Abstracts

turned virtual, it was decided that YES could continue this project in a different way than first anticipated. Members worked alongside a film-maker to record all videos themselves (ensuring COVID safety) and sent their cuts to the film-maker to produce short videos to be used as a resource for all. Young person created information for health care workers is a powerful educational tool to inspire and up skill staff members and to improve young adult patient experiences.

Objectives Members identified a lack of young person created resources to support staff learning in a Trust hospital setting. Members created these videos with the intention of them being used on the Trust website, during teaching sessions, etc. to teach clinical staff how to work with young people when in hospital.

Methods A professional film-maker was brought in and offered two virtual workshops to members, teaching them how to film themselves on their smart phones. Sessions topics included: narrowing down video theme ideas, how to obtain the best voice recording from your smart phone and designing the overall appearance for the videos.

With the support of clinical staff, members identified themes they’d like to discuss about what matters to them in hospital. Members with similar ideas were split into groups, other members chose to take on the project themselves. Picture and photo consent was obtained for all members participating.

When members finished recording what they’d like to include in their video, along with a script, they were sent to the film-maker to put together. Once the film-maker had come up with a draft, it was sent back to members via email to review. Members made their edits (with support of Trust staff) and a final cut was produced by the filmmaker.

Results A total of five videos were produced by the Youth Forum members. These videos debuted in Autumn of 2020 and have already been used extensively in Trust wide teachings. Members plan to put these video on the Trust website and have already been used extensively in Trust wide teachings. Members plan to put these video on the Trust website, during teaching sessions, etc. to assess overall satisfaction with the transition process. Qualitative data was analysed using a framework analysis approach to identify key emerging themes.

Conclusions Working collaboratively with the Trust Youth Forum, we were able to create resources made by young people, in their own words. Hearing the voices of young people in their own words is a wonderful resource that has been well received. It is with hope that these videos will continue to be used in Trust teachings and made available for others who might benefit.

Young People’s Health Special Interest Group

1131 PATIENT EXPERIENCES OF TRANSITION FROM PAEDIATRIC TO ADULT SERVICES

Background Young people face many challenges when entering adult life. For young people with complex health needs the process of transitioning from child-centred health care to adult services adds additional challenges. Research has consistently shown that making the transition process as effective as possible improves health and wellbeing outcomes for young adults with health needs.

Objectives We aimed to evaluate young adult experiences of transition at our large trust. We interviewed young adults from 4 different hospitals and 5 different clinical pathways.

Methods We identified all young adults who had completed the transition process in the last 2 years from 5 key transition pathways: Diabetes, Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Cystic Fibrosis, Nephrology and Haemoglobinopathies. Patients were contacted via telephone to complete a patient experiences survey capturing quantitative and qualitative data.

Quantitative data was aggregated and summarised in tables to assess overall satisfaction with the transition process. Qualitative data was analysed using a framework analysis approach to identify key emerging themes.

Results We received 24 responses from 110 attempted contacts. 68% of respondents recalled being given information regarding transition and 58% recalled attending a transition clinic. When asked about their experiences throughout paediatric, transition and adult clinics, the majority of respondents felt listened to, cared for and able to ask questions at all stages. However, positive responses decreased with progression to each stage. Respondents were asked if they felt they had received all necessary information at transition and adult clinics; whilst transition clinic users agreed, only 80% of adult clinic users responded positively to this question.

9 key themes were identified from qualitative analysis:

1. Patients felt well prepared for the practicalities of transition.
2. Patients were unable to recall specific information they’d been given or whether they had attended a transition clinic.
3. Patients felt they received large volumes of information.
4. During transition there was an expectation that you were both an adult and a child.
5. Patients felt adult clinics involved longer waiting times and less flexibility.
6. A perceived lack of flexibility around auxiliary services.
7. Patients found adult clinics better than they were expecting.
8. Inpatient issues
9. Patients start worrying about transition from a young age

Presented results will include verbatim quotes from young adult patients.

Conclusions Our results showed that patients had a generally positive experience of transition. There was, however, a perceived decline in care quality through transition and into adult services, which was also reflected in the qualitative data with patients highlighting a number of areas for improvement. Both qualitative and quantitative data identified a lack of meaningful transition education, with conversations on transition focusing on more practical aspects. Our research has informed a trust wide transition improvement programme focussed on young-adult care.