

Children's Sleep Comic: development of a new diagnostic tool for children with sleep disorders

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Background: A solid diagnosis of sleep disorders in children should include both self-ratings and parent ratings. However, there are few standardized self-assessment instruments to meet this need. The Children's Sleep Comic is an adapted version of the unpublished German questionnaire "Freiburger Kinderschlaftcomic" and provides pictures for items and responses. Because the drawings were outdated and allowed only for qualitative analysis, we revised the comic, tested its applicability in a target sample, and suggest a procedure for quantitative analysis.

Methods: All items were updated and pictures were newly drawn. We used a sample of 201 children aged 5–10 years to test the applicability of the Children's Sleep Comic in young children and to run a preliminary analysis.

Results: The Children's Sleep Comic comprises 37 items covering relevant aspects of sleep disorders in children. Application took on average 30 minutes. The procedure was well accepted by the children, as reflected by the absence of any dropouts. First comparisons with established questionnaires indicated moderate correlations.

Conclusion: The Children's Sleep Comic is appropriate for screening sleep behavior and sleep problems in children. The interactive procedure can foster a good relationship between the investigator and the child, and thus establish the basis for successful intervention if necessary.

Keywords: children, sleep, sleep disorders, diagnostic, assessment, self-rating

Introduction

Sleep problems in children are frequently encountered.¹ Problems falling asleep and maintaining sleep, in particular, appear in childhood.^{2,3} The reported prevalence ranges widely from 5% to 40%,^{1–5} which may be due either to specific sleep disorders or, more likely, the diagnostic tools used. Sleep problems do not automatically disappear with age and may persist,⁶ with severe consequences, including hyperactivity, irritability, and aggression^{7,8} and also daytime sleepiness, lack of concentration, memory deficit, and cognitive impairment.^{9,10} Children with sleep disorders are also at higher risk of injuries,¹¹ and sleep disorders can lead to depression, anxiety, or overweight.^{12–18} Thus, it is important to take sleep disorders in childhood seriously.

In spite of the high prevalence and the severe consequences, sleep disturbances in childhood are often not recognized.^{19–21} Only 3.3% of consultations in pediatric medical practices are for sleep problems,²¹ and pediatricians do not routinely ask parents about their children's sleep behavior. In older children and adolescents, parents might not be aware of their children's sleep disorder. The lack of diagnostic instruments adds to the problem. Therefore, it is important to develop further reliable diagnostic tools for sleep disorders in children.

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When assessing sleep disorders in children, parents are usually asked for information. By only interviewing parents, one third of sleep disorders remain unrecognized. In particular, parents do not notice their children's awakening during the night and early in the morning.³ Therefore, the child should also be part of the diagnostic process.^{22,23} Children can give more reliable information about certain aspects of their sleep, eg, problems falling asleep and maintaining sleep.^{4,19,22} The younger the child, the better the parents' knowledge of its sleep habits, and the older the child, the better the child is at providing the information itself.⁶

Despite the importance of sleep disorders in childhood, and the need for a valid diagnosis, there are few standardized diagnostic instruments and most questionnaires only assess the parental view of their child's sleep behavior. Most of the existing self-report questionnaires for sleep disorders in the pediatric age group are for children at least 8 years of age.²⁴ To address the need to be able to obtain information directly from the child about his or her sleep, we developed a new diagnostic tool for young children. Using the unpublished German questionnaire "Freiburger Children's Sleep Comic"²⁵, we have introduced a new instrument, ie, the Children's Sleep Comic. This comic comprises cartoons for items and response options. Because the drawings were outdated and allowed for qualitative analysis only, we revised the comic, tested its applicability in a target sample, and suggest a procedure for quantitative analysis.

Materials and methods

Procedures and samples

Children were recruited from three primary schools in Germany. Prior to testing, parents received an information letter and gave their written informed consent. The study was conducted according to standard ethical guidelines as defined by the Declaration of Helsinki.

Testing was implemented in the classroom environment. A sample of 201 children aged 5–10 years of age were interviewed using the Children's Sleep Comic. The children were divided into groups of eight, and group interviews were conducted for time and feasibility reasons. Each child sat at a separate table and gave his or her answer in private, so that the children did not influence each other. Two experimenters were present, one who read the questions and answers to the children, and the other who quietly answered any questions from the children. Study questions, cartoons, and answering options were projected onto a wall.

All Children's Sleep Comics were completed and able to be used in the analysis. To be able to relate the

Children's Sleep Comic to established instruments, we also administered the German version of the Children's Sleep Habits Questionnaire (CSHQ-DE) and the German version of the Sleep Self Report (SSR-DE).^{26,27} The CSHQ-DE was completed by 187 parents (return rate 93%). The SSR-DE was distributed to 139 parents to complete with their children at home and 126 returned the completed questionnaire (return rate 91%). Parents also provided demographic data.

Revision of the Children's Sleep Comic

Layout

New items for the Children's Sleep Comic were generated according to the sleep disorders in childhood described in the International Classification of Sleep Disorders Second Edition.²⁸ All cartoons were newly drawn (see Figure 1 for an example). For each item, one new cartoon was drawn and a statement was assigned. A square at the beginning of each statement had to be marked to indicate "yes". A maximum of five items were shown in two columns per page. The Children's Sleep Comic was provided as a booklet in A5 format, which made it easy for children to handle. It was created as a computer file using Calibri font size 18.

Content

In total, 37 items were generated. Items 1–3 assessed age, gender, and family situation (eg, living with both parents) which also helped the children become familiar with the answering mode. At the end of the sleep-related items, additional information was acquired about daytime activities and somatic complaints. The aspects of sleep enquired about were sleep hygiene, quality of sleep, night-time fears, dreaming, awakening in the morning, night-time sweating, night-time bruxism, daytime napping, and chronotype (morning/evening type). The items for sleep hygiene included information about activities before sleeping, place of falling asleep and sleeping through the night, activities in bed before sleeping, sleep onset associations, night-time disturbances, and night-time awakenings. Items on quality of sleep included sleep quality during the week and the weekend, and sleep quality in general. Children also stated whether they like sleeping. Night-time fears implied feared objects, intensity of fear, and rumination.

Other instruments

Children's Sleep Habits Questionnaire

The CSHQ-DE^{22,26} was used to correlate the Children's Sleep Comic score with the proxy rating by the parents. It consists of 52 items which are rated on a three-point

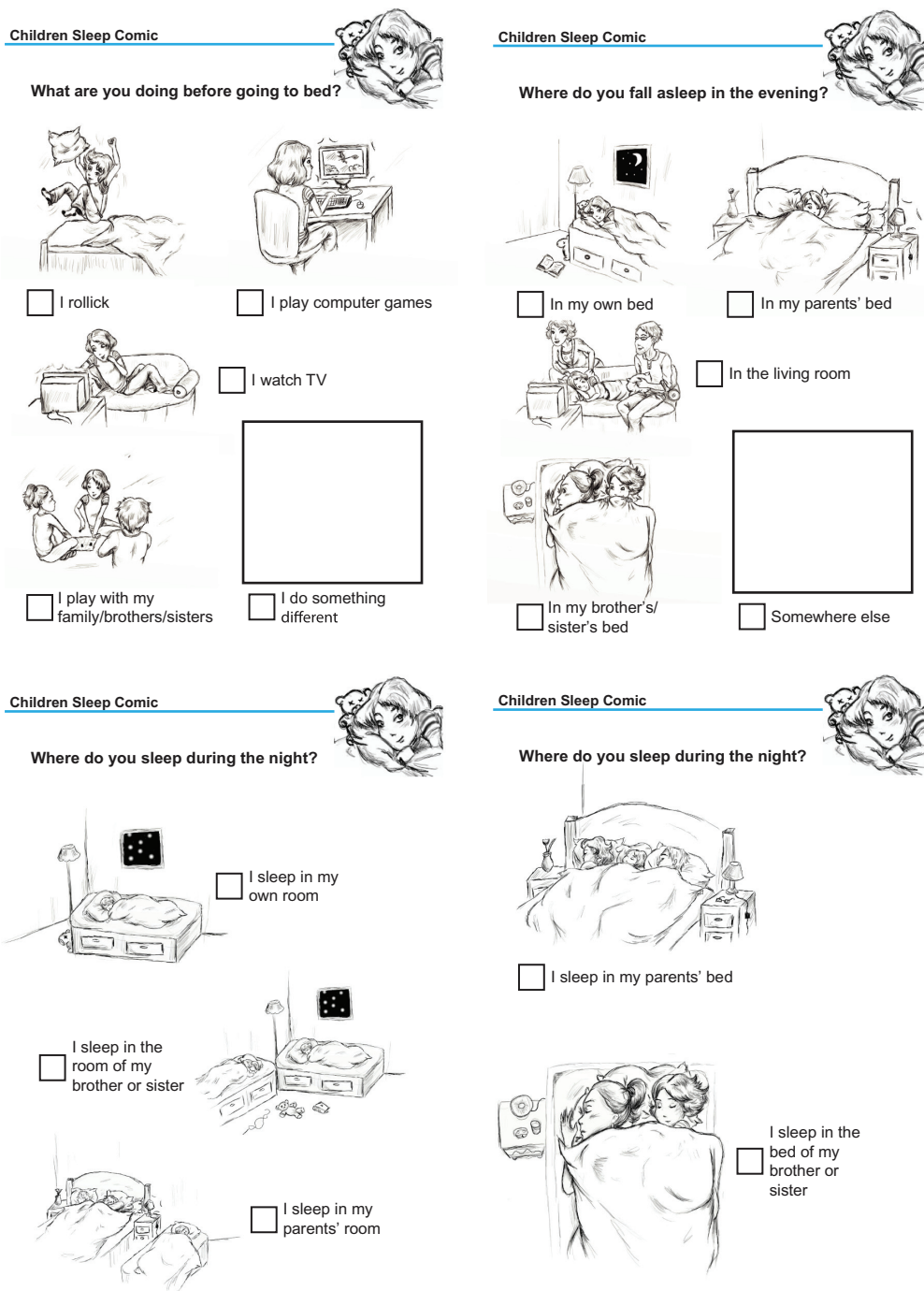


Figure 1 Example of items in the Children's Sleep Comic.

descriptive rating scale (1 rarely, 2 sometimes, 3 usually). Eight aspects of sleep behavior are assessed, ie, bedtime resistance, sleep onset delay, sleep duration, sleep anxiety, night wakings, parasomnias, sleep disordered breathing, and daytime sleepiness. The factor structure and psychometric properties of the CSHQ-DE were analyzed based on a healthy community sample (n = 298) and a clinical sample with sleep disorders (n = 45). Psychometric properties of the CSHQ-DE

are very good (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.71$; retest-reliability $r = 0.82$).²⁶ The subscale scores and total score differentiate between clinical and healthy samples on individual items, confirming construct validity.^{22,26} A wide range of studies using the CSHQ indicate the high acceptance and usability of this instrument.^{5,29-36} The CSHQ-DE can only be used as a screening instrument for sleep disorders. Validation of the CSHQ-DE and the CSHQ did not include comparisons with

sleep laboratory or actigraphy data, so this method does have some limitations.^{22,26}

Sleep Self Report

To relate the Children Sleep Comic score to another self-rating, we used the SSR-DE.^{5,27} The SSR was constructed according to the CSHQ to allow for comparison of ratings made by the children and their parents.⁵ Children rate their sleep on a three-point descriptive rating scale (1 rarely, 2 sometimes, 3 usually) for 29 items which are summed up to a total score. The factor structure and psychometric properties of the SSR-DE were analyzed based on a healthy community sample ($n = 211$) and a clinical sample with sleep disorders ($n = 48$). The SSR-DE differentiated between these samples, confirming construct validity. The high reliability (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.73$)³⁷ and moderate retest-reliability ($r = 0.51$)³⁸ confirm that the SSR-DE is a good instrument for assessing sleep behavior in children. It is well accepted and clearly understood by children.^{5,39,40} The validation of the SSR-DE did not include comparisons with sleep laboratory or actigraphy data.²⁷ Like the CSHQ-DE, the SSR-DE can only be used as a short screening instrument, and does not enable a clinical diagnosis to be made.

Development of a score

After generating the item-related cartoons (Figure 1), three independent experts rated the answer statements as supporting sleep or negatively affecting sleep. Some of the answers were also rated as neutral. Subsequent to the ratings, the experts discussed all statements until agreement was perfect. The items classified as interfering with sleep were summed to obtain an intensity-of-sleep problem score (ISPS). The ISPS indicates the extent of disturbed sleep. The highest possible score is 26, and the higher the score, the more severe the sleep problem. To verify the ISPS, Pearson's rank correlations were calculated using the total scores for the SSR-DE and the CSHQ-DE. Also, the correlation between the total scores for the SSR-DE and the CSHQ-De was calculated to compare the concordance of children's and parents' ratings with those of previous comparisons between the two questionnaires. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 18.0 for Windows (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL) was used for the statistical analysis. Tests were two-tailed and the alpha level was 5%.

Results

Application of the Children's Sleep Comic took an average of 30 minutes. The procedure was well accepted by the

children and there were no dropouts, leaving 201 children for analysis. The sample comprised 103 girls and 98 boys, of mean age 8.58 ± 1.13 years. The mean age of the mothers was 40.27 ± 5.21 years and of the fathers was 42.77 ± 5.33 years. One hundred and sixty-six fathers and mothers worked full-time. One hundred and seventy-three children lived together with both parents, and 28 lived with a single parent (26 single mothers, two single fathers). The mean ISPS of the sample was 9.73 ± 4.95 . The mean total CSHQ-DE score was 31.91 ± 4.78 and the mean total SSR-DE score was 29.08 ± 6.78 .

The correlation between the total score of the SSR-DE and the ISPS was moderate ($r = 0.41$, $P < 0.01$), and the correlation between the total score of the CSHQ-DE and the ISPS was low ($r = 0.19$, $P < 0.05$). Correlation of the total scores for the SSR-DE and the CSHQ-DE was moderate ($r = 0.46$, $P < 0.01$).

Discussion

The aim of this study was to develop a new assessment tool for sleep behavior and possible sleep disorders in children of a young age and to devise a first approach to calculate a total score. The strength of the Children's Sleep Comic is its applicability in young children, whereby children who are not yet able to read and write can be assessed. Older children can either use the cartoons for answering or read the accompanying text. Children are able to report freely about their sleep experiences at the age of three years, when supported by questions or hints.⁴¹ However, existing reports are vulnerable to the power of suggestion. Furthermore, developmental aspects can influence children's reporting.⁴² Thus, the Children's Sleep Comic can be helpful for assessment of young children, but interviewers should still be aware of the risk of suggestion.

The results of this study showed a moderate correlation between the total score of the SSR-DE and the ISPS. This indicates that the Children's Sleep Comic is a suitable instrument for assessing sleep disorders in children because its content is comparable but not equivalent to that of the SSR-DE. In comparison with the SSR-DE, the Children's Sleep Comic provides additional information about sleep hygiene and sleep-related anxieties. Differences in children's and parents' ratings about sleep behavior of the child are common. Thus, it is not surprising that the correlation between CSHQ-DE and ISPS was low. Consistent with earlier findings, the correlation between the total score on the SSR-DE and the total score on the CSHQ-DE was moderate.²⁷

These results further support the practice of including both children and their parents as part of the diagnostic process for sleep disorders,^{23,24} and are consistent with studies on pain and quality of life in children, which also indicate the need to assess parents and children. Children with sleep disorders usually report more severe symptoms (eg, headaches, somatic complaints, depressive symptoms) than their parents.⁴³ Other results indicate good comparability for observable variables (eg, disabilities, family atmosphere), but not for internal experiences (eg, pain-related anxiety, depression).⁴⁴ In addition, studies on quality of life have indicated that parents' and children's ratings complement each other, providing further evidence that both parents and children should be assessed.⁴⁵⁻⁴⁶ The Children's Sleep Comic accommodates this need.

To summarize, the Children's Sleep Comic is a new tool for assessing sleep and sleep-related behavior in young children, and is a first step toward bridging the gap between the wide range of reported prevalence rates of sleep disorders in young children and the instruments available for supporting proper diagnosis. Its diagnostic validity needs to be investigated. The German version of the Children Sleep Comic will be soon freely available from the author's homepage. Work in progress includes an English translation.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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