

Gynaecology Department

Bladder Training

Introduction

Many women experience bladder problems at some time in their lives.

Three of the most common problems are:

- Frequency
- Urgency
- Urgency leakage

Frequency means going to the toilet more than seven times a day. If you get up to go to the toilet more than once at night this is called nocturia.

Urgency is the sudden and overwhelming feeling that you need to go to the toilet **right now**, and if you leak when you feel like this, it is called **urgency leakage**.

What is bladder training?

Bladder training is about getting rid of bad habits, learning good habits and putting you back in control, rather than your bladder controlling you and your life. Research has shown that many women find bladder training reduces frequency, urgency and urge leakage.

How do I regain bladder control?

Bladder training programmes help you to increase the time between visits to the toilet by increasing the amount your bladder will hold and help you to control the feelings of urgency when the bladder contracts unnecessarily.



Patient Information

Bladder training is about helping yourself to regain bladder control.

Part of a bladder training programme is learning to understand the messages that your bladder is sending you, which messages you need to listen to, and which messages you can ignore. It should also help you to recognize when your bladder is full, and when it isn't.

Your bladder may have taken many weeks, months or years establishing its bad habits, so you will not regain your bladder control instantly. It will take time, commitment and patience to train your bladder into good habits. Most people notice some improvement within two weeks so you should feel encouraged. However, it may take three months or more to regain bladder control.

How to overcome frequency?

Check your urinary diary. How often are you going to the toilet during the day? If the visits are less than two to three hours apart, you need to try and increase the time between visits to the toilet. For example, if you are going every hour, set your target at an hour and 15 minutes. If you get the feeling of urgency before your time is up, try some of the ideas in the next section to control this feeling and make the bladder wait.

If you can hold on for your target time and can do this for three or four days in a row, increase the time again. Gradually increase the time between visits to the toilet until you are going every two to three hours during the day.

Try to cut down the visits to the toilet that you make 'just in case'. For example, ask yourself if you really do need to go every time you leave the house – if you only went 20 minutes ago, perhaps you don't. A normal bladder comfortably holds 400mls, which is nearly two cupfuls.

How to overcome urgency and urge leakage

Try all these ideas to control the urgency and make the bladder wait. See which ideas work best for you and then use them when you need to.

- Tighten your pelvic floor muscles as hard as you can and hold on for as long as you can. Keep doing this until the feeling of urgency goes away or is under control.

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- Contracting the pelvic floor muscles helps to squeeze the urethra (tube from the bladder) shut and prevent leakage.
- Tighten your pelvic floor muscles quickly and as hard as you can, then let go. Repeat this several times in a row. Some women find that several contractions in a row work better than trying to hold on to a contraction for a long time.
- Put firm pressure on the perineum (crotch area). You can do this by crossing your legs or sitting down on a firm surface. This also sends a message to the bladder via the nerves that the outlet from the bladder is closed so it should wait before it tries to empty.
- Distract your mind as best you can. For example, some people start to count backwards from 100, but any form of mental distraction or relaxation is good.
- Change your position if this decreases the feeling of urgency. Some people find that leaning forward a little helps.
- Stay still when you get an urgent bladder contraction and control the urge. You will not be able to hold on, stay in control, and rush to the toilet all at the same time.
- Try not to jiggle up and down on the spot. Movement jolts the bladder and may make the problem worse.

Before you begin

The first thing to do is check that you do not have a bladder infection. This can be achieved by getting a sample of your urine tested at your GP Practice.

The next thing you will need to do is fill out a bladder diary. From a bladder diary you can see:

- how often you are going to the toilet
- what amount your bladder can hold
- what amount and type of fluid you are drinking
- how often you are bothered by urgency and urge leakage

You can compare a diary from the beginning of treatment with a diary taken after treatment to see how much change there has been.

How successful is bladder training?

Bladder training (and pelvic floor muscle training if appropriate) helps 1 out of every 2 to 3 women with urge leakage. Remember, when you have successfully trained your bladder into good habits, you need to practice these habits for the rest of your life.

Sometimes there are other changes you can make that will help to improve bladder control. If you are overweight, have a problem that makes you cough a lot (e.g. asthma, bronchitis) or suffer from constipation, you should discuss this with the doctor, physiotherapist or continence advisor, as all these things can make urinary leakage worse. Some medications make it more difficult to control the bladder, and you should check with your doctor if you have any worries about this.

Drink normally, at least 6-8 cups (1000-1500mls) of fluid per day unless advised otherwise by your doctor. Don't stop drinking because you think it will stop you leaking. If you drink too little, the urine becomes very concentrated. This irritates the bladder and makes it want to empty more often even when there is very little in it. A lack of fluids can also lead to urinary tract infections.

Don't drink all your fluids at once. Space your fluid intake out during the day. If you drink a lot at once, you can expect the need to go to the toilet urgently not too long afterwards.

Some drinks seem to irritate the bladder and make you want to go to the toilet more often. Usually these are alcohol and drinks with caffeine in them such as coffee, tea, cola, chocolate drinks, and carbonated energy drinks. Try and reduce caffeinated drinks to 1 or 2 cups a day.

Avoid drinking within two hours of going to bed, as this will increase your chance of getting up at night.

Patient Information

Sample Bladder diary

Time	Drink	Urine passed	Urgency	Leakage & activity	Pad change	Underwear changed	Outer clothing changed
6:00am		300ml	✓	Getting up		✓	
7:00am	Tea 150ml						
7:15am		50ml					
8:10am	Coffee 150ml						

Further Information

If you have any other questions or would like more information, please contact the Gynaecology Department via telephone on 024 7696 7350.

Useful links: <http://www.iuga.org/?page=patientinfo>

The Trust has access to interpreting and translation services. If you need this information in another language or format please contact 024 7696 7000 and we will do our best to meet your needs.

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Document History

Department:	Gynaecology
Contact:	27000
Updated:	August 2022
Review:	August 2024
Version:	2.2
Reference:	HIC/LFT/2070/16