



# Melt away the misery of bedwetting



Treating early may help to minimise the negative  
psychological impact of unresolved PNE<sup>1,2</sup>

1. 1. Butler RJ & Heron J. *Scand J Urol Neph* 2008; 42: 257-64. 2. Hägglöf B et al. *Scand J Urol Nephrol* 1997; 183: 79-82.

## WELCOME

Welcome to the new look Ferring Urinecontrol website for UK healthcare professionals. This easy-to-use website on Primary Nocturnal Enuresis (PNE) is intended to provide you with a comprehensive resource of information about PNE in children and teenagers. It is designed to guide you through a range of product information, news, features, events and educational material to help arm you with the most up-to date information possible.

We want this site to be as interactive as possible, so we really want to hear from you. If you have had success in certain areas of nocturnal enuresis treatment or have any burning questions you would like answered, email us direct via our contact page [click here](#) and we'll be happy to share your experiences or answer your queries with the help of key industry professionals. Alternatively, if there is an area not included which you would like to see covered, just let us know.

For further information on the Ferring Paediatric Endocrinology division contact us at [urology@ferring.co.uk](mailto:urology@ferring.co.uk) or tel: +44 (0) 1753 214800.

We hope you find this updated site useful and hope that the resources we have included; provide you with the information you need.

Kate Wagstaff  
DesmoMelt Product Manager

## LATEST NEWS

Click on the links below for the latest news, updates, events and campaigns relating to enuresis.

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This site is intended for UK healthcare professionals.

[Website disclaimer](#)

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## WHAT IS ENURESIS?

The International Children's Continence Society defines nocturnal enuresis as incontinence while sleeping. The enuresis is classed as Primary Nocturnal Enuresis if the child has never achieved a period of at least six months dry at night (1).

Most children are able to remain dry at night by the time they reach five years old; however if left untreated it can persist so that even at 7.5 years 16 out of every hundred children wet the bed. This means that in a class of 30 pupils 4 or 5 of them could be affected. It is generally more common in boys than in girls. The severity of the bedwetting varies for children 7.5 years of age (2):

- 12 children in every hundred wets less than once a week
- 1 child in every hundred wets once per week
- 3 children in every hundred wets twice or more per week

### References:

1. Neveus T et al. The standardisation of terminology of lower urinary tract function in children and adolescents: Report from the Standardisation Committee of the International Children's Continence Society (ICCS)

2. Alspac, Butler et al 2005, BJU; 96: 404-410



## NEWSLETTERS

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