

## STEP 2: PROMPTED VOIDING TRIAL

**Instructions:** Use this form to record results of wet checks and prompted voiding attempts with *one* resident for *one* day of the assessment trial. Each resident should receive prompted voiding every two hours between 8 am and 4 pm, for a total of 4 times on each day of the assessment trial. There is space below to record results for 4 wet checks and 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.

**Resident Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Employee Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Day of Trial:** \_\_\_1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_3<sup>rd</sup>

**Time:** \_\_\_\_\_ at 1<sup>st</sup> check \_\_\_\_\_ at 2<sup>nd</sup> check \_\_\_\_\_ at 3<sup>rd</sup> check \_\_\_\_\_ at 4<sup>th</sup> check

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

<b>1<sup>st</sup> check:</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> check:</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> check:</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> check:</b>
Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry
Wet	Wet	Wet	Wet
Bowel	Bowel	Bowel	Bowel
Wet and bowel	Wet and bowel	Wet and bowel	Wet and bowel

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

<b>1<sup>st</sup> check:</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> check:</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> check:</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> check:</b>
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):**

<b>1<sup>st</sup> check:</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> check:</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> check:</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> check:</b>
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):**

<b>1<sup>st</sup> check:</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> check:</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> check:</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> check:</b>
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 toileting attempts, typically 8 for a two-day trial or 12 for a three-day trial. Multiply the quotient by 100 for a percentage.

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 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.

- Wet rate: Divide the total number of checks on which the resident was found wet by the total number of checks, then multiply by 100 to convert to a percentage. Use the wet rate to help construct a control chart for monitoring the prompted voiding program (see Step 4 of the incontinence management training module).
- 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.