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The impact of sleep training on the mother-child relationship

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Sleep disturbance in early childhood – frequency and impact

- Behavioural insomnia is the most common sleep disturbance in the under-fives age group [1]
- Associated with negative outcomes for both the child and their family [2,3][4-6]
- Interventions such as controlled crying and gradual retreat are the recommended treatment [1,6]







Neuroscience and behavioural interventions - contention in the literature

Interventions

- Controlled crying
- Gradual retreat
- Extinction

Contention

• Techniques that ignoring a child's distress may cause damage to infant mental health and the parent-child bond [8-10].







Behavioral interventions and infant stress response

- Middlemiss et al (2012)[11] found infants' physiological response remained heightened after behavioural cues resolved
- Findings not replicated in two further studies [12-13]
 - No differences found between controlled crying, gradual retreat or control group five years post intervention [12]
 - RCT found no distinction in cortisol levels or mother-child attachment between children in modified extinction groups or control group [13]







Behavioral interventions and maternal mental health

- Low maternal mood is associated with poor infant sleep
- Maternal mood was found to improve in groups offered behavioural interventions compared to control groups in two RCT studies [14-15]
- Prioritising support for managing sleep disturbance could also reduce incidence of postnatal depression







Recommendations for practice

- The current evidence is that behavioural techniques are not associated with harm to
 - infant mental health
 - parent-child attachment
 - and can improve maternal mental health,
- Practitioners working with parents of infants with sleep disturbances can confidently recommend
 - controlled crying
 - gradual retreat







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Questions





