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Transition in Healthcare Checklist

This checklist can be used to help you with discussions about your transition. Some sections may not be relevant to you, everyone’s needs are different, and your transition journey is unique to you.

You could use this checklist to think about your journey towards adult services, and at any of your health, social care or education reviews, from the age of 13 onwards.

Talk to your healthcare teams about your needs and wishes for the future, and to find out how they can support you with this.



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| * Start transition planning early, talk to your health and social care teams to find out what is available to you.
* Ask lots of questions !!

Check out the links in the glossary for more information |
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|  | What | When | Who and How |
| Badge Question Mark outline | Has a transition programme been introduced such as Ready Steady Go or Together for Short Lives ‘A Checklist for a Good Transition’  | Age13 years | Ask your Children’s Community Specialist Nursing Team or an Acute Hospital about this  |
|  | Am I having regular reviews of my goals, agreed as part of Ready Steady Go or ‘Checklist for a Good Transition’  | At least annually from 13 years | Ask your Children’s Community Specialist Nursing Team or an Acute Hospital about this |
| Badge Question Mark outline | Are there any Transition Health Clinics available to me, and when?  | Age 13 onwards | Ask your specialist healthcare team |
| Badge Question Mark outline | Have my Transition Health Outcomes been discussed within my Education Health Care (EHC) plan? | Age 14 years onwards | Ask at your annual review.Talk to your school and health care team(s)  |
| Badge Question Mark outline | Does my GP have an overview of my Health Transition Plan? | Age 13 onwards | Can this be shared, ask your health teams |
| Badge Question Mark outline | Have I checked with my GP to ensure I am registered on the Learning Disability Register? | Before my 14th birthday | If I have a learning disability.Ask your GP practice |
| Badge Question Mark outline | Have I been made aware of the entitlement to an annual health check? | From 14 years | Find out about annual health checks |
| Badge Question Mark outline | Do I know where to find information about a Hospital Passport? | As a child young person and adult | You can have a hospital passport at any age.Find out about hospital passports.  |
| Badge Question Mark outline | Do I have the contact details for the Learning Disability and or Autism Nurses/Advisors at the hospital?  | As a child young person and adult | Find out how to contact the nurse/advisor at your local and regional hospitals |
| Badge Question Mark outline | Have any reasonable adjustments been considered, so that I can access healthcare services more easily in the future? | As a child, young person and adult | Find out about reasonable adjustments |
| Badge Question Mark outline | Have my equipment and consumables needs been considered? | From 14 years | Ask your equipment provider or specialist healthcare teams |
| Badge Question Mark outline | Have Children’s Services have contacted Adult Services, to discuss my transition? | Usually between 14 and 17 and a half | This depends on the service.Ask your hospital consultant, specialist nurse or social worker when this might happen. Ask your social worker when this will happen. |
| Badge Question Mark outline | Do I know where to find information about Advocacy services? Might I need an advocate? | Child, young person or adult | Find out about Advocacy. |
| Badge Question Mark outline | Do I know where to find information about changes to finance and funding for my care as I get older? | From 15 years | Find out about changes to benefits  |
| Badge Question Mark outline | Do I know how the healthcare services will change when I’m an adult?  | From 16 years | Find out about changes to healthcare as an adult  |
| Badge Question Mark outline | Do I need a Continuing Care Assessment?  | From 16 years | Find out about Continuing Healthcare Assessments |
| Badge Question Mark outline | If I am already receiving Children’s Continuing Care, have I had a Continuing Health Care Assessment? | Referral at 16, Assessment before my 18th Birthday | Find out about how Continuing Care is different to Children’s Continuing Care |
| Badge Question Mark outline | Do I know what ‘mental capacity’ means and the impact this has on the decisions I can make for myself and any decisions that my parent/carers may make for me? | The Mental Capacity Act (MCA) applies at age16  | Find out about Mental Capacity and decision making and consent |
| Badge Question Mark outline | Do my parent/carers know what ‘mental capacity’ means and have they been given information on this? | MCA applies at age 16 | Applicable if I am unable to make decisions about my care and treatment myself. |
| Badge Question Mark outline | Do my parent/carers know where to find information about a carers assessment ?Do my parent/carers know and about the charities and agencies that can provide support to them? | As a child young/person or adult | Find out about a carers assessment and local charities and agencies that can offer support |
| Badge Question Mark outline | Do I know about the Young Adults Team from social care, and how to ask for an adult social care assessment?  | Between the ages of 16 and 18 years | Find out about a social care needs assessment |
| Badge Question Mark outline | Do I have a one page profile, about my care and support preferences, and interests to share with new carers or agencies?  | Between 16 and 19 | Find out about one page profiles.Talk to your school/college, health and social care team(s) |

**Glossary****What do some of those words and phrases mean?****Advocacy**: Advocacy will help you to get your voice heard. Advocacy allows you to have your views, wishes and feelings heard when important decisions are being made that will affect your life and support. They are independent and do not work for your carers or children’s services - they are there only for you. An advocate won’t make decisions for you, offer legal advice, give their opinion or tell you what to do.<https://www.nyas.net/get-support/support-for-young-people/advocacy/>**Annual Health Check**: Anyone aged 14 or over who is on their doctor's learning disability register can have a free annual health check once a year. An annual health check can help you stay well by talking to a doctor or nurse about your health and finding any problems early, so they can be sorted out. <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/learning-disabilities/annual-health-checks/>**Carers Assessment:** If you care for someone, you can have an assessment to see what might make your life easier. It is free and anyone over the age of 18 can ask for one. Find out more here: Carer's assessments - Social care and support guide - NHS (www.nhs.uk)**Continuing Health Care**: NHS Continuing Healthcare (CHC) means a package of ongoing care that is arranged and funded solely by the National Health Service (NHS). You may be able to receive this type of care if you have high levels of need because of a disability, accident or illness. Anyone over 18 years old registered with a GP in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough may be eligible for NHS Continuing Healthcare (CHC) funded support if they have ongoing complex healthcare needs and a Primary Health Need is established through assessment.<https://www.cpics.org.uk/nhs-continuing-healthcare/>**Education Health Care (EHC) plan**: an education, health and care plan are for children and young people aged up to 25 who need more support than is available through special educational needs support. EHC plans identify educational, health and social needs and set out the additional support to meet those needs.**Hospital Passport**: A hospital passport tells the hospital about your healthcare, your learning disability, how you like to communicate and how to make things easer for you. It helps you get the care and treatment you need in an easier to understand way.Find out more from with your local hospital’s Learning Disability Nurse Advisors, special needs school nurse or ‘Local Offer’ pages.<https://www.mencap.org.uk/advice-and-support/health-coronavirus/health-guides>**Learning Disability Nurse/Advisor:** The Learning Disability Nurse understands the needs of people who have a learning disability and/or autism, and also understands how hospitals work. Nurses/Advisors can work with the hospital to help you get the care, treatment, tests you need.Contact details can be found here <https://www.pinpoint-cambs.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Learning-Disability-Nurses-in-Cambs.pdf>**Learning Disability Register**: The GP Learning Disability Register is a list of people registered at that GP Practice who have a learning disability. The register tells the GP they have a learning disability, so they can put the right support in place for that person and invite them to the check-ups they are entitled too. Being on the register helps people with a learning disability to get extra support from their GP and other health services. **Learning Disability Partnership:** The learning disability partnership can provide support with health, if you have a learning disability diagnosis. They can also provide social care support if you have a higher level of need. Find out more here[Learning disabilities | Cambridgeshire County Council](https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/residents/adults/support-for-sight-and-hearing-loss-and-disabilities/learning-disabilities)**Mental Capacity**: Mental capacity is the ability to make an informed decision based on understanding a situation, the options available, and the consequences of the decision. The Mental Capacity Act (MCA) is designed to protect and empower people who may lack the mental capacity to make their own decisions about their care and treatment. It applies to people aged 16 and over. Mental Capacity Act - Social care and support guide - NHS ([www.nhs.uk](http://www.nhs.uk))**One Page Profile:** A one page profile helps people to find out a person. It should tell others about you as the person, what’s important to you and how to support you well. Profiles can be used in hospices, hospitals, schools, day and residential care, health and social care teams and organisations. **Reasonable Adjustments**: The NHS must make it as easy for disabled people to use health services as it is for people who are not disabled. This is called making reasonable adjustments. The reasonable adjustments you need should be written down in a health profile or health action plan that the doctor or nurse can use. Ask your healthcare provider if you need any reasonable adjustments, such as:• using pictures, large print, or simpler words to say what's happening• booking longer appointments or having a carer with you• putting an appointment at the beginning or end of the day, if you find it hard to be in a busy waiting room<https://contact.org.uk/help-for-families/information-advice-services/health-medical-information/health/appointment-top-tips/>**Social Care Assessment**: A social care needs assessment is offered by your local authority. It looks at your strengths and identifies what support you may need. An assessment will help to decide if you able to get support. This local authority will make an assessment to see if your needs come from or are related to a physical or mental impairment or illness, how much this impacts on your ability to achieve independence and how it is impacting your wellbeing. Getting a care needs assessment: Social care and support guide - NHS ([www.nhs.uk](http://www.nhs.uk))<https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/social-care-and-support-guide/help-from-social-services-and-charities/getting-a-needs-assessment/>**Transition Health Clinic**: A joint clinic between children’s and adult health teams. These clinics give you the chance to meet the new adult team and for them to start to get to know you. These clinics may be different for each speciality, but good practice is for them to start at around age 14 years and continue until you transition fully to adult services, between the ages of 16 and 18. **Transition**: In healthcare, we use the word “transition” to describe the process of preparing, planning and moving from children’s to adult services. Transition is a gradual process that gives you, and everyone involved in your care, time to get you ready to move to adult services and discuss what healthcare needs you will require as an adult.**Transition Programme**: Transition programmes are aimed at children and young people aged 11 years and over who have a long-term health condition and are likely to require ongoing support from adult services throughout their lifetime. It helps young people, and their families prepare, plan and move from children's to adult services. TIER Network - TIER Homepage <https://www.readysteadygo.net>A checklist to a good transition - Together for Short Lives <https://www.togetherforshortlives.org.uk/get-support/information-about-your-childs-care/transition-to-adult-care/a-checklist-to-a-good-transition/>**Young Adults Team:** The Young Adults Team supports young adults with an EHCP who have a diagnosed learning disability from 18 up to the age of 25 to move into adulthood, to make choices and be as independent as possible.Find out more here [Cambridgeshire Online | 0-25 Disability Social Care](https://send.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/kb5/cambridgeshire/directory/site.page?id=ocSh48yP-24#:~:text=The%20Young%20Adults%20Team%20supports,social%20care%20assessments%20and%20reviews) You can find out more about the changes from children’s to adult services here: [Transition in healthcare (cambspborochildrenshealth.nhs.uk)](https://www.cambspborochildrenshealth.nhs.uk/services/cambridgeshire-and-peterborough-childrens-community-specialist-nursing-service/transition-in-healthcare/)Clipboard outline My notes and actions……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….  |
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