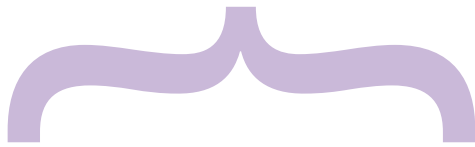
tips for getting a good night's sleep

One of the most powerful ways to improve sleep is to make small changes in everyday behaviours that impact how fast you fall asleep and whether you stay asleep. The goal is to increase the behaviours that improve sleep while you reduce the behaviours that interfere with sleep.



Tip #1 Avoid caffeine close to bedtime

Some people have problems sleeping when they have consumed too much caffeine. This is especially true as you get older. Coffee, tea, soft drinks and chocolate are the main source of caffeine for most people. Some medications for colds, allergies, pain relief and appetite suppression also contain caffeine.



How do sleep problems affect mental health?

Sleep problems can have a negative effect on your mental health by influencing your emotions, thoughts, behaviours and body sensations.

Emotions: If your sleep is disturbed, you might feel irritable, grumpy, numb, sad, anxious, worried or stressed.

Thoughts: Sleep problems can make it difficult to concentrate, think clearly or make decisions the next day.

Behaviours: You're more likely to avoid your usual activities when you are experiencing sleep problems.

Body sensations: Sleep difficulties can leave you feeling tired, drowsy or worn out.



Tip #2 Avoid alcohol close to bedtime

It might feel like drinking alcohol helps you fall asleep faster, but alcohol can disrupt your sleep. Drinking alcohol before bedtime can also cause breathing problems and jerky arms and legs. People with alcohol problems often have chronic sleep problems.

If you are having problems reducing your use of alcohol, in Montreal area call 514- 527 2626 and everywhere in Québec call 1- 800 265 2626.

Tip #3 Unwind

Stress has a big impact on sleep, so it's important to take time to relax before bed. Reading a good book, taking a bath or shower and listening to calming music are a few ideas. Screen time is actually stimulating, so it's best to avoid watching TV, going online or using other electronic devices just before bed.

Tip #4 Exercise a few hours before bedtime

Research shows that people who exercise regularly (30 to 60 minutes, three times a week) have deeper sleep. Exercising gives you a boost of energy, so it's best to exercise four to eight hours before bedtime.

Your local community centre is a great source of information about recreation and leisure options close to home.

Tip #5 Follow the same routine

Try to keep the same sleep and wake schedule every day—including weekends. This helps your body get into a routine. People who get up and go to bed at different times each day are more likely to have sleep problems.



Tip #6 Avoid taking naps if you are experiencing sleep problems

Some of us can enjoy our naps and still get a good night's sleep. Unfortunately, some of us will experience problems falling asleep or staying asleep at night if we take naps during the day. If you do take a nap, try to keep them to 30 minutes or less. Cut out naps completely if you are experiencing sleep problems.

Tip #7 Avoid going to bed too hungry or too full

Eating balanced, healthy meals and snacks at regular times throughout the day will help with a good night's sleep. Try to avoid eating a large meal in the two hours before bedtime. Consider a light, healthy snack if you're still hungry just before going to bed.

Tip #8 Get up if you do not fall asleep within half an hour

Get up if you don't fall asleep within 30 minutes. Leave your bedroom and do something relaxing like listening to soft music, taking a bath, drinking a warm caffeine-free beverage or meditating. Go back to bed once you feel very drowsy. Don't try too hard to fall asleep—this does not tend to work. At first, this strategy might feel like it's making things worse because you may have a few sleepless nights. However, after several nights, it will become easier to fall asleep and stay asleep. Be consistent in your use of this strategy. Studies show it is very effective in reversing sleep problems.

Tip #9 Make your bedroom comfortable and only use it for sleeping

A mattress with good support and comfortable bedding are both helpful. Make sure your room is not too hot or too cold. Don't use your bed for watching TV, working, studying or any other mentally stimulating activities, especially if you are already experiencing sleep problems.

Tip #10 Challenge the belief you can't function without a perfect night's sleep

When you can't sleep, it's normal to check the clock and worry about getting through the upcoming day. This increases anxiety and makes it even harder to fall back asleep. Turn the clock away from your view. Remind yourself that you can likely do your daily activities even when you feel tired (unless this would pose a danger to yourself or others).

For more tips on managing difficult thoughts that can disturb sleep, see our Healthy Thinking Wellness Module at this series.

To improve the quality of your sleep, follow these strategies on as many days as you can

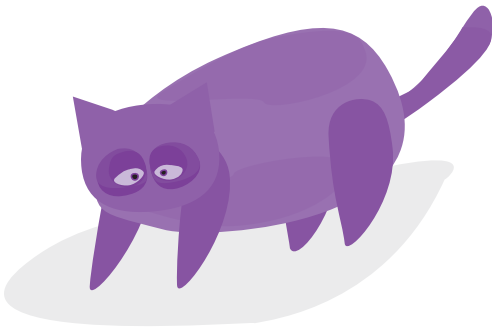
- Use our sleep skills diary available at www.heretohelp.bc.ca and <http://www.multiculturalmentalhealth.ca> to track your progress.
- Be consistent in your use of the strategies.
- Remind yourself it takes time to change sleep behaviours and see positive results.

still having sleep problems?

If you continue to experience difficulties with your sleeping patterns, talk to your doctor or mental health professional. Sometimes, sleep problems can be a sign of a sleep disorder, mental illness or substance use problem. Health problems like asthma and chronic pain can also affect the way you sleep. Quality of sleep often improves once these problems are identified and managed. Some medications may cause sleep problems. Talk to your doctor if you think that your medication is affecting your sleep.

Should I use sleeping pills?

We recommend trying these tips before taking over-the-counter or prescription sleeping pills. Some disrupt the way you sleep or interfere with falling asleep the next day. Certain medications may be addictive. Beliefs around medication can also play a huge role in sleep. If you believe that you need medication to sleep, you're less likely to sleep well without medication, whether you really need it or not. If you feel like you need to take sleeping medication often, it's best to talk to your doctor.



For more information about sleep disorders, visit the Canadian Sleep Society at css-scs.ca

T!P

Track your practice of good sleep habits.

Use our online Sleep Skills Diary at www.heretohelp.bc.ca

Select sources and additional resources

- Visit the Canadian Sleep Society at www.css-scs.ca
- Visit the National Sleep Foundation at www.sleepfoundation.org
- Coren, S. (1996). *Sleep Thieves: An Eye Opening Exploration into the Science and Mysteries of Sleep*. Toronto: Free Press.
- Kryger, M. (2004). *Can't Sleep, Can't Stay Awake*. Toronto: Harper Collins.
- Sharp, T. (2001). *The Good Sleep Guide: 10 Steps to Better Sleep and How to Break the Worry Cycle*. Berkeley, CA: Frog Ltd.

where do I go from here?

Ami Quebec

Visit <https://amiquebec.org> for information and resources regarding mental health or any kind of mental health disorders or call (514) - 486- 1448.

HealthLink QC

Call 811 or visit <https://amiquebec.org> to access free, non-emergency health information for anyone in your family, including mental health information. Through 811, you can also speak to a registered nurse about symptoms you're worried about, or talk to a pharmacist about medication questions.

Your Local Crisis Line

Crisis lines aren't only for people in crisis. You can call for information on local services or if you just need someone to talk to. If you are in distress, call 1 866 APPELLE or 1 866 277-3553, 24 hours a day to connect to a QC crisis line, without a wait or busy signal. The crisis lines linked in through this number have received advanced training in mental health issues and services.

Suicide Prevention center

For suicide prevention centers in Quebec visit <https://suicideprevention.ca/quebec-suicide-prevention-centres>

Drugs: Help and Referral (DAR)

For information regarding support and referral to people coping with addiction in Montreal area call 514- 527 2626 and everywhere in Québec call 1- 800 265 2626.

The integrated health and social services centre (CISSS) and the integrated university health and social services centre (CIUSSS):

To find contact information for your family medicine clinic, your CISSS or your CIUSSS, go to [Finding a Resource](http://sante.gouv.qc.ca/en/problemes-de-sante/sante-mentale/).
<http://sante.gouv.qc.ca/en/problemes-de-sante/sante-mentale/>

The Ordre des psychologues du Québec

To find a psychologists or a psychotherapists who speak different languages, visit the [Ordre des psychologues du Québec](http://www.opq.ca/) website.

ACCÉSSS

ACCÉSSS (<https://accesss.net/>) is a provincial group of community organizations whose goal is to represent the interests of ethnocultural communities in health and social services decision-making bodies. It is a non-profit organization (NPO). ACCÉSSS is a meeting place for the community, the health network and the university community. Due to the management philosophy of ACCÉSSS which is to work in consultation with its various partners, as well as the nature of the files treated, ACCÉSSS is more and more involved in the networks of consultation.

Telephone: 1-866-774-1106 (toll-free) and (514)-287-1106

Fax: (514)-287-7443

email: accesss@accesss.net

The Multicultural Mental Health Resource Centre (MMHRC)

For information regarding the availability of mental health services in Quebec or other provinces of Canada visit <http://www.multiculturalmentalhealth.ca/> to access information in different languages such as Farsi. This website is working under the supervision of Division of Social and Transcultural Psychiatry of McGill University.

More resources available for getting help or further information on mental health and stress:

- [Canadian Mental Health Association](http://www.cma.ca/)
- [Mouvement Santé mentale Québec](http://www.mouvement-sante-quebec.ca/) (in French only)

- [Association des groupes d'intervention en défense des droits en santé mentale du Québec](#) (in French only)
- [Regroupement des ressources alternatives en santé mentale du Québec](#) (in French only)
- [Les porte-voix du rétablissement – L'association québécoise des personnes vivant \(ou ayant vécu\) un trouble mental](#) (in French only)
- [Association des médecins psychiatres du Québec](#)
- Visit www.healthlinkbc.ca for a stress journal to track stressors and how you respond to them.
- Maté, G. (2004). When the Body Says No: The Cost of Hidden Stress. Toronto: Vintage Canada.
- Paterson, R. J. (2000). The Assertiveness Workbook: How to Express Your Ideas and Stand Up for Yourself at Work and in Relationships. Oakland, CA: New Harbinger Publications.
- BC Partners for Mental Health and Addictions. (2009). Learn About...Stress [fact sheet]. Vancouver, BC: Author. www.heretohelp.bc.ca/publications/factsheets/stress
- Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. (2010). Info on Stress. Toronto, ON: Author. [www.camh.net/About>Addiction_Mental_Health/AMH101/info_stress.htm](http://www.camh.net/About/Addiction_Mental_Health/AMH101/info_stress.htm)
- Ipsos-Reid. (2002). Canadians and Stress: A Special Report. Toronto, ON; Author. www.ipsos-reid.com/search/pdf/media/mr020919%2D1.pdf
- Statistics Canada. (2010). Perceived life stress 2008. Ottawa, ON: Author. www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-625-x/2010001/article/11108-eng.htm