Improving Healthcare for Children and Young People with Intellectual and Developmental Disability

Reflections into the past, present and envisioning the future

Dr Natalie Ong Senior Staff Specialist Child Development Unit Former Team Lead Specialist Disability Health Team Sydney Children's Hospitals Network Have you ever encountered a healthcare experience with your child or young person where safety or quality of care was a concern?





Acknowledging our working group Intellectual Disability Education Academic and Liaison Team





Pioneer in Patient Safety

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Complex Adaptive System

Braithwaite J 2018: BMJ (Health Foundation QI Series)

60% Level 1 evidence 30% Waste 10% Adverse Events

Reductionist approaches have not worked

Batalden and Davidoff (2007) - change is dynamic, needs to be intrinsic, informed by co-production

Jorm, C., Iedema, R., Piper, D., Goodwin, N., & Searles, A. (2021) "Slow science" - "meeting clinicians at the front line"

Intellectual Disability Health: Challenges

lacono et al. BMC Health Services Research 2014, 14:505 http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6963/14/505



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

A systematic review of hospital experiences of people with intellectual disability

Teresa Iacono^{1*}, Christine Bigby², Carolyn Unsworth³, Jacinta Douglas⁴ and Petya Fitzpatrick²

Abstract

Background: People with intellectual disability are at risk of poor hospital experiences and outcomes. The aims were to conduct a content and quality review of research into the acute hospital experiences of both people with intellectual disabilities and their carers, and to identify research gaps.

Method: A systematic search was conducted of primary research between 2009 and 2013 that addressed the experiences of the target group in general acute care hospitals. Quality appraisal tools yielded scores for quantitative and qualitative studies, and overarching themes across studies were sought.

Results: Sixteen studies met inclusion criteria. Quality scores were 6/8 for a survey, and 2/11-9/11 (mean =5.25) for qualitative studies/components. Content analysis revealed seven over-arching themes covering individuals' fear of hospital encounters, carer responsibilities, and problems with delivery of care in hospitals including staff knowledge, skills and attitudes.

Conclusions: Our review of eligible papers revealed that despite 20 years of research and government initiatives, people with intellectual disability continue to have poor hospital experiences. The need for research to identify and investigate care at specific points of encounter across a hospital journey (such as admission, diagnostic testing, placement on a ward, and discharge) as well as to include people with a diversity of disabilities is discussed in terms of potential to influence policy and practice across health and disability sectors.



Develop Safety standards Include Rights to equitable access New Bill of Rights

Children Intellectual **Disability & Healthcare**

DEVELOPMENTAL MEDICINE & CHILD NEUROLOGY

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Inequities in quality and safety outcomes for hospitalized children with intellectual disability

LAUREL MIMMO^{1,2} (D) | REEMA HARRISON³ (D) | JOANNE TRAVAGLIA⁴ (D) | NAN HU⁵ (D) | SUSAN WOOLFENDEN^{5,6}

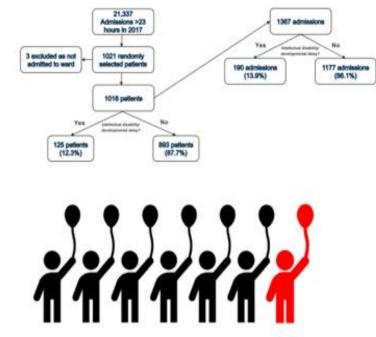
1 School of Population Health, Faculty of Medicine, University of New South Wales, Sydney, New South Wales; 2 Clinical Governance Unit, The Sydney Children's Hospitals Network, Sydney, New South Wales; 3 Health Management Programs, Faculty of Medicine, School of Population Health, University of New South Wales, New South Wales; 4 Faculty of Health, Centre for Health Services Management, University of Technology Sydney, New South Wales; 5 Faculty of Medicine, School of Women's and Children's Health, University of New South Wales, Sydney, New South Wales; 6 Community Child Health, Sydney Children's Hospital, Randwick, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia

Correspondence to Laurel Mimmo at c/o Clinical Governance Unit. Level O South. Sydney Children's Hospital. High Street. Bandwick. NSW. Australia 2031. E-mail laurel.mimmo@health.nsw.gov.au

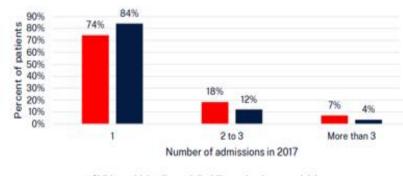
This original article is commented by Tenenbaum on page 279 of this issue

Retrospective chart review - random sample of SCHN admits >23 hours in 2017.

Prevalence and health utilisation



Number of admissions for children with and without intellectual disability in 2017 of >23hrs to SCHN



Children with intellectual disability or developmental delay Children without intellectual disability or developmental delay

Admissions with reported clinical incidents*





Children without intellectual disability

"p-value: 0.06

For children with intellectual disability: 21.5 hours greater median length of stay (p=0.001); \$3098.42 greater median cost of admission (p=0.001); overrepresented in IIMS (p=0.06).

Patient Safety Issues for children and young people with intellectual disability



More parent identified patient safety issues



Received: 29 November 2021 Accepted: 14 April 2022 https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0962-443X

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

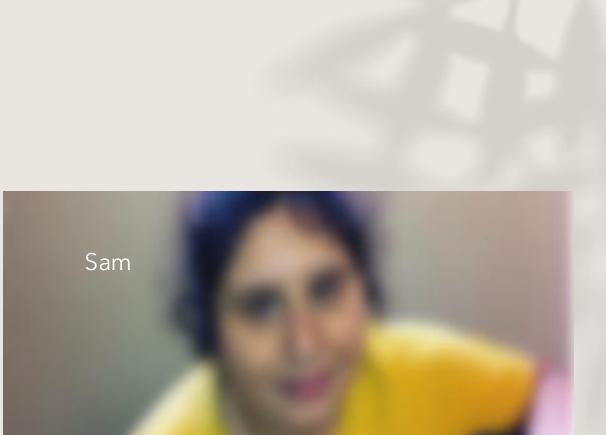
Reported clinical incidents of children with intellectual disability: A qualitative analysis

Natalie Ong^{1,2} | Laurel Mimmo^{3,4} | Diana Barnett² | Janet Long⁵ | Janelle Weise⁶ | Merrilyn Walton¹

Categories (derived from the open- ended text of IMS reports)	Total number of incident reports for children with intellectual disability (n=440), $n (%)$	Total number of incident reports for children without intellectual disability (n=167), ^a n (%)	x²	р
Medication-intravenous fluid issues	19 (43.18)	60 (35.97)	0.782	0.376
Communication failure	7 (15.91)	19 (11.38)	0.662	0.415
Equipment issues	7 (15.91)	28 (16.76)	0.0185	0.891
Care issue identified by parent	6 (13.63)	8 (4.79)	4.398	0.035
Delayed, wrong, missed, diagnosis or treatment	6 (13.63)	31 (18.56)	0.584	0.444
Deterioration of state not picked up in timely way	3 (6.81)	5 (2.99)	1.396	0.237
Documentation	3 (6.81)	13 (7.78)	0.046	0.829
Forms labels and wrong patient information	3 (6.81)	12 (7.18)	0.0071	0.932
Process issue	2 (4.54)	13 (7.78)	0.553	0.456
Blood products	1 (2.27)	11 (6.58)	1.208	0.271
Fall or injury	1 (2.27)	5 (2.99)	0.006	0.797
Total safety events	58 (31.81>1 incident)	205 (22.7>1 incident)		







Service Gap · No Road Map · Not many services skilled- reasonable adjustments



Shift from Reductionism

- Self-organizing systems
- Resilient medical organisations capable of complex problem solving

OPINION ARTICLE

Continuing Professional Development through the lens of

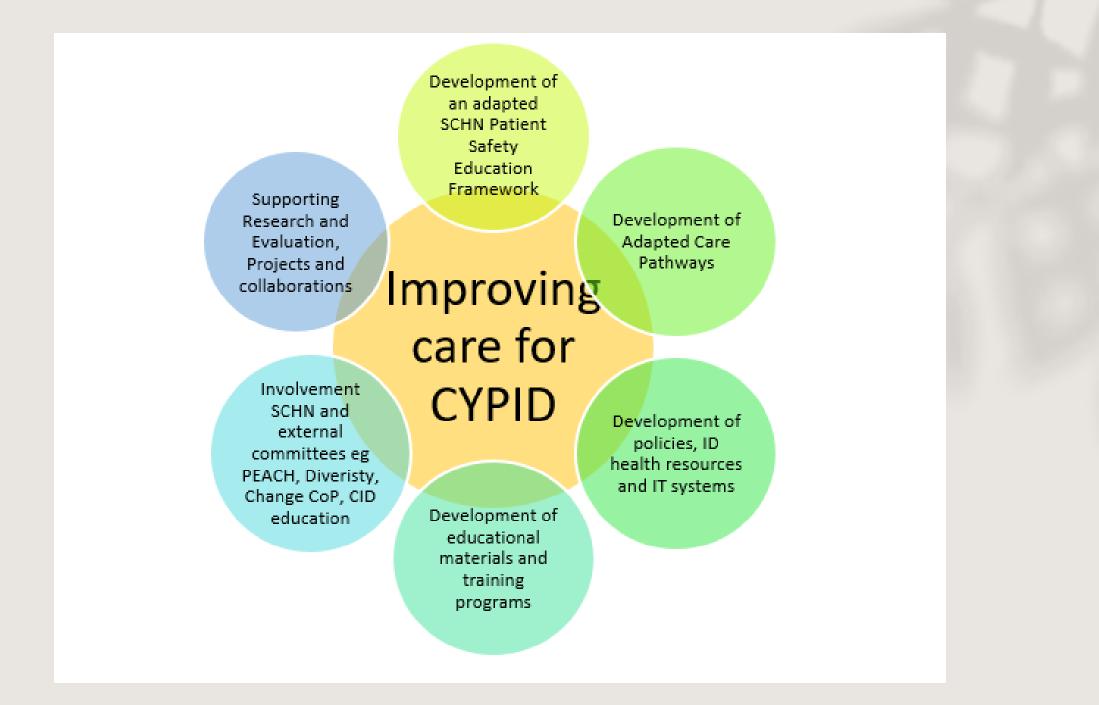
complexity science: Becoming agents of change in the

healthcare system

Natalie Ong¹, Janet Long^{2,4}, James Woodruff^{3,5}

¹Children's Hospital at Westmead Clinical School ²Australian Institute of Health Innovation ³Australian Institute of Health Innovation ⁴Pritzker School of Medicine ⁵Pritzker School of Medicine





Putting into action

Adaptive Care Pathways

- Quiet Pathway
- Difficult to Vaccinate Pathway

Training and Education

Motivated for Change

Identification in electronic systems

• All About Me tile

Adaptive Care Pathways

- Quiet Pathway
- Difficult to Vaccinate Pathway

Training and Education

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• All About Me tile

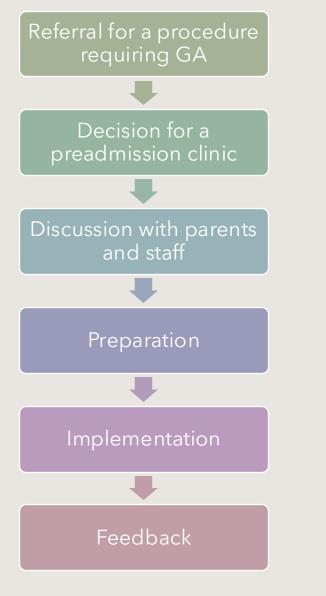
Adaptive Care Pathways

Quiet Pathway Difficult to Vaccinate Pathway

The Perioperative Quiet Pathway

Department of Anaesthesia Middleton Ward Patient Flow General Medicine Facilitated by CDU

Perioperative Quiet Pathway



Anaesthesia team alerted Review medical record Consultation with paediatrician Pre-operative phone interview with parent Pre-medications planned	Option 1 Early admission to Day Stay Unit Scheduled as first case of the day Admission formalities completed by phone previous day or same day Pre-medications given Avoids waiting time Anaesthesia team made available	Option 2 Admission to General Ward with pre- arranged 1:1 nursing care For children who regularly attend hospital Pre-medications on ward, followed by routine transport to theatre	Option 3 Admission directly into an Anaesthesia Bay Facilitates immediate commencement of anaesthesia for children who are too distressed or presents with unpredictable behaviour Pre-medications initiated preadmission	Option 4 A Clustered Care Admission For children who require several therapeutic and diagnostic procedures Dedicated theatre session to allow all interventions to be completed under same anaesthetic admission

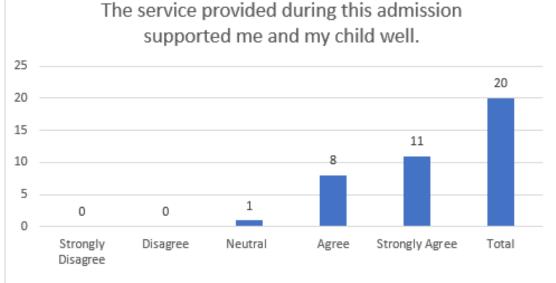






The Quiet Pathway experience and support for families

Support provided during admission



The service provided during this admission supported me and my child well.

Figure 2 Support provided during admission

Perioperative pathways for children with neurodevelopmental conditions and behaviours that challenge: An evaluation of parent experiences for service improvement Journal of Perioperative Practice I-11 © The Author(s) 2024 Article reuse guidelines: sagepub.com/journals-permissions DOI: 10.1177/17504589721153487 journals.sagepub.com/home/pgi S Sage

Natalie Ong^{1,2}, Hema Ahuja², Jonathan de Lima³, Gail Tomsic², Pankaj Garg^{4,5}, Natalie Silove², Bobbi Henao Urrego⁶ and Andrew Weatherall^{3,7}

Abstract

Research Feature

Previous research shows that children and young people with neurodevelopmental conditions experience greater challenges accessing care in hospitals and having their health needs met. **Aim:** To elicit experiences of parents of children with neurodevelopmental conditions using a new perioperative pathway.

Method: Parents of children accessing an adapted perioperative clinical pathway in a tertiary children's hospital between July 2019 and December 2020 were invited to participate. A mixed method study was conducted comprising a short survey questionnaire followed by telephonic interviews.

PERIOPERATIVE

Results: From 67 postal surveys sent out, 20 were completed. Six out of 20 parents participated in phone interviews and one parent submitted written prose. Parents were positive about their experiences. Six themes emerged: Negative past experiences (highlighting the need for adapted perioperative pathways); Reasonable adjustments (improving child and parent's hospital journey); Facilitating communication, convenience and collaboration; Parent's satisfaction and relief; Barriers to overcome and Areas in need of improvement were discussed.

Conclusion: Parents of children with neurodevelopmental conditions report great satisfaction and relief from their experiences of a more efficient, streamlined and stress-free way for their child to have tests or procedures done. Parents report improved communication, convenience and collaboration with staff resulted in timely, safe and high-quality care.

Keywords

Adapted care pathway / Quality and safety / Qualitative research / Neurodevelopmental conditions / Autism spectrum disorder / Developmental disability

Provenance and Peer review: Unsolicited contribution; Peer reviewed; Accepted for publication 22 April 2024.



=Themes and Quotes

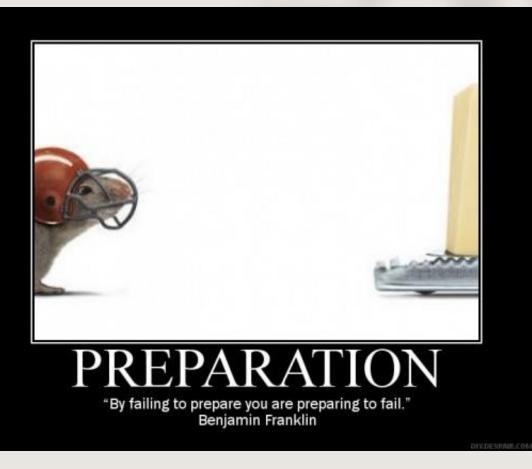
Negative past experiences highlight the critical need for adapted perioperative pathways

Reasonable adjustments improve the child and parent's hospital journey Things that helped: communication, convenience, and collaboration

Parent's satisfaction and relief for a more positive experience

"On the day itself, it would not have been possible to have received better medical treatment or care or to have had a better outcome. Everything went as planned without any complications and that is due entirely to the hospital staff. I simply cannot commend them highly enough we are very grateful that they removed so much of the stress from the whole experience." Participant 2 (p8)

So what happened to Sam?



Quiet Pathway Video





ORIGINAL ARTICLE

The development and evaluation of a vaccination pathway for children with intellectual and developmental disability and needle fear

Natalie Ong^{1,2} | Deidre Brogan^{3,4} | Abbie Lucien⁵ | Shayna Wolman⁶ | Denise Campbell⁷ | Lucy Deng^{3,4} | Archana Koirala^{3,4} | Pankaj Garg⁸ | Ketaki Sharma^{3,4}

Susceptible vaccine preventable diseases



Often have significant needle phobia

Video: COVID 19 Vaccination Quiet Pathway



The development and evaluation of a vaccination pathway for children with intellectual and developmental disability and needle fear

Adaptive Care Pathways

- Quiet Pathway
- Difficult to Vaccinate Pathway
 - Co-design and Process Mapping
 - Local Champions and Stakeholders
 - Improve quality and safety
 - Ownership and Advocacy

Adaptive Care Pathways

- Quiet Pathway
- Difficult to Vaccinate Pathway

Training and Education

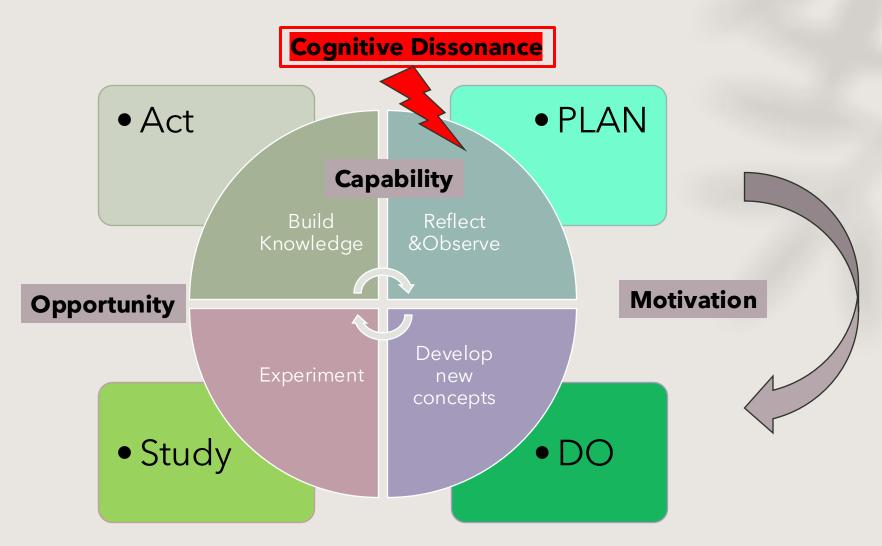
• Motivated for Change

Identification in electronic systems

• All About Me tile

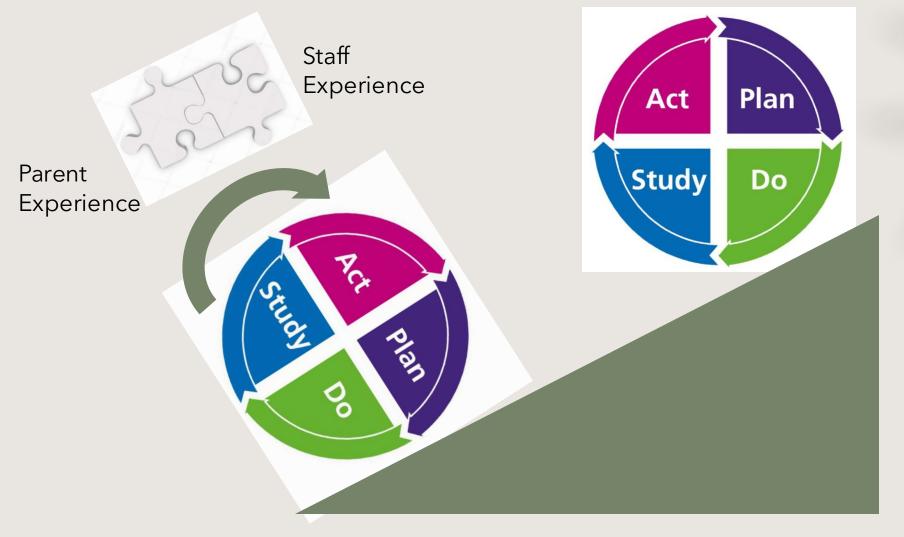
Training and Education Motivated for Change Program

Motivated for Change Program - Pedagogical Framework



Ong, N., Gee, B. L., Long, J. C., Zieba, J., Tomsic, G., Garg, P., Lapointe, C., Silove, N., & Eapen, V. (2023). Patient safety and quality care for children with intellectual disability: An action research study. Journal of Intellectual Disabilities, 27(4), 885-911. https://doi.org/10.1177/17446295221104619

Action Research/ Co- production



Time Period

MOTIVATED FOR CHANGE: Session Structure



FLIPPED CLASSROOMGROUPSIMULATIONPROCESS MAPPINGFACILITATIONFACILITATION

Program Evaluation

Improvements in care, adjustments and patient experience

Journal of Intellectual Disabilities

 Image: Construct of access
 Research article
 First published online June 3, 2022

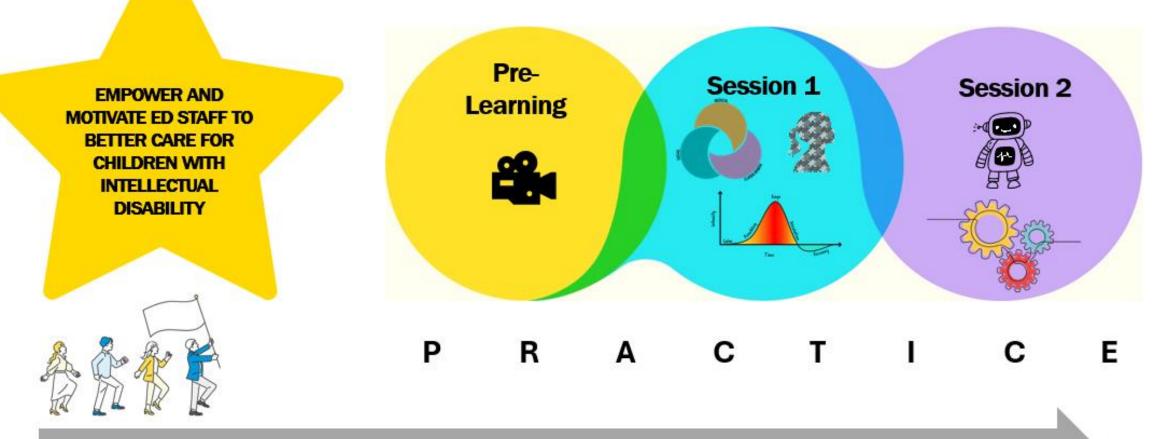
 Patient safety and quality care for children with intellectual disability: An action research study

Natalie Ong O C, Brendan Loo Gee, [...], and Valsamma Eapen (...) View all authors and affiliations Volume 27, Issue 4 | https://doi.org/10.1177/17446295221104619



Motivated for Change ED Journey

Staff and parent Survey Interviews Observations



Leadership meeting February 2023

Project Role Out: March - June

Significant differences in knowledge, skills and experience in the pre and post intervention scores

	Knowledge	Skills and Experience
Working with people with intellectual disability	Z:-3.40; p<0.001	Z:-3.44; p<0.001
Working with people with intellectual disability and behaviours that challenge	Z:-2.63; p=0.008	Z: -3.09; p=0.002
Working with people with communication difficulties	Z:-3.66; p<0.001	Z:-2.78; p<0.001
Working with strategies to support communication differences	Z:-4.25; p<0.001	Z: -3.49; p<0.001
Working with triggers and causes of behaviours that challenge	Z:-3.46; p<0.001	Z:-3.54; p<0.001
Working with strategies to manage behaviours that challenge	Z:-3.52; p<0.001	Z: -2.65; p= 0.008

Staff Feedback

Post intervention



Success in communication strategies

The 'one voice ' was a good strategy re procedures that I haven't utilised previously.

Amazing...even things like, you know, I used One voice. It worked really well.

Using reasonable



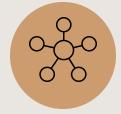
adjustments

Provide quiet room if available. Get distraction toy/book. Contact child life therapist. Talk to parents about individual needs. Diff - Busy/ no single rooms Improved documentation Every time I see it [system alert], and I see that they put history of autism



Behaviour curve informs response

Understanding the body language so like kind of knowing where they are on their on their escalation curve. So what are the signs that they're calm and rumbling



Aware of impact of procedure on

child ...we decided like it was a chaotic day, very busy. But we identified that this was a patient who would really benefit from taking the time to make sure that we did this properly because we didn't want to, you know, make it a bad experience for him...[knowing he would return]



Integrate into staff orientation

...possibly like integrating it into the orientation programme of the hospital 'cause. I feel like it's such a great programme that it shouldn't just be ED who's learning about it.

Becoming a local champion

....how to best look after this patient. So everything that I've heard after motivated for change has been implemented, has been positive and that's why I'm so glad to be a part of its implementation as well in our ED.

Parent Experiences Interviews

10x increase in use of reasonable adjustments



Parents report noticing change

...we have had reasonable, you know, numbers of interactions in the hospital, so it's very interesting from my perspective to see how things have changed.



Use of communication tool So she introduced me to this passport profile thing or something that you guys have there, which I thought was brilliant.



Improved communication I wasn't left wondering why we were

I wasn't left wondering why we were sitting there, you know, [un]like my previous experience..



More positive experiences So from my perspective, we've gone from like, say a

two out of 10 up to a 10 out of 10.....



Child Engagement

that's another thing that I really noticed was different. the people were looking at [child]and talking to him...



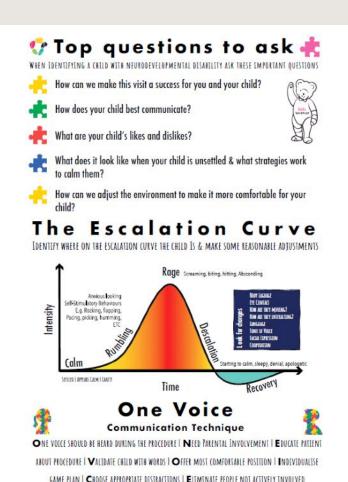
Technical glitches Where we need all that information to pop up is not popping up "From code blacks and restraint to calm cooperation"





Embedded in ED nursing and medical CPD programs

Self- Developed Resources



Reasonable Adjustments 🕂 PROVIDING BEST CARE FOR CHILDREN WITH NEURODEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY IN CWH ED 🕂 P PARENTS & CARERS AS PARTNERS Ask carers about their child's specific needs. Partner with them as they know their child best READINESS: PLAN & PREP Find out the child's specific needs to help plan and prep for care and health encounter(s) ADAPTATIONS OF PROCESS & SYSTEMS Give specific feedback on how ED can continually improve to care for children with neurodevelopmental disability(s) COMMUNICATION OPTIMISATION Use developmentally appropriate communication methods e.g. social stories, show tell do, visuals, simple phrases, ONE voice etc. IEAMWORK Work together as as a team (Child Life Therapist, nurse, doctor, allied health etc.) IDENTIFY TRIGGERS & DEESCALATION * STRATEGIES Ask early what are potential triggers and calming strategies specifically for this child. Where are they on the escalation curve? Care Coordination & Handover Handover and document reasonable adjustments that have worked or not worked well ENVIRONMENT MODIFICATION

Optimise child's surrounding environment to keep them calm and engaged

BASED GUIDES: Step-by-step story guides for common procedures in ED Today in ED ... I'm going to see a ... nurse and doctor I'm going to have an ... X-ray or ultrasound I'm going to have a ... blood test and cannula I'm going to have ... happy gas (nitrous air) I'm going to have ... a CT scan I'm going to see the ... 0 dentist The Sydney children's lospitals Networ Guideline: Non-restrictive Practices for Paediatric Inpatients with Co-morbid Intellectua Disability and/or Autism Spectrum Disorde **NON-RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES FOR**

PAEDIATRIC INPATIENTS WITH CO-MORBID INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY AND/OR AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

PRACTICE GUIDELINE



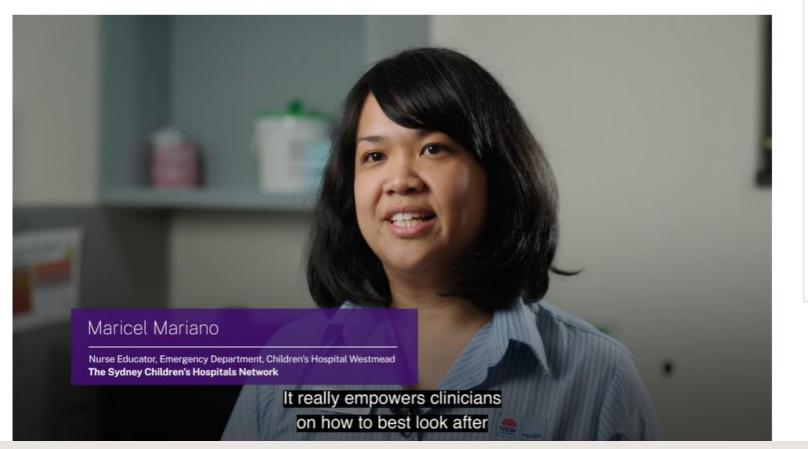
PHARMACOLOGICAL STRATEGIES FOR CHILDREN WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY DURING INVESTIGATIONS/ PROCEDURES

PRACTICE GUIDELINE

Motivated for Change: Providing Best Care for Children with Intellectual Disabilities in ED

The Sydney Children's Hospitals Network

Finalist: Excellence in the Provision of Mental Health Services Award



Related links

Meet the other finalists for the Excellence in the Provision of Mental Health Services Award.

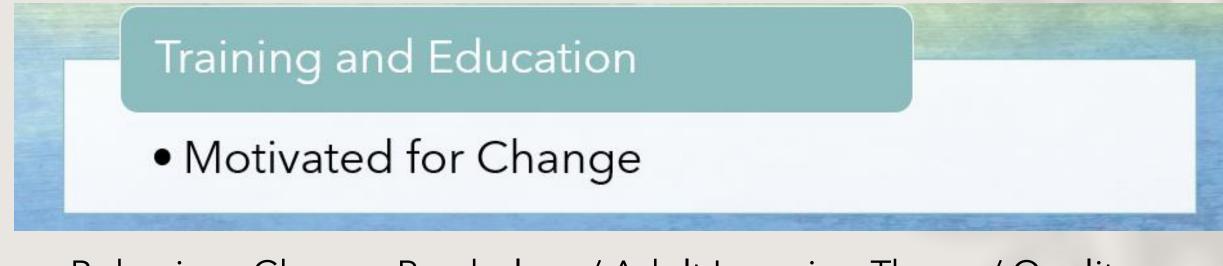
Aboriginal Mental Health Transfer of Care

Safe Ways of Working in Wyong \rightarrow Mental Health Inpatient Unit

 \rightarrow

Therapeutic Dragon Taming: Using a Role-Playing Game for \rightarrow Mental Health Recovery

https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/awards/2024/Pages/motivated-for-change.aspx



- Behaviour Change Psychology/ Adult Learning Theory/ Quality Improvement strategies
- Emergence Local Champions
- Team capacity to adapt/ solve complex issues
- Sustainability

Adaptive Care Pathways

- Quiet Pathway
- Difficult to Vaccinate Pathway

Training and Education

• Motivated for Change

Identification in electronic systems

• All About Me tile

Identification in Electronic Systems

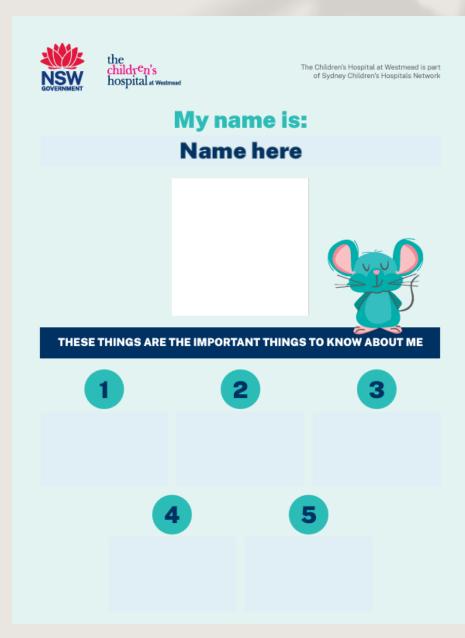
All About Me tile

All About Me

Adapted from ADHC - Child centered information for teachers

Things to consider

- What helps your child feel reassured and settled?
- Are there any specific behavioural signs or language that indicate feelings or needs?
- How can staff encourage communication and engage your child in activities or procedures?
- Are there any situations that may cause distress to your child?
- · What are their "must haves" items or comforters?
- Are there any routines or rituals that staff should be aware?
- What are their favourite books, games, toys etc?



Personal Plan/ Hospital Passport

Information about me

Date of birth								
Medicare number								
Address								
Phone number								
Main contact people Name and phone number	Main carer:	Who to contact in emergency:						
prote terriber	Key worker:	GP:						
	Person responsible:	Other therapists:						
Religion and cultural requests	Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Religion: Ethnicity:							
	Language:							
Allergies								
Current medications	Please include name, dose and frequency of u	se:						
Current medical conditions	Epilepsy Gastrointestinal disorder Other:	Diabetes Breathing problems Heart condition						
Current treatment plan	Please include any medical treatment plans:							
Blood group (if known)	A positive B positive A negative B negative	AB positive O positive AB negative O negative Unsure						
Consent for medical procedures	Understand most concepts and am able to consent Understand most concepts but am not able to consent Need parents/carers to consent on my behalf							
	Name of person consenting on my behalf:	inderstand most concepts and am able to consent inderstand most concepts but am not able to consent leed parents/carers to consent on my behalf						

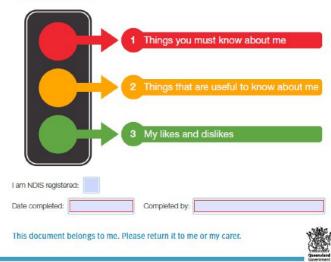
This is my Health Passport

Capturing important information about me and my health care needs.

If I have to go to hospital this book needs to go with me, it gives hospital staff important information about me. It needs to be available to staff and a copy should be put in my notes.

Nursing and medical staff please look at my passport before you do any interventions with me.

My name is:



		Royal Manch	hester Childre	in's Hospi	tal	
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Patient with Communica Reasonable Translator /i	Autism I ation Flag reques Adjustments C nterpreter require	ted on D PAS ompleted: Yes	ing Disability Bedman No Reque	PCA E	Medical Com Other E Inclosed: Yes/No/	plexity []] Yes/No N/A
Ward/Area .						
Actions Req	uired					
Room requir	red due to individu	al sensory needs				
Important	points to be Aw	are of on Admis	sion or Appo	ointment		
Red	High Priority /	Dislikes				
Amber	Medium priorit	Y				
<u>Green</u>	Likes/Interests					
Assessmen	t Completed Via	6				
Telephone		Ward/Departme	int 🗆	2	Other 🗆	
Parent		School/Nursery/S	Senco 🗆	Learning	Disability Nurs	e 🗆
Signed			Name			
outpress						

Received: 24 July 2018 Revised: 21 March 2019 Accepted: 21 March 2019

DOI: 10.1111/jar.12608

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

WILEY JARID

To flag or not to flag: Identification of children and young people with learning disabilities in English hospitals

Charlotte Kenten¹ | Jo Wray¹ | Faith Gibson^{1,2} | Jessica Russell¹ Irene Tuffrey-Wijne³ Kate Oulton¹

¹Centre for Experience and Outcomes in Children's Health, Illness and Disability (ORCHID), Great Ormond Street Hospital for Chidren NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK

²School of Health Sciences, University of Surrey, Guildford, UK

³Faculty of Health, Social Care and Education, Kingston University & St George's, University of London, London, UK

Correspondence

Charlotte Kenten, ORCHID, Great Ormond Street Hospital, Room 4052, Level 4, Barclay House, 37 Queen Square, London WC1N 3BH, UK, Email: charlotte.kenten@gmail.com

Funding information

This study was funded by the NIHR HS&DR programme (14/21/45). The views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the NHS, the NIHR or the Department of Health.

Abstract

Background: Children and young people with learning disabilities experience poor health outcomes and lengthier hospital admissions than those without learning disabilities. No consistently applied, systematic approach exists across the NHS to identify and record this population. This paper describes practices in English hospitals to identify children and young people with learning disabilities.

Method: Interviews: 65 NHS staff. Questionnaire: 2,261 NHS staff. Conducted across 24 NHS hospitals in England.

Results: No standardized approach exists to identify children or young people with a learning disability or for this information to be consistently recorded, communicated to relevant parties within a hospital, Trust or across NHS services. Staff reported a reliance on parents to inform them about their child's needs but concerns about "flagging" patients might be a significant barrier.

Discussion: Without an integrated systematic way across the NHS to identify children with learning disabilities, their individual needs will not be identified.

KEYWORDS

children, hospitals, identification, learning disabilities, UK

Many publications citing the importance of a flagging system

Need for reasonable adjustments

Accepted: 26 August 2017 DOI: 10.1111/jocn.14065

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

WILEY Clinical Nursing

Hospital passports, patient safety and person-centred care: A review of documents currently used for people with intellectual disabilities in the UK

Ruth Northway PhD, MSc, RN, Professor¹ 🛛 💟 | Stacey Rees MSc, BSc, RN, RCBC PhD student¹ | Michelle Davies BSc, RN, Health Liaison Nurse² | Sharon Williams BSc, RN, Service Improvement Lead - Learning Disabilities³





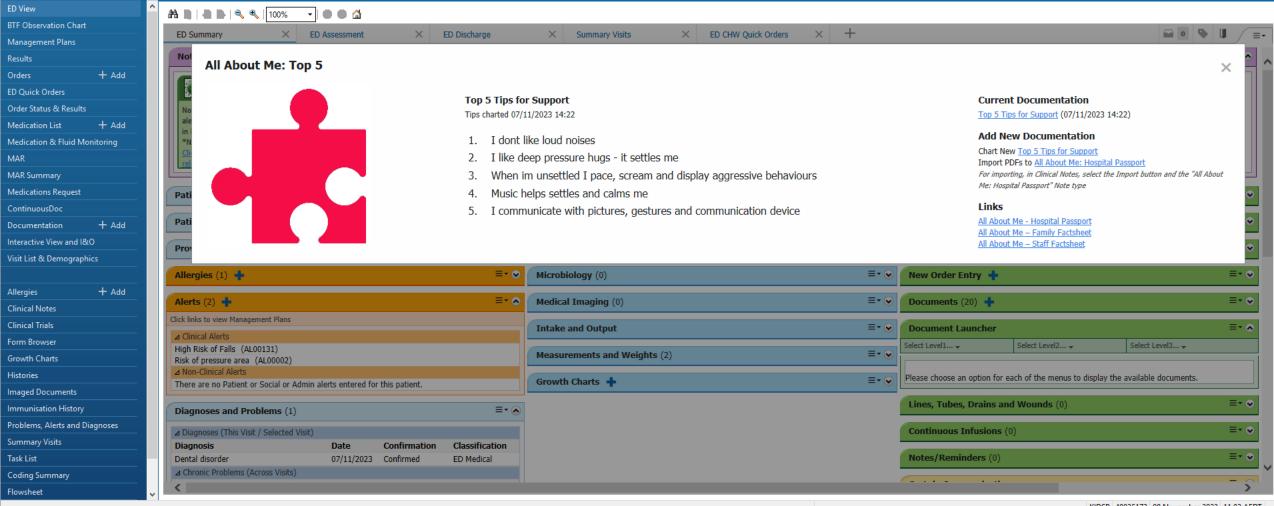
Getting it online Recruit allies

- Digitizing
- Clinical Systems Governance: "too many alerts"
- PEACH project focus groups lobby
- Embedded in November 2023 >260 completed (80% met min standards) various depts



" I know when staff have read the TOP 5 and when they haven't"

SYSTEM ALERTS and DOCUMENTATION



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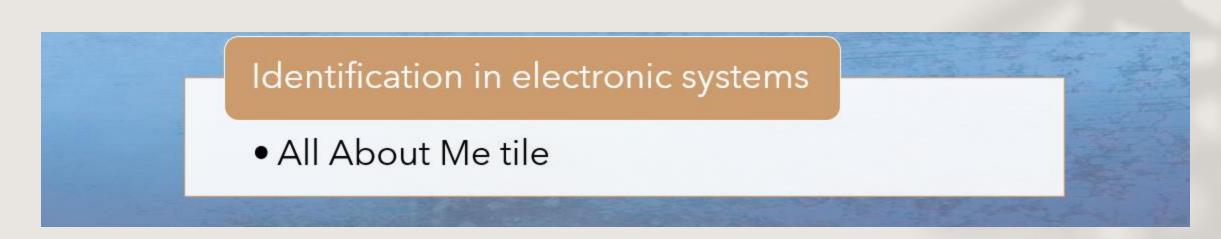
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- System alert
- Provide information
 - Transferable
 - Updated

What does the future hold?

Taken from https://frankdiana.net/2024/07/24/a-journey-through-the-looking-glass/

Next Steps: Translation & Scaling

Translation to other LHD/ adult settings

Greater reach: Blended learning and Train the trainer

Future Research : Outcomes/ Sustainability/ Diffusion/ Translation

Permanence allows broader service provision

Envisioning the future

Sam needs to go to hospital





Home > Child Development, The Children's Hospital At Westmead

Child Development Unit, The Children's Hospital at Westmead



Patient and family resources

It is important to have a local doctor or general practitioner (GP) to support you with the day to day needs of your child and with whom you feel comfortable, and who listens to you and your family.

Make sure you continue to see your child's Pediatrician every 6 to 12 months for ongoing review of your child's development and specialist management.

Hospital passport

The hospital passport is a way of providing health staff with personcentered information about the child or young person with intellectual disability, Autism or developmental disability, to assist them to access a health care appointment or admission.

This information will help staff to adjust care plans or use reasonable adjustments to engage your child in the health encounter and prepare for their arrival.

Story resources

Use this resource to help orientate your child when they are coming to an appointment with us.

Visiting the hospital

TOP 5 All About Me - information sheet

My personal profile - information sheet for families

My personal profile - information sheet for professionals

Hospital passport

Call to Action

- Reach out
 - Like learn more or collaborate
 - Access to our resources
 - Future: CoP



Acknowledgements

Children's Hospital at Westmead

Department of Anaesthesia (Perioperative Services) Paediatric Emergency Specialist Immunisation Team Day Stay Ward Staff Department of Dentistry Department of Medical Imaging/ Kids Research Department of General Medicine/ Sleep Unit Critical Care Directorate/ ICU Executive Office, SCHN

Parent Advisory Group

Patient Safety for Children and Young People with Intellectual Disability

AVANT Grant for project sponsorship

ACI ID network, National Centre of Excellence in ID Health, Australian Institute of Health Innovation, Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney, Australian Commission for Quality and Safety in Healthcare

IDEAL (Intellectual Disability Education, Academic and Liaison -Working and Advisory Groups)



Thank you

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