

## **South Tyneside and Sunderland**

**NHS Foundation Trust** 

Paediatric Department Harton Lane South Shields Tyne and Wear NE34 0PL karen.horridge@nhs.net

Paul Chrisp Director for the Centre for Guidelines National Institute for Health and Care Excellence 2nd Floor, 2 Redman Place London E20 1JQ

Dear Mr Chrisp,

11 June 2022

Call for the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence to develop a Guideline on the identification of learning disability in children and young people

The Confidential Inquiry into Premature Deaths of People with Learning Disabilities (<a href="www.bristol.ac.uk/cipold/fullfinalreport.pdf">www.bristol.ac.uk/cipold/fullfinalreport.pdf</a>) found that men and women with learning disabilities died 13 and 20 years earlier respectively than those in the general population.

The **NHS Long term plan** supports improved outcomes for people with a learning disability and autism:

Section 3.31: "Action will be taken to tackle the causes of morbidity and preventable deaths in people with a learning disability and for autistic people".

Section 3.32: "The whole NHS will improve its understanding of the needs of people with learning disabilities and autism, and work together to improve their health and wellbeing". Section 3.34. "Children, young people and adults with a learning disability, autism or both, with the most complex needs, have the same rights to live fulfilling lives".

NICE published a clinical guideline CG128 in 2011, updated in 2017, to support the recognition, referral and diagnosis of autistic children under 19 years of age. This has influenced service provision within health teams for children and the development of clear pathways for the identification of autism, albeit with long waiting lists in many places, exacerbated by the pandemic. Children and young people with a learning disability have no such guidance in place to support care pathways to identify their needs. In many places, this has the consequence that young people grow up to adulthood without their learning disability having been identified. This means they miss out on services and reasonable adjustments to better meet their needs. Young people cannot begin to access their annual health checks with their general practice teams if their learning disability has not been identified in the first place.

We call on NICE to urgently develop a guideline to support the identification of children and young people with a learning disability so that they have the best life chances with the right information and support in place.

Yours faithfully,

Karuftandge

Dr Karen Horridge Paediatrician Past Chair British Academy of Childhood Disability bacd@rcpch.ac.uk

BACD
British Academy of Childhood Disability

Dr Toni Wolff Paediatrician

Chair

British Academy of Childhood Disability

Dr Doug Simkiss

Chair

British Association for Community Child Health www.bacch.org.uk



Alasdai Paul

Dr Alasdair Parker

Chair, British Paediatric Neurology Association

www.bpna.org.uk



Extensiatus.

Dr Trudi Seneviratne Registrar Royal College of Psychiatrists



Professor Ashok Roy OBE

Consultant Psychiatrist & Associate Medical Director, Coventry and Warwickshire Partnership NHS Trust Clinical Advisor, Learning Disability and Autism, Health Education England Co-chair, Learning Disability Professional Senate Chair, Birmingham Autism & ADHD Partnership Board Ashok.roy@covwarkpt.nhs.uk

Martin Pratt

**CEO** 

Association for Child and Adolescent Mental Health



Dr Kirsten Lamb

Chair RCGP Special Interest Group for Learning Disability

Andy Fletcher
Chief Executive Officer
Together for Short Lives
Tel 0117 989 7820
www.togetherforshortlives.org.uk



Tina Emery (Co-chair)

Mrunal Sisodia OBE (Co-chair)



Tina Emery & Mrunal Sisodia OBE Co-chairs National Network of Parent Carer Forums

Amanda Allard
Deputy Director
National Children's Bureau



Dame Christine Lenehan
Director
Council for Disabled Children

