

Key Messages	Key messages to teach during the lesson Messages we will ask about in pre and post evaluations.	 Every Lesson: Read out loud with your child every day. Call 2-1-1 today for help finding food, health care, transportation, and other programs in your neighborhood. 2-1-1 is free! SLEEP Follow the ABCs for baby's safe sleep. Create a special bedtime plan and do it every night. Put your child to bed at the same time every night starting in toddlerhood. 			
1. Pretest		Distribute and collect pretests			
2. Book	Time for Bed by Mem Fox	 Review the Sleep Parent Education Handout Read the book twice through. For the first reading: a. Read title; Ask "what do you think this book is about?" b. Read straight through; Ask questions at the end (i.e. what helps you go to sleep? Would you like to sleep where the sheep sleep?) Read story again and stop every few pages to ask questions. 			
3. Snack	Alphabet Crackers Bananas Chamomile tea	Talk about why this is a great snack! a. Alphabet crackers are a great snack to learn the alphabet b. Bananas are a great bedtime snack because they have nutrients that help us sleep Chamomile tea can help you relax and get ready for sleep			
4. Discussion	Sleep	 Engage parents and children in a conversation about sleep and health. Be sure to review each of the key points and expand where necessary. Give parents/children the opportunity to ask questions about sleep or any other health issue they have a question about Give each parent the Sleep Parent Education handout ***If needed, give children coloring sheets to entertain them during discussion 			
5. Activity	Flannel Board Activity	 Explain that this activity will review the key messages covered in the discussion and parent education handouts. Distribute the laminated pictures amongst the families. Tell them each picture represents either a "Yes" or "No" behavior to get a good night's sleep. Have parents and children decide together whether the pictures they received go under "Yes" or "No". Now go around the room and invite families to share out loud why they think each picture goes under either YES or NO. Have the child stick the picture onto the flannel board in the correct area. 			
6. Activity	Create a bedtime routine	 Invite parents and children to create a nightly bedtime routine together Suggestions to include: Bedtime snack, taking a warm bath, putting on pajamas, brushing teeth, getting into bed, reading a story together, giving a hug and kiss goodnight, parent leaving, child falling asleep on their own. Questions to ask: What time does the routine need to start to make sure child is getting enough sleep? What is a healthy goodnight snack? Is there a special stuffed animal or blanket child wants to sleep with? Have them write their bedtime routine or draw pictures 			
7. Song	Song of choice	Suggestions: Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star; The ABCs; The Itsy Bitsy Spider			
8. Posttest		Distribute and collect posttests			



Resources

Sleep References (from AAP Bright Futures)

TABLE 2					
Key Characteristics of Various Infant States ²⁶					
Infant States	Characteristics				
Quiet sleep	Very difficult to awaken; regular respirations; little movements; may startle				
Active sleep	May awaken and go back to sleep; body movements, eyelid movements; irregular respirations				
Drowsy	Increasing body movements, eyelid opening; more easily awakened for a feeding but may return to sleep with comforting				
Alert	Alert expression, open eyes, surveys surroundings, especially faces; optimum state for feedings				
Active alert	Beginning to fuss and show need for a change; if needs are not met, escalates to crying				
Crying	Crying that lasts for more than 20 seconds; usually infant can be comforted with holding, feeding, or diaper change; exploring the duration, intensity, and frequency of crying is needed to determine strategies for interventions				

Typical Infant Sleep Patterns and Sleep Location²⁶⁻²⁸

Activities	Birth to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 9 Months	9 to 12 Months	12 to 18 Months	18 to 48 Months
Average sleep in 24 h	14 h	13 h	13 h	13 h	12-13 h	12-13 h
Range of sleep in 24 h	12-16 h	12-15 h	10-14 h	10-14 h	12-14 h	12-14 h
Night awakenings	Depends on feeding routine	2-3	1-3	1-2	0-1	0
Number of naps	Depends on feeding routine	2-4 naps/d (am/pm)	2 naps/d (am/pm)	1-2 naps/d (am/pm)	1-2 naps/d	1 nap/d
Length of naps	1-3 h	2-3 h each	1-3 h each	1-3 h each	1-3 h each	1-2 h each
Sleep location	Bassinette or crib in parents' room	Bassinette or crib in parents' room	Crib	Crib	Crib	2-3 y in own bed

Pages	Prompt (Questions to Ask)	Vocabulary	
9	[((Words to use)	
1-2 (mouse)	Where is the mouse's house? (in the tree)	(Words to disc)	
	What time of day is it? How do you know? (It is nighttime. I know because it is dark.)	dark(ness)	
3-4 (goose)	What time of day is it? How do you know? (It is nighttime. I know because the stars are out.)		
5-6 (cat)	What are the cat and kitten doing? (The cat and kitten are cleaning themselves. They are snuggling.) Are we snuggling right now?	snuggle	
7-8 (cow)	What made you laugh today? (answers vary)		
9-10 (horse)	Whisper in my ear a secret. (answers vary, could be anything that happened to your child that day)	whisper secret	
11-12 (fish)	Do fish really hold their breath? (No. Fish breathe under water.)	breath breathe	
13-14 (sheep)	Why do people and animals sleep at night? (It's easier to sleep when it is dark. It's easier to work and play when it is light outside.)		
15-16 (bird)	Where is the bird's nest? How do you know? (The nest is in the tree. I know because I can see the branches.)		
17-18 (bee)	What sound does a bee make? (Bees making a buzzing sound. BZZZZ)		
19-20 (snake)	Sometimes it is hard to fall asleep. What keeps you awake?	Asleep Awake	
21-22 (dog)	What do you call a baby dog? (A baby dog is called a puppy or a pup.)	Рир/рирру	
23-24 (deer)	What does the baby deer (fawn) have that the mom does not? (The baby deer has spots.)	fawn	
25-27 (child)	What helps you fall asleep at night? (answers vary – Listening to a story helps me fall asleep.)	Stars shining	

