CONSULTATION QUESTIONS

1. The strategy outlines a care pathway (page 10).

(a) If you are a service user and/or carer, please tell us what difference you believe the implementation of the pathway will make to the services you experience.

IF INCLUSION

The care pathway should also recognise all agnosias and the full sensory spectrum that can be hidden in ASC/Alzheimers and agnosias.

These affect all senses and perceptions and learning and life negotiations.

* add more than sight sound other please explain

(b) How can we best ensure that services and support meet your needs?

let people discover their sensory differences

let people be aware there is a sensory spectrum

brain professionals not just in sight sound but the whole spectrum of pain loss/gain

dark/light/object/pain/object loss

+ inner sensory loss - these people find it hard to learn they have or only cope why different

and it does affect health, treatments, getting help
(c) If you are a care provider, what changes will you need to make to implement the pathway?

Care providers are already supposed to be autism aware yet few put many specific interventions/environment changes in place.
If a 'spectrum' is considered to be natural and not just 'a condition' then all patients who need will be identified and become part of good practice.

(d) How will you make these changes?

Donna Sacks'0
Baron-Cohen, S
Mindich, N
Aitken, K
Lissauer, 1888
But there is much more than written about.
A sensory spectrum is existing in population existing suffering diet not knowing why they have
to cope.

= equality
= inclusion instead of avoidance
= helping hidden others especially in schools
= helping severesty aged / complex others Conditions who cannot "tell"
2. The strategy identifies key factors that need to be in place to ensure the pathway is successful (Page 11 para 6.7).

(a) Which of the key factors are most important for a successful pathway?

A S before don't make individuals fit a pathway — help them identify which bits were relevant, i.e., sight blind √

sound deaf √

glows out person for whom daylight hurts or is object blind in light

= all types inclusion, glasses, building types, i.e., no help for face blind

e. no help in safety techniques

(b) Which are the most challenging to put in place?
(c) Do you think that any key factors have been missed?

3. The strategy identifies areas for action that should be addressed going forward (Page 13-16)

(a) Which of the areas for action will be the most challenging to implement?

Recommendation 2 — not just by age but young in school — professionals need good sensory awareness (i.e. autism, ASC as a particular sensory need)

— not just by age or condition but open to all patients who are not coping but identified as behaving or not quite fitting others.

— not just age but also vulnerable people who need to tell via different methods.
(b) Which of the areas for action will make the biggest difference and why?

Equity - Sensory issues are looked for in Alzheimer's so it seems - Sensory issues though known of in ASC are not necessarily looked for - Some people have neither condition but have trouble coping in life as only their sensory issues need help i.e. glasses

(c) Are there any other areas for action that you would like to see included within the strategy?

I would like to see people able to access advocacy on behalf of their sensory issues as can be in equally vulnerable as MH and LD protected advocacy groups.
4. Please comment on the current provision of sensory impairment services as either a service provider or service user. If you have any experience of sensory impairment services, please let us know what you think of them: this should include any experience of one-stop shops.

5. What difference will the implementation of the strategy make to your life?

- My family are only hearing through life about sensory difference.
- I have heard cause to look it up and am amazed there studies are available but otherwise yet still not helped.
- People with ASC will be helped to access their place on a sensory spectrum
- People without easily recognisable conditions will be helped these children

This would have helped my child be included better into school and their sensory disability not ignored thus freeing pain from sound, heat and light and help them stay in school
6. Does this strategy properly reflect the current climate and developments in policy and practice for children and young people particularly in relation to the Getting it Right for Every Child approach and the Doran Review?

It needs to be inclusive, every policy opens doors to recognition. So less criteria help those dual/triple diagnosed or undiagnosed or partial needs — not everyone needs a full service but just a need to get along and up = no need leads to a fall, in H, DWP, poor outcomes.

7. Do you have anything you wish to add to the Sensory Impairment Strategy or any other general comments that have not been covered by the questions?

- Promote this well or it will sit on professional shelves only.
- Scope the full spectrum poss? 0% (loss)
  = So far Hyper/Hyper sense seems only targeted to sight and sound (all senses can be Hyper/Hyper)

- Tie in to ASC strategy too, to get push + second going to aid those who are not old, not conditioned yet.