

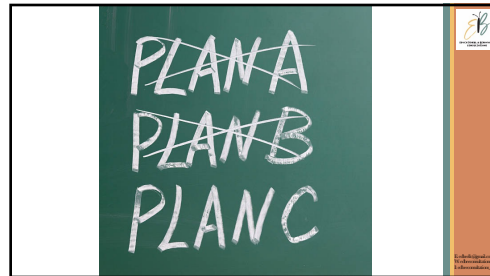
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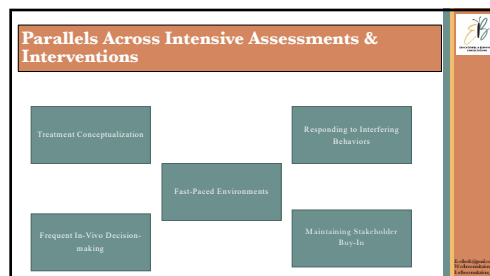
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Decision-Making Resources

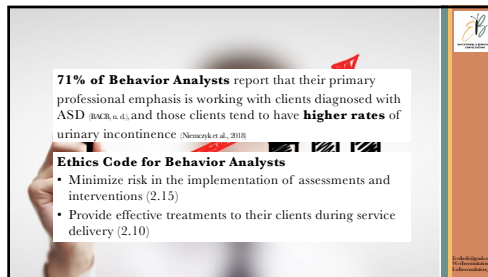
- Risk assessments for functional analyses (Shoreland et al., 2019)
- Treatment selection for interfering behaviors (Kriger et al., 2016)
- Modality of therapeutic services (Krugman, 2020)
- Measurement procedures for interfering behaviors (Lofthouse et al., 2016)
- Appropriate preference assessments given the assessment scenario (Shoreland et al., 2019)



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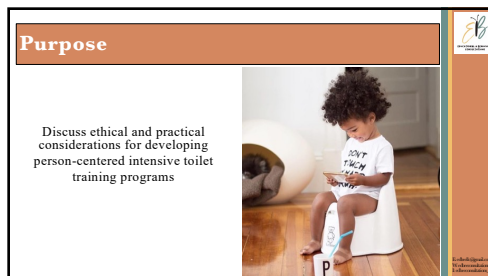


71% of Behavior Analysts report that their primary professional emphasis is working with clients diagnosed with ASD (BACB, n.d.), and those clients tend to have **higher rates** of urinary incontinence (Nemczyk et al., 2018)

Ethics Code for Behavior Analysts

- Minimize risk in the implementation of assessments and interventions (2.15)
- Provide effective treatments to their clients during service delivery (2.10)

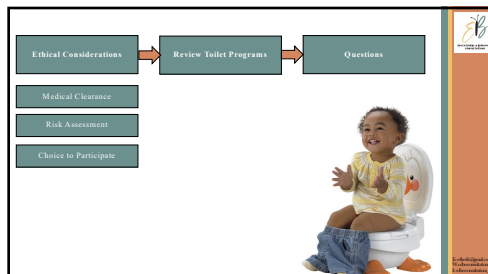
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Purpose

Discuss ethical and practical considerations for developing person-centered intensive toilet training programs

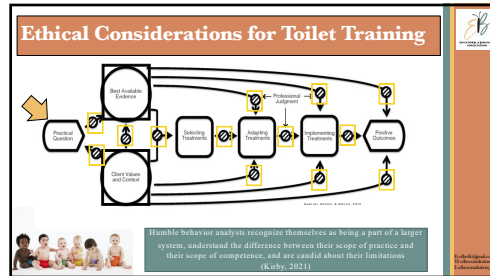
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graph LR
    A[Ethical Considerations] --> B[Review Toilet Programs]
    B --> C[Questions]
    D[Medical Clearance] --> B
    E[Risk Assessment] --> B
    F[Choice to Participate] --> B
  
```

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Ethical Consideration: Medical Clearance

- Fundamental knowledge on medical conditions (Bassett et al., 2013)
- Medication side effects (Fitzman, 2010)
- Body positioning (Fitzman, 2013)
- High-sugar or high-fiber fluids (Fitzman, 2013)




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Ethical Consideration: Medical Clearance

Receiving medical clearance may:

- Positively impact client comfort during the training
- Contribute to a parsimonious analysis of the data (Call et al., 2017; Ivata et al., 1994)
- Strengthen interprofessional collaboration (Sims & Reuter-Yuill, 2021)



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Ethical Consideration: Risk Assessment

A risk assessment is a series of ethical and safety considerations organized into a clinical decision-making process by which to evaluate them (Wakirchen et al., 2017)



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Ethical Consideration: Risk Assessment

Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis 2013, 46, 1111-1127
 Evaluating brief interventions, self-initiations, and policies
 behavior with the emergence of anxiety disorders

Benjamin L. O'Neil
 Department of Psychology, University of Florida

Samuel L. Smith
 Department of Psychology, University of Florida

Joseph K. Scott and Timothy R. Fisher
 Department of Psychology, University of Florida

16 December 2013, 1121-1127, 46(6)

IESEE

Training Staff

Physical Environment

Managing Interfering Behaviors

Clinical Experience

Adopted Approach to
 "Training"

University of Florida, USA


Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis, 2013, 46(6), 1111-1127

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Ethical Consideration: Consent

- Van Aggelapoel (2018) facilitated six focus group discussions to identify information that parents prefer to receive related to ITTP, how to best inform them, and preferred dissemination outlets
 - Results: Brochure format that includes colorful infographics, understandable language, and limited scientific terminology
- Recommendations:
 - Adopt the preferences of stakeholders into informational documents and supplementary resources
 - Assess stakeholder and client preferences throughout every component



University of Florida, USA

Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis, 2018, 51(4), 1111-1127

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Ethical Consideration: Assent

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Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis, 2018, 51(4), 1111-1127

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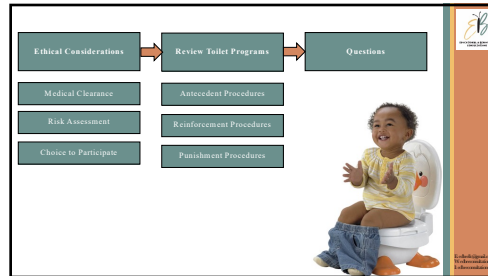


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Ethical Consideration: Assent

- It is essential for behavior analysts to engage in trauma-informed service delivery (Kajiwara et al., 2012) and establish a safe physical and emotional environment where a client's needs are met (Kajiwara et al., 2012).
- Assent Recommendations:
 - Assess assent (e.g., verbal question, closely monitoring assent behaviors, providing a tutorial, or using psychomotor response; Kajiwara et al., 2012.)
 - Discuss with stakeholders that interfering behaviors may present during toilet training and emphasize that training will stop at any point that the client protests beyond a predetermined criteria
 - Modify a toileting component at any point during the training context for the best interest of the client

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Toilet Training: Antecedent Procedures

- Daily programs generalization
 - Visual schedule vs high magnitude of praise
- Primary programmatic antecedent interventions:
 - Time-based sitting schedules
 - Dry checks (Friedle & Carkner, 2014; McLay et al., 2015; Pines et al., 2020)
 - Video modeling
 - Increased fluids
 - Wearing underwear rather than a diaper (Gross et al., 2015; Loe et al., 2014; McLay et al., 2015; Olicka et al., 2015; Kwan et al., 2007; Lee et al., 2014; McLay et al., 2015; Olicka et al., 2015)

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Toilet Training: Reinforcement Procedures

- Treatment procedures for toilet training should **heavily** rely on the use of reinforcement procedures, and potentially aversive procedures should be avoided (BACB, 2020)
- Various types of reinforcement (Differential, negative, and positive)
- Greater emphasis on reinforcement-based toilet training
 - School climate towards using reactive consequence procedures (Pines et al., 2020)
 - Potential counterproductive nature of aversive procedures (Pines et al., 2020)
 - Change in educational practices that emphasize more proactive instead of reactive interventions (Gross & Pines, 2020)
 - Requirements from behavioral treatment committees or private insurance providers
 - BACB Ethics Code

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Toilet Training: Reinforcement Procedures

- It is essential for behavior analysts to:
 - Closely attend to shifting motivating operations
 - Conduct preference assessments on an on-going basis (e.g., Wexley, Greer et al., 2016; Paez et al., 2020)
 - Conduct in-situ preference assessments
 - Discuss initial goal the toileting program
- Recent evidence suggest that sit schedules and contingent reinforcement **alone** may increase appropriate eliminations for individuals with ASD (Paez et al., 2020)

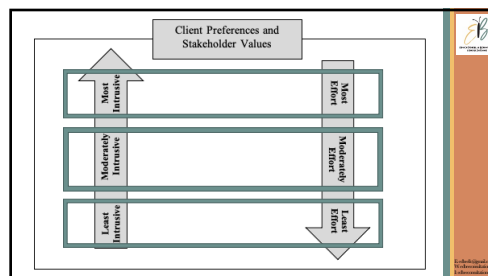
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Toilet Training: Punishment Procedures

- It is important to consider:
 - Impact the client wellbeing
 - Level of effort required to implement procedures
 - Align (or misalignment) with stakeholder values
 - Exhausted all reinforcement procedures
- It is even more essential to ensure the least intrusive, yet most effective procedures are being implemented



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Least Intrusive – Least Effortful Procedures

- Providing a neutral or a directive statement (Caglianini et al., 2021)
- Verbal reprimands: “No wet pants” (LeBlanc et al., 2005)
- Corrective statements: “We pee in the potty” (Carrero & Peltz, 2002)

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Moderately Intrusive – Moderately Effortful Procedures

- Urine alarm is **not** a punisher
- Purpose:
 - Elicit a startle response
 - Signal implementers
- Considerations:
 - Stigmatization
 - Presence of urine alarm may elicit interfering behaviors
 - Bring alarm to consent/assent meeting
 - Desensitization Procedure
 - Removal of alarm during training day

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Most Intrusive – Most Effortful Procedures

- Positive practice (Mazur et al., 2005; Brown & Thompson, 2010; Gaffney et al., 2005; Mowrer et al., 2010) and restitutional overcorrection (Kazdin & Pines, 1971)
- Considerations:
 - Parental consent
 - Client assent
 - Non-responsive to reinforcement procedures
 - LLE or MLE ineffective
 - Implemented under direct supervision with expert

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Toilet Training Survey

Have You Conducted Toilet Training Programs?

[Take Survey Here](#)

Stay Connected

[E-mail: collection@gmail.com](mailto:collection@gmail.com)

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effectiveness and safety of toilet training programs. The study will involve a survey of parents and children who have completed toilet training. The survey will ask about the child's age, gender, and the type of toilet training program used. The survey will also ask about the child's behavior and the parent's satisfaction with the program. The survey will be conducted online and will take about 10 minutes to complete. The survey is confidential and the results will be used for research purposes only. The survey is being conducted by a research team at the University of California, Berkeley. The survey is being conducted by a research team at the University of California, Berkeley. The survey is being conducted by a research team at the University of California, Berkeley.

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