

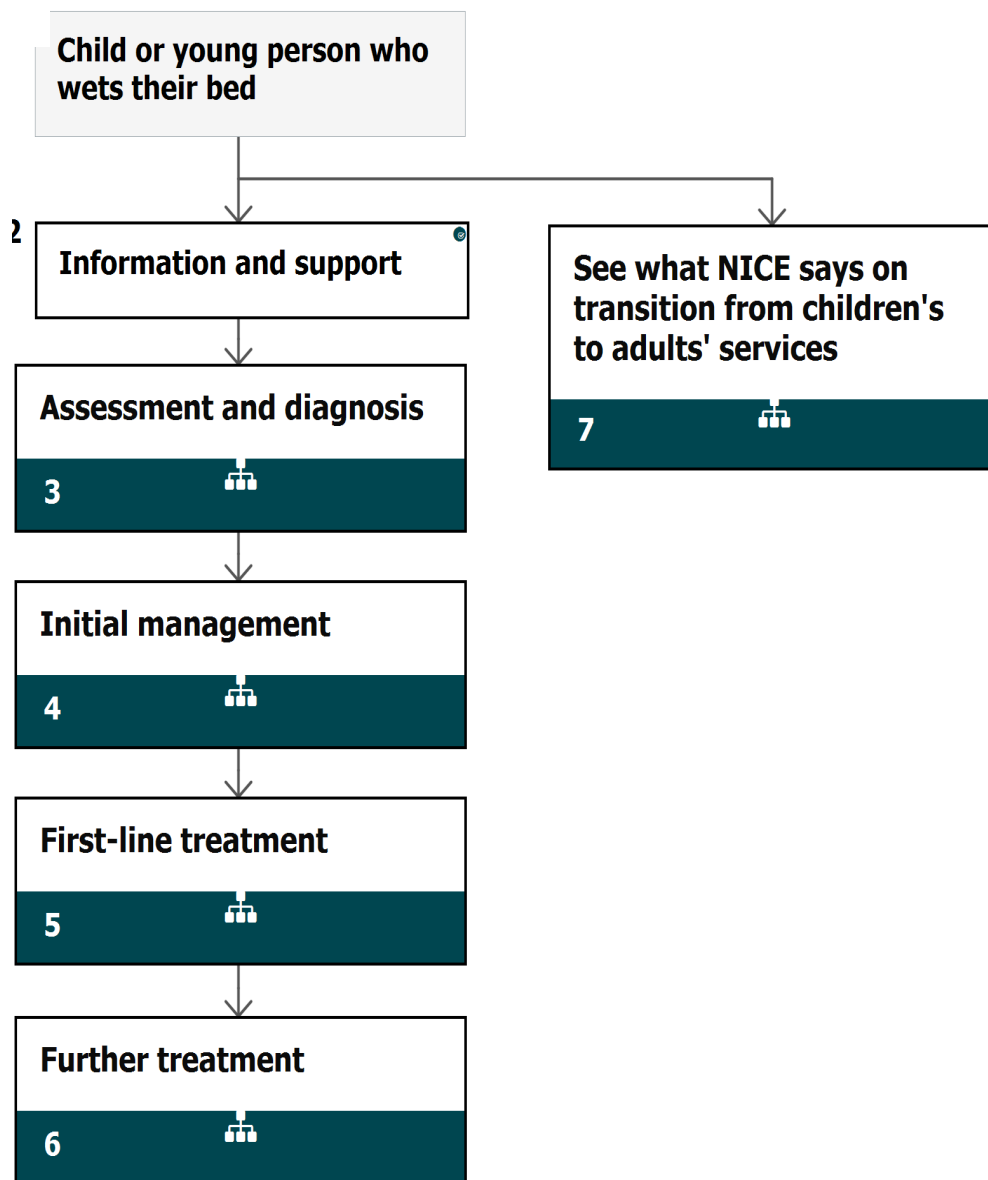
Bedwetting in children and young people overview

NICE Pathways bring together everything NICE says on a topic in an interactive flowchart. NICE Pathways are interactive and designed to be used online.

They are updated regularly as new NICE guidance is published. To view the latest version of this NICE Pathway see:

<http://pathways.nice.org.uk/pathways/bedwetting-in-children-and-young-people>
NICE Pathway last updated: 30 October 2018

This document contains a single flowchart and uses numbering to link the boxes to the associated recommendations.



1 Child or young person who wets their bed

No additional information

2 Information and support

Inform children and young people with bedwetting and their parents or carers that bedwetting is not the child or young person's fault and that punitive measures should not be used in the management of bedwetting.

Offer support, assessment and treatment tailored to the circumstances and needs of the child or young person and parents or carers.

Offer information tailored to the needs of children and young people being treated for bedwetting and their parents and carers.

Offer information and details of support groups to children and young people being treated for bedwetting and their parents or carers.

Offer information about practical ways to reduce the impact of bedwetting before and during treatment (for example, using bed protection and washable and disposable products).

Discuss with the parents or carers whether they need support, particularly if they are having difficulty coping with the burden of bedwetting, or if they are expressing anger, negativity or blame towards the child or young person.

NICE has written information for the public on [bedwetting in under 19s](#).

Quality standards

The following quality statement is relevant to this part of the interactive flowchart.

Bedwetting in children and young people

1. Assessment

3 **Assessment and diagnosis**

[See Bedwetting in children and young people / Assessing and diagnosing bedwetting in children and young people](#)

4 **Initial management**

[See Bedwetting in children and young people / Initial management of bedwetting in children and young people](#)

5 **First-line treatment**

[See Bedwetting in children and young people / First-line treatment of bedwetting in children and young people](#)

6 **Further treatment**

[See Bedwetting in children and young people / Further treatment of bedwetting in children and young people](#)

7 **See what NICE says on transition from children's to adults' services**

[See Transition from children's to adults' services](#)

Daytime symptoms

daytime urinary symptoms such as wetting, urinary frequency or urgency

Dry-bed training

a training programme that may include combinations of a number of different behavioural interventions, and that may include rewards, punishment, training routines and waking routines, and may be undertaken with or without an alarm

Lifting

carrying or walking a child to the toilet – lifting without waking means that effort is not made to ensure the child is fully woken

Partial response

the child's bedwetting has improved but 14 consecutive dry nights or a 90% improvement in the number of wet nights per week has not been achieved

Response

(full response to an intervention is defined as the child having achieved 14 consecutive dry nights or a 90% improvement in the number of wet nights per week; a partial response can also be observed, whereby the child's bedwetting has improved but 14 consecutive dry nights or a 90% improvement in the number of wet nights per week has not been achieved)

Secondary bedwetting

the child or young person has previously been dry at night without assistance for 6 months or more

Waking

waking a child from sleep to take them to the toilet

Sources

[Bedwetting in under 19s \(2010\) NICE guideline CG111](#)

Your responsibility

Guidelines

The recommendations in this guideline represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, professionals and practitioners are expected to take this guideline fully into account, alongside the individual needs, preferences and values of their patients or the people using their service. It is not mandatory to apply the recommendations, and the guideline does not override the responsibility to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual, in consultation with them and their families and carers or guardian.

Local commissioners and providers of healthcare have a responsibility to enable the guideline to be applied when individual professionals and people using services wish to use it. They should do so in the context of local and national priorities for funding and developing services, and in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity and to reduce health inequalities. Nothing in this guideline should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with complying with those duties.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations wherever possible.

Technology appraisals

The recommendations in this interactive flowchart represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, health professionals are expected to take these recommendations fully into account, alongside the individual needs, preferences and values of their patients. The application of the recommendations in this interactive flowchart is at the discretion of health professionals and their individual patients and do not override the responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient, in consultation with the patient and/or their carer or guardian.

Commissioners and/or providers have a responsibility to provide the funding required to enable the recommendations to be applied when individual health professionals and their patients wish to use it, in accordance with the NHS Constitution. They should do so in light of their duties to

have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity and to reduce health inequalities.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations wherever possible.

Medical technologies guidance, diagnostics guidance and interventional procedures guidance

The recommendations in this interactive flowchart represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, healthcare professionals are expected to take these recommendations fully into account. However, the interactive flowchart does not override the individual responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient, in consultation with the patient and/or guardian or carer.

Commissioners and/or providers have a responsibility to implement the recommendations, in their local context, in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations. Nothing in this interactive flowchart should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with compliance with those duties.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations wherever possible.