

# FAMILY LEARNING WORKSHOP HEALTH AND WELLBEING (PHYSICAL)

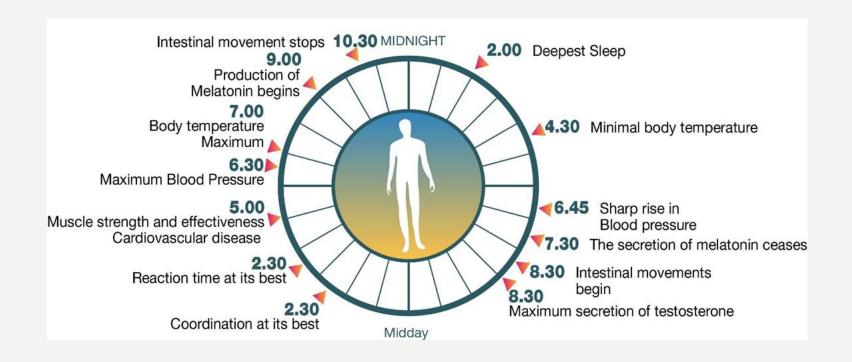






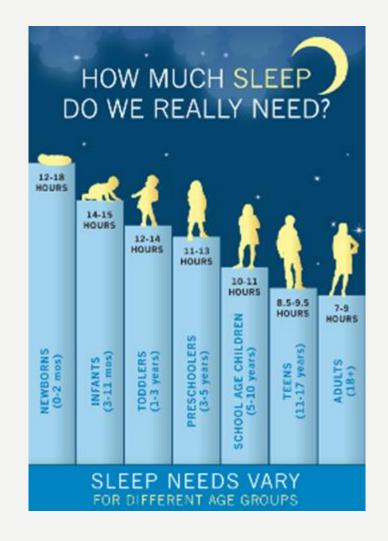
## **SLEEP**

• Teenagers need more sleep than adults, because of their biological rhythms, they naturally like to go to sleep later and get up later. So they are not always being lazy when they want a lie in at the weekend.



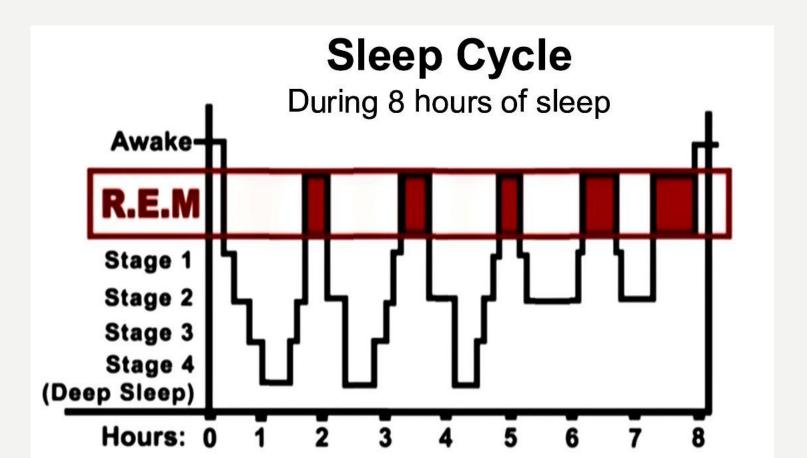
## **SLEEP**

 It is recommended that teenagers need 8-10 hours of sleep a night.
 Don't be alarmed, it is reported only 15% of teenagers get the recommended amount.



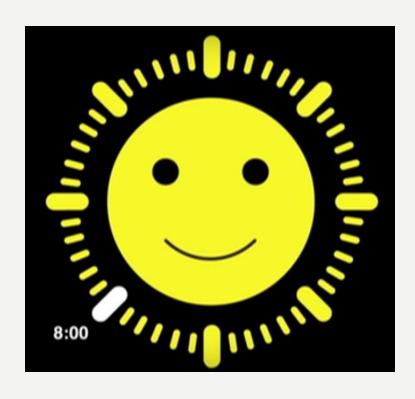
## WHEN TO FALL ASLEEP

People are at their freshest when they wake up at the end of a sleep cycle. A sleep cycle will last 90 minutes, which means ...



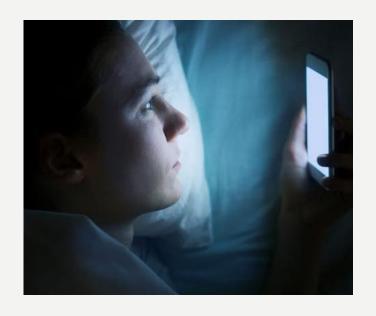
## WHEN TO FALL ASLEEP

If 9 hours of sleep is required for sleep and you want your child to get up at 8am, work back 90 minute blocks.





- Stay off electronic devices close to sleep or make sure they are on a night safe mode.
- The blue light emitted from the screen will trick the brain into stopping the release of the sleep hormone melatonin and delay sleep.





Apps like 'flux' for computers take the blue light out the screen to stop its negative effects.

Have a regular wake and bed time – this allows the internal body clock to get into a pattern.



Avoid caffeine after 6pm. Caffeine stays in the system for up to 6 hours and keeps you awake.





Avoid eating close to bed time – up to two hours before and avoid sugary snacks close to bed time.



Avoid napping during the day and if they are, make them no longer than 40 mins otherwise you go into your sleep cycle which makes you wake up groggy and disrupts your night time sleeping.



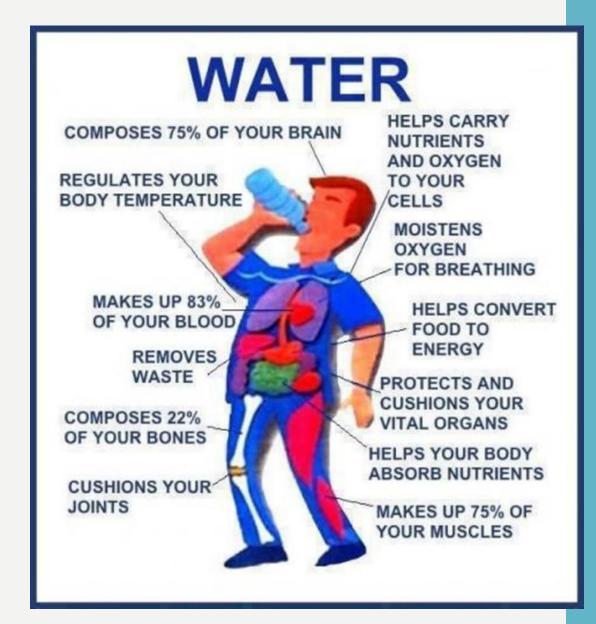
Don't be active or exercising close to bed time. Have a relaxing evening – avoid anything that will get your child excited.





#### **HYDRATION**

- Water is essential for all our bodies to function properly. Water helps the body to get rid of waste, helps to regulate body temperature and carry oxygen and nutrients to your body cells.
- Water acts as a lubricant in your joints and muscles so they work properly, and in saliva to help chewing and swallowing.
- If you do not consume enough water you can become dehydrated causing symptoms such as headaches, tiredness, and loss of concentration.
- We should drink the equivalent of 8 glasses of water each day (2 litres). This includes fruit juice, tea, coffee and the water we get from the foods we eat.



#### EXERCISE IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE...

# A ONE HOUR WORKOUT IS ONLY 4% OF YOUR DAY!







- Reduce sensitivity to stress, depression and anxiety.
- Increase functional activity of temporal lobe, which responsible for storing sensory memories.
- Released endorphins to make us happier and feel more alert.
- Reduce the impairment of brain cells and loss of coordination related to Parkinson's disease.



#### NUTRITION

- How your child eats can have a huge impact on their mood, concentration and health.
- By ensuring a well balanced diet is adopted today, you can help to prevent diet related diseases in later life such as obesity, type 2 diabetes, heart disease and strokes.





- Eating the rainbow is a fundamental healthy eating tip. (And no, not artificially coloured foods like Skittles or M&Ms!)
- Our bodies benefit from variety, therefore, Eating a diversity of colourful foods can be an easy way to get a complete range of the vitamins and minerals your childs body needs to thrive.

#### NUTRITION

#### Tips for how to achieve a well balanced diet:

- 1. Don't skip breakfast- Breakfast has also been shown to have positive effects on children's mental performance and increase their concentration throughout the morning.
- 2. Using the 'eat well guide' is a great visual way to recognise what our daily food intake should look like in order to achieve a healthier diet.
- 3. Starchy carbohydrates should make up just over one third of the food you eat. They include potatoes, bread, rice, pasta and cereals. Choose wholegrain varieties (or eat potatoes with their skins on) when you can: they contain more fibre, and can help you feel full for longer which can help reduce snacking.
- 4. Cut down on foods high in fat, sugar and salt- traffic light labelling on front of packet packaging can help us recognise these foods.



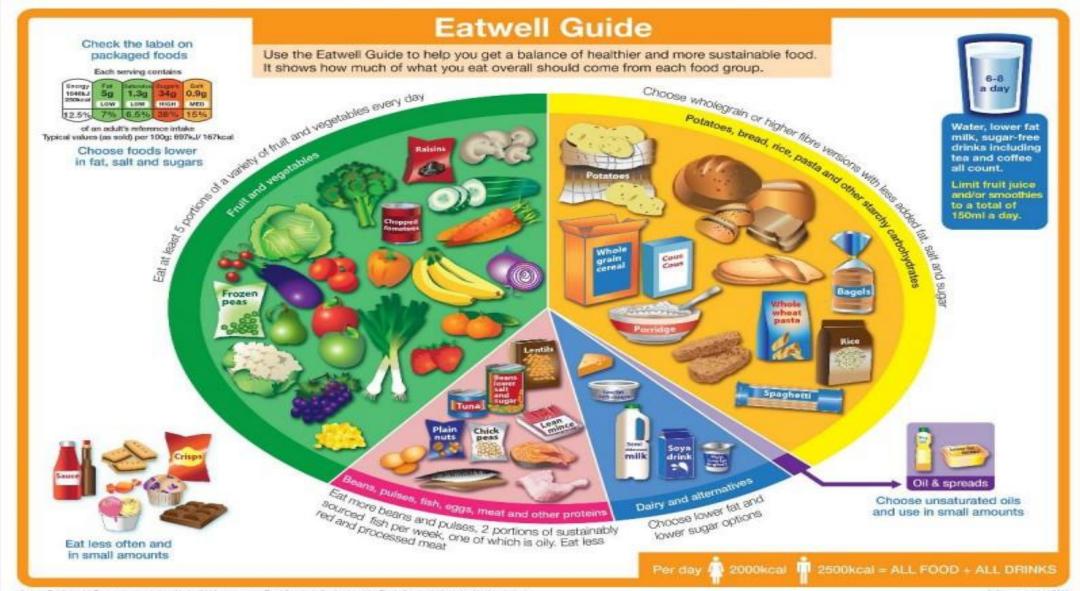




of your guideline daily amount

Source: Food Standards Agency

## NUTRITION



## **NUTRITION — THE HAND RULE**

- Your palm determines your protein portions.
- Your **fist** determines your **veggie** portions.
- Your cupped hand determines your carb portions.
- Your **thumb** determines your **fat** portions.