

Young Adult not Brought to Appointment Principles and Policy Guidance Document

North East North Cumbria Health & Care Partnership



Pre-appointment – no assumptions, maintain professional curiosity

- Referrer to make sure known up to date information about patient, carer and contact detail is communicated.
- Self-referral ensure staff receiving referral check the patient, carer and contact detail.
- Ensure Reasonable Adjustments made at setting of appointment including consideration of when it
 is possible for patient to attend. Always use appropriate accessible/Easyread
 invites/communication. Check your Reasonable Adjustment flag information on your clinical system
 Consider Reasonable Adjustment Campaign « Learning Disability Network (necldnetwork.co.uk)
 posters and information to be present on walls/website/appointment information.
- Consider Poverty Proofing © -what is available in your service/trust? Money in Mind: money and mental health signposting tool | Money and Pensions Service (maps.org.uk) Healthcare professionals guide: Mental Health & Money Advice (mentalhealthandmoneyadvice.org)
- Consider consent, confidentiality, Fraser competence, parental responsibility [PR], consent to data [CTD].
- Consider Digital exclusion and its implications for child and carer.
- Recheck information at every contact as this may change.
- Consider repeated late cancellations as well as appointments not attended

At an incident of young adult not brought

- Consider difference between a known/not known patient https://www.nenc- healthiertogether.nhs.uk/download file/2721/0
- Try again to contact and check who do we contact (trusted adult/support network)
- If unsuccessful contact at time of incident, follow-up over coming days
- Risk stratification consider need for urgent action
- Documentation of rationale for any action/discharge, document it
- Primary care to be informed to notify other agencies as appropriate
- Do you need safeguarding procedures? North and South of Tyne Safeguarding Procedures Online
- Mitigation of any other risk e.g. crisis team needed?
- Consider repeated cancellations at last minute/previous history
- Outreach needed? How do we use the network/MDT around the child, e.g., primary care link workers/social care planners, school

Review of policy

Themes of child/young adult

- not brought to review policies ongoing Incorporate new
- guidance/local policy

Be proactive – can we identify

- patient groups at risk of CNB?
 Are there new initiatives in
- your area to Poverty Proof©?

Principles

WNB-Guidance-Primary-Care-final-july-20.pdf (northyorkshireccg.nhs.uk)

NCEPOD - Transition: (2023)

B0467_i_sensory-friendly-resource-pack.pdf (england.nhs.uk)

Prevention of Adult Not Brought Strategy « Learning Disability Network (necldnetwork.co.uk)

<u>Did not attend (dna) was not brought (wnb) policy - Tees Esk</u> and Wear Valley NHS Foundation Trust (tewv.nhs.uk)

The NHS's role in tackling poverty (kingsfund.org.uk)