



Toilet Training Resistance: Daytime Wetting and Soiling

Children who refuse to be toilet trained either wet themselves, soil themselves, or try to hold back their bowel movements (thus becoming constipated). Many of these children also refuse to sit on the toilet or will use the toilet only if the parent brings up the subject and marches them into the bathroom. Any child who is older than 3 years, healthy, and not toilet trained after several months of trying can be assumed to be resistant to the process rather than undertrained. Consider how capable your child is at delaying a bowel movement (BM) until she (or he) is off the toilet and has had a chance to hide. More practice runs (as you used in toilet training) will not help. Instead, your child now needs full responsibility and some incentives to respark her motivation.

The most common cause of resistance to toilet training is that a child has been reminded or lectured too much. Some children have been forced to sit on the toilet against their will, occasionally for long periods of time. Others have been spanked or punished in other ways for not cooperating. Many parents make these mistakes, especially if they have a strong-willed child.

Most children younger than 5 or 6 years who have daytime wetting or soiling (encopresis) without any other symptoms are simply engaged in a power struggle with their parents. They can be helped with the following suggestions. (If your child holds back BMs and becomes constipated, medicines will also be needed.)

Transfer all responsibility to your child - Your child will decide to use the toilet only after she realizes that she has nothing left to resist. Have one last talk with her about the subject. Tell her that her body makes pee and poop every day and that it belongs to her. Explain that her pee and poop wants to go in the toilet, and her job is to help the pee and poop come out of her body. Tell your child you're sorry you forced her to sit on the toilet or reminded her so much. Tell her from now on she doesn't need any help. Then stop all talk about this subject ("potty talk"). Pretend you're not worried about it. When your child stops receiving attention for nonperformance (not using the toilet), she will eventually decide to perform for attention.

Stop all reminders about using the toilet - Let your child decide when she needs to go to the bathroom. Don't remind her to go to the bathroom nor ask if she needs to go. She knows what it feels like when she has to pee or poop and where the bathroom is. Reminders are a form of pressure, and pressure keeps the power struggle going. Stop all practice runs and never make her sit on the toilet against her will because these tactics always increase resistance. Don't accompany your child into the bathroom or stand with her by the potty chair unless she asks you to. She needs to gain the feeling of success that comes from doing it her way.

Give incentives for using the toilet - Your main job is to find the right incentive. Special incentives, such as favorite sweets or video time, can be invaluable. When encouraging your child to use the toilet for BMs, initially err on the side of giving too much (several food treats each time). You can increase the potency of incentives by reducing your child's access to them except when she uses the toilet. If you want a breakthrough, make your child an offer she can't refuse, such as going somewhere special. In addition, give positive feedback, such as praise and hugs *every time* your child uses the toilet. On successful days, consider taking 20 extra minutes to play a special game with your child or take her to her favorite playground.

Give stars for using the toilet - Get a calendar for your child and post it in a visible location. Have her place a star on it every time she uses the toilet. Keep this record of progress until your child has gone one month without any accidents.

Make the potty chair convenient - Be sure to keep the potty chair in the room your child usually plays in. This gives her a convenient visual reminder about her options whenever she feels the need to pass urine or stool. For wetting, the presence of the chair and the promise of treats will usually bring about a change in behavior. Don't remind your child to use the potty chair even when she's squirming and dancing to hold back the urine.

Replace diapers or pull-ups with underwear - Help your child pick out underwear with favorite cartoon or video characters on it. Then remind her that the characters "don't like poop or pee on them." This usually precipitates the correct decision on the part of the child. Persist with this plan even if your child wets the underwear. If your child holds back BMs, allow her access to diapers or pull-ups for BMs only. Preventing stool holding is very important.

Remind your child to change her clothes if she wets or soils herself - As soon as you notice that your child has wet or soiled pants, tell her to clean herself up. Your main role in this program is to enforce the rule: "people can't walk around with messy pants." If your child is wet, she can probably change into dry clothes by herself. If she is soiled, she will probably need your help with the cleanup. If your child refuses to let you change her, ground her in her bedroom until she is ready.

Don't punish or criticize your child for accidents - Respond gently to accidents, and do not allow siblings to tease the child. Pressure will only delay successful training, and it could cause secondary emotional problems. Your child needs you to be her ally.

Request that the preschool or day care staff use the same strategy - Ask your child's teacher or day care provider to allow her to go to the bathroom any time she wants to and to take the same approach to accidents as you do. Keep an extra set of clean underwear at the school or with the day care provider.

Call our office during regular hours if:

- your child holds back her BMs or becomes constipated
- she experiences pain or burning when she urinates
- she is afraid to sit on the toilet or potty chair
- resistance has not decreased after one month on this program
- resistance has not stopped completely after three months

Using Incentives to Motivate Your Child

Incentives are rewards for good behaviors. Incentives are especially helpful for overcoming resistance when children are locked in a power struggle (control battle) with you over toilet training. They give the child a reason to leave the power struggle.

How to use incentives - Four conditions are required to make incentives powerful:

- Your child strongly desires the incentive. Ask for your child's input ("What would help you remember to look after your poops?").
- You give the incentive immediately after the child meets the goal (releases urine or stool into the toilet, for example).
- You allow your child access to the incentive for 30 to 60 minutes.
- You, not your child, continue to own and control the incentive.

The last requirement is essential. The child's access to the incentive (a bike, costume, videotape, remote-control car, paint set, or whatever) must be time-limited. In essence, the child earns a privilege, not another possession. That's the only way to maintain the value of the incentive. None of the incentives discussed here is essential to normal child development, and that is why they can be selectively withheld.

Incentives to choose from:

- Access to a new or favorite toy. (Examples: time with a tricycle or bicycle, train set, Lego sets, cars and trucks, remote-control car or dog, dinosaur toys, jewelry kit, art or drawing supplies, water pistol, magic sword)
- New costume or outfit. (Examples: Batman or Superman, Belle or Princess, nail polish, special shoes)
- Video time. (Examples: new videos, tapes of favorite TV shows, trip to the movie theater, new computer games)
- Special foods. (Examples: candy or other sweets, ice cream or popsicle, favorite cookies, other favorite foods such as pizza or strawberries, trip to the grocery store to pick out a favorite food or to a favorite restaurant or snack shop)
- Money
- Grab bag of surprises (written on pieces of paper)
- Triple reward for breakthroughs: Fast food restaurant, then video store and stay up late to watch the movie.

Never withhold social reinforcers - Social reinforcers include physical affection (hugs and kisses) and parent-child activities (going to the library or zoo, reading stories or playing board games). Never withhold social reinforcers and use them as incentives because they are essential for your child's emotional growth and mental health. Moreover, nurturing makes your child more receptive to parental rules and requests. Never withhold physical activity (playing catch, walks, or going to the park) because fitness and endurance are essential to physical health. You can offer *extra* parent-child activities as incentives, however.