**APPENDIX 1**



**DPS for the provision of complex and non-complex support for people with a learning disability and/or autism spectrum condition within their own home and in the community**

Transitions services (under 18’s)

Home Care and Support

Community Outreach Support

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name of Child and P number** |  |
| **Childs DOB** |  |
| **Name of social worker** |  |
| **Team Name** |  |
| **Date assessment completed** |  |
| 1. **Breathing**
 |  | **\*\*Social workers to complete\*\*** |
|  **Description**  | **Level of need** | **Complex** | **Non complex** | **Social workers rationale**  |
| Breathing typical for age and development.  | No additional needs |  |  |  |
| Routine use of inhalers, nebulisers, etc.; **or** care plan or management plan in place to reduce the risk of aspiration.  | Low |  |  |  |
| Episodes of acute breathlessness, which do not respond to self-management and need specialist-recommended input;**or**intermittent or continuous low-level oxygen therapy is needed to prevent secondary health issues;**or**supportive but not dependent non-invasive ventilation which may include oxygen therapy which does not cause life-threatening difficulties if disconnected; **or**child or young person has profoundly reduced mobility or other conditions which lead to increased susceptibility to chest infection (Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease and Dysphagia); **or**requires daily physiotherapy to maintain optimal respiratory function;**or**requires oral suction (at least weekly) due to the risk of aspiration and breathing difficulties; **or**has a history within the last three to six months of recurring aspiration/chest infections.  | Moderate |  |  |  |
| Requires high flow air / oxygen to maintain respiratory function overnight or for the majority of the day and night; **or**is able to breath unaided during the day but needs to go onto a ventilator for supportive ventilation. The ventilation can be discontinued for up to 24 hours without clinical harm; **or**requires continuous high level oxygen dependency, determined by clinical need; **or**has a need for daily oral pharyngeal and/or nasopharyngeal suction with a management plan undertaken by a specialist practitioner;**or**stable tracheostomy that can be managed by the child or young person or only requires minimal and predictable suction / care from a carer.  | High  |  |  |  |
| Has frequent, hard-to-predict apnoea (not related to seizures);**or**severe, life-threatening breathing difficulties, which require essential oral pharyngeal and/or nasopharyngeal suction, day or night;**or**a tracheostomy tube that requires frequent essential interventions (additional to routine care) by a fully trained carer, to maintain an airway;**or**requires ventilation at night for very poor respiratory function; has respiratory drive and would survive accidental disconnection, but would be unwell and may require hospital support. | Severe |  |  |  |
| Unable to breath independently and requires permanent mechanical ventilation;**or**has no respiratory drive when asleep or unconscious and requires ventilation, disconnection of which could be fatal;**or**a highly unstable tracheostomy, frequent occlusions and difficult to change tubes. | Priority |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Eating and drinking**
 |  | **\*\*Social workers to complete\*\*** |
|  **Description**  | **Level of need** | **Complex** | **Non complex** | **Social workers rationale** |
| Able to take adequate food and drink by mouth, to meet all nutritional requirements, typical of age. | No additional needs |  |  |  |
| Some assistance required above what is typical for their age;**or**needs supervision, prompting and encouragement with food and drinks above the typical requirement for their age;**or**needs support and advice about diet because the underlying condition gives greater chance of non-compliance, including limited understanding of the consequences of food or drink intake;**or**needs feeding when this is not typical for age, but is not time consuming or not unsafe if general guidance is adhered to. | Low |  |  |  |
| Needs feeding to ensure safe and adequate intake of food; feeding (including liquidised feed) is lengthy; specialised feeding plan developed by speech and language therapist;**or**unable to take sufficient food and drink by mouth, with most nutritional requirements taken by artificial means, for example, via a non-problematic tube feeding device, including nasogastric tubes. |  Moderate |  |  |  |
| Faltering growth, despite following specialised feeding plan by a speech and language therapist and/or dietician to manage nutritional status,.**or**dysphagia, requiring a specialised management plan developed by the speech and language therapist and multi-disciplinary team, with additional skilled intervention to ensure adequate nutrition or hydration and to minimise the risk of choking, aspiration and to maintain a clear airway (for example through suction);**or**problems with intake of food and drink (which could include vomiting), requiring skilled intervention to manage nutritional status; weaning from tube feeding dependency and / recognised eating disorder, with self-imposed dietary regime or self-neglect, for example, anxiety and/or depression leading to intake problems placing the child/young person at risk and needing skilled intervention;**or**problems relating to a feeding device (e.g. nasogastric tube) which require a risk-assessment and management plan undertaken by a speech and language therapist and multidisciplinary team and requiring regular review and reassessment. Despite the plan, there remains a risk of choking and/or aspiration.  | High |  |  |  |
| The majority of fluids and nutritional requirements are routinely taken by intravenous means. | Severe |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Mobility**
 |  | **\*\*Social workers to complete\*\*** |
|  **Description**  | **Level of need** | **Complex** | **Non complex**  | **Social workers rationale** |
| Mobility typical for age and development. | No additional needs |  |  |  |
| Able to stand, bear their weight and move with some assistance, and mobility aids. **or**moves with difficulty (e.g. unsteady, ataxic); irregular gait.  | Low |  |  |  |
| Difficulties in standing or moving even with aids, although some mobility with assistance. **or** sleep deprivation (as opposed to wakefulness) due to underlying medical related need (such as muscle spasms, dystonia), occurring three times a night, several nights per week; **or** unable to move in a way typical for age; cared for in single position, or a limited number of positions (e.g. bed, supportive chair) due to the risk of physical harm, loss of muscle tone, tissue viability, or pain on movement, but is able to assist.  | Moderate |  |  |  |
| Unable to move in a way typical for age; cared for in single position, or a limited number of positions (e.g. bed, supportive chair) due to the risk of physical harm, loss of muscle tone, tissue viability, or pain on movement; needs careful positioning and is unable to assist or needs more than one carer to reposition or transfer;**or**at a high risk of fracture due to poor bone density, requiring a structured management plan to minimise risk, appropriate to stage of development;**or**involuntary spasms placing themselves and carers at risk;**or**extensive sleep deprivation due to underlying medical/mobility related needs, occurring every one to two hours (and at least four nights a week).  | High |  |  |  |
|  Completely immobile and with an unstable clinical condition such that  on movement or transfer there is a high risk of serious physical harm;**or**positioning is critical to physiological functioning or life.  | Severe |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Continence or elimination**
 |  | **\*\*social workers to complete\*\*** |
|  **Description**  | **Level of need** | **Complex** | **Non complex**  | **Social workers rationale** |
| Continence care is routine and typical of age. | No additional needs |  |  |  |
| Incontinent of urine but managed by other means, for example, medication, regular toileting, pads, use of penile sheaths;**or**is usually able to maintain control over bowel movements but may have occasional faecal incontinence.  | Low |  |  |  |
| Has a stoma requiring routine attention,**or**doubly incontinent but care is routine;**or**self-catheterisation; **or** difficulties in toileting due to constipation, or irritable bowel syndrome; requires encouragement and support.   | Moderate |  |  |  |
| Continence care is problematic and requires timely intervention by askilled practitioner or trained carer;**or**intermittent catheterisation by a trained carer or care worker;**or**has a stoma that needs extensive attention every day.**or** requires haemodialysis in hospital to sustain life. | High |  |  |  |
|  Requires dialysis in the home to sustain life. | Severe |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Skin and tissue viability**
 |  | **\*\*social workers to complete\*\*** |
|  **Description**  | **Level of need** | **Complex** | **Non complex** | **Social workers rationale**  |
| No evidence of pressure damage or a condition affecting the skin. | No additional needs |  |  |  |
| Evidence of pressure damage or a minor wound requiring treatment;**or**skin condition that requires clinical reassessment less than weekly; **or**well established stoma which requires routine care; **or**has a tissue viability plan which requires regular review.  | Low |  |  |  |
| Open wound(s), which is (are) responding to treatment;**or**active skin condition requiring a minimum of weekly reassessment and which is responding to treatment;**or**high risk of skin breakdown that requires preventative intervention from a skilled carer several times a day, without which skin integrity would break down;**or**high risk of tissue breakdown because of a stoma (e.g. gastrostomy, tracheostomy, or colostomy stomas) which require skilled care to maintain skin integrity.  | Moderate |  |  |  |
| Open wound(s), which is (are) not responding to treatment and require a minimum of daily monitoring/reassessment;**or**active long-term skin condition, which requires a minimum of daily monitoring or reassessment;**or**specialist dressing regime, several times weekly, which is responding to treatment and requires regular supervision. | High  |  |  |  |
| Life-threatening skin conditions or burns requiring complex, painful dressing routines over a prolonged period.  | Severe |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Communication**
 |  | **\*\*social workers to complete\*\*** |
|  **Description**  | **Level of need** | **Complex** | **Non complex** | **Social workers rationale** |
| Able to understand or communicate clearly, verbally or non-verbally, within their primary language, appropriate to their developmental level.The child/young person’s ability to understand or communicate is appropriate for their age and developmental level within their first language. | No additional needs |  |  |  |
| Needs prompting or assistance to communicate their needs. Special effort may be needed to ensure accurate interpretation of needs, or may need additional support visually – either through touch or with hearing. Family/carers may be able to anticipate needs through non-verbal signs due to familiarity with the individual.  | Low |  |  |  |
| Communication of emotions and fundamental needs is difficult to understand or interpret, even when prompted, unless with familiar people, and requires regular support. Family/carers may be able to anticipate and interpret the child/ young person’s needs due to familiarity. **or** support is **always** required to facilitate communication, for example, the use of choice boards, signing and communication aids. **or**ability to communicate basic needs is variable depending on fluctuating mood; the child/young person demonstrates severe frustration about their communication, for example, through withdrawal. | Moderate |  |  |  |
| Even with frequent or significant support from family/carers and professionals, the child or young person is rarely able to communicate basic needs, requirements or ideas.  | High |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Drug therapies and medication**
 |  | **\*\*social workers to complete\*\*** |
|  **Description**  | **Level of need** | **Complex** | **Non complex** | **Social workers rationale** |
| Medicine administered by parent, carer, or self, as appropriate for age. | No additional needs |  |  |  |
| Requires a suitably trained family member, formal carer, teaching assistant, nurse or appropriately trained other to administer medicine due to * age
* non-compliance
* type of medicine;
* route of medicine; and/or
* site of medication administration
 | Low |  |  |  |
| Requires administration of medicine regime by a registered nurse, formal employed carer, teaching assistant or family member specifically trained for this task, or appropriately trained others;**or**monitoring because of potential fluctuation of the medical condition that can be non-problematic to manage;**or**sleep deprivation due to essential medication management – occurring more than once a night (and at least twice a week). | Moderate |  |  |  |
| Drug regime requires management by a registered nurse at least weekly, due to a fluctuating and/or unstable condition;**or**sleep deprivation caused by severe distress due to pain requiring medication management – occurring four times a night (and four times a week).**or**requires monitoring and intervention for autonomic storming episodes.  | High  |  |  |  |
| Has a medicine regime that requires daily management by a registered nurse and reference to a medical practitioner to ensure effective symptom management associated with a rapidly changing/deteriorating condition;**or**extensive sleep deprivation caused by severe intractable pain requiring essential pain medication management – occurring every one to two hours**or** requires continuous intravenous medication, which if stopped would be life threatening (e.g. epoprostenol infusion).  | Severe |  |  |  |
| Has a medicine regime that requires at least daily management by a registered nurse and reference to a medical practitioner to ensure effective symptom and pain management associated with a rapidly changing/deteriorating condition, where one-to-one monitoring of symptoms and their management is essential.  | Priority |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Psychological and emotional needs (beyond what would typically be expected from a child or young person of their age)**
 |  | **\*\*social workers to complete\*\*** |
|  **Description**  | **Level of need** | **Complex** | **Non complex** | **Social workers rationale** |
| Psychological or emotional needs are apparent but typical of age and similar to those of peer group. | No additional needs |  |  |  |
| Periods of emotional distress (anxiety, mildly lowered mood) not dissimilar to those typical of age and peer group, which subside and are self-regulated by the child/young person, with prompts/ reassurance from peers, family members, carers and/or staff within the workforce. | Low |  |  |  |
| Requires prompts or significant support to remain within existing infrastructure; periods of variable attendance in school/college; noticeably fluctuating levels of concentration. Self-care is notably lacking (and falls outside of cultural/peer group norms and trends), which may demand prolonged intervention from additional key staff; self-harm, but not generally high risk;**or**evidence of low moods, depression, anxiety or periods of distress; reduced social functioning and increasingly solitary, with a marked withdrawal from social situations; limited response to prompts to remain within existing infrastructure (marked deterioration in attendance/attainment / deterioration in self-care outside of cultural/peer group norms and trends). | Moderate |  |  |  |
| Rapidly fluctuating moods of depression, necessitating specialist support and intervention, which have a severe impact on the child/young person’s health and well-being to such an extent that the individual cannot engage with daily activities such as eating, drinking, sleeping or which place the individual or others at risk;**or**acute and/or prolonged presentation of emotional/psychological deregulation, poor impulse control placing the young person or others at serious risk, and/or symptoms of serious mental illness that places the individual or others at risk; this will include high-risk, self-harm. | High  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Seizures**
 |  | **\*\*social workers to complete\*\*** |
|  **Description**  | **Level of need** | **Complex**  | **Non complex** | **Social workers rationale** |
| No evidence of seizures. | No additional needs |  |  |  |
| History of seizures but none in the last three months; medication (if any) is stable; **or**occasional absent seizures and there is a low risk of harm.  | Low |  |  |  |
| Occasional seizures including absences that have occurred with the last three months which require the supervision of a carer to minimise the risk of harm; **or**up to three tonic-clonic seizures every night requiring regular supervision. | Moderate |  |  |  |
| Tonic-clonic seizures requiring rescue medication on a weekly basis; **or** 4 or more tonic-clonic seizures at night.  | High  |  |  |  |
| Severe uncontrolled seizures, occurring at least daily. Seizures often do not respond to rescue medication and the child or young person needs hospital treatment on a regular basis. This results in a high probability of risk to his/her self. | Severe |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Challenging behaviour**
 |  | **\*\*social workers to complete\*\*** |
|  **Description**  | **Level of need** | **Complex** | **Non complex**  | **Social workers rationale** |
| No incidents of behaviour which challenge parents/carers/staff.  | No additional needs  |  |  |  |
| Some incidents of behaviour which challenge parents/carers/staff but which do not exceed expected behaviours for age or stage of development and which can be managed within mainstream services (e.g. early years support, health visiting, school).  | Low |  |  |  |
| Occasional challenging behaviours which are more frequent, more intense or more unusual than those expected for age or stage of development, which are having a negative impact on the child and their family / everyday life. | Moderate |  |  |  |
| Regular challenging behaviours such as aggression (e.g. hitting, kicking, biting, hair-pulling), destruction (e.g. ripping clothes, breaking windows, throwing objects), self-injury (e.g. head banging, self-biting, skin picking), or other behaviours (e.g. running away, eating inedible objects), despite specialist health intervention and which have a negative impact on on the child and their family / everyday life.  | High  |  |  |  |
| Frequent, intense behaviours such as aggression, destruction, self-injury, despite intense multi-agency support, which have a profoundly negative impact on quality of life for the child and their family, and risk exclusion from the home or school.  | Severe |  |  |  |
| Challenging behaviours of high frequency and intensity, despite intense multi-agency support, which threaten the immediate safety of the child or those around them and restrict every day activities (e.g. exclusion from school or home environment). | Priority |  |  |  |

**Determining if complex or non-complex**

**Young people will be determined complex if they score for social care needs:-**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **High** | **x 3** |
| **Priority** | **x1** |
| **Severe**  | **x1** |

**i.e a young person must score either 3 x high, or alternatively 1 x severe, or 1 x priority to be eligible for the complex rate.**

**\*\*The above scoring is in line with the child’s social care needs however there may be a requirement for nursing assessors to review Continuing Care Needs.\*\***