

Transition: Young people with Learning Disabilities

with Learning Disabilities

Improving lives

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Oxleas Miss Transition nursing

- Our primary aims are to
 - Identify young people transitioning from child to adult services and support where required.
 - Assess need
 - Refer on to relevant professionals in Adult services.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UELyEBxS8ol



Psychology

Intensive Community Support Team

Psychiatry

Occupational therapy

Speech and language therapy

Physiotherapy

Nursing

- Mental health
- Complex physical health
- Transition





- We work with adults (18+) with a diagnosis of moderate to severe learning disability with an identified health need that requires a specialist intervention.
- We sometimes see people with a mild learning disability if mainstream services are unable to support due to the complexities of the learning disability.
- This is decided on a case by case basis.





SEN – Learning Difficulties & Learning Disabilities

Much larger population:

Includes Asthma, Epilepsy, Diabetes and Cancer. Includes Learning Disabilities, although not separately defined as a group.

Includes any level of IQ Includes Autism Includes any disability preventing/hindering use of facilities 'generally provided' for others of the same age.

Smaller population &

3 Core Criteria:

- Measured Cognitive Impairment (IQ below 70)
- Assessed Adaptive Functioning
- Started in Childhood.

Learning Disabilities





What is a learning difficulty?



- Learning difficulties affect the way information is learned and then processed.
- Dyslexia Mixing up of letters within words and words within sentences
- Dyspraxia Affects fine or gross motor skills
- Dyscalculia Difficulties with maths concepts and symbols
- ADD Attention deficit Disorder
- ADHD- Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder





Learning Disability:

'....there are three core criteria for <u>learning disability</u>:

- 1. Significant impairment of intellectual functioning;
- Significant impairment of adaptive/social functioning;
- Age of onset before adulthood.'

'...classification of learning disability should only be made on the basis of assessed impairments of both intellectual and adaptive/social functioning which have been acquired before adulthood.'



AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER HIGH-FUNCTIONING **AUTISM** SEVERE AUTISM **AUTISM** LEVEL 2 LEVEL 3 Needs very substantial LEVEL 1 Needs substantial support Patient's social and Needs support support Patient's social and communication skills and Patient's social and communication skills and repetitive behaviors are still communication skills and repetitive behaviors severely repetitive behaviors are only obvious to the casual observer, even with support in place. impair daily life. noticeable without support.

- Where does it fit?
 - Autism sits separately from Learning disabilities and learning difficulties.
 - i.e you can have autism and not have an LD or an LD
 - However the percentage chance of having an LD alongside Autism is much higher than that in the general population.



Transition – when does it happen?

CAMHS



Transition needs to happen at 18.

Transition planning meetings held with CAMHS 6 months before a young person's 18th birthday.

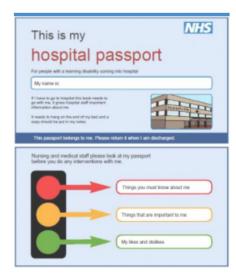
Physical health and therapies



Young people services retain clinical responsibility until a young person leaves school. Quite often this means that transition does not occur until 19 years old.



- What to expect from LD transition nursing?
- Identify eligible young people in their last year of school in collaboration with education and social care.
- Carry out a comprehensive assessment of need
- Work towards a smooth transition between child and adult health services
- Update the health part of the EHCP
- Provide you with a hospital passport and a black book







Annual health checks

- Available from your GP for people with a learning disability from 14 onwards
- Broad recognition of poorer health outcomes for people with a learning disability (re: access to services, hospital admissions, prevalence of health conditions and premature death).
- AHC's are a yearly overlook at someone's health.
- They aim to discover any undetected health concerns to enable earlier intervention.
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KRefv2sIaNk





Name : Date :

Annual Health Check Checklist - page 1
Make sure the doctor or nurse talk about all of these and



Important
Injections you
might need



Things you might be Allergic to



How you like to be communicated with



Any changes to your mobility



Your height and weight and any health risks



Your **blood pressure** (BP) and
Pulse to check your
heart



What foods you eat and any health risks in your **diet**



What Exercise you do and ways to get



Whether you
Smoke, drink
alcohol or take
drugs and ways to
help stop



The free Flu
vaccine and how you
can have nose spray if
you can't ever allow
injections



Talk about safe sex and about Sexual Health and periods



Talk about what is healthy Bowels (poo) and Bowel screening



For women -talk about checking Breast for lumps and about having Cervical screening



For Men - do you know about checking Testicles for lumps



Whether you Eyesight has changed.

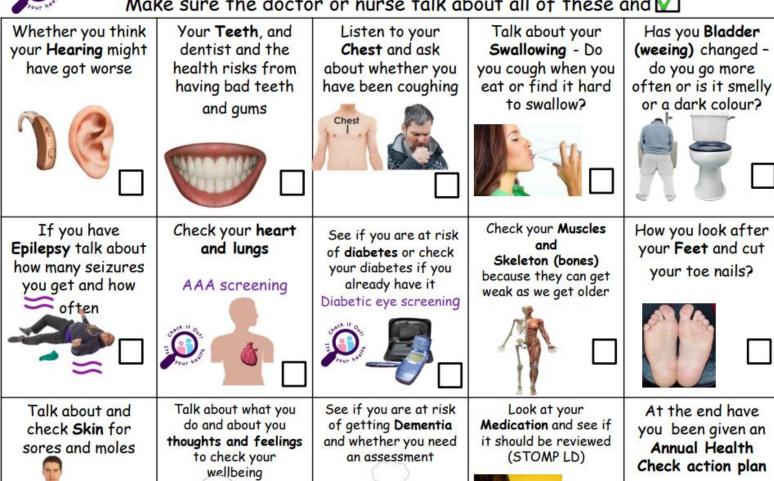






Annual Health Check Checklist page 2 Make sure the doctor or nurse talk about all of these and





Meanth Alchino Phara

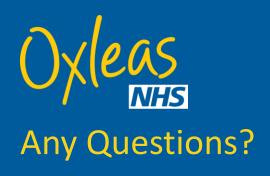


How can you access our service?

- Transition from children's health services
- Self-referral
- GP
- We also take referrals from various other services.
- Referral form can be found at Oxleas.nhs.uk
- http://oxleas.nhs.uk/services/
- We are based at Queen Mary's Hospital in Sidcup
- Contact number 0208 269 3300







Questions?







