

Impact of Bedwetting (Nocturnal Enuresis) in Children and its Treatment Methods

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DESCRIPTION

Bedwetting, also known as sleep enuresis, is a common issue that affects many children. While it may be a normal part of a child's development, it can also be a source of stress and embarrassment for both the child and their family. As such, it's important to address this issue as soon as possible to prevent it from impacting a child's quality of life. There are a number of factors that can contribute to bedwetting in children. These include genetics, bladder capacity, and hormone levels. In some cases, bedwetting may also be caused by underlying medical conditions such as diabetes or urinary tract infections. However, in many cases, bedwetting is simply a result of the child's developmental stage, and may resolve on its own over time.

Despite the fact that bedwetting is common, many parents are hesitant to talk about it with their children or seek treatment. This is often due to the stigma surrounding the issue, as well as a lack of understanding about its causes and potential solutions. However, it's important to remember that bedwetting is not a child's fault, and that there are a number of effective treatments available. One common treatment for bedwetting is the use of bedwetting alarms. These devices are designed to detect when a child begins to wet the bed, and then sound an alarm to wake them up. Over time, the child learns to associate the sensation of a full bladder with waking up and using the bathroom. This can be a highly effective treatment, with studies showing that up to 70% of children who use bedwetting alarms achieve dryness within 3-4 months. Another treatment option for bedwetting is medication. While medication is generally considered a last resort, it can be effective in some cases. Medications such as decompressing work by reducing the amount of urine produced by the body, while others, such as imipramine, work by relaxing the bladder muscles.

However, it's important to note that medication should only be used under the guidance of a healthcare professional. In addition to these treatments, there are also a number of lifestyle changes that can help to reduce the frequency of bedwetting. These include limiting fluids before bedtime, establishing a

regular bedtime routine, and encouraging children to use the bathroom before going to sleep. While these changes may not be a cure for bedwetting, they can help to reduce the impact of the issue on a child's life.

Ultimately, it's important for parents to remember that bedwetting is a common issue, and that there are a number of effective treatments available. By addressing the issue early on, parents can help to prevent it from becoming a source of stress and embarrassment for their child. Whether through the use of bedwetting alarms, medication, or lifestyle changes, there is no reason for children to suffer in silence. By seeking help, parents can give their children the tools they need to overcome this issue and live a happy, healthy life.

Physical impact

Skin irritation: Frequent bedwetting can cause skin irritation and rashes due to prolonged exposure to moisture.

Sleep disturbances: Bedwetting can disrupt a child's sleep, leading to daytime fatigue, reduced concentration, and diminished academic performance.

Increased risk of urinary tract infections: The presence of urine on the skin for extended periods can increase the likelihood of urinary tract infections.

Emotional impact

Low self-esteem: Children with bedwetting may experience feelings of embarrassment, shame, and low self-esteem due to the inability to control their bladder during sleep.

Anxiety and stress: The fear of wetting the bed or being ridiculed by peers can lead to anxiety and stress in children, affecting their overall emotional well-being.

Social impact

Social isolation: Children may avoid sleepovers, camps, or other activities that involve overnight stays due to the fear of bedwetting and potential embarrassment.

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Peer teasing and bullying: Bedwetting can make children vulnerable to teasing and bullying from their peers, which can further impact their self-confidence and social interactions.

CONCLUSION

Counseling sessions with a healthcare professional can help children and their families address emotional and psychological

aspects of bedwetting. Support groups or online forums provide a platform for children and parents to share their experiences and seek advice from others facing similar challenges. It's important to note that the effectiveness of treatment methods may vary for each child, and a healthcare professional should be consulted to determine the most appropriate approach based on the child's individual circumstances.