

Transitions



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What is Transitioning?

Transition is a dynamic process experienced at any age, i.e., baby to toddler, through childhood to adolescence, and throughout adulthood.

As we age we also experience changes in health care, i.e., pediatric to geriatric.



Other Transitions



All facets of life, not just healthcare, including:

- education,
- employment,
- recreation, etc.

Program to Program



- One service coordinator to another service coordinator.
- SHS Programs to other DHSS Programs (GHC, DSDS, etc.).
- Children and Youth with Special Health Care Needs (CYSHCN) or Healthy Children and Youth (HCY) programs to Adult Brain Injury (ABI) Program.
- Healthy Children and Youth (HCY) Program to Medically Fragile Adult Waiver (MFAW)

Childhood Transitions

- Transitions in school usually begin at age 14, no later than age 16.
- Transitioning to an adult health care provider begins around the same time.



Major Life Event Transition

When a participant experiences a major life event, such as:

- change in caregiver,
- loss of medical benefits, or
- significant change in their medical condition.



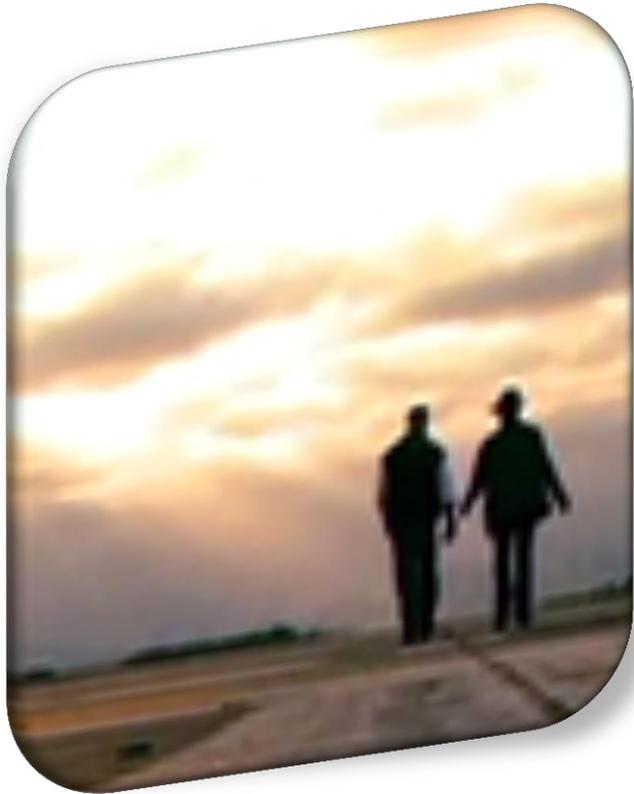
Adolescent Transitions

Some Special Health Services Program closures occur at age 21, if appropriate, at age 20½ begin to transfer the participant to:

- Adult Brain Injury Program
- Medically Fragile Adult Waiver Program
- Division of Senior Services
- Adult Genetics Program



Adult Transitions



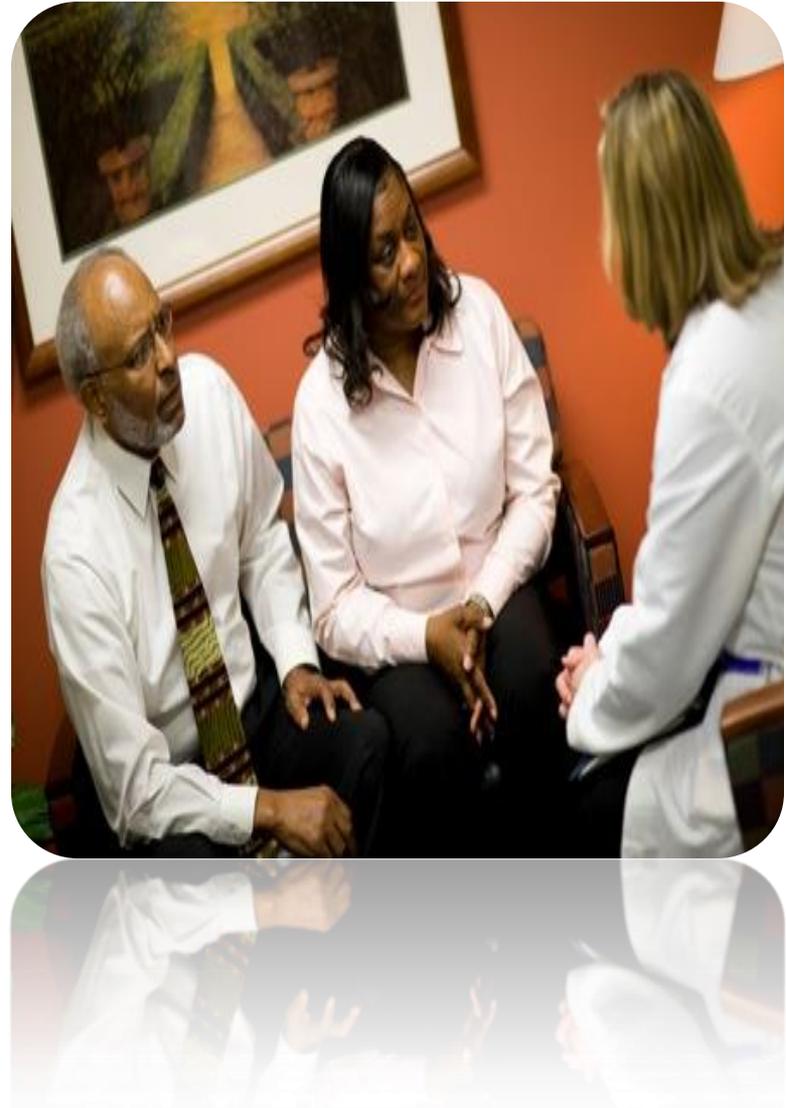
May occur when a participant transitions from:

- One agency to another (getting services from Adult Brain Injury (ABI) Program while waiting for DMH waiver services)
- Assisted living situation to being able to reside independently, with natural supports

SHCN Transition Process

Includes:

- Transition Meeting (when necessary)
- Transition Plan Form (optional)
- Documentation of Transition activities
- ABI Service Coordinator participation in transition team meetings when HCY or CYSHCN programs/services are ending.



Educational/Vocational Outcomes



- Appropriate educational services
- Appropriate vocational services
- Manages personal affairs

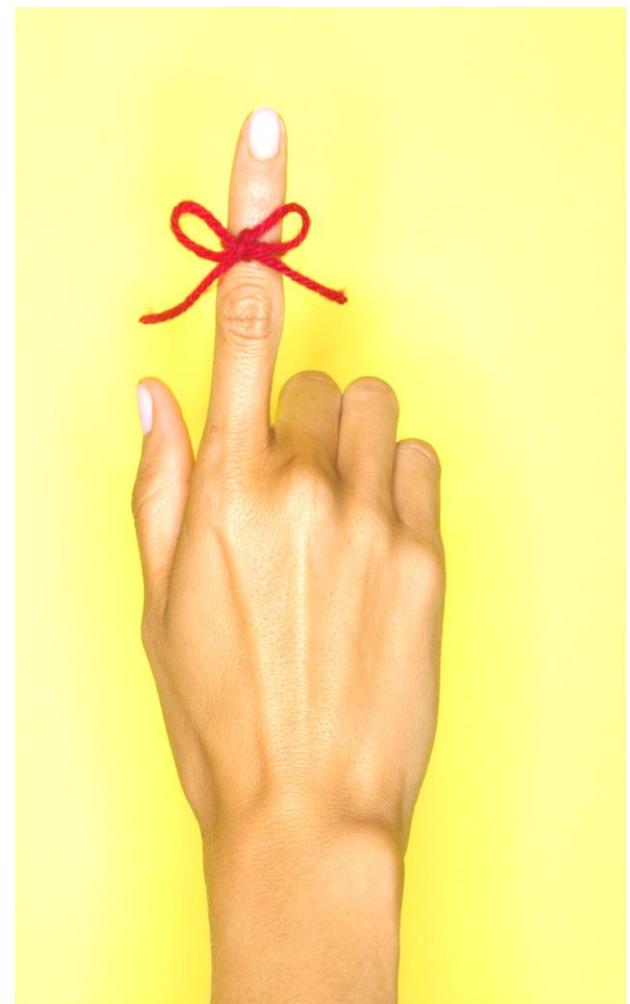
Independent Living Outcomes



- Manages self-care needs
- Manages household needs
- Participates in social/community activities

Remember

- When possible, schedule a transition meeting with the family and other appropriate key players within six (6) months of the anticipated transition.
- SHS Transition Plan forms can be used to:
 - identify action steps, timelines, and person(s) responsible.
 - incorporate participant's/family's concerns and priorities.
- Document the necessary transition activities in the SHS Information System.



- Questions?
- Comments?

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