

PROMPTED VOIDING TRIAL

Instructions: Use this form to record results of wet checks (#1) prompted voiding attempts (#2) with *one* resident for *one* day of the assessment trial. Each resident should receive prompted voiding every two hours during the daytime for a total of 4 times on each day of the assessment trial. There is space below to record results for 4 prompted voiding attempts. You will need to complete 2 or 3 of these forms per resident depending on whether the prompted voiding trial extends for 2 or 3 days. Please note that you do not need to collect wet check information (#1) during the first check of the day.

Resident Name: _____ **Employee Name:** _____

Date: _____ **Day of Trial:** ___1st ___2nd ___3rd

Time: _____ at 1st check _____ at 2nd check _____ at 3rd check _____ at 4th check

1. Resident's condition at check (circle one for each check):

2 nd check:	3 rd check:	4 th check:
Dry	Dry	Dry
Wet	Wet	Wet
Bowel	Bowel	Bowel
Wet and bowel	Wet and bowel	Wet and bowel

2. Toileting outcome (circle one for each check):

1 st check:	2 nd check:	3 rd check:	4 th check:
Refused	Refused	Refused	Refused
Dry run*	Dry run	Dry run	Dry run
Urine	Urine	Urine	Urine
Bowel	Bowel	Bowel	Bowel
Urine and bowel	Urine and bowel	Urine and bowel	Urine and bowel

* A "dry run" means that the resident attempted to toilet but failed to void.

3. Resident's reaction to checks and prompts (circle one for each check):

1 st check:	2 nd check:	3 rd check:	4 th check:
Self-initiates	Self-initiates	Self-initiates	Self-initiates
Cooperates-neutral	Cooperates-neutral	Cooperates-neutral	Cooperates-neutral
Cooperates-reluctant	Cooperates-reluctant	Cooperates-reluctant	Cooperates-reluctant
Uncooperative	Uncooperative	Uncooperative	Uncooperative

4. Level of assistance resident needed to toilet (circle one for each check):

1 st check:	2 nd check:	3 rd check:	4 th check:
Independent	Independent	Independent	Independent
Stand-by asst.	Stand-by asst.	Stand-by asst.	Stand-by asst.
Needs help of 1 person	Needs help of 1 person	Needs help of 1 person	Needs help of 1 person
Needs help of 2 persons	Needs help of 2 persons	Needs help of 2 persons	Needs help of 2 persons

ANALYZE RESULTS

When the prompted voiding trial is complete, calculate the following for each resident:

- Appropriate toileting rate: Divide the **total number of successful toilets** by the **total number of successful toilets plus the total number of times the resident was found wet** during the trial. Multiply the quotient by 100 to get a percentage. For example, suppose you run the trial for two days. During the trial, one resident successfully toilets 5 times (over two days). On two checks during the trial, this resident was found wet. What is the resident's toileting rate? 5 (successful toilets) divided by 5 (number of successful toilets) + 2 (number of times found wet) = 5 divided by $7 = 71\%$. According to the chart below, this resident would be a good candidate for prompted voiding.

Use this chart to guide interpretation of results:

- 76%-100% Excellent ability to toilet
- 66%-75% Good ability to toilet
- 50%-65% Fair ability to toilet
- 0%-49% Poor ability to toilet

Residents with an appropriate toileting rate above 66% should continue to receive prompted voiding.

Residents with appropriate toileting rates below 66% seldom show responsiveness with longer term applications of prompted voiding. Treatment options for these “non-responders” should be based on their pre- and post-trial answers to the *Toileting Motivation and Preference Assessment questions* (see our Forms page at improject.org for this survey instrument) and their behavior during the trial.

Non-responsive residents who express a willingness to improve continence should be further evaluated to identify all problems that are potentially treatable by other interventions. As a general rule, any resident who attempts to toilet two times a day, even if unsuccessfully, should be considered motivated to stay dry and should thus receive a follow-up evaluation and after that, another prompted voiding trial.

About 10%-20% of non-responders will show no willingness to improve continence. In interviews, they express no desire to be either changed or toileted more frequently. In prompted voiding trials, they show or verbalize that toileting assistance is unwanted. These residents should be placed on a check-and-change program. No research findings to date suggest that other treatments will be more successful.

- Calculate the resident's “average” reaction to checks and prompts and his or her “average” level of assistance needed to toilet to create a profile that can help you develop an appropriate plan of care for the resident.