Transition from Child to Adult Health and Social Care Services in England

Conference or Workshop Item

How to cite:

For guidance on citations see FAQs.

© [not recorded]

Version: Version of Record

Copyright and Moral Rights for the articles on this site are retained by the individual authors and/or other copyright owners. For more information on Open Research Online’s data policy on reuse of materials please consult the policies page.
BACKGROUND

The period between childhood and adulthood is a time filled with opportunity. The experiences of parent carers of young people with a profound and multiple learning/intellectual disability (PMLD/PIMD) in England during the transition between child to adult health and social care services is an under-researched area. Prior practice experience and findings from the initial scoping review and subsequent literature review indicated a lack of previous research.

DATA COLLECTION

Individual online interviews will be conducted using a semi-structured interview schedule. An in-depth-semi-structured interview allows the participant to share their experience with the researcher.

The participant leads the direction of the interview, while the researcher facilitates the interview, using an interview guide to focus the discussion on the lived experience of the phenomena being studied (Peat, Rodriguez and Smith, 2019, p. 8).

PMLD/PIMD

Having profound and multiple learning/intellectual disabilities means the person will have more than one disability. They have a profound learning/intellectual disability and will have great difficulty communicating. They will need high levels of support with most aspects of daily life; they may have additional sensory or physical disabilities, complex physical health needs, or mental health difficulties. They may present with behaviours that challenge us (PMLD Network, 2007).

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Asking parent carers:

1. What is their lived experience of their child’s transition to adult health and social care services in England?
2. What is their role in transition?
3. What might a ‘good transition’ look like?
4. How can a ‘good transition’ be achieved?

CONTRIBUTION TO PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

The doctoral study will contribute to addressing the gaps in our current knowledge of this life transition and reduce the inequalities experienced by people with profound and multiple learning disabilities by informing future health and social care practice and service development.

It is much ambitious that this study will increase parental awareness of this life event, which may help parents prepare for their transition.

METHODOLOGY

The study non-experimental qualitative methodology. Bryman et al. (2021, p.354) assert that qualitative research is ideally suited to exploring the lived experience and is viewed through the eyes of the person under study.

The doctoral study investigates past experiences, therefore, retrospective design (Flick, 2018, p.112).

Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) (Smith, Flowers and Larkin, 2022) will be used. IPA places the participant is the centre of their experience.

REFERENCES