

Transition pathways

Croydon Health Service NHS Trust

RCPCH Epilepsy Quality Improvement Programme project team:

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National audit results included within this case study acts as a guide only to performance standards. The service improvements made during the EQIP cannot be entirely attributed to the reported results in the Epilepsy12.

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Project aim

To engage patients at 14 years and older with their families to determine their level of need for transition and creating an efficient standard based on the needs expressed by children and young people in Croydon.

Background

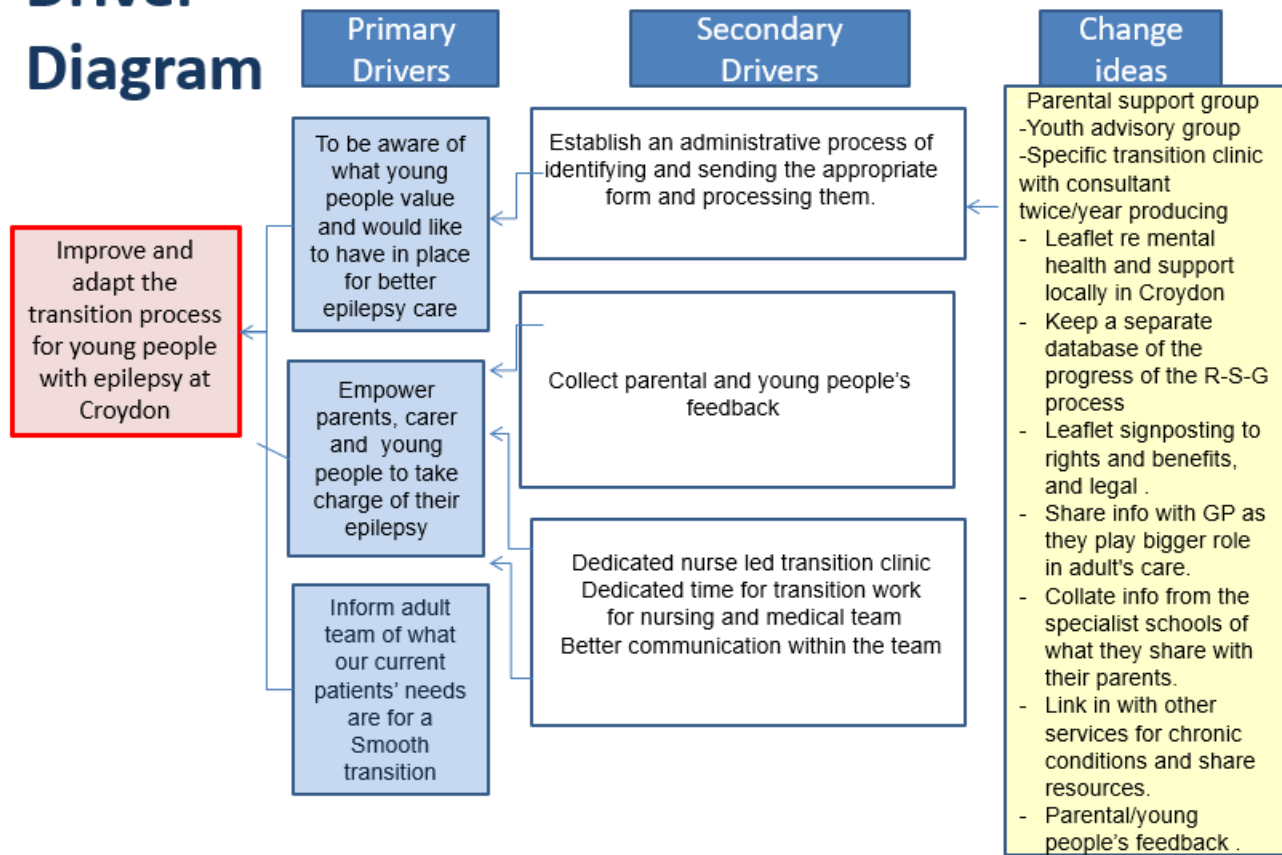
- The Borough of Croydon has the highest number of children in London (over 260) registered for epilepsy services. The Croydon population is diverse ethnically and culturally, with clear areas of need and social deprivation.
- In most community child services, the transition service standard is to start transitioning to adult services at the age of 18. However, within Croydon Hospital settings, the transition into adult epilepsy services can start as early as 14-16 years old. This is to ensure that the patients are transitioning to adult services by the age of 17 at the latest. This means that from approximately 14 years of age, patients may be informed that they will be transitioning to adult services soon, which can bring on additional anxieties for the children and young people, families, and carers involved.

Area of focus

- The team participating in the RCPCH Equality Quality Improvement Programme (August 2021 – March 2022) used QI methodology and a patient engagement planning plan to engage with teenagers from 14 years of age to incorporate their ideas to co-produce changes in the ways transition services are delivered.

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Driver Diagram



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Changes

- Identified all children over 14 years of age from the internal epilepsy database, up to 33 so far.
- The order of priorities is: 16-year-olds, then 15-year-olds, then 14-year-olds.
- Identified 8 children who have already been transitioned to adult services or discharged for other reasons why they were removed from the list. The total is now 25 children and young people.
- Using multiple tests of change, the team tried to test the widely known and nationally used transition programme “Ready, Steady, Go” with their patients. However, due to the lack of returned questionnaires and poor engagement, the team decided to abandon this process for now.
- The team mapped the patient journeys to better understand where the process breaks down.
- Held a dedicated workshop engagement session for the first time, led by drama therapy professionals, to elicit patient and family feedback and ideas for change.
- Developed and tested information and signposting resources, including patents with learning difficulties.
- Tested the introduction of nurse-led clinic sessions.
- Tested with colleagues a range of opportunities for dedicated multidisciplinary discussions focused on transition care.

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Results questions/comments from submitted “Ready, Steady, Go” questionnaires

We don't know anything about the transition process

Will I be limited in what I can do for a job

Will I ever stop having seizures?

I've no confidence in teaching son/daughter to be responsible for their own medication

My teenager is starting to ask questions I cannot answer!!

We need help and advice about being independent

I hope this questionnaire will help my daughter going forward

I don't understand the difference between children's and adults services

Audit results cohort 3/4 – professional input – Croydon Health Service NHS Trust

NICE guidelines (Quality statement 5) state that children and young people with epilepsy are seen by an epilepsy specialist nurse who they can contact between scheduled reviews.

In 2021, 80% of CYP had input from an epilepsy specialist nurse and 71% had input from an epilepsy specialist nurse in 2022.

Percentage of CYP with input from:	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021 – SWTPEG	2021 – England & Wales	2022 – SWTPEG	2022 – England & Wales
Epilepsy specialist nurse	-	-	80%	71%	88%	80%	86%	80%
Paediatric neurologist	-	-	0%	21%	19%	25%	19%	20%
Paediatrician with expertise	-	-	80%	71%	92%	85%	84%	89%

Audit results cohort 3/4 – professional input – Croydon Health Service NHS Trust

NICE Quality Standard 140 (Statement 1) – Young people who will move from children’s to adults’ services start planning their transition with health and social care practitioners by school year 9 (aged 13 to 14 years), or immediately if they enter children’s services after school year 9.

From 2021, the Croydon paediatric epilepsy service has an agreed referral pathways to adult services and continues to have an adult neurologist routinely involved in transition or transfer to adult services.

Which adult professionals are routinely involved in transition or transfer to adult services?	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021 – SWTPEG	2021 – England & Wales	2022 – SWTPEG	2022 – England & Wales
Adult epilepsy specialist nurse	Yes	Yes	-	No	No	62%	61%	63%	66%
Adult learning difficulty	No	No	-	No	No	12%	17%	0%	20%
Adult neurologist	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	88%	86%	88%	88%
Youth worker	No	No	-	No	No	0%	4%	0%	3%
Other	No	No	-	No	No	0%	17%	0%	20%

Audit results cohort 3/4 – referral pathways – Croydon Health Service NHS Trust

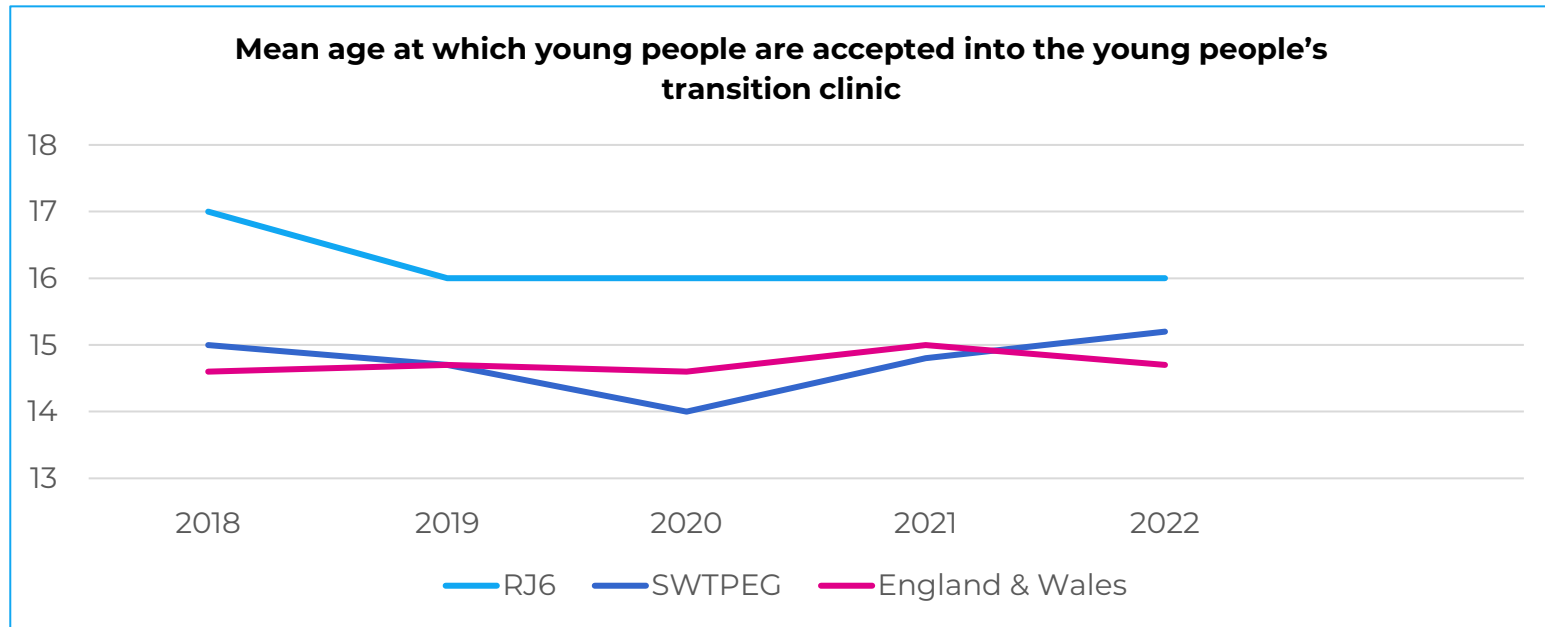
In 2022, Croydon paediatric epilepsy service implemented the use of structured resources to support transition, has an outpatient clinical specifically for young people with epilepsies from the age of 16.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021 – SWTPEG	2021 – England & Wales	2022 – SWTPEG	2022 – England & Wales
Dose your paediatric service use structured resources to support transition (e.g. Ready Steady Go)?	No	No	-	No	Yes	75%	63%	88%	66%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021 – SWTPEG	2021 – England & Wales	2022 – SWTPEG	2022 – England & Wales
Does your trust have an outpatient clinical specifically for 'young people' with epilepsies?	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	62%	40%	63%	45%
If yes, from what age does this young people's clinic typically accept young people?	17	16	-	16	16	Mean: 14.8 Median: 16	Mean: 15 Median: 14.5	Mean: 15.2 Median: 16.0	Mean: 14.7 Median: 15.0

Audit results cohort 3/4 – transition age – Croydon Health Service NHS Trust

Graph showing Trust, regional, and national results from 2018-2022 of the mean age at which young people are accepted into the young peoples transition clinic. RJ6 represents Croydon paediatric epilepsy service.



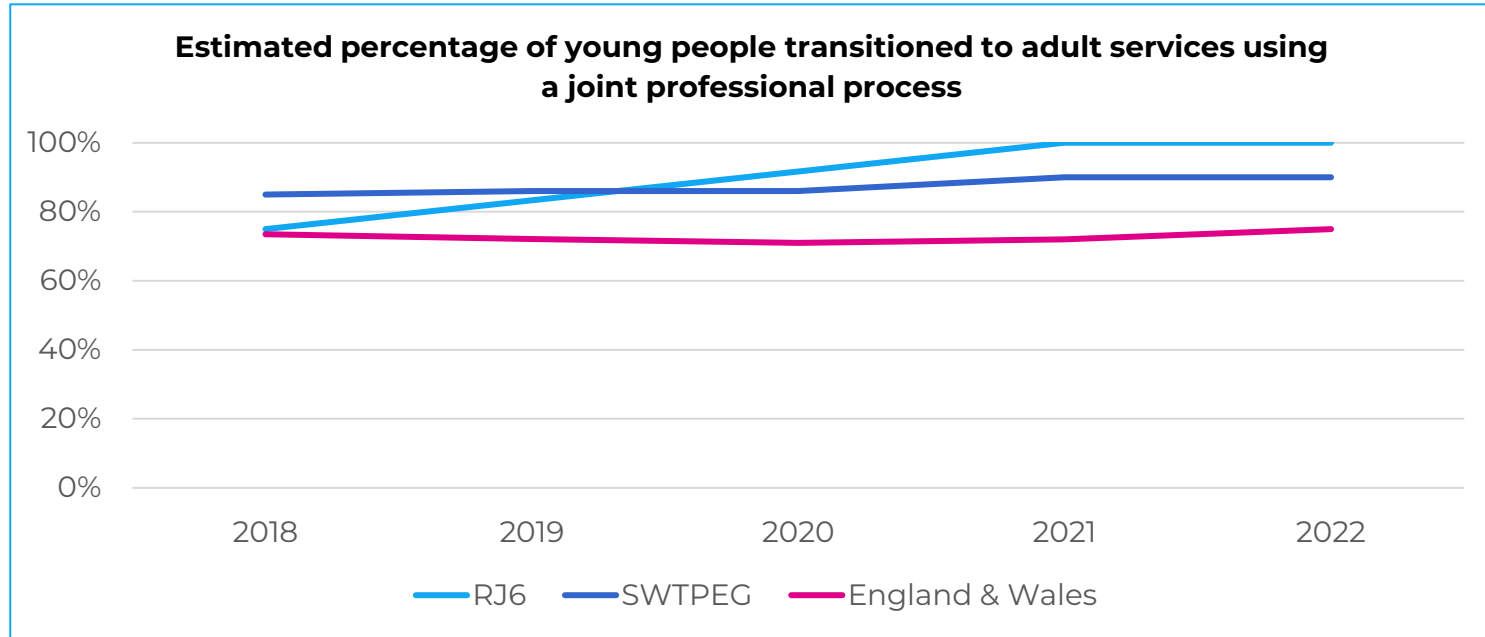
Audit results cohort 3/4 – joint clinics – Croydon Health Service NHS Trust

In 2021 and 2022, Croydon paediatric epilepsy service had an outpatient service for epilepsy with a presence of both adult and paediatric professionals in single joint appointments. Additionally, 100% of CYP transferred to adult services and transitioned through this joint professional process, achieving above regional and national averages.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021 – SWTPEG	2021 – England & Wales	2022 – SWTPEG	2022 – England & Wales
Does your trust have an outpatient service for epilepsy where there is a presence of both adult and paediatric professionals?	Yes	No	-	Yes	Yes	88%	60%	88%	64%
If yes, does this comprise:									
A single joint appointment	Yes	N/A	-	Yes	Yes	50%	33%	57%	54%
Several joint appointments	-	N/A	-	-	-	0%	4%	0%	6%
A mix of joint and individual appointments		N/A	-	-	-	25%	17%	29%	30%
Other		N/A	-	-	-	12%	6%	14%	10%
As an estimate, what percentage of young people transferred to adult services are transitioned through this joint professional process?	75%	N/A	-	100%	100%	90%	72%	90%	75%

Audit results cohort 3/4 – joint clinics – Croydon Health Service NHS Trust

Graph showing Trust, regional, and national results from 2018-2022 on the estimated percentage of young people transitioned. RJ6 represents Croydon paediatric epilepsy service.



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Challenges

- Technology: the team struggled with using Google Forms to send patients their engagement questionnaire because it was inaccessible for patients.
- Questionnaires: the team found that engaging with patients via a questionnaire method did not offer many returns or provide the required level of feedback to understand their patients' needs.
- The team experienced a lack of engagement from some families when trying to obtain completed “Ready, Steady, Go” questionnaires; however, the team learned engagement techniques during the EQIP to help plan for their engagement day.
- Time: holding a caseload, fitting in meetings, etc., takes time, resulting in reduced capacity within the team.
- Admin time: the team struggled to find admin time within their day-to-day tasks and, at times, progress their project.
- Staff absence: the team experienced team member absences during the project due to illness.

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Outcomes

- Using multiple tests of change, they used the widely known and nationally used transition programme “Ready, Steady, Go” with their patients. However, due to the lack of returned questionnaires and poor engagement, the team decided to abandon this process for now.
- The team mapped their patient journey referral pathway to better understand where the process breaks down.
- Held a dedicated workshop engagement session for the first time, led by drama therapy professionals, to elicit patient and family feedback and ideas for change.
- Developed and tested information and signposting resources, including patents with learning difficulties.
- Tested the introduction of nurse-led clinic sessions.
- Tested with colleagues a range of opportunities for dedicated multidisciplinary discussions focused on transition care.
- National audit results showed in 2021 and 2022 that the Croydon paediatric epilepsy service had an outpatient service for epilepsy with a presence of both adult and paediatric professionals in single joint appointments. Additionally, 100% of CYP transferred to adult services and transitioned through this joint professional process, achieving above regional and national averages.

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Lessons learnt

- Systematic analysis of current system failures is key, followed by a structured approach using quality improvement methods to change and ensure changes are embedded.
- Questionnaires are not the best way to engage with or harvest information, and they offer very little return on their efforts. The team was made aware they needed to change the way they shared information with patients and their families.
- A one-size-fits-all approach is not sufficient to meet the needs of CYP, particularly in areas with large variations in socio-demographics, including parental education level.
- Terminology is not always compatible.
- Linking and learning with other chronic-condition services was very helpful.

Visual presentation of team project intervention

[Team poster](#)

[Team video presentation](#)

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