

Systematic Reviews

[Acute service and disability service providers experiences of joint working to improve health care experiences of people with an intellectual disability compared to non-joint working: A mixed-method systematic review](#)

Persons with intellectual disabilities require frequent access to acute services. Many also access disability services within the community. Reports and enquiries have highlighted the sub-optimal healthcare provided to this group when accessing healthcare in acute services. Joint working between acute and disability services has been identified as a measure to improve healthcare for this group.

[Effectiveness of sensory adaptive dental environments to reduce psychophysiology responses of dental anxiety and support positive behaviours in children and young adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities: a systematic review and meta-analyses](#)

People with Intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDDs) experience oral health inequality due to myriad of risk factors and complex needs. Sensory processing difficulties, maladaptive behaviours and dental anxiety contribute to difficulties in receiving preventive and routine dental treatments. This study aimed to systematically review the evidence on the effectiveness of sensory adaptive dental environments (SADE) for children and young adults (up to the ages 24 years) with IDD to address cooperation and dental anxiety.

Studies

[Experiences of interpersonal victimization and abuse among autistic people](#)

Intimate partner violence and sexual assault are under-researched experiences in autistic people's lives. Recent research, however, has shown that autistic people are more likely to have been victimized than non-autistic people. This research, therefore, sought to explore the firsthand accounts of a range of autistic people about intimate partner violence and sexual assault.

[Barriers to healthcare and a 'triple empathy problem' may lead to adverse outcomes for autistic adults: A qualitative study](#)

Autistic people experience more co-occurring health conditions and, on average, die younger than non-autistic people. Despite growing awareness of health inequities, autistic people still report barriers to accessing healthcare. We aimed to explore the experiences of autistic people accessing healthcare, shining a light on the complex interplay of relevant factors and to explain, at least in part, the possible reasons underling health disparities and adverse health outcomes.

[Psychosocial determinants associated with healthcare workers' self-reported compliance with infection prevention and control during the COVID-19 pandemic: a cross-sectional study in Dutch residential care facilities for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities](#)

Healthcare workers' (HCWs) compliance with infection prevention and control (IPC) is crucial to reduce the infection transmission risk. However, HCWs' compliance with IPC in residential care facilities (RCFs) for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDDs) is known to be suboptimal. Therefore, this study examined sociodemographic and psychosocial determinants associated with IPC non-compliance in this setting, to inform IPC policy and promotion programmes for adequate IPC behaviour.



[Age-related changes in neural responses to sensory stimulation in autism: a cross-sectional study](#)

Sensory over-responsivity (SOR) is an impairing sensory processing challenge in autism spectrum disorder (ASD) which shows heterogenous developmental trajectories and appears to improve into adulthood in some but not all autistic individuals. However, the neural mechanisms underlying interindividual differences in these trajectories are currently unknown.

Reports

[Building Bridges - Social Prescribing with people with learning disabilities and autistic people](#)

As part of the work of the Health and Wellbeing Alliance, this small research project gathered the experiences of people with learning disabilities and autistic people who had experienced social prescribing and those working as social prescribers or link workers. We have found a breadth and depth of ways that social prescribing can benefit people and their local communities.

[The Role of Learning Disability Nurses in Specialist Learning Disability In-Patient Settings in England](#)

This report is the second in a series about the role of learning disability nurses in England. It builds on the report published in December 2020 'This is Us – This is What We Do', with a focused exploration of the role of learning disability nurses (RNLDs) in specialist in-patient settings in England. It explores what role RNLDs play in the support and treatment of people with a learning disability in specialist in-patient settings; what impact this role has upon the individuals and families they support; how RNLDs themselves view their role within specialist in-patient settings; what challenges the profession faces in this sector; and what the future might hold.

Guidance

[Brick by brick](#)

Resources to support mental health hospital-to-home discharge planning for autistic people and people with a learning disability – protocol document and housing needs assessment templates. The protocol will help practitioners such as social workers, occupational therapists, clinicians, C(E)TR leads, and commissioners working in local health and social care systems to identify housing options for autistic people and people with a learning disability, who are inpatients in mental health hospitals. The aim is to ensure that housing is planned and sourced much earlier within discharge process, to enable people to be discharged in a timely manner into community-based housing settings.

[Joint guiding principles for integrated care systems – learning disability and autism](#)

The Local Government Association and the Association of Directors of Adult Social Services, who work together as Partners in Care and Health, have been working alongside NHS England to develop a set of guiding principles for integrated care systems, setting out how partners in local systems can work together to improve the lives and outcomes of people with a learning disability and autistic people, of all ages. It is intended that these principles encourage a partnership approach, across health, local government, and wider partners, within local systems.



Blogs

[My special interest in autism](#)

My journey into psychiatry began when my younger brother received his autism diagnosis at just two years old. I knew then that I wanted to spend my life helping people and learning about the mind.

News

[Reducing the risk of health deterioration for people with a learning disability](#)

People with a learning disability can often be reliant on health and care staff, including social prescribers and non-clinical colleagues, to help them manage their needs and support them to access services. They also experience greater health inequalities compared to the general population. Healthcare staff including those in non-clinical roles can now access the Caring for People with Learning Disabilities elearning – a free online training programme that aims to reduce preventable causes of ill health, as well as the health inequalities that people with learning disabilities face.

[People with intellectual disability are often diagnosed with cancer when it is already well advanced](#)

Many people with intellectual disability are diagnosed with cancer when it has already spread (metastasized) and the odds of survival are lower.

[Working with autistic children and young people: tips for best practice](#)

Practical advice from a Community Care Inform guide to help tailor your work to the needs of autistic children.

[Speaking to... My Vote My Voice's Dr Mark Brookes MBE](#)

Gary Bourlet, one of the Membership and Engagement Lead's at Learning Disability England has been speaking with Mark Brookes about My Vote My Voice.

