

## Health provision

The local authority **must** consult with all health authorities, including clinical commissioning groups (CCGs), NHS England, NHS Trusts and NHS Foundation Trusts when drawing up the Local Offer and these organisations **must** cooperate with the local authority by providing information on their services including:

- Clinical treatments and delivery of medications;
- Therapies such as speech and language therapy, occupational therapy and physiotherapy;
- Services assisting relevant early years providers, schools and post-16 institutions to support children/young people with medical conditions;
- Nursing, portage, continence services;
- Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS);
- Palliative and respite care and other provision for children with complex health needs; specialist equipment such as wheelchairs, splints and continence supplies;
- Emergency healthcare provision;
- Information about Continuing Health Care Funding;
- Support for young people when moving between healthcare services for children to healthcare services for adults.

It should also include highly specialist services commissioned centrally by NHS England including:

- Alternative communication systems;
- Services for rare conditions;
- Specialist mental health services;
- Provision for young offenders in the secure estate.

Council for Disabled Children (2014) *Using the Children and Families Act 2014 to Improve Outcomes for Children and Young People with SEN and Disability: A briefing for health services*. London: CDC. [Online at:

<http://www.councilfordisabledchildren.org.uk/media/531215/nhs-england-briefing-document.pdf>; accessed: 16.3.15]