

Improving Healthcare

Access - A View from

Practice

ANP Health & Wellbeing in Intellectual Disability

Sligo/Leitrim Disability Services

- De-congregation two large residential services
- ▶ 75 community Groups Homes, 300+ People
- ▶ 70% (approx.) moved to community living from residential service in past 10 years
- 180 people living alone/with family access support from community RNID team
- Mostly nurse led services / changing



Obstacle to Healthcare Access Experienced

- Aging profile/Multiple co-morbidities / Dual Diagnosis
- Access to healthcare Issues/Competing for access
- Unfamiliar GPs/primary care staff/busy services
- Poorer health history collation
- Reduced access to annual health checks / episodic care
- Historically poor participation cancer screening services
- High staff turnover



Advanced Nurse Practitioner Role

- ANP role funding sourced 2021/Sáintecare right care, right place, right time
- Identification of the needs of the population
- Annual Medicals/Bone Health Assessments/ECG/ Medication Reviews
- Collaborated with clinical supervisor GP to develop annual health assessment document.
- Completed by person and nurse in service prior to medical with GP/ANP health assessment.
- Focus consultation on the issues that are presenting for the person.



Health Assessment



Annual Health Check and Examination

Name:	Date of Birth:	Date of Assessment:
Primary Diagnosis		
(syndrome/congenital condition		
(please list all)		
Secondary Diagnosis (additional		
Health issues)		
Diagnosis of Dementia: Yes □	No □	Date of Diagnosis:
Family History all questions below s	specifically in relation to 1st degree	Family History Details
family members Mother/Father/Sister/Brother:		Please specify the relationship of family member,
		age of developing disease, outcome
Asthma/Atopy		
Yes □ N	lo 🗆	
Coeliac disease/IBD/Inflamed Colon/cholecystitis		
Yes □ I	No 🗆	
Diabetes Mellitus		
Yes□	No 🗆	
Cardio Vascular Disease developing ca	ardiac particularly if developed	
before 60yrs of age		
Yes□	No 🗆	
Cancer (check breast and cervical cancer for females)		
Yes □	No 🗆	
Medications: List of current medication	on (including OTC medication)	



Record of Health Screening

HEALTH SCREENING OVERVIEW				
	an informed decision the person is m	naking and revisited on a	Date of last	Next test
regular basis as they may have a ch	ange of mind.		test/check	due
CERVICAL SMEAR N/A □	25-29yrs (every 3 years) 30-65yrs (every 5yrs)	Y□ N□ Declined □		
BREAST EXAM N/A □	(as required and every year)	Y□ N□ Declined □		
BREAST CHECK N/A□	50yrs (every 2yrs until 69)	Y□ N□ Declined □		
TESTICULAR EXAM N/A□	As recommended by GP	Y□ N□ Declined □		
PROSTATE EXAM N/A □	50-75yrs or as recommended by GP	Y□ N□ Declined □		
COLORECTAL SCREEN N/A □	59-69yrs (every 2yrs)	Y□ N□ Declined □		
DIABETIC RETINOPTHY N/A □	Annual, Type 1 & Type 2 Diabetics	Y□ N□ Declined □		
BONE DENSITY SCAN	As recommended by GP	Y□ N□ Declined □		
EYESIGHT TEST	Every 2-3 years over 40yrs/as required	Y□ N□ Declined □		
HEARING TEST	Every 2-3 years over 40yrs/as required	Y□ N□ Declined □		
DENTAL CHECK UP	6 monthly	Y□ N□ Declined □		
DENTAL HYGENIST	As Required			
CHIROPODY CHECK UP	As required/3 monthly	Y□ N□ Declined □		
PODIATRY CHECK UP	Annual, Type 1 & Type 2 Diabetics	Y□ N□ Declined□		
FULL BLOOD SCREEN	Annually/as required	Y□ N□ Declined □		
ECG (on psychotropic medication) N/A □	Annual or as recommended by GP	Y□ N□ Declined □		

Note here all issues for discussion with GP at consultation:



Advanced Health Assessments

- Self-referrals, MDT, GP, RNID, Service Manager.
- Make reasonable adjustment for person, using preferred communication method, allowing time, environment comfortable for person.
- Advanced Health Assessment, Detailed Health History/ Physical Exam/Bone Density Screening/ECG /Medication Review (optimisation/reduce polypharmacy).
- Support engagement with screening services and health protection activities.
- **Develop Health Action Plan** an individualised plan targeting current/future health issues, proactively educate/supports person to protect their health.

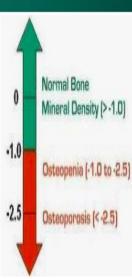


- Referral to other MDT members, SALT/Physio/OT/Dementia CNS/Positive Behaviour Support CNS/Psychology/Audiology/Ophthalmology.
- Collaborate working with primary care/GP.
- Inclusion in Chronic Disease Management Clinics / Epilepsy Services etc.
- Facilitating better access across services/reducing stress for person/carer.
- Health Promotion & Protection: Improving Health Literacy/Collaborative development of Easy Read Documents with Self-Management Support Coordinator for Chronic Conditions/Co-Produced Documents.



Bone Health Monitoring

- 7/10 people with ID have osteoporosis/osteopenia, developed significantly earlier age, fractures frequently overlooked in health examinations, preventative services underutilised by this population (McCarron et al. 2015; Frighi et al. 2019; Srikanth et al. 2011).
- Fractures often go undetected for non-verbal people, leading to increased morbidity, pain and increased loss of independence.
- Insufficient reasonable adjustment, lack of wheelchair accessible DEXA.
- Use of Achilles Bone Ultrasonometer/ Echolight Bone Scanner/Approved for use in this population by IOS.
- Prescribe preventative treatment/onwards referral/education and support to prepare for DEXA.



ECG

- ECG tracing, 43% ID population prescribed antipsychotics, (IDS TILDA 2014).
- Required for routine monitoring for people on psychotropic medication, hypothyroidism/hyperthyroidism, congenital cardiac conditions/high risk cardiovascular conditions/increased risk metabolic syndrome.
- Carried out at a time that suits the person, in an environment of their choice.
- Shared with GP on the day for review and follow up.



Medication Review

- TO APPROPRIATE POLYPHARMACY

 WHEN AND THE POLYPHARMACY

 WHAT WHAT MATTERS?

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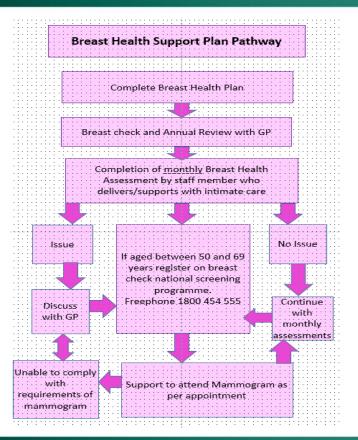
 WHAT MATTERS?
- Polypharmacy 31.5%, Excessive Polypharmacy 20.1% people with ID, (O'Dwyer et al. 2015).
- Aging population ID increased exposure to anticholinergic burden, increased risk falls/constipation/poorer levels of independence, (O'Dwyer et al. 2016).
- Ensuring indication remains for each medicine, optimised, taken at right time, right dose, avoidance of medications that interact etc.
- As nurse prescriber, using evidenced based tools (Isimpathy/STOP/START), working collaboratively with GP, optimising treatment plans to suit person.

Breast Health what did we do?

- Poor awareness about breast cancer risk/warning signs/Screening (Reidy et al. 2018)
- Low baseline of participation in Breast Check/Mammogram/Body Awareness, better participation rates for individuals who have lived in community setting versus residential service.
- Often a decision made for the person they will not comply with mammogram, made in the person's best interest.
- No breast health care plan in place/poor recording of physical breast examination by GP/lack of education for the person/Tick Box approach to care.



Now Use Breast Health Care Plan



No Breast Health Care Plan		
	Personal Details	
Name		
Date of Birth		
Address		
General Information	Comments	
and the		
Type of Bra		
Where I like to purchase my brus		
ring terms		
Date of last Bra fitting		
Date of last breast		
check with GP		
Family history of Breast	•	
Cancer		
	erson be supported to monitor her breast health	
Where		
Time of day		
How to prepare		
How will be supported		
to participate in breast		
to participate in great		
to participate in great.		

Bland eleter Disability Barriers VI 2020





Bigs/Leitin Diability Barrion VI 2020



Use All Available Supports to Assist Education/Preparation for Screening



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mSfs4cmDcEg



about a research study

HANDBOOK

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take break in basing march

Breast Cancer Find cancer



Support to Assist Recognition of what is normal and what is not



Cervical Health Monitoring what did we do?

- Poor participation in screening, need for collaborative work between screening services, disabled people's organisations and disability services to improve access to screening services, (Cithambaram et al. 2023; Power et al. 2024).
- Poor participation/Too traumatic for the person who does not understand the rationale or benefits.
- Maternalistic Approach, not sexually active no need for screening.
- No ongoing education to people about cervical health
- Tick Box Approach in Care Planning Document
- Monitor menstrual Cycle/Menopause
- Bleeding post menopause red flag for cervical health



Developed Cervical Health Support Pathway

Cervical Health Support Plan Pathway Cervical Check is available, free of charge to people with a cervix who are between the ages of 25 and 65 years Accessible information to be provided to the person to support their understanding of cervical health, its importance and how to monitor it. This education, enables the person to choose if they wish to have a smear test and/or HPV vaccination Person chooses not to have a smear Person chooses to have a cervical screening. Register with Cervical Check GP makes a clinical decision · Support the person by providing education to remove the person from prior to the procedure the cervical check service Support the person to attend and also, throughout the procedure if required · Remind the person that they can change their mind at any time, and decline to participate Person unable to comply with Person successfully has smear test completed. requirement of smear test/declines participation. Staff to provide Support person to understand reassurance · Continuously monitor for abnormalities while supporting the person with intimate/personal Support person to monitor themselves where possible Discuss with GP at annual medical review or as required Abnormality noted Refer to GP for assessment and onwards referral for investigations



Guidance on Supporting Women with Disabilities to Use the Cervical Screening Programme



PSA Monitoring

- Prostate Specific Antigen is not a routine test/consent
- Some people are independent and don't want invasion of privacy
- Continence wear may mask symptoms.
- Bloods done as per GP advice/agreement.
- Referred to Urology Dept. for further investigations





National Prostate Cancer GP Referral Guideline





Barrett's Oesophagus/Mucosa

- High levels of anxiety/self stimulation/medications increasing risk of regurgitation/reflux.
- High rate of Heliobacter pylori/gastritis
- Barrett's oesophagus is a condition in which the lining of the oesophagus becomes damaged by acid reflux, causing changes that which causes the lining to thicken and become red.
- Aware of risks when prescribing medications that increase risk of bleeding/damage to oesophagus.



Diagnosis, staging and treatment of patients with oesophageal or oesophagogastric junction cancer

National Clinical Guideline No. 19

August 2019



Other Cancer Screenings Discussed

- Metabolic Syndrome increased risk of Cardiac Issues, Stroke, Diabetes, Cancers (Breast/Uterus/Bowel most common).
 Healthy Eating/ Exercise/Stress Reduction
- Oral Cancer Screening National Oral Care Guidance/OHAT
- Bowel Screen- High level participation within our services
- SunSmart Slip, Slap, Slop, Seek & Slide
 Review and monitoring of moles changes in symmetry/appearance
- Smoking Cessation/Alcohol intake ↓ (MECC)



Supporting you to be as Healthy as Possible

- Getting regular health checks is important
- Knowing what is normal for you/what's not
- Recognising pain/changes in your body
- Screening services are available for you too.
- Help you understand about your health and how to protect it.
- Ask for help, ask for more time, ask for easy read information.





We need to do more

- Listening to/Including you in your healthcare
- Educating you/your carer about what is available, how to access services/understand
- Making services more accessible/equal access
- Educating healthcare professional to be able to communicate better with you.
- Working collaboratively together for better health, so you can live your best quality life.





Thank You For Listening



References

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