## Lost in Transition: Adolescence 2 Adulthood



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"As a disabled child I was an infant. As an adolescent I was a child. In my adult years, I would finally pass through adolescence. Prolonged infancy encouraged dependency. This made the acceptance of personal responsibility difficult. As an adult aged patient I felt cast into a foreign sea. My boat had oars, but I did not know how to use them."

Margaret Stineman, MD

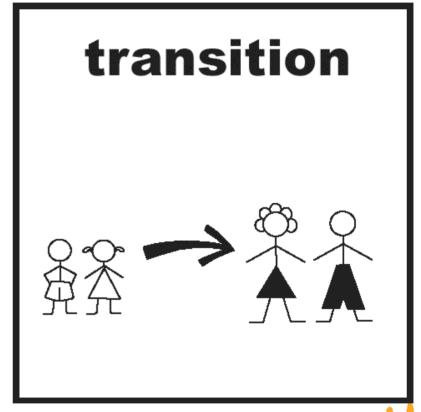


# Objectives

- To identify the challenges faced by youth living with chronic kidney disease
- To describe the concepts of the developmentally-appropriate care and transition planning
- Identify opportunities for better transition care and barriers that need to be overcome for improved transition care
- To describe the tools used in the clinical setting to support youth and their families through the process of transition from pediatric to adult health care settings

### Transfer vs. Transition

• Transfer is an event in the transition process the timing of which depends on many factors other than chronological age, e.g. maturity, disease activity, independence, availability of adult specialty service.





### **Transition**

 "Transition is a process which occurs throughout pediatric care that educates and empowers youth and their families to become active participants in their own care. It is not just the transfer of care to the adult system."

Rosen D. J Adolesc Health 1995;17:10-16

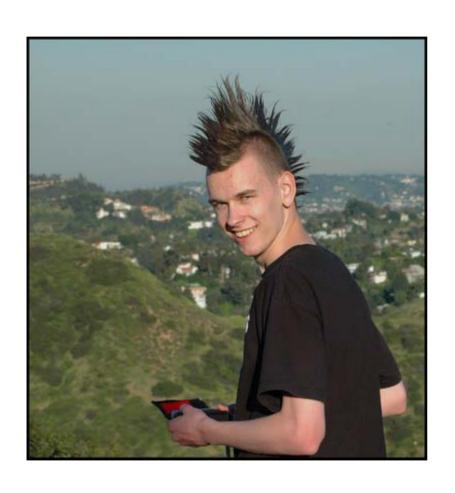


### **Transition Goals**

- Maximize lifelong functioning and potential
- Developmentally appropriate
- Ensure uninterrupted health care services as the individual moves from adolescence to adulthood

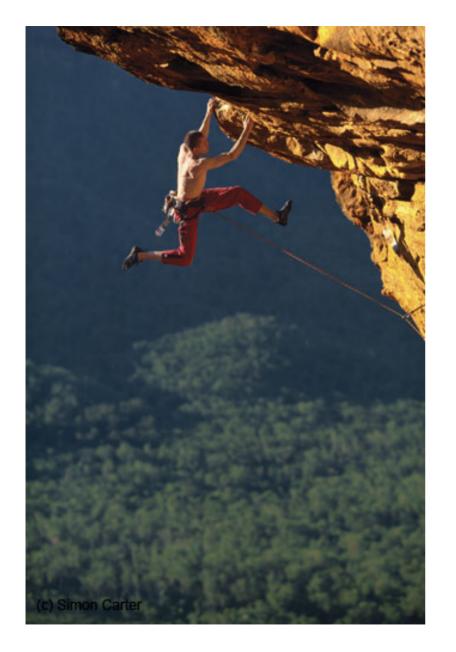


### Adolescence



- Concern over body image
  - May affect
     compliance with
     medications (e.g.
     Prednisone, CyA)





### Adolescence

- Risk taking
  - Less long-term, future oriented thinking
- Sense of invincibility



### Adolescence



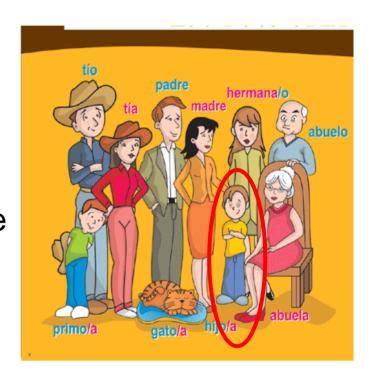


- Peer pressure
  - Don't want to look or feel different from peers
- Health is often not a main priority



# Challenges in Pediatrics

- Congenital malformations and inherited disorders
- Attached to patient/families since childhood
- Need lifelong interdisciplinary care
  - Nephrology, urology, neurology, GI and others familiar with "pediatric" conditions
- Complex social situations
- Summarizing years of care





# Challenges in Adult Medicine



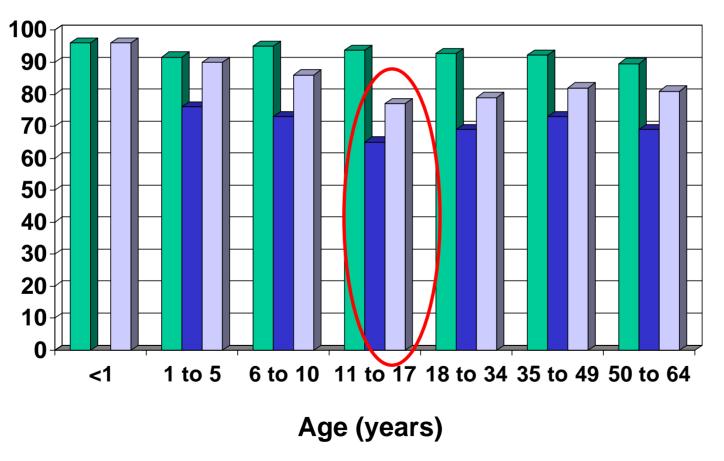
- Limited resources for multiple needs patients
- Psychosocial development delay
- Patient's reliance on parents and pediatric interdisciplinary team vs. autonomy

### Graft survival rates

- What age group has the highest risk of graft loss at 5 years post-transplant?
  - □ <1 year olds
  - ☐ 1 -10 year olds
  - □ 11-17 year olds
  - ☐ 18-34 year olds
  - □ 35-49 year olds
  - ☐ 50-64 year olds



### Graft survival rates: 1995 - 2004

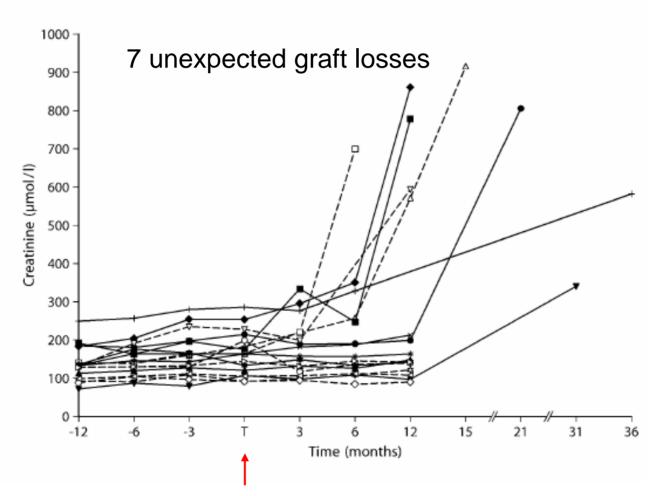




OPTN Annual Report



# Creatinine before and after transfer in 20 patients





# Outcomes of Patients Transferred from BCCH to Various Adults Centres in BC



# **Study Cohort**

- Transferred period:
  - January 1 2000 and December 31 2006
- Outcomes of interest:
  - Survival Time
  - CKD patients: Time to Dialysis or Transplantation
  - Dialysis patients: Time to Transplantation
  - Transplant patients: Time to Graft Loss (defined as requiring dialysis or re-transplantation)
- Outcomes follow-up period:
  - Date of Transferred to August 31 2007



## **Baseline Data**

	Overall	CKD	Dialysis	Tx
N	66	23	8	35
Age (in years)	19.3±1.3	19.1±1.0	19.5±1.2	19.4±1.5
Male	39 (59%)	14 (61%)	4 (50%)	21 (60%)
Transferred to				
IHA	8 (12%)	6 (26%)	0	2 (6%)
FHA	9 (14%)	5 (22%)	2 (25%)	2 (6%)
VCHA/PHSA	33 (50%)	10 (43%)	5 (63%)	18 (51%)
VIHA	4 (6%)	2 (9%)	0	2 (6%)
NHA	3 (5%)	0	1 (12%)	2 (6%)
Unknown	9 (13%)	0	0	9 (25%)

### **Outcomes Data**

	Overall	CKD	Dialysis	Tx
N	66	23	8	35
Median Years of Follow-up [1st - 3rd quartile]	3 [2-5]	3 [2-4]	3 [2-4]	3 [2-5]
Observed Outcom	nes:			
Deaths	4 (6%)	1 (4%)	0	3 (9%)
Starting Dielysis*	16 (28%)	10 <sup>†</sup>		6 (17%)
Dialysis*		(43%)		
Transplantation	9 (14%)	6 <sup>†</sup> (67%)	3 (38%)	0

<sup>\*</sup> Applicable to only CKD and Transplant patients:

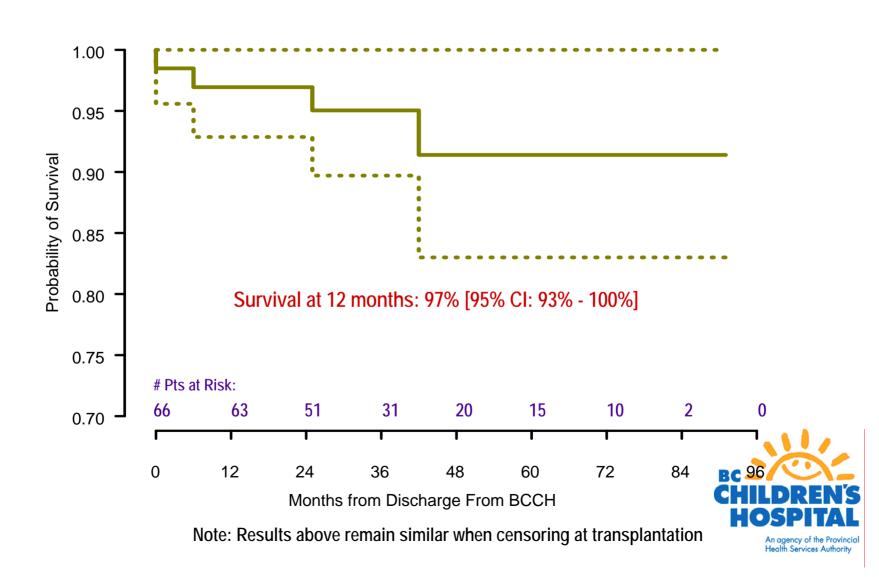
➤% Starting Dialysis for Overall Column = 16/58 x 100% = 28%



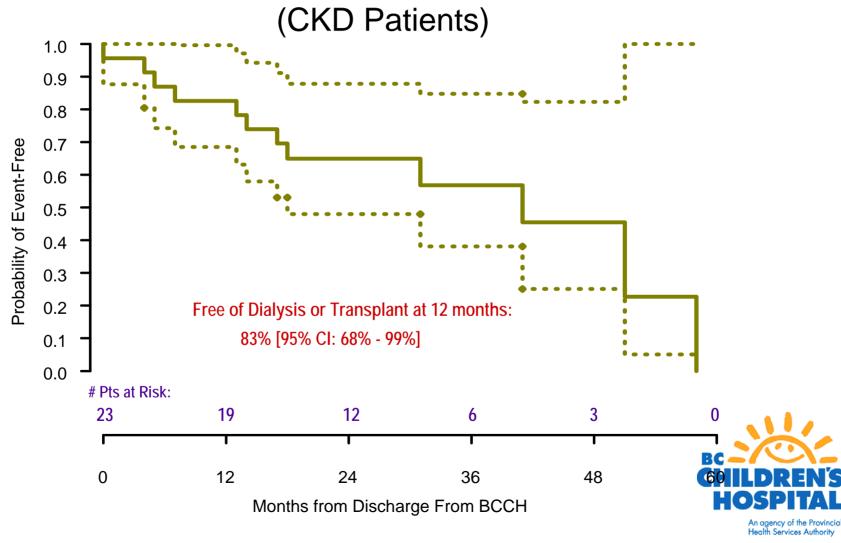
† There were 4 patients who started dialysis and then followed by transplantations

 $<sup>\</sup>triangleright$ N for Overall Column = 23 (CKD) + 35 (TX) = 58

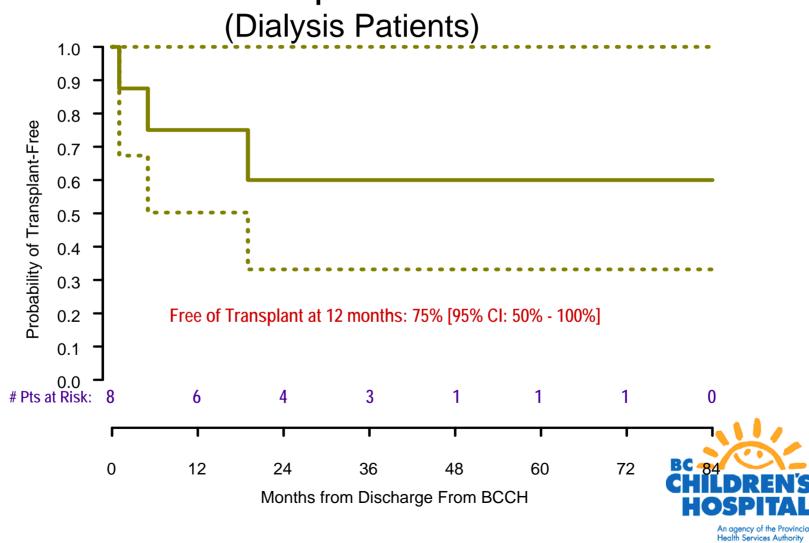
# Kaplan-Meier Estimated Survival (Overall Cohort)



# Kaplan-Meier Estimated Time to Dialysis or Transplantation

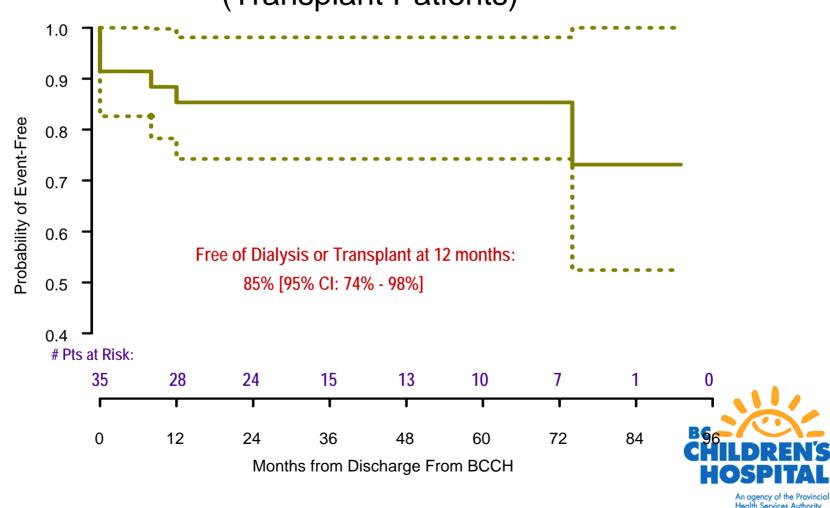


### Kaplan-Meier Estimated Time to Transplantation

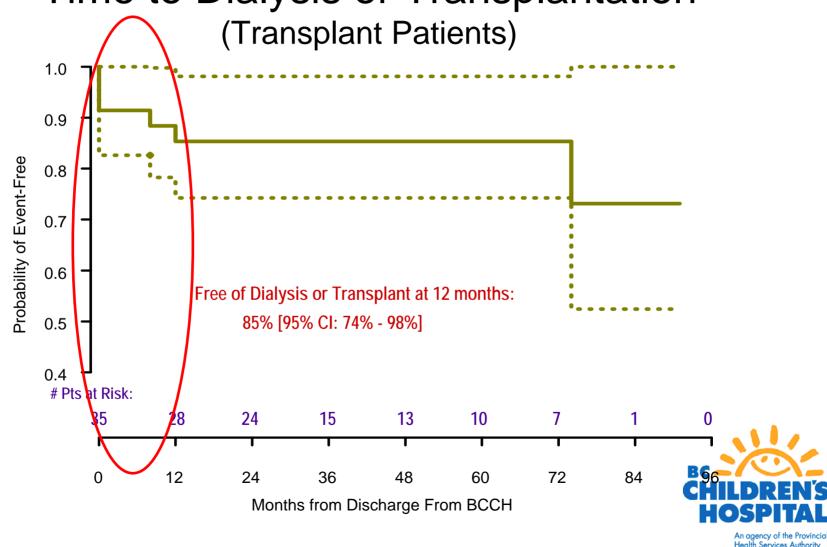


# Kaplan-Meier Estimated Time to Dialysis or Transplantation

(Transplant Patients)



# Kaplan-Meier Estimated Time to Dialysis or Transplantation



### Clinical: Transition Framework

Early Transition	Middle Transition	Late Transition
The youth	The youth and	The youth and
and the family	family gain	family
are	understanding	prepare to
introduced to	of the	leave the
the transition	transition	pediatric
process and	process and	setting with
the youth	the youth	confidence
begins to	practices	and the youth
participate in	skills, gathers	uses
his/her care	information	independent
	and sets goals	health care
	to participate	behaviors and
	in his/her own	consumer
	care	skills into

Years 10 -----18 Grade 5 -----12





adult system

### Clinical: Transition Framework

Early	Middle	Late
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	care	skills into
		1144

# Years 10 -----18 Grade 5 -----12

Depends on ...

- .. Severity & exacerbation of condition
- ..Physical and cognitive abilities
- ..Psychological and emotional stability
- ..Family and social support





adult system

### Clinical: Transition Framework

#### **EARLY ADOLESCENCE**

Ages 10-12 Grade 5-7

#### MIDDLE ADOLESCENCE

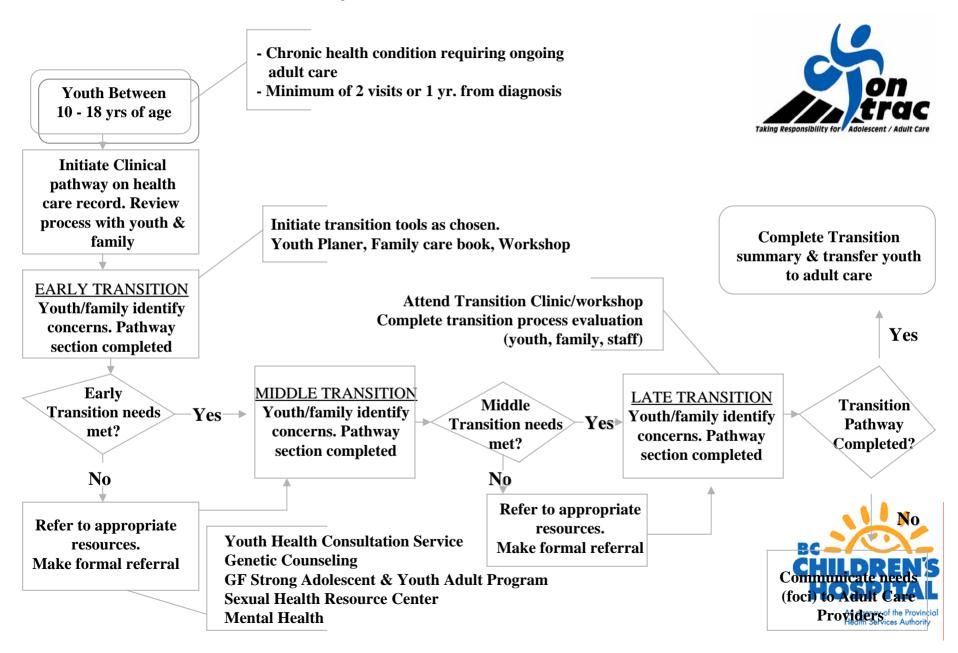
**Ages 13-15 Grades 8-10** 

#### LATE ADOLESCENCE

Ages 16-18 Grades 11-Graduation

Self-Advocacy
Independent Health Care Behaviors
Sexual Health
Educational ,Vocational, financial Planning
Social Supports
Health & Lifestyle

#### Clinical Pathway for Adolescent Transition Care

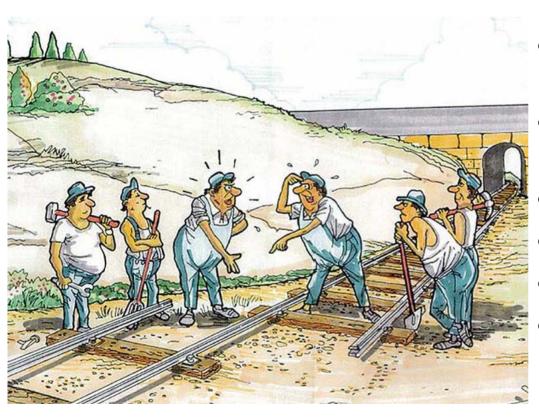


### **BCCH Renal Transition Clinic**

- Introduced in January 2007
- Vision:
  - Family-centered
  - Continuous
  - Comprehensive
  - Compassionate
  - Developmentally appropriate



### **Transition Team**



- Pediatric nephrologist and renal nurse
- Adolescent medicine physician and nurse
- Renal pharmacist
- Renal dietician
- Social worker
- Administrative clerk



### Readiness for Transfer

- Identifies primary care provider
- Youth knows and understands
  - Their renal disease & need for renal replacement/transplant
  - Impact on reproductive health and potential
    - Pregnancy, teratogenicity, fertility
    - Genetic risk of disease recurrence
    - Health care standards: cancer screening, immunizations, etc.



### Readiness for Transfer

- Knowledge of consequences of non-adherence
- Youth's ability for disease self-management
  - Medications names, purposes, doses, refills
  - Making appointments, knowing where to go
  - Seeking medical assistance when needed
  - Knowledge of renal diet



### Components of Transition/Transfer

- Interdisciplinary teams
- Patient is medically stable
- Issues of non-adherence addressed
- Individual assessment of readiness
- Insurance coverage
- Transfer discharge summary
- Communication with the adult team



#### **Transition Summary**

Name	DOB	PHN		Page 2		
					spitalizations (including surgeries)	La
Address				Date	Hospital Name	Reaso
Phone	Work	Cell				
Emergency Contact:	Relationship:	Phone:				
				-		
Family physician:						
Allergies (meds & food):						
Height: Weight:						
BP at last visit:					social assessment	
				Home (	Family, Housing, Transportation):	
Diagnosis 1.				Educati	on & Work:	
2.				Activitie	s:	
3.				Drugs:		
Current Medication	ons	Current Medic	ations	Sex:		
1.	5.			Jex.		
2.	6.					
3.	7.			Summa	ry	
4.	8.			7		
	'			_		
Medic alert bracelet Yes	. □ No □					
Dietary/Nutritional Needs:						
Most recent investigation	ns	Date		Cian at	Naukaslasist	
1.				Signat	ure Nephrologist:	
					atsuda-Abedini, MDCM, FRCPC	Gee V
2.				Pediatri 604-875	c Nephrology, BCCH 5-2272	604-8
3.				Tanya	Strubin, Social work	Paula
J.				604-875	5-2345X7393	604-8
4.				-		
5.				$\dashv$		

Transition	Summary
Page 2	

Past Hospitalizations (including surgeries) Date Hospital Name Reason					
Date	Hospital Name	Reason			

Psychosocial assessment
Home (Family, Housing, Transportation):
Education & Work:
Activities:
Drugs:
Sex:
Summary

Signature Nephrologist:	Date Completed:

Wigle, Transplant Nurse Coordinator 875-3604

Woo & Nonnie Polderman, Dieticians 874-2345X7157



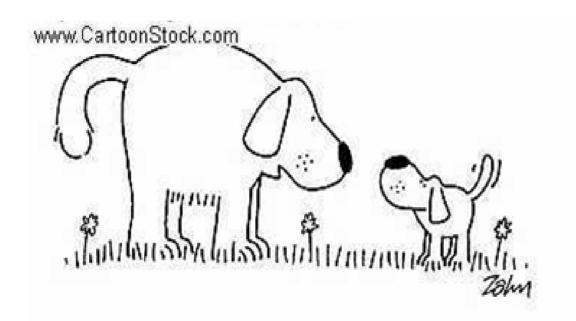
An agency of the Provincial Health Services Authority

# Thank you

- Adeera Levin, MD BCPRA
- Douglas Matsell, MD
- Marg Turik, RN
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- Jorge Pinzon, MD
- Sara Miles, RN

- Kathleen Collin, PharmD
- Tanya Strubin, MSW
- Paula Woo, RD
   Nonnie Polderman, RD
- Jennifer Leechik, RN Lorraine Nicado, RN
- Theresa Ferraro
- Lee Er, BCPRA





" GON, I THINK YOU'RE OLD ENOUGH NOW " TO KNOW ABOUT THE BIRDS AND THE FLEAS."

