Sleep



Many kids and teenagers with autism have problems sleeping which can be hard on the child and caregivers^{3; 4}. Some have trouble falling and staying asleep, or wake up too early and have a hard time getting back to sleep^{1; 2}.

Problems sleeping happen more often if the child has restricted and repetitive behaviors (lining up toys, rocking, hand-flapping)⁵, anxiety⁶, or sensory problems² and can lead to having trouble paying attention, feeling restless, getting angry, and throwing tantrums^{7;8}.

Watching TV, videos, or playing on the computer, especially if the shows or games are scary or violent, can lead to kids with autism having more trouble sleeping⁹. All kids and teenagers with autism should be checked for trouble sleeping^{10; 11}, by asking specific questions about bedtime, waketime, daytime and nighttime habits and bedtime routines^{3; 12; 13}. Then the parents can learn ways to help their child sleep better, for instance by cutting back on computer or video game time⁹. Teaching parents about sleep habits¹⁴, and sometimes using the right medicine can help kids with autism sleep better¹⁵.

*Disclaimer: This summary is based on research conducted by Autism Treatment Network (ATN) members. It is not a summary of the entire body of research literature available on this subject

Frequently Asked Questions

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE CHILD/TEENAGER?

- Some have trouble falling and staying asleep (1; 2)
- Some wake up too early and have a hard time getting back to sleep (1; 2)

WHEN DO WE SEE THIS HAPPENING?

Problems sleeping happen more often:

- If the child/teen has restricted and repetitive behaviors (lining up toys, rocking, hand-flapping) (5)
- If the child/teen has anxiety (6)
- If the child/teen has sensory problems (2)

WHAT ARE SOME ACTIVITIES THAT CAUSE PROBLEM SLEEPING?

- Watching TV*
- Watching Videos*
- Playing on the computer*
- Being exposed to light from screens (phones, tablets, TVs, computers)

WHAT IS THE RESULT OF PROBLEM SLEEPING?

Lack of sleep can lead to Children or Teenagers:

- Having trouble paying attention (7; 8)
- Feeling restless (7; 8)
- Getting angry (7; 8)
- Throwing tantrums (7; 8)
- Having low energy (7; 8)

WHAT SHOULD PARENTS DO?

Parents can learn ways to help their child sleep better, for instance by cutting back on computer or video game time (9; 14).

- Talk with your health care provider or therapist to learn about sleep habits.
- If you are not sure, ask them what to look for. What information do they need from you to help your child/teen with their problem sleeping?
- Keep track of your child's sleep habits by asking questions about bedtime, waketime, daytime and nighttime habits and bedtime routines (3; 12; 13).
- A sleep specialist can also keep track of sleeping habits with a special activity monitor (actigraph) which is much more accurate than a FitBit.

Take your findings to your next appointment. All children and teens with ASD should be checked for trouble sleeping (10; 11). Health care providers can help you and your child/teen to learn good sleep strategies and may prescribe medications to help children and teens with autism sleep better (15).

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^{*} If the shows or games are scary or violent (9).

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