

“Fully Toilet Trained”

M.A. Jasinski

In order for your child to attend PK at TIS, he/she must be fully toilet trained before the school year starts. If a child is having frequent toileting accidents at school, their program will be modified until they are able to participate in full days without toileting accidents. This will allow for more time at home to practice and master toilet training skills.

Many children at this age have occasional toileting accidents. This is typical, does not occur on a daily basis, and is not the same thing as a child who is not yet fully toilet trained.

“Time trained” is when a child is partially toilet trained, but relies on an adult to indicate at regular intervals that it is time to use the toilet. At this stage the child is still dependent on the adult and is not yet fully toilet trained.

Many children are fully toilet trained during the day and still wearing diapers/pull-ups at night. This is typical at this age and does not impact their attendance at school. Children who need to wear diapers or pull-ups at any time during the day (including nap time) are not yet fully toilet trained.

What does “fully toilet trained” mean?

A child is fully toilet trained when he/she knows when he needs to use the toilet, is able to communicate this to an adult, willingly uses a toilet other than the one at home, and does not need assistance in the bathroom.

This includes the following steps:

1. Aware of need to use the toilet
2. Communicates need to use the toilet
3. Enters the bathroom
4. Closes the bathroom door
5. Pulls down clothing
6. Sits on the toilet
7. Uses the toilet (pees/poos)
8. Gets toilet paper
9. Wipes bottom with tissue
10. Throws tissue in the toilet
11. Stands up
12. Pulls up clothing
13. Flushes the toilet
14. Washes hands with soap
15. Dries hands
16. Leaves the bathroom



A visual schedule is often helpful in reminding children of the steps to take in the bathroom when they are mastering toilet training skills.

PK students are often accepted on a conditional basis with a modified program for toileting reasons. Their program changes when they demonstrate that they are fully toilet trained at school.

「如廁訓練」

M.A. Jasinski

澳門國際學校要求入讀本校幼兒教育一年級之學童，必須在開學前全面掌握如廁技巧。若學生在開學後屢次發生未能自行如廁的事故，學校將調整其上課安排，讓學生有更多時間留在家中練習及掌握如廁技巧。學生在完全掌握技巧後，方能繼續參與全日制課程。

這個年齡層的孩子偶爾發生如廁事故可以被接受，但事故不會每天發生，情況不能跟沒完全掌握如廁技巧的孩子相比。

「時間訓練」是指一個掌握了部份如廁技巧的孩子，仍然需要依賴成年人在某個時間段提醒該上廁所。這就是尚未完成如廁訓練。

學校並不反對此階段的孩子，白天接受了完整的如廁訓練，但晚上仍需穿著尿片/學習褲睡覺，這個情況並不影響其上課安排。然而，若白天（包括午睡時間）需要穿尿片/學習褲的孩子，則會被學校視為尚未完成如廁訓練。

何為「完整如廁訓練」？

一個完成了如廁訓練的孩子，他/她會自行意識到需要上廁所，能主動向成年人提出要求，並願意使用家裡以外的廁所，不需要別人在旁協助。

步驟如下：

1. 自行意識到要上廁所
2. 提出要上廁所的需要
3. 進入廁所
4. 關門
5. 脫掉褲子
6. 坐在馬桶上
7. 如廁（小便/大便）
8. 拿衛生紙
9. 用衛生紙擦拭
10. 扔掉衛生紙
11. 站起來
12. 穿上褲子
13. 沖廁所
14. 用皂液洗手
15. 擦乾手
16. 離開廁所



如廁步驟可提醒孩子上廁所時應採取的步驟，有助他們掌握技巧。

部份幼兒教育一年級的學生會因為如廁問題，開學時需接受有條件之入學要求，在證明能掌握全面的如廁技巧後，才正式開展全日制上課。