Insomnia Questionnaire

Gaining an understanding of your sleep problem will help us to treat your insomnia. Use this questionnaire as a starting point to help us better understand how you sleep.

1.	Do you have trouble falling asleep after getting into bed? \Box Yes \Box No												
	If yes, how long does it take you to fall asleep each night? minutes or hours												
2.	Do you wake up during the night after having fallen asleep? \Box Yes \Box No												
	If yes, how many times do you typically awaken each night?times												
	How long are your awakenings? minutes or hours												
3.	Do you wake up too early in the morning? \square Yes \square No												
	If so, do you have trouble falling back asleep? □Yes □No												
4.	What do you do during a typical awakening? (Check all that apply)												
	\Box Lie in bed \Box Use the bathroom \Box Watch TV \Box Watch the clock												
	\square Read a book \square Worry about problems \square Get up and walk around the house												
5.	Do you read or watch TV in bed? \square Yes \square No												
6.	Do you talk on the phone or use your computer/tablet/smart phone in bed? \Box Yes \Box No												
7.	How many hours, on average, do you sleep each night?hours												
8.	What is your usual bedtime?												
	Weekdays:am/pm												
	Weekends:am/pm												
9.	What time do you usually get up?												
	Weekdays:am/pm												
	Weekends:am/pm												
10	. Does your bedtime or rise time change by more than one hour from night to night or from												
	weeknights to weekends? \square Yes \square No												
11	. Are you bothered or worried by your sleep problems? \square Yes \square No												
12	. Do you feel wide awake in bed? □Yes □No												
13	. Do you experience racing thoughts in bed? \square Yes \square No												
14	. Have you taken anything to help you sleep at night? \square Yes \square No												
	If yes, what have you taken? (Check all that apply)												
	Over-the-counter medications that contain Diphenhydramine Hydrochloride such as Benadryl												
	Unisom, Nytol, Sleep-Eze, Tylenol nighttime and Simply Sleep												
	Prescription sleep aids such as Zolpidem (Sublinox), Zoplicone (Imovane), Lorazepam												
	(Ativan), Temazepam (Restoril), and Quetiapine (Seroquel)												
	Dietary / herbal supplements such as melatonin, valerian root, chamomile, passionflower hops												
	Alcohol or marijuana (for their sedating properties)												

About this Questionnaire

Questions 1, 2, 3 are asking if you have trouble falling asleep or staying asleep, or if you wake up too early in the morning. If you answered yes to any of these questions, you have symptoms of insomnia.

Questions 4, 5, 6 are asking about factors that may be making your sleep worse.

Questions 7, 8, 9, and 10 are asking about your total sleep time and your regular sleep schedule. If you are not sleeping enough to feel rested during the day, your overall sleep time is probably too short. If your bedtime and rise time fluctuate from night to night and from weekdays to weekends, your sleep schedule may be contributing to your trouble sleeping.

Questions 11, 12, and 13 are asking about some typical symptoms of insomnia. If you answered yes to any of these questions, you will benefit from various skills and techniques that will help you learn to sleep better.

Question 14 asks about your attempt to overcome insomnia by taking medications, either overthe-counter or prescribed, or by using herbal supplements, alcohol, or marijuana. Many people have tried medications or other substances to overcome their insomnia. However, there can be some significant drawbacks to this approach.

If you have concerns and/or would like to know more about ways to improve your quality of sleep, we can assist you by discussing methods to improve your sleep. If interested, we can also assist with recommending ways to reduce the use of sleep aids.

Sleep Education Resources

Books

The Insomnia Workbook by Stephanie A. Siblerman, Ph.D., DABSM. The author also provides various relaxation exercises at www.sleeppsyhology.com

Websites

National Sleep Foundation : www.sleepfoundation.org

Canadian Sleep Society: www.css-scs.ca

MedSleep: www.medsleep.com

Sleep Education by the American Academy of Sleep Medicine: www.sleepeducation.com

Adapted from: The Insomnia Workbook by Stephanie A. Silberman, Ph.D, DABSM

Sleep Log

A sleep log can help determine patterns and factors that may be contributing to difficulties sleeping. By being more aware of the factors that affect your sleep, you are better able to make adjustments in behavior that will improve your quality of sleep.

Use this sleep log to record your sleep habits for the next two weeks and see if you notice any patterns. Feel free to discuss your sleep log with your doctor or bring it in to your next appointment with the Medication Assessment Centre and we will discuss it with you.

How to use your sleep log

Using the sleep log template, record the date on the left-hand column. The sleep log crosses over two days, therefore indicate the night of sleep and the day after. Looking at the sample entry in the first row of the template, the first date is marked 13/5-14/5 because the information is for the night of 13 May, but continues in to the day of 14 May. Use a down arrow (\Downarrow) to indicate when your turn out the light each night, or when you go back to bed after a nighttime awakening. Shade in when you actually sleep, whether for a full hour or parts of an hour and include any naps. Use an up arrow (\Uparrow) to indicate when you wake up from sleep. Insert the following codes to indicate other factors that may be affecting your sleep.

C=Caffeine N=Nicotine

E=Exercise M=Sleep medications

F=Food A=Alcohol

R=Relaxation exercises 0=Out of bed during the night

S=Stressful event (at work, home, or anywhere else)

The first two rows of the log are examples of how to use the sleep log. In the first entry the person ate(F) and had some alcohol(A) with their meal at 6pm. At bedtime, he took some sleep medication(M) and turned out the lights(\Downarrow) at 10:45pm. He fell asleep around 11:30pm but woke up(\Uparrow) around 2am and got out of bed(O). He returned to bed(\Downarrow) and feel back asleep around 4am. He woke up at 7:45am and had breakfast(F) with some coffee(C). He had lunch(F) at 12:15pm and then exercised after work at 4pm(E). The second entry was similar but before bed, he did some relaxation exercises(R). In addition, he had a stressful situation at home(S) and had a nap that afternoon. The total hours of sleep he had each day was recorded at the end of each row.

Two Week Sleep Log

Date	epm	7pm	md8	md6	10pm	11pm	12am	1am	2am	3am	4am	5am	6am	7am	8am	9am	10am	11am	Noon	1pm	2pm	3pm	4pm	5pm	Total hrs of sleep
Sample 13/5-14/5	A/F				м↓				ĵο	\Downarrow				\Rightarrow	F/C				F				E		6
Sample 14/5-15/5	F					R∜					↑₩			\Rightarrow	F/C		S	\Leftrightarrow		îΓ	С		Е		7