



Sleep is not passive.

It's a dynamic
neurobiological
process. - Jeffrey Ellenbogen, Ph.D.

Memories, both cognitive and emotional, get discarded or coded for long-term memory storage.

•Lapses in attention

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- •Slowing of motor & cognitive reactions
- •Mental mistakes
- •Working memory errors
- Time-on-task decrements

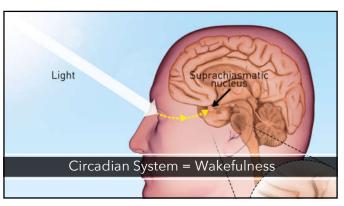


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So, how much sleep does she need?



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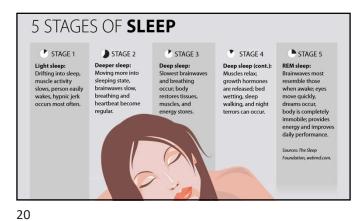
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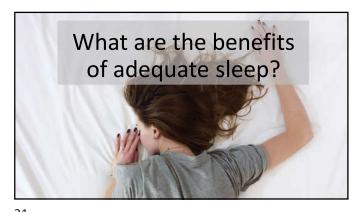


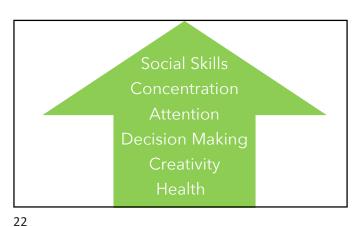


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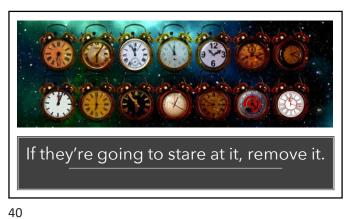


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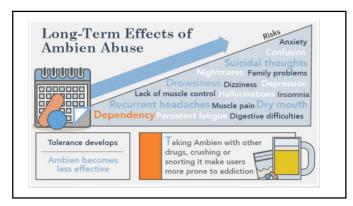




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Elementary

- •No TV or electronics after 6:30 p.m.
- •At 7:30 p.m, brush your teeth and put your pajamas on.
- •Once you're in bed, we can read stories until 8 p.m.
- •On weekends and school vacations, you can stay up an extra 30 minutes.
- •Stay in bed until 6:30 a.m. each morning.

Tweens

- All electronics need to be turned off by 8 p.m. Leave your laptop and cell phone on the dining room table each night.
- Start getting ready for bed at 8:30 p.m. You can read until 9 p.m.
- Lights out at 9 p.m.
- You may stay up until 9:30 p.m. on weekends and school vacations.
- Set your own alarm each night and you'll be given one warning to get yourself out of bed for school.
- If you need more than one warning to get out of bed, your bedtime that night will be 30 minutes earlier.

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Teens

- All electronics need to be shut off by 8:30 p.m. All electronics will be left on the kitchen table each night.
- •Be in your room by 9:30 p.m.
- You can set your own bedtime as long as you are able to get yourself up and out of bed on your own in time for school.
- •On non-school days you need to be up by 9 a.m.



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Give all interventions time to work.

Avoid negative self-talk.



