



Housetraining Your Adopted Dog

Most adopters have to deal with housetraining to some degree. Patience, a strict schedule, good cleaning methods and supervision are all the keys to having a reliably housebroken dog.

Housetraining and Adult Dogs

Many adult dogs adopted from animal shelters were housetrained in their previous homes. While at the shelter, however, they may not have gotten enough opportunities to eliminate outside, and consequently, they may have soiled their kennel areas. This tends to weaken their housetraining habits. Additionally, scents and odors from other pets in the new home may stimulate some initial urine marking. Remember that you and your new dog need some time to learn each other's signals and routines. Even if he was housetrained in his previous home, if you don't recognize his "bathroom" signal, you might miss his request to go out, causing him to eliminate indoors. Therefore, for the first few weeks after you bring him home, you should assume your new dog isn't housetrained and start from scratch by following the steps outlined below for successful housetraining. If he was housetrained in his previous home, the re-training process should progress quickly. The process will be much smoother if you take steps to prevent accidents and remind him where he's supposed to eliminate.

- Take your dog out at the same times every day. For example, first thing in the morning when he wakes up, when you arrive home from work, and before you go to bed.
- Praise your dog lavishly every time he eliminates outdoors. You can even give him a treat. You must praise him and give him a treat immediately after he's finished and not wait until after he comes back inside the house. This step is vital, because rewarding your dog for eliminating outdoors is the only way he'll know that's what you want him to do.
- Choose a location not too far from the door to be the bathroom spot. Always take your dog, on leash, directly to the bathroom spot. Take him for a walk or play with him only after he's eliminated. If you clean up an accident in the house, leave the soiled rags or paper towels in the outdoor bathroom spot. The smell will help your dog recognize the area as the place where he's supposed to eliminate.
- While your dog is eliminating, use a word or phrase like "go potty," for example, that you can eventually use before he eliminates to remind him of what he's supposed to be doing.
- Feeding your dog on a set schedule, once or twice a day, will help make his elimination more regular. Do not leave food out. If you don't control his eating schedule, you won't know when he has to go out.

Housetraining and Puppies

Housetraining a puppy requires time, vigilance, patience and commitment. Following the procedures outlined below, you can minimize house soiling incidents, but virtually every puppy will have an accident in the house (more likely several). Expect this – it's part of raising a puppy. The more consistent you are in following the basic housetraining procedures, the faster your puppy will learn acceptable behavior. It may take several weeks to housetrain your puppy, and with some of the smaller breeds, it might take longer.

Establish A Routine

- Puppies do best on a regular schedule. Take your puppy outside frequently, at least every two hours, and immediately after he wakes up from a nap, after playing and after eating.
- Praise your puppy lavishly every time he eliminates outdoors. You can even give him a treat. You must praise him and give him a treat immediately after he's finished eliminating, not after he comes back inside the house. This step is vital, because rewarding your dog for eliminating outdoors is the only way he'll know that's what you want him to do.
- Choose a location not too far from the door to be the bathroom spot. Always take your puppy, on a leash, directly to the bathroom spot. Take him for a walk or play with him only after he has eliminated. If you clean up an accident in the house, take the soiled rags or paper towels and leave them in the outdoor bathroom spot. The smell will help your puppy recognize the area as the place he is supposed to eliminate. While your puppy is eliminating, use a word or phrase, like "go potty," that you can eventually use before he eliminates to remind him of what he's supposed to be doing.
- If possible, put your puppy on a regular feeding schedule. Depending on their age, puppies usually need to be fed three or four times a day. Feeding your puppy at the same times each day will make it more likely that he'll eliminate at consistent times as well. This makes housetraining easier for both of you.

Paper Training

A puppy under six months of age cannot be expected to control his bladder for more than a few hours at a time. If you have to be away from home for more than four or five hours a day, this may not be the best time for you to get a puppy. If you're already committed to having a puppy and have to be away from home for long periods of time, you'll need to train your puppy to eliminate in a specific place indoors. Be aware, however, that doing so can prolong the process of teaching him to eliminate outdoors. Teaching your puppy to eliminate on newspaper may create a life-long surface preference, meaning that he may, even in adulthood, eliminate on any newspaper he finds lying around the house.

When your puppy must be left alone for long periods of time, confine him to an area with enough room for a sleeping space, a playing space and a separate place to eliminate. In the area designated as the elimination place, you can either use newspapers or a sod box. To make a sod box, place sod in a container, like a child's small, plastic swimming pool. You can also find dog litter products at a pet supply store. If you clean up an accident in the house, take the soiled rags or paper towels, and put them in the designated elimination place. The smell will help your puppy recognize the area as the place where he is supposed to eliminate.

Supervise, Supervise, Supervise

Don't give your puppy an opportunity to soil in the house. He should be watched at all times when he is indoors. You can tether him to you with a six-foot leash, or use baby gates, to keep him in the room where you are. Watch for signs that he needs to eliminate, like sniffing around or circling. When you see these signs, immediately take him outside, on a leash, to his bathroom spot. If he eliminates, praise him lavishly and reward him with a treat.

Confinement

When you're unable to watch your puppy at all times, he should be confined to an area small enough that he won't want to eliminate there. It should be just big enough for him to comfortably stand, lie down and turn around in. This area could be a portion of a bathroom or laundry room, blocked off with boxes or baby gates. Or you may want to crate train your puppy and use the crate to confine him (see our handout: "Crate Training Your Dog"). If your puppy has spent several hours in confinement, when you let him out, take him directly to his bathroom spot and praise him when he eliminates.

It's extremely important that you use the supervision and confinement procedures outlined above to minimize the number of accidents. If you allow your puppy to eliminate frequently in the house, he'll get confused about where he's supposed to eliminate which will prolong the housetraining process

Other Types Of House-Soiling Problems

If you've consistently followed the housetraining procedures and your dog continues to eliminate in the house, there may be another reason for his behavior.

- **Medical Problems.** House soiling can often be caused by physical problems such as a urinary tract infection. Such an infection can occur for a number of reasons but it is mentioned here with specific regard to shelter environments. Dogs at the shelter have no set schedule in terms of elimination. Some housebroken dogs who are used to being walked in order to urinate or defecate will frequently refuse to go in their kennel and instead wait for an opportunity to go outside. These dogs will "hold it" for quite some time. Because the urine is not being eliminated, bacteria can grow in the urinary tract. If your dog is difficult to housebreak (especially if the previous owners indicated that he had been housebroken) or if he eliminates frequently in odd places, especially after just being walked, you should take him to your veterinarian for a physical exam and a urinalysis.

A parasite infection could also contribute to housebreaking difficulties, such as diarrhea. Check with your veterinarian to rule out any possibility of disease or illness.

- **Submissive/Excitement Urination.** Some dogs, especially young ones, temporarily lose control of their bladders when they become excited or feel threatened. This usually occurs during greetings, intense play or when they're about to be punished. Please see the next section for more details.
- **Medication.** Certain types of medication can make your dog have an increased desire to urinate

- **Territorial Urine-Marking:** Dogs sometimes deposit urine or feces, usually in small amounts, to scent-mark their territory. Both male and female dogs do this, and it most often occurs when they believe their territory has been invaded.
- **Separation Anxiety.** Dogs that become anxious when they're left alone may house soil as a result. Usually, there are other symptoms, such as destructive behavior or vocalization .
- **Fears Or Phobias.** When animals become frightened, they may lose control of their bladder and/or bowels. If your dog is afraid of loud noises, such as thunderstorms or fireworks, he may house soil when he's exposed to these sounds .

Submissive and/or Excitement Urination

Submissive urination occurs when a dog feels threatened. It may occur when he's being punished or verbally scolded, or when he's approached by someone he perceives to be threatening to him. It's important to remember that this response is based on the dog's perception of a threat, not the person's actual intention. Submissive urination may resolve as your dog gains confidence. You can help to build his confidence by teaching him commands and rewarding him for obeying. You should also gradually expose him to new people and new situations and try to make sure all of his new experiences are positive and happy.

Your Dog May Be Submissively Urinating If:

- Urination occurs when he's being scolded.
- Urination occurs when he's being greeted.
- Urination occurs when someone approaches him.
- He is a somewhat shy, anxious or timid dog.
- He has a history of rough treatment or punishment after the fact.
- The urination is accompanied by submissive postures, such as crouching or rolling over and exposing his belly.

What To Do If Your Dog Has A Submissive Urination Problem:

- Take your dog to the vet to rule out medical reasons for the behavior.
- Keep greetings low-key.
- Encourage and reward confident postures from him.
- Give him an alternative to behaving submissively. For example, if he knows a few commands, have him "sit" or "shake" as you approach, and reward him for obeying.
- Avoid approaching him with postures that he reads as dominant, for example:
- Avoid direct eye contact – look at his back or tail instead.
- Get down on his level by bending at the knees rather than leaning over from the waist and ask others to approach him in the same way.

- Pet him under the chin rather than on top of the head.
- Approach him from the side, rather than from the front, and/or present the side of your body to him, rather than your full front.
- Don't punish or scold him - this will only make the problem worse.

Excitement urination occurs most often during greetings and playtime and is not accompanied by submissive posturing. Excitement urination usually resolves on its own as a dog matures, if it's not made worse by punishment or inadvertent reinforcement.

Your Dog May Have An Excitement Urination Problem If:

- Urination occurs when your dog is excited, for example during greetings or during playtime.
- Urination occurs when your dog is less than one year old.

What To Do If Your Dog Has An Excitement Urination Problem:

- Keep greetings low-key.
- Don't punish or scold him.
- To avoid accidents, play outdoors until the problem is resolved.
- Ignore him until he's calm.
- Take your dog to the veterinarian to rule out medical reasons for the behavior.

What do I do when my dog has an accident?

Expect your dog to have an accident in the house – it is normal for both an unhousebroken puppy as well as an adult dog who is adjusting to a new schedule.

· When you catch him in the act of eliminating in the house, do something to interrupt him, like make a startling noise (be careful not to scare him). Immediately take him to his bathroom spot, praise him and give him a treat if he finishes eliminating there.

· Don't punish him for eliminating in the house. If you find a soiled area, it's too late to administer a correction. Do nothing but clean it up. Rubbing your puppy's nose in it, taking him to the spot and scolding him, or any other punishment or discipline, *will only make him afraid of you or afraid to eliminate in your presence*. Animals don't understand punishment after the fact, even if it's only seconds later. Punishment will do more harm than good.

· Consider why the accident happened? Does the dog need more supervision? A smaller area to be confined in? Different food? Less food? Usually by making changes to some of these areas, you can get your dog on the right track to being housebroken.

It is true that small dog can be difficult to housebreak?

Yes. The toy breeds, such as Yorkshire Terriers, Chihuahuas, and Maltese, all have small bladders and generally can not “hold it” for a long period of time. Housebreaking toy breed puppies can take months, and even then you may not have a dog who can “hold it” for a normal eight-hour workday. Many small breed dogs are paper-trained, even through adulthood. A newer approach to the problem of housebreaking small dogs is to try litterbox training.

When do male dogs who have recently been neutered stop marking?

When some unneutered male dogs hit maturity, they begin to “mark” territory by urinating on it. This is not a housebreaking issue, and the problem is nearly always solved through having the dog neutered. It takes about 30 days for the hormones that encourage marking behavior to leave a dog’s system. During that time, your recently-neutered male dog may mark in your home once or twice. He will still most likely mark when taken for walks, or when taken to places other dogs have marked, such as the veterinarian’s office.

My dog seems embarrassed to “go” in front of me. What should I do?

We have known some adopted dogs who seemed to have “modesty” problems. In researching these cases, they seem generally to have been dogs who had become used to going to the bathroom off leash in their previous homes and are not used to having a person so close to them. If you don’t have the ability to let your dog off leash in a fenced area for regular housebreaking outings, try using a long, 10ft. leash (you can use inexpensive clothesline) and then ducking behind a tree on walks. This may give your pup a sense of privacy and encourage her to go. If this doesn’t work, call our counseling department for more ideas.