



East Berkshire Dynamic Support Register

Information leaflet

The East Berkshire Dynamic Support Register is for adults and children who have a learning disability, or autism, or both, and who have mental health difficulties and/or display behaviour that challenges that place them at risk of admission to hospital, or at risk of a residential placement for children.

This leaflet explains what the Dynamic Support Register consent form is and why it is important. The consent form is to ensure people have a say in who holds information about them.

What is the Dynamic Support Register?

The register holds information about the person and the reasons why they are at risk of being admitted to hospital. The information helps services to work more closely together to manage a person's support effectively, help them stay in the community and prevent unnecessary hospital admission. The register is intended to hold information about a small number of people to help coordinate support across agencies when they are experiencing a period of increased challenging needs. It is not expected that people will remain on the register for long periods of time.

Before a person is placed on the register, practitioners from different organisations need to have worked together to put in place support to help the person to remain in the community. If that extra support is not successful, then the person may be at risk of hospital admission, and the Clinical Lead for the Register will help practitioners consider whether there are other options that could reduce this risk.

At this stage the professional who knows the person best will complete a risk form which identifies whether a person is assessed as being at high, medium or low risk of admission. If this indicates a high risk they will ask if the person would like to be on the register so that the risk can be monitored regularly, and any community support provision reviewed.

What is consent and why do we ask for it?

It is important that people are able to have a say in their care and this includes being added to the Dynamic Support Register.

A person's information can only be added to the register if they have understood the information about the register and then signed a consent form for their details to be shared. The consent form explains what information will be shared with whom and why. Consent can be withdrawn at any time or partial consent can be given. Refusing consent does not affect



your treatment but will prevent support being discussed with any excluded agencies or people so is likely to impact on the outcomes we can help you achieve. If consent is withdrawn all related records held on the register will be completely deleted.

In line with the Mental Capacity Act, if the person is an adult (aged 16 or over) and does not have the capacity to consent, a best interest decision to add them to the register can be taken by the people involved in their care. If the person is under the age of 16, a parent or guardian must give their consent on the child's behalf.

What information is needed?

The register holds information about the person and the reasons why they are at risk of being admitted to hospital. The information helps services to work more closely together to manage a person's support effectively, help keep them in the community and prevent unnecessary hospital admission.

The information held on East Berkshire's register is:

- Name
- Gender
- Date of Birth
- Address and/or Local Authority of home and/or residence
- Responsible commissioning organisations
- Local Authority case manager
- Mental Health case manager
- Diagnosis Y/N of Autism, LD, ADHD
- Current presenting issues causing risk of admission
- Risk rating (risk of admission)
- Significant mental or physical health needs
- Recent hospital admission dates (if relevant)
- Dates of recent multidisciplinary team meetings, risk assessments, care plan reviews
- Brief note of next steps agreed to strengthen preventative support to prevent crisis

This information will be deleted when the person has been assessed as being at low risk of admission to hospital for one year (or before if appropriate), unless they and the key professionals involved all agree that it is in their interests to remain on the register due to anticipated changes in risk level.

Can the person change their mind?

If the person has given their consent,

- they can change their mind at any time
- they will receive a copy of the consent form



- they can find out what information is being held about them
- they will be asked, each time they are at risk, whether they still give consent for their information to be held on the register

How your care co-ordinator can help

You can talk to your care co-ordinator if you aren't sure about anything, or if you want to change your mind about being on the register. You can add the care co-ordinator's details in the table below.

The care co-ordinator is:

Mobile phone number:

Office telephone number:

What happens to the information?

The person's information will be kept in a safe place by the CCG (Clinical Commissioning Group) and it will be shared only with people who provide the person's care now or in the future.

Anonymous information from the register is safely shared with other parts of the NHS. This information does not include people's names or any other personal information which could identify anyone. This information helps health and social care teams understand what difference the register is making to people's lives and provide the right kind of services.

What happens when your information is added to the register?

Adding someone to the Dynamic Support Register will trigger a discussion between the Clinical Lead for the Dynamic Support Register and key people involved, often with a multiagency meeting or a community Care and Treatment Review, known as a CTR. Where the person at risk is a child, Education services are involved too, and the meeting is called a Care, Education and Treatment Review CETR. This is a face to face meeting, chaired by the NHS Clinical Commissioning Group, where all services who work with that person are represented, as well as the person themselves and their family carers.

The C(E)TR looks at the reasons why the person is at risk of admission to hospital and what extra support it thinks will help the person stay in the community.

Next steps – giving consent

If the person at risk has understood everything in this leaflet, they can fill in the consent form. A care co-ordinator or someone involved in their care can help them fill it in. For a child under 16 a parent should complete the form.