transitioning from pediatric to adult care

Over time, you will gradually start to manage your care on your own. Learning all about your disease and health care needs is important when transitioning to an adult provider. Here are some key areas you should be able to manage, and a checklist to help you track your progress.

Know:

- Your disease
- Your medicines, including: Name, purpose, dosage, potential side effects and interactions
- Your tests and what the results mean for your ongoing care

Develop independence and assertiveness:

- Take personal responsibility for knowing your medication schedule and adhering to it
- Take responsibility for making your own appointments with the doctor
- Self-report your history to the physician rather than relying on parents and caregivers
- Plan for the future, including: How to manage your disease at school, the types of work you might pursue and all aspects of your health insurance

Health and lifestyle:

- Know the effects of drugs, alcohol and smoking on your disease
- Know the consequences of not following your medication regimen
- Understand the impact of your condition on sexual function and fertility

Use this checklist to help track your progress in managing your disease.

age**	patient knowledge and responsibilities
12-14	Early adolescence
	New knowledge and responsibilities
	☐ I can describe my GI condition
	$\ \square$ I can name my medications, the amount and times I take them
	☐ I can describe the common side effects of my medications
	☐ I know my doctors' and nurses' names and roles
	☐ I can use and read a thermometer
	\square I can answer at least 1 question during my health care visit
	☐ I can manage my regular medical tasks at school
	☐ I can call my doctor's office to make or change an appointment
	☐ I can describe how my GI condition affects me on a daily basis

age**	patient knowledge and responsibilities
14-17	Mid-adolescence
	Building knowledge and practicing independence
	☐ I know the names and purposes of the tests that are done
	☐ I know what can trigger a flare of my disease
	☐ I know my medical history
	☐ I know if I need to transition to an adult gastroenterologist
	☐ I reorder my medications and call my doctor for refills
	☐ I answer many questions during a health care visit
	☐ I spend most of my time alone with the doctor during visit
	☐ I understand the risk of medical non-adherence
	☐ I understand the impact of drugs and alcohol on my condition
	☐ I understand the impact of my GI condition on my sexuality
17+	late adolescence
	Taking charge
	☐ I can describe what medications I should not take because they might interact with the medications I am taking for my health condition
	☐ I am alone with the doctor or choose who is with me during a health care visit
	☐ I can tell someone what new legal rights and responsibilities I gained when I turned 18
	☐ I manage all my medical tasks outside the home (school, work)
	☐ I know how to get more information about IBD
	☐ I can book my own appointments, refill prescriptions and contact my medical team
	☐ I can tell someone how long I can be covered under my parents' health insurance plan and what I need to do to maintain coverage for the next 2 years.
	☐ I carry insurance information (card) with me in my wallet/purse/backpack.

^{*}This checklist and the key areas to help manage were pulled from gikids.org. Search "Transitioning with IBD."

^{**}These ages are general guidelines. Everyone is different, so some adolescents may move through the process at younger or older ages.