

Providing Joined-up Care and Support for Those with Learning Disabilities

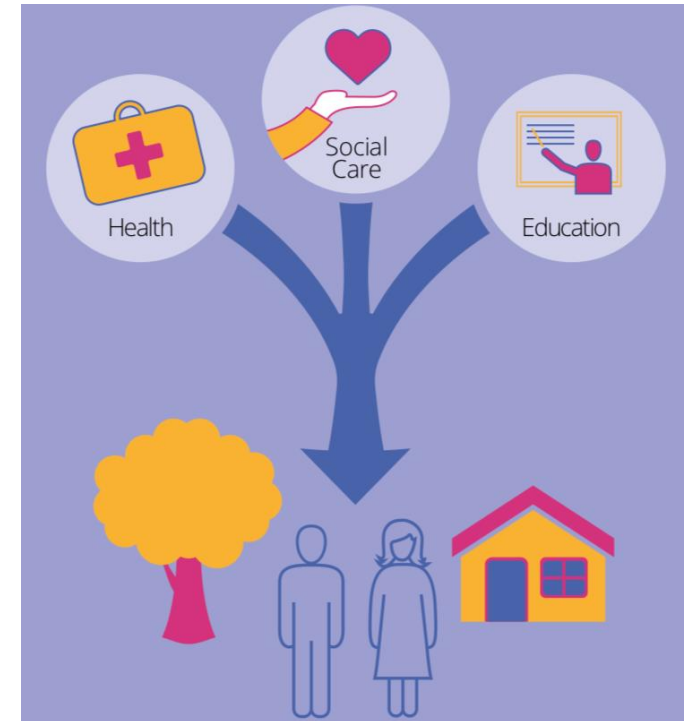
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Services for people with learning disability and behaviour that challenges – joined up care & support

- Appointing a lead commissioner and pooling budgets across health, social care and education, and with neighbouring authorities, is a way for local authorities and clinical commissioning groups to oversee joined up services that take a whole life approach.

*Ref: NICE (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence) and
SCIE (Social Care institute for excellence)*



Service planning and delivery should:



- Patient voice
- Patient choice
- Empowerment
- Family
- Whole life approach
- Person centred
- Co-produced
- Workforce with the right knowledge, skills and values

Ref: Adapted from NICE and SCIE



When planning services: what can help

- We need to know how many people locally have a learning disability (including those placed out of area), and how many are likely to display behaviour that challenges?
- An analysis of needs identified in people's education, health and individual care plans.
- Local registers, including those of people at risk of hospital admission, children and adults with learning disability, referred from other teams, for example – youth offending teams and the police.
- Local and regional plans should have a single care pathway and single point of access, which should be reflected in commissioning strategies.
- Specialist assessment: set local maximum waiting times for initial assessment and for urgent and routine access to treatment and support (NHS waiting time standards)

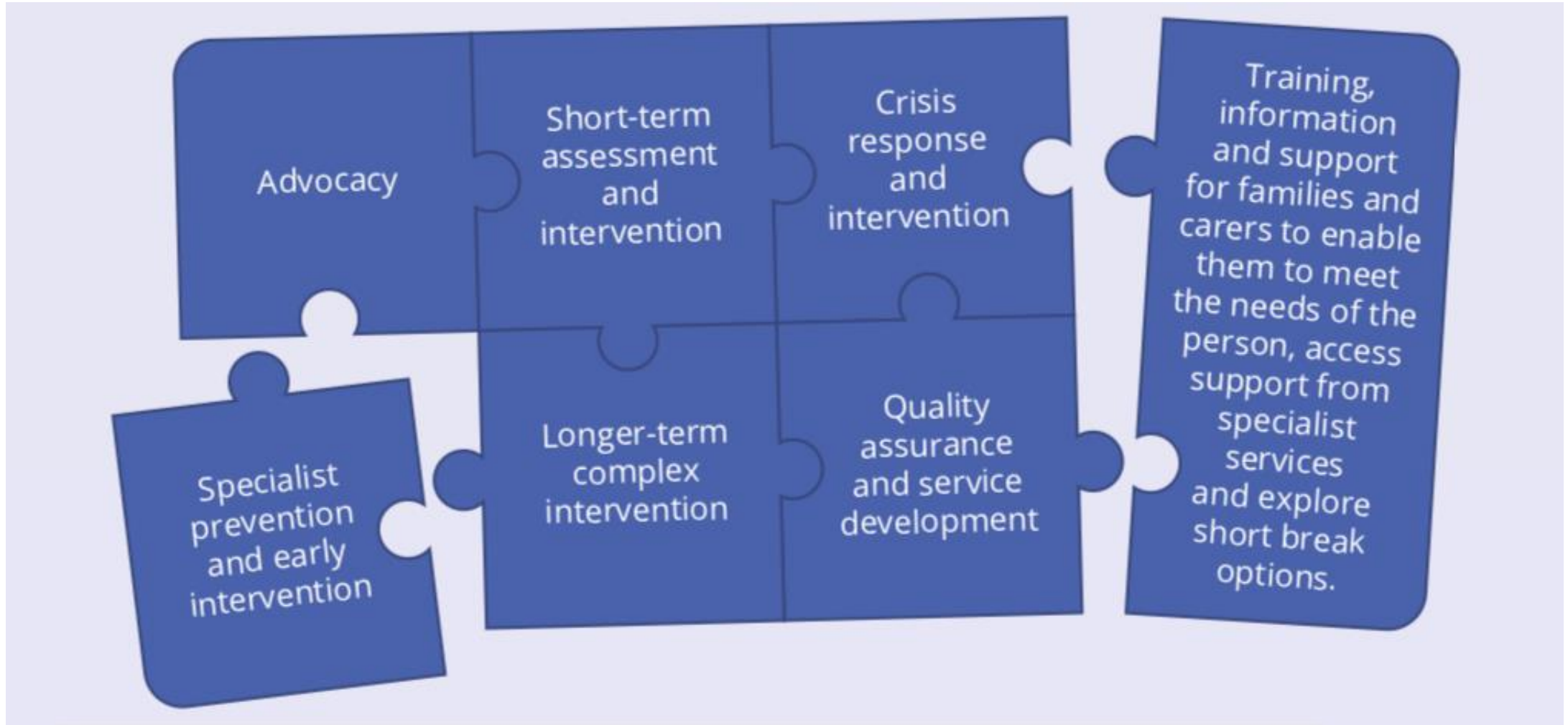
Ref: Adapted from NICE and SCIE

Community services

- Community services can be structured in different ways depending on the area, for example support can be provided by one large team or several smaller teams – joined up at the strategic level.
- Multi-agency planning, Multidisciplinary delivery of care and regular need based reviews at the operational level.
- Support people with a full range of needs, including intensive and complex needs with a joined up & well co-ordinated approach.
- Reduce the need for inpatient care for adults, children and young people, or out of area placements for children and young people, by providing alternatives within the community.

Ref: Adapted from NICE and SCIE

Community services should cover the following functions:



Provision of easy read information, advice and guidance for families and carers through:

- Peer support
- Parent and carer groups and forums
- Family networks
- Independent advocacy
- Discussion forums
- Social media groups
- Email support
- Telephone and face to face support

Ref: Adapted from NICE and SCIE

Specialist joined up support - community learning disability teams to support people with

- Behaviour
- Communication
- Social care and support
- Physical health
- Mental health
- Education
- Offending behaviour
- Employment opportunities (reasonable adjustments)
- Leisure activities

Accommodation, housing and support (NICE)

- People with a learning disability and behaviour that challenges should be able to live close to their friends and family – a range of housing and care options need to be considered to choose from, appropriate and best suited for serving the individual's needs.



Adapting their current home.



Living alone with support.



Living with a small number of people in shared housing.



Moving outside their local area only if they want to, or this is necessary to meet their needs.

Integrated Care (NHSE)

- Integrated care is about giving people the support they need, joined up across local councils, the NHS, and other partners.
- It removes traditional divisions between hospitals and family doctors, between physical and mental health, and council services.
- In the past, these divisions have meant that too many people experience disjointed care.

Integrated Care Systems (ICSs)

- Integrated care systems are new partnerships between the organisations that meet health and care needs across an area, to coordinate services and to plan in a way that improves population health and reduce inequalities between different groups.
- The NHS Long Term Plan confirmed that all parts of England would be served by an integrated care system from April 2021 (work in progress), building on the lessons of the earliest systems and the achievements of earlier work through sustainability and transformation partnerships and vanguards.
- NHSE is recommending these place-based partnerships be supported by a statutory health and care partnership made up of a wider group of organisations that would bring together a wider group of partners to develop overarching plans across health, social care and public health.
- ICS: What about children and adults with learning disability?

More information:

- [Learning disabilities and behaviour that challenges: service design and delivery](#) – NICE guideline
- [Challenging behaviour and learning disabilities: prevention and interventions for people with learning disabilities whose behaviour challenges](#) – NICE guideline
- [Building the right support](#) – NHS England, LGA, ADASS
- [Guide for commissioners of services for children and young people who challenge services](#) – NDTi
- [Learning disabilities and behaviour that challenges](#) – NICE/SCIE webinar
- [Registering the right support](#) – Care Quality Commission

Thank you for listening!