



## In transition with ADHD How to get it right.

Experiences of young people with ADHD, their parents /

Dr Astrid Janssens

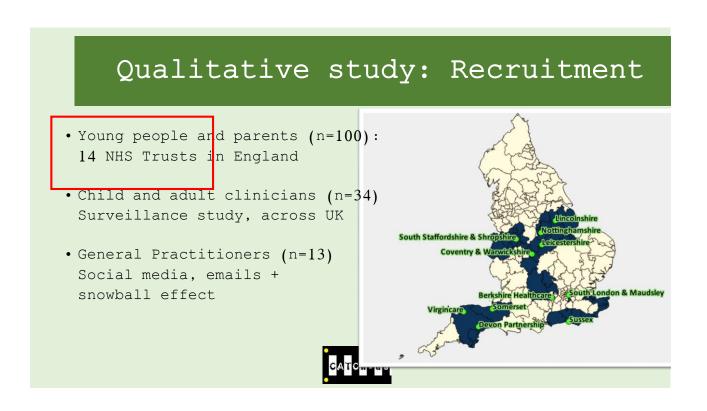


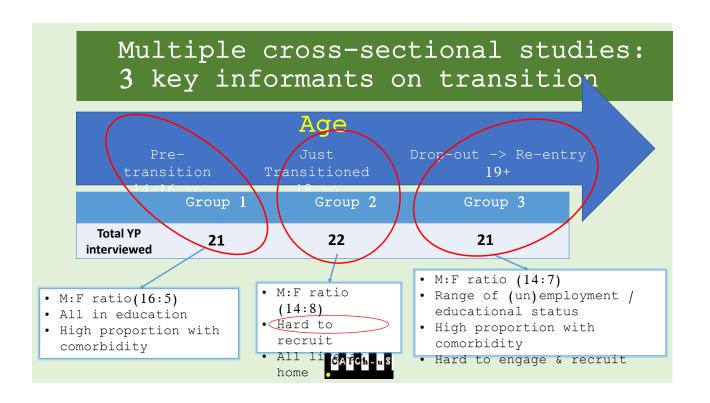
Disclaimer: Early findings as presented at IACAPAP July 2018 Details may change



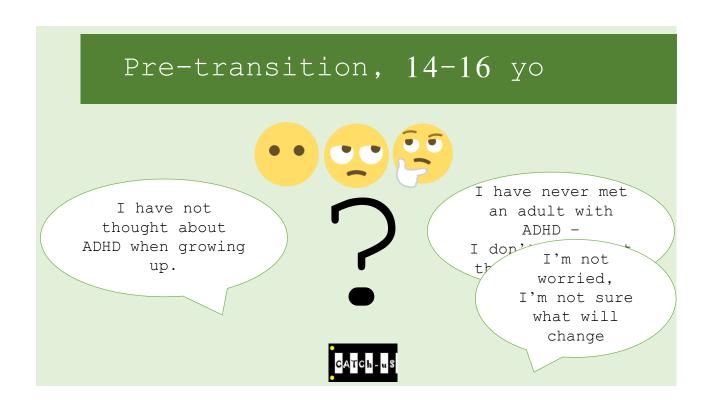


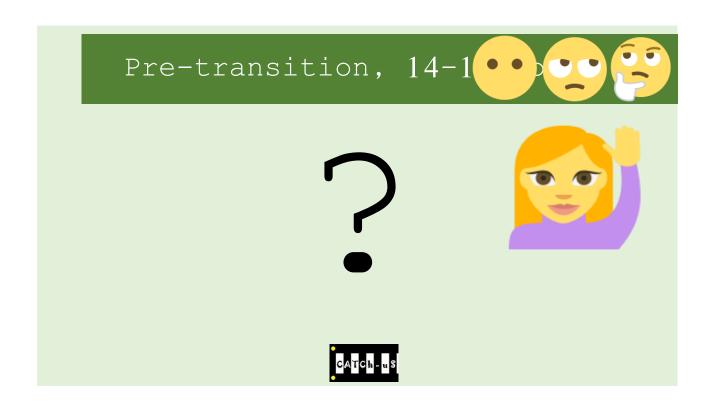


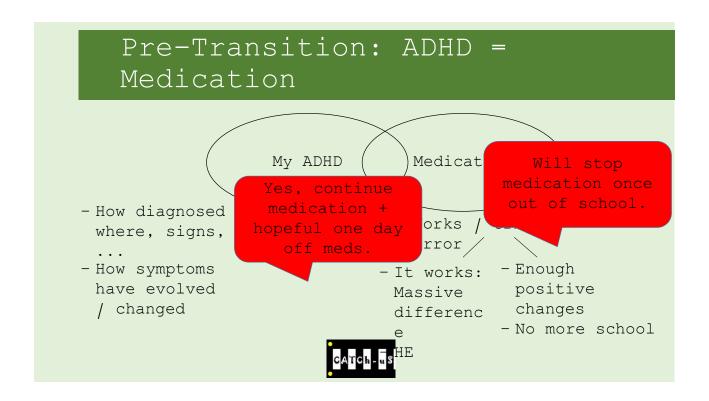


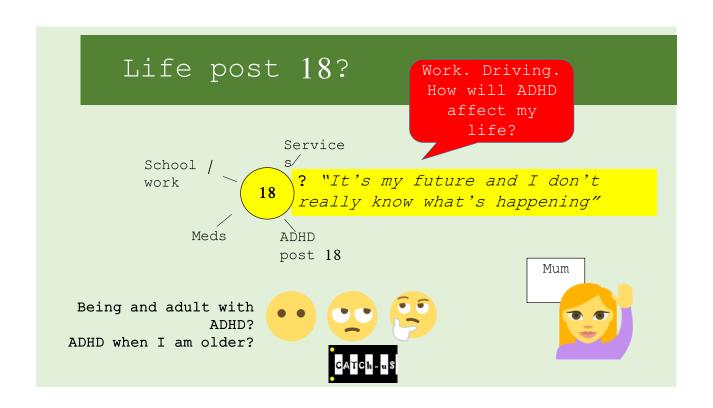


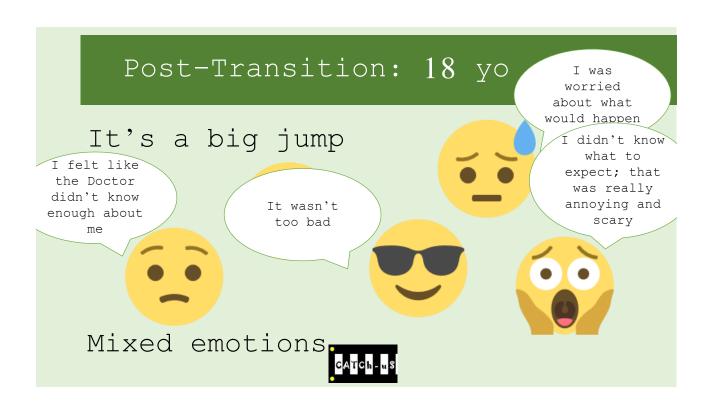
Framework Analysis	
WHAT	WHO?
Indexing (4 interviews; 2p / interv)	
Developing coding framework	
Coding (4 interv. double coded)	
Framework Summaries ( double summ's)	60066
Column Summaries + Reorganising subthemes	
Categorising and Classifying (Typologies/models)	
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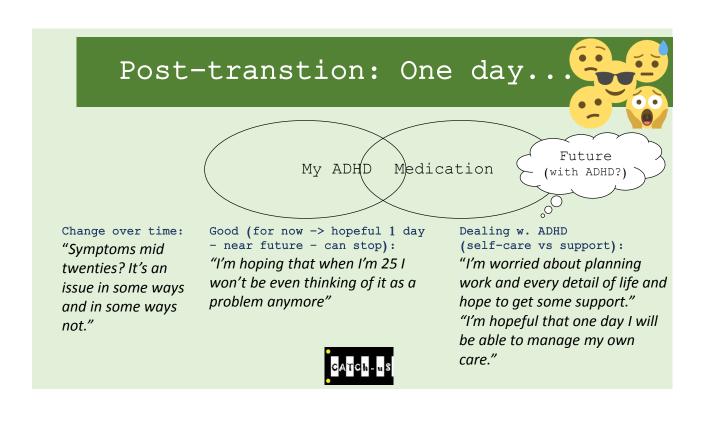












#### Mixed emotions

I wished they took initiative in deciding what's best.

You have to figure it out yourself - that's hard; it's harder being an adult with ADHD - 'cause you still need that degree of care.

Change of level of support is dangerous: you might get off the rails

You need to know what you need and dare to ask for help. That's hard and I didn't know that was going to happen.

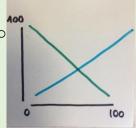
You're not allowed to be a child anymore and that's scary.



### Post-Transition: typology

#### • Ownership

Take charge of treatment, make decisio manage ADHD-care, accept ADHD or identify as being someone with ADHD



#### • Preparedness

Information about adult services, what will happen post 18, how will adult services help me?, what does that mean going to adult services and how does that work (for me?), what will adult life ADHD look like?

# Re-entering services: 19+yo - If only...

- BY CHOICE...
- Is this an informed decision? -> Young Adult: No!

More info about ADHD = LT condition

• Clinician should push harder

How to reenter?

• NOT BY CHOICE

Drift off, drop out, sliding process (DNA, no follow-up services ...)

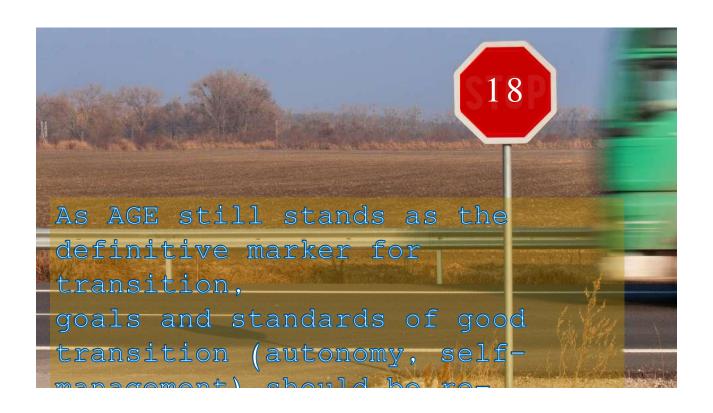


#### Food for thought

Most transition literature (guidelines, support documents): development of autonomy = fundamental goal of transitional care.

However, and in particular in the context of ADHD, this goal should be approached keeping in mind that "adolescents should be engaged in decisions regarding their health in an "age-and developmentally appropriate manner".





#### The stories behind the data

He asked me, "Will I be able to still see somebody if I want to?"

He said, "I might need somebody."

And I said, "Well hopefully we will get that right

for You(How) do / will you prepare your patients for 'the Big Jump'?

Let's make sure they 'transition' into adult services...

## Something magical might just happen



"What if we don't change at all ... and something magical just happens?"

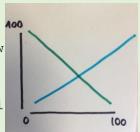
#### What can you do?

• Assess YP's Ownership

Makes decisions, engages during consultation, identifies as YP with ADHD, takes charge of treatment, manage ADHD-care

- Adapt preparation accordingly
- ✓ADHD = long-term condition: You might still show symptoms of ADHD post 18.

  Q&A: What will adult life with ADHD look like?
- ✓ Service provision: Information about adult servi Q&A: What will happen post 18 & how will adult services help me? What if I want to return to services?





















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### TAKE-HOME MESSAGE

- $\bullet$  Evidence that 25% successfully complete transition (= attending appointment in adult services). Even then, not optimal.
- Dichotomy between specialist and other services where young people end up.
  - No (online) resource available to find out about these services.
- The majority of YP feel unprepared when approaching or going through transition.
  - Those who successfully completed transition have very mixed emotions / experiences. When defines a smooth transition is

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