Many children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) have gastrointestinal (GI) abnormalities and associated bowel elimination problems such as fecal incontinence, constipation, and diarrhea (Gubbio et al., 2019; Letter et al., 2020). These problems may be the result of impaired parasympathetic activity, increased endocrine stress response, gut dysbiosis, food allergies, fiber-restrictive diets, and certain medications (Ibrahim et al., 2009; Kang et al., 2014).

Social validity is a valuable evaluative measure but underreported in human services research (Ferguson et al., 2018; Gravina et al., 2019; Luiselli, 2021b). Wolf (1978) emphasized that direct and indirect consumers of programs should provide feedback about service provision that reflects acceptance and approval. In the present study, we targeted professionals who managed the bowel movement tracking system and made decisions from reviewing the health monitoring data.