

CARE AND SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The Royal College of Ophthalmologists (RCOphth) champions excellence in care. In order to provide the best care for patients, it is important to be able to assess the quality of clinical services provided and consider where improvements can be made. In addition, these assessments can provide quality assurance for patients, regulators and commissioners.

This quality standard has been developed by the RCOphth paediatric subcommittee, in conjunction with the College's Quality and Safety Group, to provide a self-assessment tool which focuses on service provision not outcomes. This is not an attempt to assess every aspect of service but try to focus on a small number of key areas. It is not expected that every clinical services will deliver every aspect as described, and the results should be used in conjunction with other methods of quality assessment to support learning and improvement.

Children, adolescents and young people with ophthalmic disorders, and their families and carers, have specific needs, which differ from those of adults. Paediatric ophthalmic disorders and their management should be viewed in the broader context of general health and development.

Please send feedback to Jonathan Baker, Quality Improvement Manager.



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- 1. Consultant leadership
- 1a) At least one consultant or equivalentⁱ in the team delivering care to children/young people has subspecialist paediatric ophthalmology training.

YES 🗌	NO	
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1b) There is a nominated lead for paediatric ophthalmology, with this role specified in their job plan / job description.

YES 🗌	NO 🗌
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Evidence / comments:

2. The clinical environment is accessible and appropriate to the needs of children, young people and their families.

Evidence / comments:

3. Children and young people are seen within dedicated paediatric clinics (unless the nature of the condition warrants specific subspecialty management e.g. vitreoretinal).

YES NO



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4. All children and young people with suspected reduced vision undergo assessment using techniques appropriate to their age and development including orthoptic assessment, refraction and fundus examination after cycloplegia where indicated.

YES	NO

Evidence / comments:

5. Paediatric ophthalmic disorders are managed by appropriately trained clinical staff, or trainees under the supervision of fully trained staff.

YES	NO	

Staff providing ophthalmic care have received the relevant level of mandatory training in relation to working with children and young people e.g. life support, safeguarding level 3.

YES 🗌] NO 🗌	
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Evidence / comments:

7. Where nonmedical staff see children and young people independently or in extended or advanced practice roles, appropriate governance arrangements are in place, including regular in-house training, extended role protocols and recorded competency standards.

YES	NO 🗌
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8. Urgent outpatient assessment by a consultant ophthalmologist or equivalent* is available for all children and young people in whom serious visual disability or ophthalmic disease is suspected.

YES	NO	
123	110	

Evidence / comments:

9. Children requiring specialist ophthalmic management are referred appropriately or have shared management with an appropriate subspecialty team.

VES	NO	
IES	INU	

10. Specialist investigations catering to the needs of children and young people are available locally or in an established and timely referral pathway.

Retinal photography	YES	NO 🗌
Retinal and optic nerve OCT	YES	NO 🗌
B scan ultrasonography	YES	NO 🗌
Fundus fluorescein angiography	YES	NO 🗌
Genetic testing and counselling	YES	NO 🗌
MRI	YES	NO 🗌
Electrodiagnostics (in most units via referral)	YES	NO 🗌
Evidence / comments:		



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11. Children and young people undergoing surgery are:

a) Scheduled onto dedicated paediatric lists unless there is a specific clinical reason (e.g. urgent or subspecialty procedure).

b) Operated on by surgeons with appropriate training and experience.

YES 🗌	NO 🗌
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c) Anaesthetised by anaesthetists with appropriate training and experience.

YES NO

Evidence / comments:

12. Paediatric ophthalmic disorders are managed according to evidence based protocols and guidelines.

YES 🗌	NO 🗌
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Evidence of protocols:

13. Parents and young people are routinely supplied with information in an accessible format on their diagnosis, treatment and medication.

YES NO

List relevant available patient or parent information leaflets:



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14. Copies of clinic letters are routinely provided to parents and young people unless there is a specific concern it may be harmful.

YES NO

Evidence / comments:

15. There is an agreed process for transition of ophthalmic care to adolescent or adult services within MDT transition arrangements relevant to the condition.

YES NU	YES 🗌		
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16. Written information about care is routinely sent to other key professionals involved in management eg copies of clinic letters/discharge summaries to paediatricians, visual impairment teachers.

YES 🗌	NO	
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Evidence / comments:

17. Children/young people are referred to general and specialist child health services (eg to paediatricians, psychologists) for assessment and advice, as required.

YES		NO [
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18. There is easy access to assessment and support from a professional who has received training in psychological/mental health issues in children and young people?

YES NO

Evidence / comments:

19. All visually impaired children and young people are referred to their local Consultant Paediatrician (Community or Neurodisability) for multidisciplinary assessment by a child development team and/or a visual impairment team.

Evidence /	comments:
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20. There is easy access to an Eye Clinic Liaison Officer, Key Worker service or patient support officer who has close links to the Specialist Teaching Service, social services and relevant third sector organisations.

Evidence / comments:

21. There is access to low vision assessment (LVA) services suitable for children and young people within the 18 weeks referral to treatment time.

YES NO



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22. All eligible children and young people are offered certification as sight impaired or severely sight impaired.

YES NO

23. All visually impaired children and young people are notified to the Specialist Visual Impairment Teaching Service/Team.

Evidence / comments:

24. Clinicians contribute to multiagency plans (such as Education Health Care plans in England) completed by external agencies and these are available and inform clinical care.

YES N	о 🗌
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Evidence / comments:

25. Follow up

a) The service consistently sees paediatric patients regularly in line with RCOphth, NICE and other national Guidelines.

YES 🗌] NO 🗌
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b) The service regularly monitors adherence to clinician requested timing for follow ups.

YES	NO	
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c) The service has no significant "follow up backlog" or delayⁱⁱ.

YES	NO 🗌
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d) There are no serious incidents of harm due to delayed follow up of children and young people reported in the last 6 months.

YES NO

Evidence / comments:

26. There is an agreed policy covering patients who do not attend /were not brought ("DNA") or whose appointment was cancelled by the provider regarding rescheduling that takes into account visual disability, the needs of children and young people, other disabilities and vulnerabilities, communication with patients, families, other involved professionals and primary care physicians.



27. Clinicians input into the decisions on timing of rebooking or discharge of patients who do not attend/are not brought or who are cancelled by the provider.

Evidence / comments:

28. Audit

a) Care and outcomes are audited, using recognised standards, and used to quality assurance and improve services.

YES [NO	
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b) Adherence to protocols and guidelines including NICE, RCOphth, CQC and NSF or other national guidance.

YES 🗌	NO [
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c) Adherence to local clinical assessment and care protocols.

VEC	\square	NO	
YES		NO	

d) Outcomes after amblyopia treatment

YES 🗌	NO 🗌
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e) Outcomes of strabismus surgery

YES		NO [
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f) Audit data are used for appraisal / performance management of ophthalmologists.

YES	NO 🗌
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Evidence / comments:

29. Children and/or family patient experience is measured, using validated tools where possible.

YES [10
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30. Retinopathy of Prematurity (ROP) screening. – answer only if this service relevant

a) There is an	ROP screening service led by a	an experienced consultant or SAS doct	or
YES	NO 🗌		



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b) The ROP screeners have regular CPD in ROP

YES NO

c) There are non-trainee cover arrangements when ROP screeners are on leave.

d) ROP screening audit is done regularly and fed into national neonatal audit programme YES NO

Action Plan

Issue identified	Action to be taken	Who will lead action	Date for completion

ⁱ autonomously practising senior SAS ophthalmologist

[&]quot; NHS High Impact intervention: 85% of follow ups are seen within 25% of planned follow up interval