Launch of Community of Practice (Learning Disabilities) Workshop involving practitioners, people with learning disabilities, their carers and other stakeholders

May 2013

1. Introduction

The workshop was held to launch a community of practice (CoP) across the South East that broadly aims to support professionals caring for and working with people with learning disabilities. In the spirit of partnership, people with learning disabilities, their families and carers and other related stakeholders were also invited to attend.

2. Workshop Process

Participants contributed to workshop activity that fell into two phases. *Phase 1* involved participants using a values clarification exercise to explore values and beliefs held about the following:

- The ultimate purpose of the Community of Practice (CoP)
- How the purpose could be achieved
- The enablers and inhibitors
- What the CoP would look like
- What the priority steps should be
- What the individuals responsibility is to the CoP
- IT tools to assist CoP

A parallel workshop was held with people with learning disabilities to explore the question: "If you were sick, how would you like to be cared for in hospital?"

Phase 2 involved participants using data from phase 1 to:

- develop a purpose of the CoP statement
- identify strategic objectives
- identify priority actions

Parallel discussion took place with participants with learning disabilities and focused on answering the question:

"What is the most important thing for the Community of Practice to do first?"

The full detail of the contributions made by participants and subsequent theming for phase 1 is included in Appendix 1, and Phase 2 in Appendix 2

3. Draft Purpose of the CoP and how this will be achieved

The **ultimate purpose of health care for people with learning disabilities** is to improve health, save lives and reduce health inequalities

The **purpose of the community of practice** (CoP) is to support carers, care workers and professionals to work together with people with learning disabilities and their families to:

- uphold the principles of person-centred care and transparency
- implement standards and best practice
- improve equality and access

This purpose will be achieved through creating a community of support based on partnerships with people with learning disabilities and other key stakeholders that is collaborative, inclusive and participative, towards the common goals above by:

- o raising awareness, sharing information, learning and networking
- o sharing good practice, experiences and expertise
- o developing better metrics and researching
- o growing practice leaders and professionals
- o addressing institutional inhibitors and discrimination
- campaigning, advocating and promoting the needs of people with learning disabilities

4. What people with learning disabilities want

People with learning disabilities experiencing healthcare want health care professionals to:

- Be nice to me, treat me with dignity and respect and talk to me as a person
- Tell me what is happening simply so I am not frightened, and tell my family
- Use simple language and pictures, listen, and give me help and time to understand, this may sometimes require a longer appointment
- Give me easy read information on health problems
- Make sure I am not in pain
- Ask me what I like to eat and drink
- Help me by getting to know me and what I can do for myself, knowing and understanding my disability
- Let me have people I know with me to talk to nurses and doctors
- Make me feel better and give me the right treatments
- Let me first look around the place and then I don't mind going to hospital
- Understand what worries, hurts and frightens me

5. Individual Responsibilities as members of the community of practice

To enable the CoP to be successful will require individual members to:

- Tell people about the CoP and feedback to colleagues and organisation
- Challenge poor practice and raise awareness
- Open to learning and reflection and listening to each other
- Make it happen by participating, working together and taking responsibility

6. IT tools to support the CoP

Whilst many tools for supporting virtual participation in the CoP were identified, others also wanted a chance to meet face to face and to hold events. The tools identified included: Twitter; Email; Integrated IT Web/Social Networking flogs/Forum pages; Events, mails, easy read webex; and Skype

7. What would be happening in the CoP if it was successful?

Table 1 identifies the activities taking place if the CoP is successful as well as identifying the enabling factors and consequences

8. Priorities in establishing the Community of Practice

These fall into areas that relate to four themes:

- Helping people with Learning disabilities to know what to expect
- Raising awareness for frontline staff about the needs of people with leaning disabilities and a way of sharing best practice
- Exploring how the CoP can monitor its effectiveness
- Influencing organisations, commissioning and governments

Table 1: What would be happening (the attributes) in the CoP if it is successful as well as the key enabling factors and consequences?

ENABLING FACTORS	ATTRIBUTES	CONSEQUENCES
 Individual members are: passionate open to learning and reflection and listening to each other willing to participate, work together and take responsibility Institutional support: Enables members to participate 	 Person-centred collaborative partnerships involving all Meetings that are both face to face and virtual Sharing knowledge and expertise, resolving problems that are relevant and informative Helping each other to challenge poor practice and raise awareness Learning and reflecting and listening to each Members telling people about the CoP and feedback to colleagues and organisation networking, 	 Individuals: Members feel accepted, included protected, safe and empowered Frontline practice is based on best practice and continuously improved through demonstrable metrics People with learning Disabilities experience care that is person centred and meets their needs based on best practice Community of Practice Has growing membership Is externally connected with a high profile Health Organisations Reduced discrimination Improvement in health outcomes fro people with learning disabilities Society Improvements in health equality and access

9. Evaluation of workshop

The following words were identified as describing the experience of the workshop be participants:

- Inspiring
- Good networking
- Challenging
- Thought provoking
- Very interesting
- Listening to opinions
- Good that people know what we want to say
- Box-ticking

These words were used to develop a Haiku to capture both the evaluation and the experience:

"Listen, opinions Thought provoking, box-ticking What we want to say"

Appendix 1

Phase 1 of Workshop

Data and analysis

A values clarification exercise was held with participants to explore values and beliefs held about the following:

- The ultimate purpose of the Community of Practice (CoP)
- How the purpose could be achieved
- The enablers and inhibitors
- What the CoP would look like
- What the priority steps should be
- What the individuals responsibility is to the CoP
- IT tools to assist CoP

A parallel workshop was held with People with Learning Disabilities to explore the question:

"If you were sick, how would you like to be cared for in hospital?"

1. VALUES CLARIFICATION DATA

Text in red are suggested embellishments in theme titles to reflect the content of all the post-its in the theme more strongly.

Ultimate Purpose of the community of practice:

THEMES	INDIVIDUAL POST-ITS
Improving health, saving lives,	Improving health
reducing heath inequalities:	Reduce avoidable death
	Reduce health inequalities through multi-agency working
	Improve diagnosis and death
	Reduce health inequalities for people with LD
	Save lives
	Reduce health inequalities
	Referral other health professionals Health OT, SALT, Physio
Raising awareness,	Awareness raising
networking, Communicating,	Share information
sharing information and	Network and communicate
supporting frontline	Communication and awareness tool
	• Learn
	Health professionals having understanding of LD
	Share

	Front line support
	 Engage family of nursing
	 Support
Standarde improvas aquality	
Standards, improves equality,	Fair and equal practice
access and researches and	within healthcare for people with LD
provides good practice:	Improve equality
	Regulate practitioners
	Research
	Set standards
	Performance indicators
	Take action
	Good practice
	Policy – procedure
	Access
	Equal rights
Campaigning, advocating and	Campaigning x2
promoting	Promote and advocacy
	Promote issues
	COP needs teeth! (and use them)
Useable and understandable	Useable – understandable
	To find out where I fit in and what I can do
	Understandable terms of reference
Upholds person-centred care	Individual person centred care
and transparency	• Treat all people with respect, maintain dignity.
	• Be patient.
	Human rights
	Awareness of an individual capacity
	Empathy
	Need to be transparent
<u> </u>	

How the purpose above can be achieved:

Communicating, partnership	Networking
and creating a community of	Listening
support:	Partnership
	Communication and action results
	Networking
	Communication and partnership
	Collaboration
	Community of support
	People with learning disability to contribute and drive the
	COP
	Listening to families, carers and people with LD or
	representatives

Being clear about purpose and having a common goal:	 Being clear about what needs to be done Being clear about vision Common goal
	 Core values and beliefs e.g. white paper
Sharing good practice, experiences and expertise:	 Good practice Experts Experience Sharing Sharing experiences Experience Sharing good practice
	Expertise – stakeholders
Leadership and	Lead by example
professionalism	Leaders
	Professionalism
	Culture
Money and funding:	Government banking
	Money, money, money
	• Funding for staff/carers to remain in hospital with LD
	Properly funded services
Learning, education and	Raise awareness
training and raising awareness	Education
	Mandatory training for all
	Training
	• Improvement in training for health professionals to recognise
	LD as a separate from medical diagnosis
	Education and training
	• Improving training and awareness for health professionals.
	Demonstrating
	Lessons learnt exercise
	Seminars
Better metrics	Better metrics
lt says it all – Random	We're unsure how this theme was intended to be used.

Inhibitors to achieving the CoP's purpose:

Ignorance, lack of awareness and discrimination:	 Ignorance Discrimination Lack of awareness Narrow approach to target audience
Resource	CaseloadMore LD nurses in hospitals

	Lack of trained staff available
	Lack of resources
	Spending cuts
Institutional:	Organisation campaigns e.g. Mencap
	Legislation
	NHS and current changes
	Organisational buying
Not listening and poor	Poor communication
communication:	• Experts believing they have all the answers and not listening
	Poor can inhibit

Enablers to achieving the CoP's purpose:

Communication	
Communication:	Drivers and motivators
	Assessment
	Broaden approach
	 Longer appointments. Use of language, mode mobile and
	level
	Media
	Understanding
	Enquiry reports
	Good can enable
	Listening to representative forums
	• Easy read documents available in line with tech B more
	available
	• Leaders who can communicate through various media.
Resources:	Finance
	Money and time
	Trainee staff
	Resource availability – knowledge and skills
Skills – Expertise:	Both E & I Education
-	SALT that are LD trained
	Knowledge and experience of practitioners
	• LD nurse recommendations are put into practice by ward
	doctors/nurses.
Institutional support	Institutional support
••	

COP Will Feel Like/Look Like

Meetings, sharing knowledge,	Support
resolving problems	Meetings
	Examples
	Knowledge and sharing

	Expose problems	
	Resolve problems	
	Meeting and resolving problems	
Relevant, informative,	Relevant and informative	
passionate	Dynamic	
	Passionate	
Externally connected,	A network	
networking, high profile	Successful	
networking, nigh prome	International	
	Connected externally	
	-	
Members feel accepted,	High profile	
-	Accepted Nalued accepted	
included protected, safe and	Valued – easy to understand	
empowered	Protection	
	Inclusive	
	Inclusion	
	Do stuff and feel comfortable, related	
	• Empowering, comfortable, individualised, standard, equal,	
	inclusive	
	• Safe	
	Accepted safe, included, protected	
Person-centred collaborative	A proper partnership with people with LD	
partnerships involving all	• To involve frontline health practitioners from the beginning –	
	a partnership	
	Person centred	
	Multidisciplinary	
	• Should feel like a partnership, involving everyone at all levels	
	Joined up	
	Seamless	
	Collaboration – working together	
	 Inclusion of family, nursing and medics 	
	 Only co-production with people with LD and/or carers will 	
	NOT work	
4		

Priority Steps

Influencing GP, government &	Influencing government
Legislation:	Focus on 'sign up' for charters
-	Board sign up
	Legislation
	More awareness from government down within the country
	GP & health across the board to increase communication &

	liaison
Funding	Finance
	Funding/sponsorship
Inclusion, involvement,	For all organisations to make a commitment
partnership:	Involvement
	Inclusion
	Feedback from service users
	 Inclusion and partnership "Make it meaningful"!
	Inclusion
Raising awareness and cultural	Raising awareness
change:	 Promoting awareness of patient with LD
	Culture needs to change
	Culture at all levels needs to change
	Extend beyond LD community
Communication:	Communication and networking
	To communicate more effectively
	Clear communication
	Communication
	Choices for individuals to be in main ward or single room
	communication, networking
Education, and service users	Education and training
delivering training together	Future dates across Kent
	Education.
	Service users delivering training
	• Listen to people with LD – 3 families to ensure programme
	set up they are service user B person centred.
Tana talananaa ta kadaanaa?	Get together
Zero tolerance to bad practice	Zero tolerance to bad practice
Publicising CoP	Publicising

Individual Responsibility to CoP

Tell people about the CoP and feedback to colleagues ad organisation:	 Feed information into the community Tell people about us Communicate and share Vocalise our commitment and need to enable participation in a COP Talk to others Feedback to colleagues and organisation
Challenge poor practice and raise awareness Open to learning and	 Challenging poor practice Challenge, raise awareness, challenge equality, change individuals mind set Openess

reflection:	To learnTo reflect
Make it happen by participating, doing, working together and taking responsibility:	 Follow up – not just lip service Working together and taking responsibility Make it happen Participate Commitment Keep focus Inclusion for all To attend and participate
Listening	Identify activity do not talk!To listen

IT Tools to assist CoP

Twitter:	Twitter and emails
Email:	Email networks
Integrated IT Web/Social	IT systems
Networking flogs/Forum pages	Google calendar
	Providing IT tools to do it
	Blogs
	Facebook
	Linked-in
	Forum page
Don't want virtual community:	IT positives
	IT negatives – we don't want a virtual community
Events, mails, easy read	Events
webex:	Mailshots
	Facebook
	Twitter
	• Emails
	Easy read information
Innovation	Innovation
Skype	• Skype
Ipads	Ipads
Webex	Webex

2. Workshop and Feedback from People with Learning Disabilities

Question considered:

"If you were sick, how would you like to be cared for in hospital?"

The words used by participants have been clustered to develop themes in the table below:

Themes from clustering similar words together	Words used by participants	
To be nice to me, treat me with dignity and respect and talk to me as a person	 They should talk to the person and not the parent. Find out how to treat people properly. Respect and dignity. I need people to be nice to me and kind, listen To be nice Talk to me, not my carer Be nice – treat me with respect Not to be shouted at Respect my feelings It was good – they asked me if I wanted the operation Talk to me, not to my carers 	
Tell me what is happening simply so I am not frightened, and tell my family	 Tell me what is going to happen – so I'm not frightened Tell you are trying to help I'd like the doctors to tell my family I'm okay To explain what is happening Having someone to tell we are not well I want the nurses to explain to me how they are going to – if I was scared, any easy suggestion. I want to know an easy way not to worry about operations Tell me what's happening – explain simply They should say what's wrong 	
Use simple language and pictures, listen, and give me help and time to understand	 Understand the language that is being used – no jargon or complicated words I need simple words I need pictures to help me I need help for to talk to me I need time to understand What would help me is symbols, signing, pictures 	

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	 Using easy words Good at listening and understanding Explaining simple I need more time Use easy words Explain what is happening with short and coherent sentences I would like pictures to help me to understand For people to have patience whilst I'm talking Respect and dignity. Be nice. Listen to me – not be rude or shout. Be patient Be good at listening and understanding me
Give me easy read information	 Accessible information like menus, hospital signs. Easy read appointment letters Give me leaflets and information with pictures Give me leaflets
Make sure I am not in pain	 Make sure that people are not in pain. Some things hurt Make sure I am not in pain
Ask me what I like to eat and drink	 What food you liked to eat. Ask me what I like to drink and eat Hot dinner, microwave meal Hot dinner, good food Ask me what I would like to eat and drink Hot food that I like
Help me by knowing me	 Know about me and all my abilities They should know I can't take tablets – medicine is okay
Let me have people with me I know to talk to nurses and doctors, I may need a longer appointment	 Carers/ parents to be able to stay up to 3 days Need a carer Let me have people I know with me (family or carer) Help with talking to nurses and doctors Need people who know us to help to talk to staff Dad with me while in hospital – also Mum, family Longer appointments
Make me feel better and the right treatments	 To make us feel better I'd want the right treatments Blood pressure Blood test Medicine and information Good at injections Keep the hands clean Put plaster on arm

	I want the right treatments	
	My brother went to hospital	
Know and understand about	They need to know about disability	
disability	• They need more training to get it right first time	
	Nurses should understand	
I don't mind going to hospital if I	Visit the ward and meet staff before I go	
have looked around the place first	Hospital map	
	Let me have a look around the place first	
	I'm happier to go to hospital if I know more	
	Don't mind going to hospital	
Understand what worries, hurts	What worries me was when the students were	
and frightens me	pretending to operate on me	
	Why do they discharge you early? My friend died.	
	Understand when it hurts and I am frightened	
	 Talk more about scary health things, like heart attacks. 	
	 It's scary when you are asleep and they are doing an operation. You have funny thoughts in your head. 	
	The practice lab can be scary	
	Heart attacks worry me.	
	Don't hurt me!	
	 Waiting a long time in hospital makes me more nervous 	
	• Some people feel cold in bed in hospital – why	
	can't they have thick blankets?	
	Waiting time to be seen	
What I can do for myself	Undress myself	
	Know what I CAN do	
Hospital is noisy	Hospital is noisy.	
	Hospitals can be noisy, and hard to sleep in.	
Showers, soft beds and modem	Showers	
	Softer beds and modern	

Appendix 2:

Phase 2 of Workshop: Data and analysis

1. Participant groups

Focused on one of the following activities by using the data that emerged from phase 1:

- Developing a purpose of the CoP statement
- Identifying strategic objectives
- Identifying priority actions

2. Participants with learning disabilities

Focused on answering the question:

"What is the most important thing for the Community of Practice to do first?"

Alternative Purpose statements

PURPOSE STATEMENT

Group A

Our ultimate purpose is to save lives and reduce health inequalities. We will support all frontline staff and carers in the facilitation of partnership working. Communication, useable policy and procedure, improvement of training and properly funded services are the tools which will be used to improve this.

Group B

We believe that the CoP will seek to communicate, raise awareness and campaign to develop knowledge and expertise to ensure those responsible, provide the best health support to people who have learning disabilities.

Group C

To reduce health inequalities for people with learning disabilities in Kent and Medway.

Strategic Objectives of CoP

Group A	Group B	Group C
Working together to feel accepted and safe in order to		

Identify and resolve problems, to educate others to		To train and educate all practitioners in their roles and responsibilities Mandatory training for GPs and consultants
Influence change and positively at government level to	Raise awareness in primary care of their requirement to undertake annual health checks for people with learning disabilities groups	
Influence change in culture of ALL organisations at ALL levels to		To become more person centred
Enable inclusion and partnership, i.e. make it meaningful.	To seek meaningful involvement of people with learning disabilities and all related stakeholder	Partnership working with all stakeholders to improve services and make them fit for purpose
	To produce and publicise a report of recommendations below within 12 months (include missing data) What data is currently available (quantitative or qualitative) regarding the health of local people with learning disabilities?	Identifying metrics for effectiveness
		Save lives to reduce health inequalities and promote better health To develop quicker access to A&E services – dignity and
		control To commission appropriately for all

Priority Actions

Group A	Group B	Group C	THEME
Person with LD has the tools to communicate	Raise awareness for people with learning difficulties through education (university, placements, community experiences) as funding is not always available.		Raising awareness of what people with Learning disabilities can expect
Appropriate information sharing, i.e. hospital passports (sharing awareness and availability) and contact details of community/ hospital LD nurse (who is within the health care system)	Reduce inhibitors (institutional discrimination and ignorance) to promote attitudes that ensure good practice		Share good practice amongst health care staff about the needs of people with Learning disabilities
Managerial support			Managerial support
Clear guidelines in place to support staff to get people with LD to access healthcare that meets their needs and which ensures they are safe (make staff feel safe, to question health staff)	Raise awareness through communication/ via IT resources and community involvement	Education and training for all health professionals on LD, syndromes & various communication methods. Basic training (nurses, GPs) to include LD. Including and listening to people with LD, carers, groups and the literature when setting up programmes	Supporting frontline staff to be aware of the needs of people with learning disabilities (including through influencing education)

Make it work	Once set up to	Identify ways of
	constantly be	monitoring the CoPs
	monitored for	effectiveness
	effectiveness and	
	possible change if	
	required	
	Government support	Influencing
	to change legislation	organisations,
	All health authorities to work together for standardised practice	commissioning and government

2. Feedback from People with Learning Disabilities What do you think staff in hospital should be able to do to care for you better?

- Explaining what is happening in easy read format. No jargon or complicated words. Use photos.
- People being treated with respect and dignity. Showing people around the hospital.
- Being listened to.
- Talking to other people that know them.
- Asking people what they like to eat and drink.
- Having longer appointments.
- Having information on health problems.