The Shy Bladder Syndrome: What Is It, Why Should You Care, and How Can You Be Helpful?

A Guide for All Professionals Who Work with Children

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Shy Bladder Syndrome (AKA Paruresis)

- What is it?
- Definition: Difficulty or inability to urinate in situations where others are present, are soon to be present, or when there is a perception of scrutiny by others.

- Concerns among individuals are varied:
- Being seen
- Being heard
- The proximity of others
- The familiarity of others in the bathroom
- The type of urinal
- Feeling pressured to hurried

- With or without Subjective Anxiety
- Not a fear of contamination (As in Obsessive Compulsive Disorder)

- Severity of Symptoms on a Spectrum
- From Minor Nuisance To Totally Dominating an Individual's Life

Classification: In the DSM V, It is classified as Social Anxiety Disorder

• "Some individuals fear and avoid urinating in public restrooms when other individuals are present (i.e., paruresis, or "shy bladder syndrome").

- Classification controversy: In one study, 75% of individuals with Paruresis did not meet criteria for Social Anxiety Disorder and vice versa.
- Some argue that it is a distinct psychological disorder

- Estimated Prevalence: Around 7% of the population
- Estimated to affect 2 million people in the United States, 220 million people worldwide

- Most often has its onset in **adolescence**
- One small study showed most common age of onset between ages
 12-15 years

- It appears to affect males and females at similar rates
- Symptoms may be a bit different between male and females
- Males are more likely to seek treatment

- Family History seems to be a risk factor
- Unclear if this is genetic transmission

- Course of illness over time is varied
- Intermittent Course > Stable Course > Improving Course > Worsening Course

Shy Bladder Syndrome (SBS)

- Comorbidities
- Around half of individuals with SBS report at least one other psychological condition
- Social Anxiety > Depression > Alcohol problems> OCD
 28.6%
 22.2%
 14.3%
 4.8%

- Associated with Shame, Embarrassment, and Stigma!
- Many never receive treatment
- Average time from symptom onset to diagnosis= **14 years**

- What causes it? Little is known for sure but here are the current theories:
- Trauma (bullying, teasing, over controlling parent)
- Behavioral factors (learned associations between going to the bathroom and anxious arousal)
- Cognitive Factors (unrealistic beliefs, distorted body image, etc.)

- Behavioral Learning: A vicious cycle of anxiety and avoidance
- Avoiding the situation relieves anxiety and reinforces the avoidance behavior

- Proposed physical mechanism:
- Increased adrenaline and activation of sympathetic nervous system
- This produces **involuntary rise in the muscle tone** of external bladder sphincter and pelvic floor and inhibits bladder contraction
- Fear and Embarrassment → Decreased ability to relax the sphincter!

- Is there something wrong physically?
- Some preliminary evidence that some who suffer from Paruresis have pelvic floor dysfunction
- May be different subtypes of this disorder

- Why does it matter?
- Decreased quality of life
- Negative effects on social life, school, work, career

- Leads to negative coping behaviors:
- Restricting fluid intake
- Avoiding social activities (sleepovers, parties, theaters, malls, restaurants, travelling)

- In 10% of cases can lead to serious medical complications
- Urosepsis (a life threatening infection).

- The first step is to stop hiding it and share the secret!
- To get support from TRUSTED friends and loved ones
- To reduce anxiety
- To raise awareness for the condition

- Self Treatment methods can provide immediate relief
- The Breath-Holding Technique
 - *must check with your doctor first, especially if cardiac issues
 - *can induce panic attack in vulnerable individuals
 - *can also relax the anal sphincter so watch out!

Paruresis.org/breath-hold

- Breath Holding Technique:
- Leads to build up of Carbon Dioxide in blood stream, then around the neck of bladder and then...

The muscles relax involuntarily!

• Self Catheterization

*get a urologist to teach you how

*share information from urologyhealth.org with skeptical urologists

From the Urology Care Foundation,

The Official Foundation of the **American Urological Association**:

"Catheterization leads to relief right away and a better quality of life."

"The low risk for healthy people in using catheters far outweighs the harm of ongoing disruption of one's life by shy bladder."

- Medications: So far have not shown to be helpful
- May be a role for medications to help anxious or depressed patients to have easier time participating in psychotherapy

- Behavioral treatments
- Graded and repetitive exposure
- Workshops and support groups to help individuals practice together

- Desensitization Hierarchy Worksheet
- "Use this table to write down your own hierarchy. You should start at one (a situation where you can perform comfortably) and progress, in realistic and small steps, up to ten. Note: This will be one of several hierarchies needed to reach your eventual target."
- From Shy Bladder Syndrome (Paruresis), an Update (Ebook available from paruresis.org)

- Cognitive Model:
- Draws on cognitive factors observed in other anxiety disorders
- Takes into account early life events that played a role in the formation of negative thoughts

- Beliefs about the meaning, probability and severity of negative evaluation from others
- Expecting others to be critical evaluators

- Unrealistic beliefs about "normal" amount of time it should take to begin urinating
- Exaggerated worries about privacy
- Distorted or poor body image

- Belief that one will not be able to preform or won't preform well
- "The Micturition Double Blind"

- Other cognitive processes that can be targets for treatment
- Controlled treatment outcome studies to evaluate the effectiveness for the Cognitive Behavioral Model are needed

How can you be helpful?

Tips for helping children:

Listed under FAQ's at Paruresis.org

SBS: Tips to Help Children

• **Praise them** for being brave enough to share what they are going through!

SBS: Tips to Help Children

- Reassure them they aren't crazy, that nothing is seriously wrong and that recovery is very likely
- If they are being bullied, help them deal with it (and do not be over controlling around toileting)

SBS: Tips to Help Children

- May need special arrangements at school and in other settings
- Consider the setting where you work

SBS: Tips to Help Children and Teens

- Encourage them to participate in social activities and other school activities to avoid isolation!
- If activities require urine drug testing, advocate for school to accept alternative drug test method

SBS: Tips to Help Children and Teens

- Recommend that the child see a child psychologist who specializes in Cognitive Behavioral Health and Anxiety disorders.
- Workshops through the International Paruesis Association (IPA) are approved for ages 17 years and up.

SBS: Tips to Help Children and Teens

 Make sure they are drinking plenty of water and hydrating appropriately to avoid dehydration and serious medical consequences.

Shy Bladder Syndrome: Helpful Resources

• Paruresis.org

http://www.urologyhealth.org

http://www.shybladdersyndrome.org



Shy Bladder: Sketch comedy

• Video

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