# Won't they just grow out of it?

Each year about 14 % of children do grow out of wetting the bed. But bedwetting often doesn't resolve by itself – for some children, the problem continues into adulthood. In fact, bedwetting occurs in 2 - 3 % of adults.<sup>1</sup>

#### How can I help my child or teenager?

- Reassure your child that this is a common problem and is not his/her fault<sup>7</sup>
- Encourage your child to go to the toilet frequently during the day, especially just before bedtime and on awakening<sup>7</sup>
- Reduce the amount of fluid consumed in the evening<sup>7</sup>
- Encourage physical activity<sup>7</sup>

# Effective treatment is available.

If your child is 6 years of age or older, still wets the bed and is unhappy and uncomfortable about it, you should contact your doctor for advice.<sup>2,7</sup>



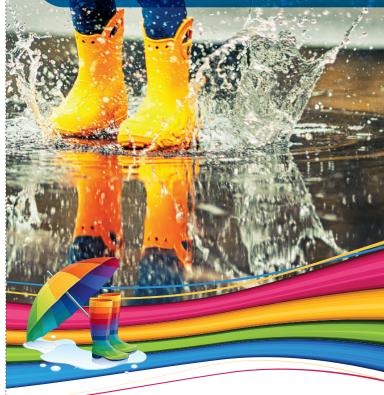


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## BEDWETTING CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY TREATEDI



## If you want to BEAT IT, TREAT IT!



### Bedwetting can be treated

Most children who wet the bed will eventually outgrow the condition, but for some this condition might persist into adulthood.<sup>1</sup>

Most children have developed control of their bladder by the age of 5 years.<sup>2</sup> However, boys do tend to develop proper bladder control and maintain dryness at night later than girls.<sup>2</sup> Bedwetting at ages 6 - 7 years becomes problematic because the child is in school and may experience social problems.<sup>2,3</sup>

#### How common is bedwetting?

Around 19 % of school-aged children wet the bed – it is one of the most common of all childhood problems.<sup>1</sup>



### What causes bedwetting?

Bedwetting can be caused by one or a combination of the following:<sup>4</sup>

#### Difficulty to rouse from sleep:<sup>4</sup>

When the child is asleep, the brain doesn't get the message that the full bladder needs to be emptied.

#### **Overactive or twitchy bladder:**<sup>4</sup>

If the bladder is overactive, the bladder muscle becomes "twitchy" and can only hold small amounts of urine. A "twitchy" bladder may spontaneously contract during sleep, which can result in wetting.

#### Overproduction of urine during the night:<sup>4</sup>

If the child has low levels of vasopressin (a naturally occurring substance) at night, they may produce more urine than the bladder can hold.



## Why treat bedwetting?

When a child is very young, bedwetting may not seem like a concern, but as they get older, persistent bedwetting can be a distressing experience for both the child and the family.<sup>4,5</sup>

By leaving it untreated, the child or teenager can suffer an increased risk of:<sup>1,4,5,6</sup>

- Low self esteem
- Strong feelings of shame and guilt
- Avoidance of social activities
- Underachieving at school
- A sense of difference from others
- Victimisation

Clinical research has shown that bedwetting can have a significant negative impact on a child's emotional and social development.<sup>6</sup>

