

Toilet Training



A Parent's Guide



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Toileting training can be challenging for children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD). There are many reasons why it can take a long time. Many children with ASD learn to use the toilet at a late age. Most children with ASD learn to urinate and have bowel movements in the toilet later than other children (Tsai, Stewart, & August, 1981).

Each child with an ASD is different. Children with ASD have some common problems that can make toileting hard. Knowing about these problems can help you come up with different ways to meet your child's needs. Here are some ideas to think about:

Physical: There may be a physical or medical reason for toileting difficulties. Discuss these issues with your child's pediatrician.

Language: Children with ASD have trouble understanding and using language. Do not expect a child with autism to ask to use the toilet.

Dressing: Some children with ASD have difficulty pulling their pants down or pulling them back up.

Fears: Some children with ASD are afraid of sitting on toilet seats or hearing toilets flush. Getting used to the toilet by using a visual schedule and making it part of the routine can make it less scary.

Body cues: Some children with ASD may not be aware that they need to go or that their clothes are wet or soiled.

Need for sameness (aka routine): Many children with ASD already have their own ways of urinating and having bowel movements. Learning new ways to toilet may be hard.

Using different toilets: Some children with ASD learn a toileting routine at home or school, but have a hard time going in other places such as public restrooms.

***"It's a marathon,
not a sprint."
- Gary Heffner***

A study by Dalrymple and Ruble (1992) found that, on average, children with ASD require 1.6 years of toilet training to stay dry during the day and sometimes more than 2 years to achieve bowel control.

***It can be a few years
journey but to
achieve a lifetime
of toileting
independence is
worth the wait!***

Never Give Up!

The ideas included in this handout may help teach toileting skills to young children, teenagers and adults with ASD. While the problems listed above may make you unsure about how to start toilet training, it is a task within your control; ***there is always something a child with autism can do to become more independent in toileting***. Just remember that toilet training tips for typically developing children often need to be changed for children with ASD.

WHERE DO I START?

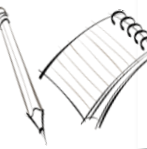
"Trip Training" or "Schedule Training" helps children learn toileting skills without placing other demands on them. Adults set the schedule and help train the child's body to follow the schedule.

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Sit for 6. Set a goal for 6 toilet sits per day. At first, trips will be short (as little as 5 seconds per trip), with one longer trip each day to work on bowel movements. Over time, toilet sits can be long (e.g., up to 10 minutes). Setting a timer can be a helpful way to let your child know when the toilet sit can end. Your child also is allowed to get up from the toilet immediately if s/he urinates or has a bowel movement. Boys are taught to sit on the toilet to urinate until they regularly have bowel movements on the toilet.
- 
Don't Ask. Tell. Do not wait for children to tell you they need to use the bathroom or to say "yes" when asked if they need to go. Tell them it is time for a toilet trip.
- 
Schedule. Make toilet trips part of your everyday life. Plan toilet trips around your usual routine. Stick with the same times of the day or the same daily activities.
- 
Communicate. Use the same simple words, signs or pictures during each trip. This helps a child learn toileting language.
- 
Keep Trying. They say it takes 3 weeks to make a habit. Once you outline the routine and methods, keep working towards the same goal for 3 weeks.
- 
Make a Visual Schedule. Pictures may help your child know what to expect during toilet trips (see [Appendix 2: Example Visual Schedule](#) on page 9). Take pictures of items in your bathroom (e.g., toilet, toilet paper). Place the pictures in order on a piece of paper to show your child each step of the toilet trip. There also are websites with toileting pictures that you can print out. Please see page 7 for the website information. If your child does not yet understand pictures, you may show your child actual objects (e.g., a roll of toilet paper) for each step.
- 
Identify Rewards. Make a list of your child's favorite things, like foods, toys, and videos. Think of which ones will be easiest to give your child as soon as he/she urinates or has a bowel movement in the toilet. A small food item (e.g., fruit snack, cracker, chocolate chip) often works well. In addition to giving a reward for "going" in the toilet, you also can give your child time to do a favorite activity (e.g., watch a video, play with a toy) after the toilet trip is over.

Quick Points to Practice...

- ✓ **Be Supportive.** Use encouraging language whenever you are talking with children about toileting. Use positive words if they are nearby.
- ✓ **Praise your child's** effort and cooperation-no matter how large or small.
- ✓ Be **calm and "matter of fact"** when you approach toilet training.
- ✓ **Stick to a schedule.** Establish a time when toileting is practiced both in and outside of the home.
- ✓ Use the **same words** about toileting.
- ✓ **Make sure everyone is using the same plan.** Talk with other people who work with your child. Share the toileting plan with them and request they stick to the same routine and language.

TIPS TO INCREASE TOILETING SUCCESS!



For 3- “typical” days, document your child’s routine. To help you write your child’s toileting program, track how long it takes between when your child drinks and when he or she is wet. Checking your child’s diaper frequently for wetness (e.g., every 15 minutes) will help you decide when to schedule toilet trips.

Consider your child’s diet. Dietary changes, such as increasing the fluids and fiber your child eats and drinks, may help your child feel the urge to use the toilet.

Make small changes in daily habits. Dress your child in easy-to-remove clothing. Change your child as soon as he or she becomes wet or soiled. Change diapers in or near the bathroom. Involve your child in the cleanup process.



Have your child put waste from the diaper in the toilet when possible. This will also help your child understand that waste goes in the toilet. Have your child flush the toilet and wash hands after each diaper change.

Make sure toilet trips are comfortable. Your child should be comfortable while sitting on the toilet. Use a smaller potty seat and/or provide a footstool. If your child will not sit on the toilet, work on sitting before beginning a toilet training program.

Think about your child’s sensory needs. If your child does not like certain sounds, smells, or things he or she touches in the bathroom, change these as much as you can.



Have many pairs of underwear ready. During toilet training it is important for children to wear underwear during the day. They need to feel when they are wet. Your child may wear rubber pants or a pull-up over underwear if necessary. Diapers or pull-ups may be used when your child is sleeping or is away from the home.

Use a visual schedule. Pictures showing each step of the “potty routine” may help your child learn the routine and know what will happen. During toilet trips, show your child the visual schedule you have created. Label each step as you go along (see [Appendix 2: Example Visual Schedule](#) on page 9).

Use rewards. Give your child a reward *immediately* after he or she urinates or has a bowel movement in the toilet. The more quickly you reward a behavior, the more likely that behavior will increase. Toileting rewards are special. Rewards used for toileting should only be used for toileting.



Practice in different bathrooms. Using different bathrooms helps your child know he or she can use different toilets in different places.

CREATING YOUR CHILD'S TOILETING PLAN

Many different people may help your child with toileting. Different family members, teachers, aids, and day program staff may help. Everyone working with your child should use the same language and the same routine. This will help make toilet training a success.

A written toileting plan may help your child with ASD make progress. If it is in writing, everyone will be able to use the same language and the same routine. Toileting plans may include these details:

Goals:

- ✓ Let your child's helper know your goals. Outline for the helper, *what* it is you are trying to achieve for the given period of time. For example, "The goal is to have Tommy visit the restroom 15 minutes after the meal and sit on the toilet for 5 seconds."

Routine:

- ✓ **How often?** Include how often or what time the child should visit the rest room. Some examples include, "every hour on the hour" or "15 minutes after drinking / meals."
- ✓ **For how long?** Be sure to include how long your child is able to tolerate the bathroom trips-it may start with only 5 seconds.

Language:

- ✓ **Words:** Use words that work for your child. For example, are there any "code" words that you use for urination? What words do you use to tell your child to go to the bathroom?

Places:

- ✓ **Where?** Where does your child go to the bathroom?
- ✓ **What?** Think about the lights, are they bright or dim? How does light affect your child? What about noises in the bathroom (e.g., a fan)? What about the type of toilet paper? Should the door be open or closed?
- ✓ **Who?** Who goes with your child to the bathroom? Is someone with your child or just nearby?

Tools:

- ✓ What tools are you using? Do you use a visual schedule? Does your child like to listen to music or read a book?

Rewards:

- ✓ What activities earn a reward? What activities do not?
- ✓ How do you reward your child for a job well done? What happens if your child does not earn a reward?

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS FROM PARENTS

Q♦ *Our child will use the potty at school, but he refuses to use it at home. What should we do?*

A♦ Something your son with a diagnosis of ASD learns to do at school may be hard for him to do at home. It might help to have your son learn to use different bathrooms at school. Use the words and ideas that his teachers use at school. You may need to start with simple steps at home. Start by walking into the bathroom. Add steps one at a time until he is using the toilet at home. Practice potty trips in different bathrooms. Use the bathroom in stores and other people's houses.

Q♦ *We thought we had a good toileting program for our daughter, but it isn't working. What are our next steps?*

A♦ There are a number of steps you may want to take. (1) Be sure there is not a medical reason. Talk with your daughter's doctor to see if she is constipated or to get ideas about changes in diet. (2) Look at your daughter's toileting schedule and make sure you are taking her when she is likely to urinate or have a bowel movement. (3) Think about changing rewards. Make sure your daughter likes the reward. It is often helpful to think about what type of reward you are using at least every 3 months, but you may have to do so more often.

Q♦ *I worked on toileting all weekend with my son, but we didn't make any progress. How long should the process take?*

A♦ Toileting takes a long time for many people. It helps to be relaxed and have patience. There isn't a deadline for toileting. Toilet training should be a small part of your life. You can take a break and try again when you have more energy or when your son seems ready. Remember that it can be hard to learn to go to the toilet. Practice toileting when it is a good time for you and your family. That way you will have the energy to work on this important skill over the long haul.

Q♦ *Our family has tried to help our son become toilet trained, but he is still wearing diapers. What should we do?*

A♦ It may be time to seek help from someone who has special training. There are physicians, psychologists, special educators, speech/language pathologists, behavioral analysts / specialists, and occupational therapists that can help children with ASD become toilet trained. These professionals may be able to help your family in intensive toilet training. This is a method that may work well for children diagnosed with ASD, but needs to be monitored by a professional. Remember that it can take a long time to learn this complicated and important skill.

RESOURCES

The Autism Speaks Family Services Department offers resources, tool kits, and support to help manage the day-to-day challenges of living with autism www.autismspeaks.org/family-services. If you are interested in speaking with a member of the Autism Speaks Family Services Team contact the Autism Response Team (ART) at 888-AUTISM2 (288-4762), or by email at familyservices@autismspeaks.org. ART En Español al 888-772-9050

References

1. Dalrymple, N.J. & Ruble, L.A. (1992). Toilet training and behaviors of people with autism: Parent views. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, 22 (2), 265-275
2. Tsai, L., Stewart, M.A., & August, G. (1981). Implication of sex differences in the familial transmission of infantile autism. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, 11(2), 165-173.

Websites

- The National Autistic Society: Toilet Training: www.autism.org.uk/living-with-autism/understanding-behaviour/toilet-training.aspx
- www.do2learn.com/picturecards/printcards/seIfhelp_toileting.htm is a great resource for picture schedules
- Tips for Daily Life—Toilet Training: www.theautismprogram.org/wp-content/uploads/toileting-tips.pdf
- Bright Tots: Toilet Training and Autism: www.brighttots.com/Toilet_training_and_autism.html

DVDs

- Potty Power
- Elmo's Potty Time

Books

- *Self-help Skills for People with Autism: A Systematic Teaching Approach* by Anderson, S.R., Jablonski, A.L., Thomeer, M.S., & Knapp, M. (2007).
- *The Potty Journey: Guide to Toilet Training Children with Special Needs, Including Autism and Related Disorders* by Coucouvanis, J. (2008).
- *Toilet Training for Children with Special Needs* by Hepburn, S. (2009).
- *Toilet Training for Individuals with Autism or other Developmental Issues: A Comprehensive Guide for Parents and Teachers* by Wheeler, M. (2007).
- *Once Upon a Potty* by Frankel, A. (2007).
- *Going to the Potty* by Rogers, F. (1997).

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APPENDIX 1: EXAMPLE TOILETING PLAN

Goal:

"The goal is to have Tommy visit the restroom 15 minutes after the meal and sit on the toilet for 5 seconds."

Routine:**How often?**

Tommy goes to the restroom 15 minutes after every meal and drink.

How long doing what behavior?

Tommy visits the restroom for 5 seconds. He sits on the toilet.

Language:

"Now we go to the bathroom"; "Pee-Pee" = urinate.

Place:

Helper stands outside the door. Door is open. Lights and fan on.

Tools:

Tommy reads *Where the Wild Things Are* in the bathroom.

Rewards:

Tommy receives 5 minutes of iPad time for every visit to the bathroom

APPENDIX 2: EXAMPLE VISUAL SCHEDULE

Visual Schedule

A visual schedule is a display of what is going to happen throughout the day or during an activity. A visual schedule is helpful during toilet trips to decrease anxiety and difficulty with transitions by clearly letting your child know when certain activities will occur.

- 1) **Decide the activities that you will put on the schedule.** Try to mix in preferred activities with non-preferred ones.
- 2) **Put the visuals that stand for the activities** that you have identified on a portable schedule (on a binder or clipboard). The schedule should be available to your child from the beginning of the first activity. It should continue to be visible through all of the activities.
- 3) **When it is time for an activity on the schedule to occur**, let your child know with a brief verbal instruction before the next activity begins. When that task is completed, give your child praise. Then refer to the schedule and label the next activity.
- 4) **Provide praise and/or other rewards** for following the schedule and completing the activities. Put a preferred activity at the end of the schedule to give your child something positive to look forward to after completing all the items on the schedule.

VISUAL SCHEDULE

