

Transitions and care leavers

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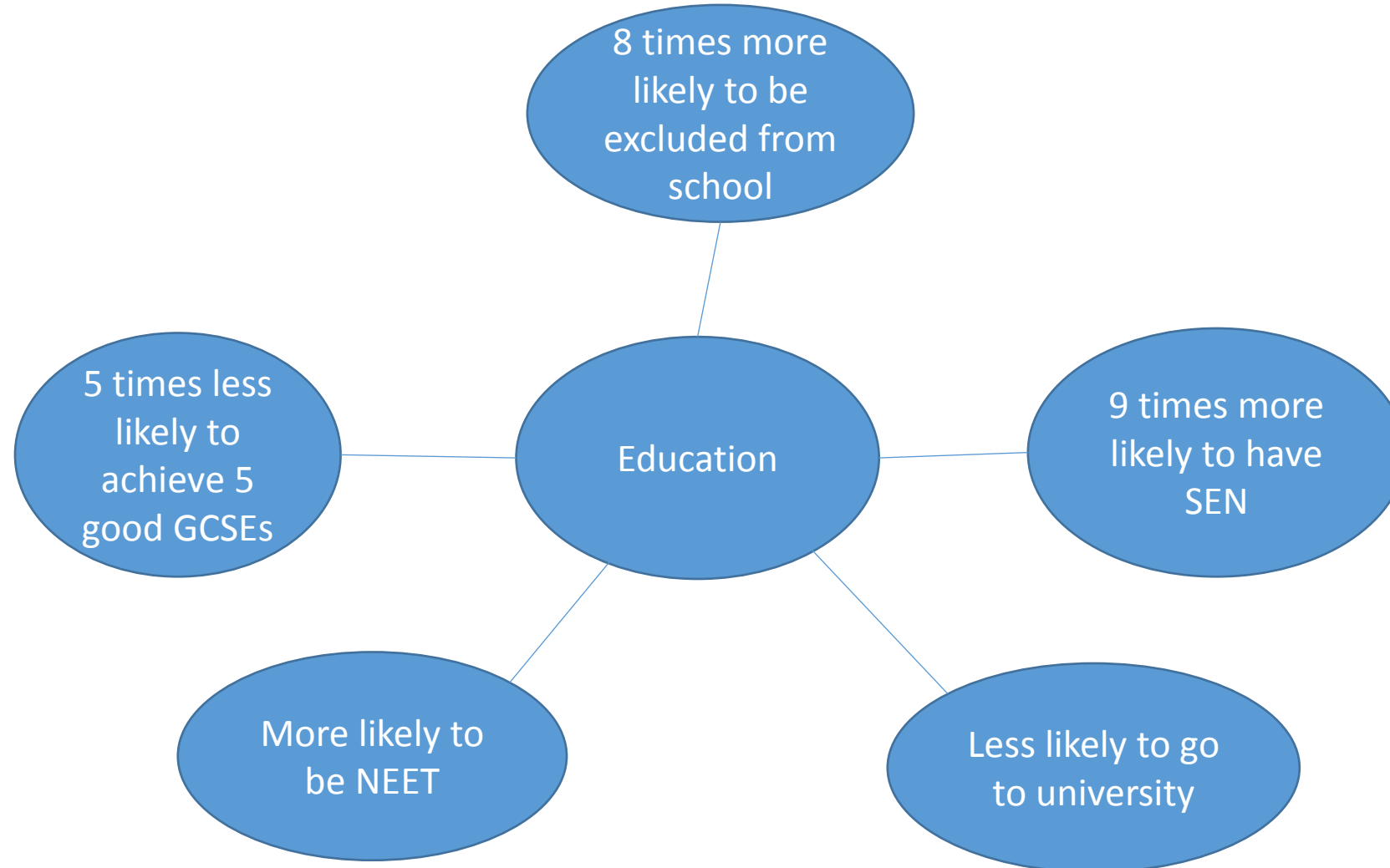
key Guidance and Legislation:

- Keep on Caring- July 2016
- Promoting the Health and well being of Looked after Children (DoH 2015)
- LGA Provision of mental health services for care leavers: transition to adult services
- Children (Leaving Care) Act 2000
- NICE guidance quality standard 31 – Health and Wellbeing of looked after Children and Young People

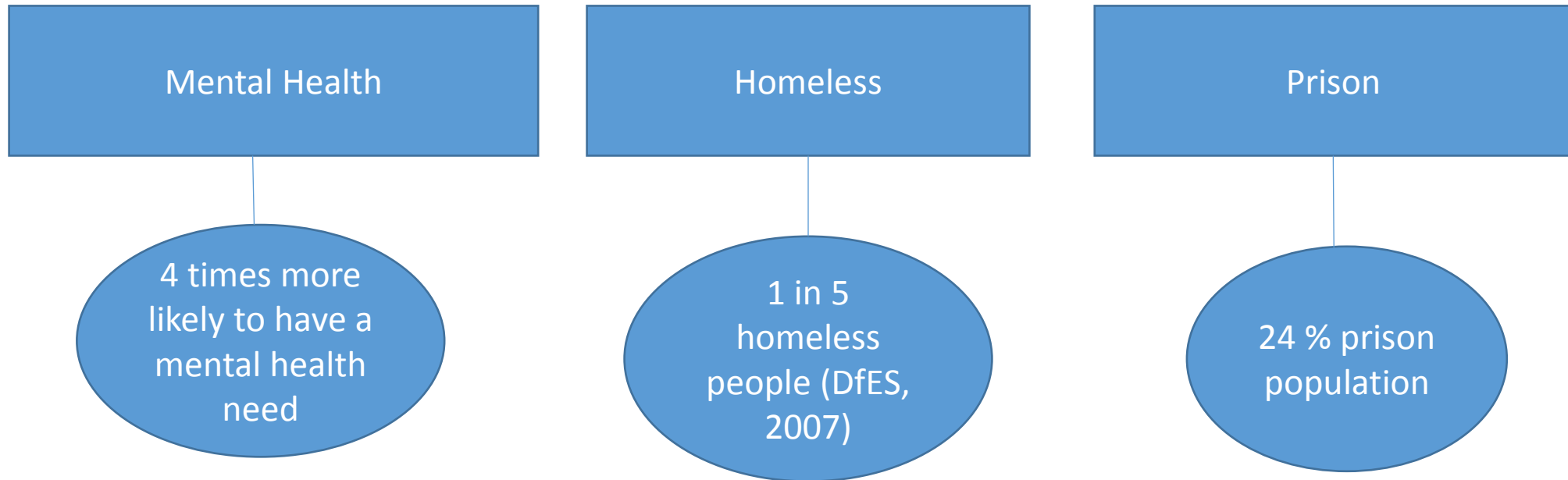
What is a care leaver?

- Defined as a person aged 25 or under , who has been looked after by a local authority for at least 13 weeks since the age of 14; and who was looked after by the local authority at school-leaving age or after that date.

Vulnerabilities



Vulnerabilities



Vulnerabilities

SEX WORKING

70% of sex workers

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

At heightened risk of sexual exploitation (CEOP, 2011)

SUICIDE

4 times more likely to commit suicide in adulthood (ITV, 2013)

SELF HARM

4-5 times more likely to self harm in adult hood

Mental Health

50 % Children in
Care have Clinical
Mental Health
problems

4-5 times higher
than Children in
General Population
(NSPCC)

key contributory
factor:
Inability to access
physical and mental
health care services

Suicides

90 YP in England left care
between 2012-16 and died
aged 19, 20, 21

1% of the population but
7% of early deaths

Transitions

- Poor transitions from care could exacerbate existing problems young people have. (Stein and Dumaret, 2011). Ofsted (2009)
- Care leavers transition into adulthood earlier than general population.
- Most Care leavers have said that their support networks were weakened after their transition to independent living. (Munro, et. al. 2012, Evaluation of the Staying Put: 18 + Family Placement Programme.)

Transitions

- CQC's inspection models will explicitly look at transition in both children's and adult health services – in hospitals, in primary care and the community.
- CQC will be checking how GPs are responding to the needs of young people with complex needs.
- The result which will be factored into the overall rating. This means that good transition arrangements may raise a provider's rating, and poor practice may reduce it.

Transitions

- Every young person with complex physical health needs, from age 14 should have:
 - A key accountable individual responsible for supporting their move to adult health services.
 - A documented transition plan that includes their health needs.
 - A communication or ‘health passport’ to ensure relevant professionals have access to essential information about the young person.

(From the pond into the sea - Children’s transition to adult health services – CQC June 2014)

Transitions

- General practice has a crucial role as the single service that does not change as a result of reaching adulthood.
- If a young person does not meet the criteria for specialist adult health services, best practice is to involve the GP in their transition planning.

Transitions

- GP practices should consider introducing comparable arrangements for children and young adults 14 + with complex health and care needs as with adults catered for in the enhanced service for general practice introduced in 2014/15 to ensure proactive care and personalised care planning for people with complex health and care needs who may be at high risk of unplanned admission to hospital under the supervision of a named, accountable GP.

Ways Forward

- Identify those young people who are care leavers and highlight the medical record to ensure that all team members are aware of the young person's Care Leavers status and adding the Care Leaver read code to the summary screen.
 - April 2017 release
 - Read v2 term:
 - Read v2 code:
 - CTV3 term: Care leaver
 - CTV3 code: Xafcg
 - SNOMED CT term: Care leaver (finding)
 - SNOMED CT code: 1064671000000107
- Reviewing the young persons final health action plan with them and planning support with them. Review the information on an ongoing basis.

Ways Forward

- Informal and flexible approach to working with care leavers such as booking slightly longer slots for appointments or appointments with the nurse for triage.
- Providing accessible information and advice – e.g. easy read leaflets, interpreters
- Support to identify alternative sources of support e.g. mental health issues.

Ways Forward

Care Leaver Awareness short film

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=04fFdq3ZhYU>



Ipswich and East Suffolk
Clinical Commissioning Group

Thank You