

**NSW  
TAG**

**Transitioning Young People on  
Complex or High Cost Medicines from  
Paediatric to Adult Care Services:  
Guiding Principles and Supporting Resources**

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NSW  
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Group Inc.

Advancing  
quality use  
of medicines  
in NSW

New South Wales Therapeutic Advisory Group Inc. is an initiative of NSW clinical pharmacologists and pharmacists.

**Phone:** 0407 418 072

**Email:** [nswtag@stvincents.com.au](mailto:nswtag@stvincents.com.au)

**Web:** [www.nswtag.org.au](http://www.nswtag.org.au)

**ABN:** 82 707 308 091

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# Transitioning Young People on Complex or High Cost Medicines from Paediatric to Adult Care Services: Guiding Principles and Supporting Resources

## Overview

### Scope

These Guiding Principles and Resources<sup>1</sup> are designed to provide entities within NSW public hospitals responsible for medication management services including Drug and Therapeutic Committees (DTC) and pharmacy departments, as well as relevant clinicians<sup>2</sup> and consumers<sup>3</sup> a framework to facilitate:

- ongoing timely access to high cost and/or complex medicines and
- seamless transfer of relevant information regarding these medicines,

in order to ensure appropriate, effective and safe use of medicines as the young person transitions from paediatric care services to adult care services.

### Purpose

1. To provide Guiding Principles and supporting resources to facilitate a consistent process of transitioning young people who are on complex and/or high cost medicines from paediatric specialist hospitals and networks to adult hospital care.
2. To provide a framework and methodology for appropriate notification and timely information provision when transitioning young people who require medications that are not funded through the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) or private community pharmacy prescription or where there is unusual complexity around the provision and/or use of medications.
3. To transparently identify and address inequities where evidentially beneficial paediatric medicines are not funded due to PBS age restrictions.
4. To improve the transitioning experiences of the young person and their family/carer and the receiving hospital clinicians.

### Background

Access to medicines in Australia may occur in a variety of ways. Most commonly, medicines are obtained via the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS), but significant difficulties can arise when medicines are not accessible via the PBS. Other potential ways to access medicines, particularly costly medicines, can be via the public hospital system, private health funding, sponsor-supported medicines access programs, participation in clinical trials and self-funding. Sometimes a patient may need to access medicines within their medication regimen from a variety of sources.

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<sup>1</sup> Some resources e.g. List of Common Relevant Medicines and DTC contacts may require regular review and updating.

<sup>2</sup> Relevant clinicians include prescribers of complex or high cost medicines, particularly those caring for paediatric patients and young adults.

<sup>3</sup> Relevant consumers include paediatric or young adult patients using complex or high cost medicines and their families and carers.

The ability to access medicines within the public hospital system also varies. Specialist paediatric hospitals often need to fund treatments available to adults but not to children due to PBS age restrictions. Such scenarios apply to therapies for inflammatory bowel disease, oncology, and rare genetic and metabolic diseases. Furthermore, with greater understanding of the pathogenesis of many conditions, more (often costly) treatments are becoming potentially appropriate and leading to better patient outcomes although they will usually not be funded by sources such as the PBS. For example, treatment of cystic fibrosis patients with allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis with omalizumab now means patients enter the adult care setting with improved respiratory function compared to the pre-omalizumab era. This has resulted in a reduced need for lung transplantation soon after transition.

Larger or metropolitan hospitals may also have bigger drug budgets than their smaller or non-metropolitan counterparts. Clarity regarding whether a treatment is funded via Activity Based Funding (ABF) and where that treatment is actioned can also impact on whether an adult hospital will accept the costs of treatment. (See Footnote 4 for NSW TAG's practical guidance regarding ABF)<sup>4</sup>. The various methods by which complex and high costs medicines may be obtained underscores the importance of having transparent and consistent decision-making and funding processes.

Considerations for making medicines accessible for patients include upholding quality use of medicine principles including the prescribing of cost-effective, evidence-based medicines in an equitable manner irrespective of age; considering short term and long term affordability issues; and, ensuring open, transparent and shared decision-making between patients, prescribers, and clinical governance and financial stakeholders. This is important for all patients but particularly so, for children and adolescents with conditions, where early intervention improves patient well-being and reduces or removes future disease burden and healthcare costs (e.g. Hepatitis C) or when lifelong patterns for self-care of chronic conditions are being established.

Conditions that frequently present medicine-related access and prescribing challenges during the transition of paediatric patients to adult care include respiratory conditions such as cystic fibrosis, seizure disorders, neuro- developmental or behavioral disorders and metabolic conditions. Certain medicines are also notoriously challenging. These include non-registered medicines that must be accessed by the Therapeutic Goods Administration's Special Access Scheme (SAS), medicines that are not PBS-listed or do not have a relevant PBS indication, off-label medicines, costly over-the-counter therapies such as dietary supplements and some medicines that require extemporaneous preparation.

Affordability of medicines may also vary along the patient journey. For example, patients turning sixteen years of age lose their Health Care Card entitlements (which enable significant savings for PBS-listed medicines) unless they remain students. They must apply annually to keep their Health Care Card. In addition, medication costs are not covered under Australia's National Disability Insurance Scheme. This can be particularly challenging when there is a lack of hospital-based adult clinics for some conditions, such as neurodevelopmental disorders. In such cases, long term use of non-PBS or off-label medicines post transition to adult care may become unaffordable. Despite the patient being stabilized on the medicine(s), the medicine cost necessitates a change in (a likely less

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<sup>4</sup> NSW Therapeutic Advisory Group. (2021) [Activity Based Funding of Medicines in Hospitals](#). NSW TAG, Sydney.

effective) medication by the patient's General Practitioner. A longer term perspective for medicine decision-making may be warranted. For example, despite a medication remaining or becoming expensive when the patient transitions to adult care, it may be cost-saving overall to the health system if the expensive medication reduces future health resource use such as hospitalisations.

A collaborative and transparent partnership-based model whereby all relevant stakeholder's skills, experience and knowledge are recognised and actively maintained will achieve the best outcomes for the young person and their supporting carers and clinicians. Given the challenges faced by paediatric patients transitioning to the adult health care system, it is critical that this transition is as seamless as possible and supported well with timely and comprehensive communication occurring between the patients, their family/carers and health care professionals within and across relevant primary, secondary and tertiary care settings.

## Considerations for Seamless Transition

These Guiding Principles should be read in conjunction with the resource, [Key Principles for Transition of Young People from Paediatric to Adult Health Care](#).<sup>5</sup>

These Guiding Principles presume that an adult physician has been linked with the transitioning young adult (via referral from the treating paediatric physician or general practitioner). Unfortunately, this linking process is often delayed and poses a major barrier to transitioning patients. Transitioning patients often require multiple teams, which further complicates transition, as not all services may be available in the local hospital or local health district (LHD). Some services are only available as statewide service, e.g. genetic metabolic and comprehensive epilepsy services. There are often long wait times for many appointments, so this delay needs to be factored in and flagged so that medications can still be provided in the time between the last paediatric appointment and first adult appointment. Sometimes there is no publicly funded health care option in the person's residential region and this can make communication between health care providers in various settings challenging.

The age of the young person transitioning may vary considerably. Age thresholds for transitioning and accepting young adults can vary between services. Sometimes, in order to account for long wait times, the patient can be quite young but not meet the adult health care service's age criteria of 18 years of age for acceptance. At other times, they can be older because, for example, they may have lost a year of schooling due to their chronic condition and transition is planned for the final year of school. Notably these transitions accompany many other transitions the young adult patient may be experiencing such as taking up educational opportunities or joining the workforce in other cities, regions or jurisdictions.

These challenges underscore the importance of early planning for transitioning, particularly when the therapeutic care is complex, costly and/or involves multiple healthcare providers. Paediatric hospitals require an early identification system such as routine review of outpatient dispensing reports on patients before/when they turn 16 years of age to proactively identify patients that should have started the transition process.

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<sup>5</sup> Agency for Clinical Innovation and Trapeze, The Sydney Children's Hospitals Network. (2014) *Key Principles for Transition of Young People from paediatric to Adult Health Care*. ACI, Sydney.

It is possible that patients may be transitioned to multiple hospitals/health districts or to unfamiliar hospitals/health districts, private physicians or statewide services. There can be a lack of clarity about a LHD's responsibility to care for a patient living in their catchment when it provides a service that a patient requires. For example, there may be a lack of available specialist care or a lack of vacancies to take on new patients. Transitioning challenges are generally less likely when adult and paediatric hospitals are co-located and care is transferred between these co-located services although the patient may not live within the catchment of that adult hospital. These issues can complicate and delay decisions regarding care transition.

There is sometimes a lack of clarity regarding which NSW hospital/LHD may be responsible for the funding of prescription medicines that are not subsidised by the PBS, especially when the patient is not a resident of the LHD where the prescriber practices. This poses risks to the wellbeing of the young person but also the institution. In the current context of transition of paediatric patient transition to adult care, this will require discussion between the DTCs and Pharmacy Departments of the transferring and receiving hospitals and underscores the importance of early communication especially when it involves the use of high cost medicines. Nevertheless, reliance on advocacy by parents or clinicians or relationships between healthcare entities is an unsatisfactory method for funding determination as it may reinforce existing inequities for the marginalised groups.

The [NSQHS Standards](#): Comprehensive Care, Clinical Governance, Partnering with Consumers, Medication Safety and Communicating for Safety support successful transition of patients on complex/costly medicines from paediatric to adult care. See [Box 1](#) for applicable action items of the Standards.

## BOX 1: Applicable Action Items from Relevant NSQHS Standards

### Comprehensive Care

- Action 5.03 states: Clinicians use organisational processes from the [Partnering with Consumers Standard](#) when providing comprehensive care to:
  - Actively involve patients in their own care
  - Meet the patient's information needs
  - Share decision making
- Action 5.06 states Clinicians work collaboratively to plan and deliver comprehensive care

### Clinical Governance

- Action 1.15 states: The health service organisation:
  - Identifies the diversity of the patients, carers and families using its services
  - Identifies groups of patients using its services who are at higher risk of harm
  - Incorporates information on the diversity of its patients, carers and families and higher-risk groups into the planning and delivery of care
- Action 1.05 states: The health service organisation considers the safety and quality of health care for patients in its business decision-making

### Partnering with Consumers

- Action 2.06 states: The health service organisation has processes for clinicians to partner with patients and/or their substitute decision maker to plan, communicate, set goals and make decisions about their current and future care
- Action 2.07 states: The health service organisation supports the workforce to form partnerships with patients and carers so that patients can be actively involved in their own care

### Medication Safety

- Action 4.03 states: Clinicians use organisational processes from the Partnering with Consumers Standard in medication management to:
  - Actively involve patients in their own care
  - Meet the patient's information needs
  - Share decision-making
- Action 4.11 states: The health service organisation has processes to support clinicians to provide patients with information about their individual medicines needs and risks

### Communicating for Safety

- Action 6.01 states: Clinicians use the safety and quality systems from the Clinical Governance Standard when:
  - Implementing policies and procedures to support effective clinical communication
  - Managing risks associated with clinical communication
  - Identifying training requirements for effective and coordinated clinical communication
- Action 6.03 states: Clinicians use organisational processes from the Partnering with Consumers Standard to effectively communicate with patients, carers and families during high-risk situations to:
  - Actively involve patients in their own care
  - Meet the patient's information needs
  - Share decision-making
- Action 6.04 states: The health service organisation has clinical communications processes to support effective communication when:
  - Identification and procedure matching should occur
  - All or part of a patient's care is transferred within the organisation, between multidisciplinary teams, between clinicians or between organisations; and on discharge
  - Critical information about a patient's care, including information on risks, emerges or changes

## Guiding Principles

GP = Guiding Principle

**GP 1: A consistent process for medicines management that informs the roles and responsibilities of the relevant stakeholders and communication between them should be established for all transitioning patients on complex/high cost medicines within the NSW public healthcare system.**

(See [Figure 1](#))

The process requires:

- appointment of an accountable paediatric working group responsible for the hospital's transition process, the members of which include a paediatric Pharmacy/DTC representative, to ensure comprehensive communication of identified medication management issues and their solutions.
- collation of actual/potential medication-related issues by the paediatric Pharmacy Department/DTC to assist clinician(s), patient and family discussion and counselling and communication with the receiving adult Pharmacy Department and DTC. (See [Guiding Principle 2](#))
- communication of the actual and/or potential medication-related issues and details of the new adult care physician(s) taking over care to the adult DTC and Pharmacy Department. Contact details of Pharmacy Departments/DTCs are provided under [Supporting Resource 4](#).
- use of a standardised form to communicate medication transitioning issues between clinicians, DTCs and Pharmacy Departments of paediatric and adult services. (See [Supporting Resource 2](#)).

This transition process of medication-related issues is reliant upon and will be assisted by:

- early identification of all transitioning young adults (from 16 years of age) by the paediatric health care service including the Pharmacy Department.
- early identification and acceptance by the new adult care physician(s)
- early joint review of the transitioning patient by the clinicians in the children's hospital and the adult hospital(s) that includes joint assessment of actual and potential medication-related issues at least 12 months prior to transitioning. Whenever relevant, non-hospital based clinicians who may be taking over some of the patient's care should be included in the joint review or failing that receive relevant communication regarding transition and potential issues.

The joint review by the children's hospital team and the adult health care team/service is critical as it cannot be assumed that the same medications will be continued by the accepting doctor or service.

## GP 2: The children's hospital should adhere to a pre-determined and agreed timeframe of information provision to the receiving facility and relevant clinician(s) undertaking adult care (once care has been accepted).

Delays in notification processes may result in an interruption in therapy and not be in the interests of the patient. The notification process should:

- include clinicians and/or services that will be taking over medication approvals, provision and/or advice including the relevant DTC and pharmacy departments.
- make use of defined categories of transitioning patients' medication-related issues (patients may have more than one issue) to assist timely and seamless transition.
- consider a minimum notification time prior to adult transition. Greater notification time is required for more complex medications with 12 months often optimal.

[Supporting Resource 1](#) displays categories of medication-related issues and provides suggested minimum notification times according to medication-related issue.

Notification of clinicians or services taking over medication approvals, provision and/or advice including the relevant DTC and pharmacy departments can be assisted by using [Supporting Resource 2](#).

## GP 3: The children's hospital should be transparent and provide full disclosure to the adult hospital regarding the decision-making process for medicines approval, details regarding the provision of medications (and related services) and the source of funding for medications, while the patient has been under their care.

Disclosure may be assisted with the use of existing documentation and underscores the importance of having adequate DTC resourcing for DTC approval and monitoring processes and communications. The duration of medicine approval should be communicated if the paediatric hospital has only approved a therapy for a certain period of time.

Disclosure may be actioned by providing the original DTC Individual Patient Use (IPU) forms, the DTC decisions and outcome monitoring reports, if available, to the adult hospital DTC/Pharmacy Department. Supplying letters regarding provision under the Categories B of the Special Access Scheme (SAS) and copies of SAS Category C forms is recommended. Communications between the DTC secretaries can assist supporting evidence and information transfer. (See [Supporting Resource 4](#) for contact lists of Pharmacy Departments and DTCs.)

#### GP 4: The children's hospital should have documentation of the shared decision making undertaken with the patient (and carers) when accessing medication(s) via Medicine Access Programs.

Continued access to medication(s) by the young patient following involvement in a clinical trial is usually organised using a Medicine Access Program with ongoing access to a medicine available until it is listed on the PBS. (N.B. This can be problematic if it is not ultimately listed on the PBS or there is a delay in PBS listing.) Although the Medicine Access Program should be applicable to the patient wherever they may be receiving care, there can be limitations to access arrangements within an adult public hospital context including access to compassionate Medicine Access Programs. Further details regarding Medicine Access Programs can be found in the CATAG Managing Medicine Access Programs: [Guiding Principles](#) for the governance of Medicine Access Programs in Australian hospitals, Version 2, June 2018. The accompanying CATAG [forms](#) support recording of shared decision making.

#### GP 5: The children's hospital should follow the same recommended transitioning processes

##### **For patients transitioning to:**

- **more than one adult hospital and/or**
- **more than one specialist and/or**
- **a LHD whether the patient resides in that LHD or not.**

The same standardized Paediatric to Addult Transition of Complex or High Cost Medication (PATCH-Me) Communication Form can be used for multiple DTCs and Pharmacy Departments of paediatric and adult services and serves to ensure all stakeholders have all relevant information. (See [Supporting Resource 2](#))

**GP 6: The children's hospital should at the earliest opportunity make a referral to the relevant transition support service\***

**\*Trapeze for Sydney Children's Hospital Network (SCHN) or the ACI Transition Coordinator for John Hunter Children's Hospital and other paediatric health services whenever:**

- **any medication-related issues are identified in the early joint assessment ([GP 2](#)),**
- **any of the patient's medications meet the categories shown in Supporting Resource 1 and/ or**
- **the patient is eligible to enter the Trapeze program.**

The Trapeze service and ACI transition care service are invaluable for transitioning young adults with complex chronic illnesses treated at paediatric hospitals. Trapeze works closely with the Agency for Clinical Innovation (ACI) Transition Care service to provide comprehensive services to young people with chronic conditions in New South Wales, Australia. [Trapeze](#) is located within The Sydney Children's Hospitals Network (SCHN) and the [ACI Transition Care Service](#) provides a statewide service. The Trapeze referral form can be found [here](#) and the ACI Transition Care Service referral form can be found [here](#). Other useful resources for transitioning clinicians and patients may be found [here](#). Attaching the Trapeze/ACI Transition Care referral forms to the Paediatric to Adult Transition of Complex or High Cost Medication (PATCH-Me) Communication form ([Supporting Resource 2](#)) will assist notification and communications between relevant stakeholders.

When patients are on complex/costly medicines, the referral to the Trapeze or ACI Transition Care Service should occur at least 12-24 months before the age of 18 years depending on the complexity involved. See [Supporting Resource 5](#).

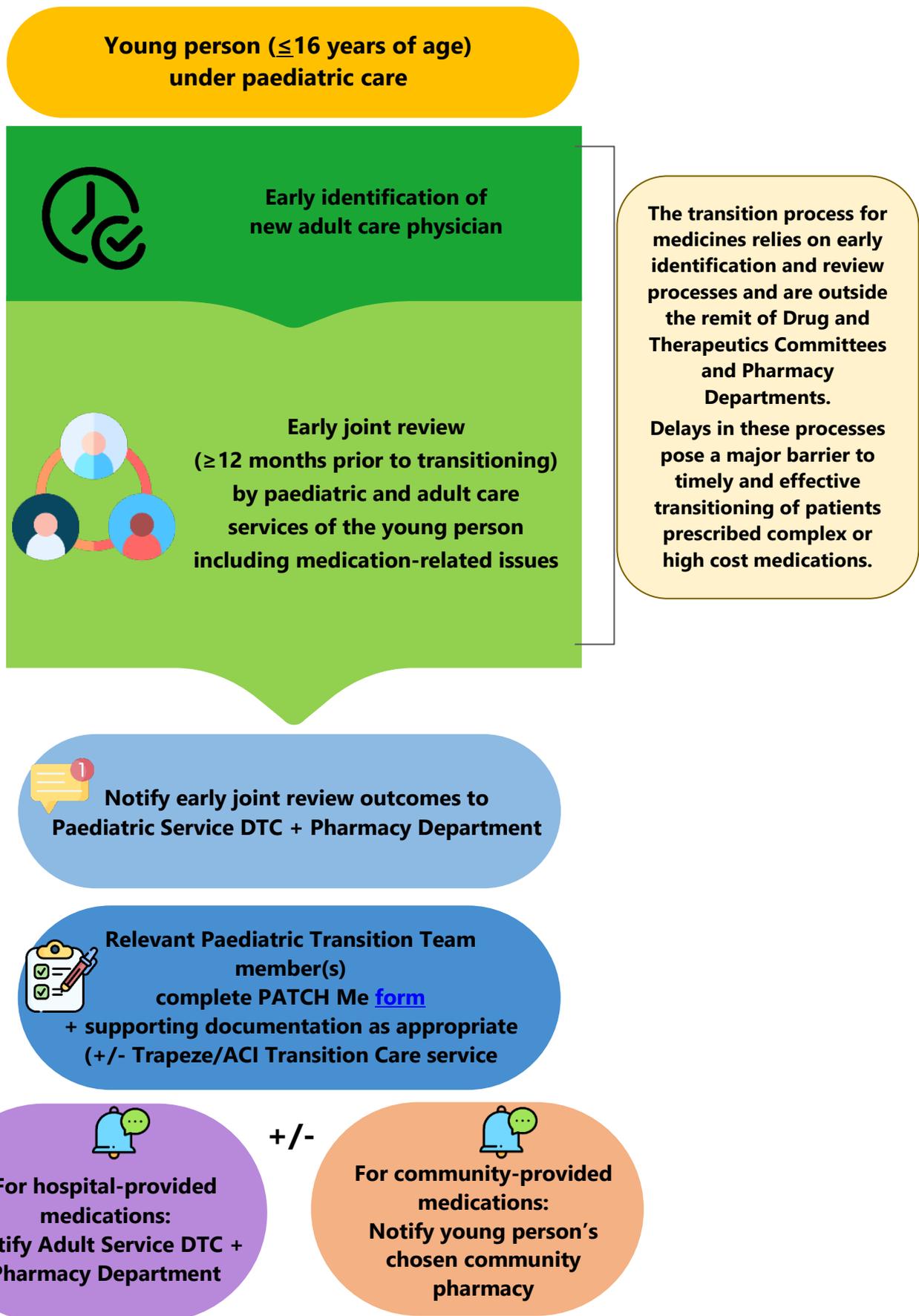
**GP 7: An accountable process that tracks the successful transition of access, prescribing and use of identified medications for an individual patient including patient involvement in shared decision-making should be established.**

An approach that incorporates patient's outcomes and experiences is most likely to ensure ongoing and effective involvement by the patient in their future care. Hospitals should ensure that the needs of patients or groups of patients that are unlikely to self-advocate are met.

**GP 8: The medication-related transition process should be routinely evaluated at the paediatric hospital and receiving adult hospital(s).**

Barriers to the process should be routinely identified so they can be resolved and documents updated as required. Barriers may include limited workforce, changes in medicine access criteria, delays in seeing the new treating team, lack of consensus regarding recommended therapy and issues related to documentation, transfer of information and engagement of stakeholders. Regular meetings with key stakeholders may be required.

**Figure 1: Transition process flow chart**



# Supporting Resources

SR = Supporting Resource

## SR 1. Patient categories where notification is required

Notification should ideally occur at least 12 months before transition with minimum notification times shown below. Transition will not be able to occur if a receiving physician(s) for adult care has not agreed to take over care so this process must occur earlier than the minimum times listed. Please note: this list is not exhaustive. The minimum time is listed, however, in many circumstances clinical complexity will require greater time for comprehensive transition of medicine-related processes. In addition, consider referral to TRAPEZE or ACI Transition Services noting that referrals to transition services are not automatic. Consider referral whenever transition barriers/complexity are present.

Category of Medicine Issue	Minimum notification time prior to adult care transition
1. The patient is receiving a medication where <b>special prescribing rights</b> are required (e.g. cannabinoids).	12 months
2. The patient is enrolled in a <b>clinical trial</b> where the trial is to continue after transition of care.	9 months
3. The patient is enrolled in a <b>pharmaceutical company Medicines Access Program</b> (includes Compassionate Access Programs and Product Familiarisation Programs where the program is to continue after transition of care).	9 months
4. The patient is receiving medicine(s) being <b>funded through a charitable organisation</b> where the medication is expected to continue after transition of care.	9 months
5. The patient is receiving medication(s) expected to be <b>ineligible for PBS funding or unaffordable with private prescription</b> .	9 months when yearly cost ≥ \$5,000, 3 months < \$5,000
6. The patient is receiving medication(s) through <b>the TGA Special Access Scheme</b> .	9 months when yearly cost ≥ \$5,000, 3 months < \$5,000
7. The patient is receiving <b>locally compounded medications</b> to be supplied by the receiving hospital.	9 months when yearly cost ≥ \$5,000, 3 months < \$5,000
8. The patient <b>is not covered by Medicare</b> .	6 months
9. The patient is <b>unable to access PBS</b> for high cost drugs <b>due to age-related criteria</b> (e.g. Infliximab). (Note: such a circumstance may delay transition).	6 months
10. The patient has physical or developmental issues, which may require <b>special medication considerations</b> such as requirement for liquid preparations if NG/PEG is the only route of administration and crushing a solid dosage form is not appropriate.	3 months
11. The patient is receiving medication where the copayments are likely to represent an <b>unsustainable financial burden</b> .	3 months
12. The patient is being transferred <b>from Justice Health</b> .	6 - 9 months
13. The patients has <b>complex medication issues</b> not covered by the above categories.	3 months

## SR 2. Paediatric to Adult Transition of Complex or High Cost Medicines (PATCH-Me) Form

[to be completed by member(s) of Paediatric Transition Team]

<b>Patient's full name</b>	Complete all details or affix patient label here			
<b>Sex</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> male <input type="checkbox"/> female	Carer name		Relationship of carer
<b>D.O.B.</b>	__/__/__	Carer phone		Carer email
<b>Address</b>		General Practitioner name		
<b>Phone number</b>		General Practitioner phone		
<b>Email contact</b>		General Practitioner email		

<b>Trapeze/ ACI Transition Service referral</b>	(Circle) Yes / No / not applicable (because _____) If Yes, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provide date of referral _____</li> <li>attach <a href="#">Trapeze referral form</a> / <a href="#">ACI Transition Service referral form</a> and/or provide contact name, email and phone number: _____</li> </ul>			
<b>Consent:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> I have discussed this referral with the young person and their carer/guardian and they agree their information may be provided to the adult hospital, their general practitioner and other relevant care providers as discussed as part of the transitioning process			
<b>Form completed by</b> <i>Paediatric Transition Team Member</i>	Name	Position	<b>Contact details</b> Phone	Email
<b>Date form sent to adult hospital(s)</b>			<b>Date form sent to General Practitioner</b>	

PAEDIATRIC hospital service details					
Hospital name		Pharmacy department	Contact name	Email	Phone
		DTC	Contact name	Email	Phone
		Complete this column if more than one specialist caring for patient		Complete this column if more than one specialist caring for patient	
<b>Specialist name</b>	1.	2.		3.	
<b>For treatment of</b>					
<b>Date of last paediatric appointment</b>					
<b>Email</b>					
<b>Phone</b>					

**ADULT hospital service details** (if more than one adult hospital providing ongoing care, complete another form or add another table).

<b>Hospital name</b>		<b>Pharmacy department</b>	<b>Contact Name</b>	<b>Email</b>	<b>Phone</b>
		<b>DTC</b>	<b>Contact Name</b>	<b>Email</b>	<b>Phone</b>
<b>Date of expected transfer of services</b>		<i>Complete this column if more than one specialist caring for patient</i>		<i>Complete this column if more than one specialist caring for patient</i>	
<b>Specialist name</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>		
<b>For treatment of</b>					
<b>Date of appointment</b>					
<b>Email</b>					
<b>Phone</b>					

<b>Medication List (add more rows as required)</b>						
Medication	Form	Dose	Indication	Proposed supply~	Further information^	Comments/Checklist

~Proposed supply may include: adult hospital, paediatric hospital, community pharmacy, sponsor.  
 ^Further information may include: PBS, non-PBS; SAS medicine; off-label use; via Medicine Access program (MAP); requires special prescribing rights; requires DTC approval; private script; over the counter; compounded.

### SR 3. List of commonly encountered and/or complex or high cost medicines requiring specific strategies to access

MEDICATION	Common BRAND NAMES	INDICATION(S)	SPECIAL APPROVALS <sup>1</sup>	Registered indication(s)	PBS/Non-PBS	AVAILABLE FROM
Antipsychotics-weight neutral: aripiprazole or lurasidone		Challenging behaviours in neurodevelopmental population	-	Aripiprazole: adult use in schizophrenia/non-bipolar I disorder. Lurasidone: schizophrenia in adults and adolescents	Non-PBS (PBS for schizophrenia only)	Hospital Pharmacy or Community pharmacy
Atropine ampoules for injections	Atropine sulfate injection Pfizer®	Secretions (off label for non-pre-anaesthetic use to reduce salivary secretions and bronchial secretions)		Various	Listed on PBS general schedule: limited quantity supplied	Hospital Pharmacy or Community pharmacy
Azithromycin	Various incl. Zithromax®	Immunomodulation	-	Depends on type of infection	Listed on PBS general schedule: limited quantity supplied	Hospital Pharmacy or Community pharmacy
Cannabidiol	Epidyolex®	Various	SAS Cat B for non-Dravet Syndrome and prescriber needs to be authorised cannabidiol prescribing	Seizures associated with Dravet and Lennox-Gestaut syndromes	PBS Auth for Dravet Syndrome; Non-PBS for L-G Syndrome	Hospital Pharmacy or Community pharmacy
Medicinal cannabis products (excl. cannabidiol Epidyolex®)	Various brands & strengths	Various	SAS Cat B may be needed approval depending on specific product & its scheduling. Prescriber needs to be authorised cannabidiol prescribing	NIL with exception of nabiximols Sativex® in adults for spasticity due to multiple sclerosis.	Non-PBS	Depends on product Hospital Pharmacy or Community pharmacy

MEDICATION	Common BRAND NAMES	INDICATION(S)	SPECIAL APPROVALS <sup>1</sup>	Registered indication(s)	PBS/Non-PBS	AVAILABLE FROM
Clobazam	Various incl Frisium®	Seizures (use may be off-label)	-	- Short term use (<=1 month) in adults for the symptomatic management of acute anxiety and sleep disturbances associated with anxiety. - Adjunctive therapy in patients (4 years of age and over) with partial refractory and Lennox-Gastaut epilepsy types not adequately stabilized with current anticonvulsant therapy	Non-PBS	Use tablets to compound liquid if required <b>Hospital Pharmacy</b> or <b>Community pharmacy</b>
Clonidine	Various incl. Catapres®	Various Off label use	-	Essential hypertension. Renal hypertension.	Listed on PBS general schedule	<b>Community pharmacy</b>
Diazepam <u>liquid</u>	Diazepam Elixir® Orion Perrigo	Various	-	Various: anxiety, muscle spasm, cerebral spasticity, acute alcohol withdrawal.	Tablets: Listed on PBS general schedule Liquid: Non-PBS	<b>Community pharmacy</b>
Erythromycin	Eryc®	Gastroparesis (given up to 3 times a day)	-	Various infections incl URTI, LRTI, chlamydial, Camphylobacter enteritis, acne, rosacea and rheumatic fever prophylaxis	Listed on PBS general schedule. Limited quantity supplied	<b>Hospital pharmacy</b> or <b>Community pharmacy</b>
Esomeprazole <u>sachets</u>	Various incl Nexium®	Patients with PEGs or feeding tubes	-	Dyspepsia, reflux and peptic ulcers	Sachets not available PBS.	<b>Hospital Pharmacy</b> or <b>Community pharmacy</b>
Fenfluramine	Fintepla®	Dravet Syndrome in those patients who do not respond to cannabidiol	SAS B application required. Requires additional registration with sponsor.	NIL	Non-PBS	<b>Hospital pharmacy</b>
Glycopyrronium Bromide tablets (Glycopyrrolate)	Various	Secretions	SAS Category C form required	Peri-operative indications only	Non-PBS	<b>Hospital pharmacy</b>
Hyoscine Bromide Patch	Scopoderm®	Secretions	SAS Category C form required	NIL	Non-PBS	<b>Hospital pharmacy</b>

MEDICATION	Common BRAND NAMES	INDICATION(S)	SPECIAL APPROVALS <sup>1</sup>	Registered indication(s)	PBS/Non-PBS	AVAILABLE FROM
Intravenous Immunoglobulin (IVIg)	Intragam, Privigen, Flebogamma, Gamunex, Octagam	For indications not supported by <a href="#">BloodStar</a>	-	See <a href="#">Bloodstar</a>	N/A	Hospital
Macrogol	Movicol®	Constipation	-	ARTG Listed	Non-PBS	Hospital pharmacy or Community pharmacy
Melatonin	Various formulations and strengths incl. Life Extension®, Circadin®, Slenyto®	Disturbed sleep	SAS Category C form may be required for some formulations/products	-Short-term monotherapy in primary insomnia in >55 yoa (Circadin®) - Insomnia in autism spectrum disorder or Smith-Magenis syndrome, where sleep hygiene measures are insufficient (Slenyto®)	Non-PBS	Hospital pharmacy or Community pharmacy Some products may be available online e.g. iherb.com
Mexilitine	Mexitil®	Ventricular arrhythmias; Myotonic disorders; Function- limiting-dystrophic and non-dystrophic myotonia	SAS Category B form required	NIL	Non-PBS	Hospital Pharmacy or Community pharmacy
Naltrexone	Naltrexone®	Cholestatic pruritis refractory to other treatments e.g. cholestyramine	-	-Adjunct in treatment of alcohol dependence -Adjunct in maintenance of abstinence from opioids after opioid detoxification	PBS Authority for treatment of alcohol dependence only	Hospital Pharmacy
Ondansetron	Various incl. Zofran®	Nausea & vomiting outside that induced by cytotoxic therapy/radiotherapy/surgery	-	Prevention and treatment of: - nausea and vomiting induced by cytotoxic therapy and radiotherapy; and, - post-operative nausea and vomiting (injection form only)	PBS for nausea & vomiting associated with cytotoxic therapy or radiotherapy	Hospital pharmacy
Piracetam	Nootropil®	Seizures	SAS Category B form required	NIL	Non-PBS	Hospital pharmacy
Potassium Citrate (oral liquid)	Uricosal®	Hypokalaemia/ urinary alkalinisation	-	ARTG Listed - Urinary alkaliizer. - Potassium replacement.	Non-PBS	Hospital pharmacy or Community pharmacy

MEDICATION	Common BRAND NAMES	INDICATION(S)	SPECIAL APPROVALS <sup>1</sup>	Registered indication(s)	PBS/Non-PBS	AVAILABLE FROM
Hypertonic Sodium Chloride Nebulising Solution	Hypersal 6%® Mucoclear 3% & 6%®	Secretions	SAS Category B	NIL	Non-PBS	Hospital pharmacy
Psychostimulant medicines e.g. (dexamfetamine lisdexamfetamine methylphenidate)	Various	Registered indications not on PBS	Written <a href="#">authority</a> from NSW Ministry of Health required.	-Narcolepsy and hyperkinetic behaviour disorders in children (Aspen Dexamfetamine) - ADHD; Binge Eating Disorder in adults (Lisdexamfetamine Vyvanse®) - Narcolepsy and ADHD (methylphenidate, various brands & formulations)	PBS for ADHD only (Authority Required)	Community pharmacy
Tacrolimus <a href="#">suspension</a>	Various	Patients unable to take capsules	-	No registered liquid formulation (Capsules/injection are registered for Prevention of transplant rejection)	PBS Streamlined Authority for management of rejection in patients following organ or tissue transplantation only	Hospital pharmacy Suspension requires extemporaneous preparation
Thalidomide	Thalomid®	Autoinflammatory syndrome with no genetic target and refractory to other therapy e.g. erythema nodosum leprosum. Behcet's syndrome	National distribution systems for lenalidomide, pomalidomide & thalidomide require registration of medical practitioners, pharmacists & patients.	-Multiple Myeloma -Erythema Nodosum Leprosum	PBS Streamlined Authority for multiple myeloma only	Hospital Pharmacy
Trametinib	Mekinist®	Neurofibromatosis Conditions with target identified through PRISM	-	Melanoma, anaplastic thyroid cancer, non-small cell lung cancer	Non-PBS	Hospital Pharmacy and/or Sponsor

MEDICATION	Common BRAND NAMES	INDICATION(S)	SPECIAL APPROVALS <sup>1</sup>	Registered indication(s)	PBS/Non-PBS	AVAILABLE FROM
Various MABs e.g. infliximab, vedolizumab, ustekinumab		Various auto-immune conditions e.g. Inflammatory Bowel Diseases (Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis), rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, psoriatic arthritis, psoriasis	-	Rheumatoid arthritis/ankylosing spondylitis in adults (infliximab); Inflammatory Bowel Disease in adults (vedolizumab, ustekinumab) or in those aged => 6 yoa (infliximab), psoriatic arthritis (infliximab/ustekinumab in adults); plaque psoriasis (infliximab in adults/ ustekinumab in those aged =>6 yoa)	PBS Authority for various auto-immune conditions with strict clinical criteria including dosing regimens and age limits	Hospital pharmacy and/or Sponsor
Omalizumab	Xolair®	Non-cystic fibrosis bronchiectasis	-	Allergic Asthma or Chronic Spontaneous Urticaria in in those => 12 yoa; Chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps in adults	PBS Authority in severe uncontrolled asthma in those > 12 yoa (+ various clinical criteria)	Hospital Pharmacy and/or Sponsor
Various JAK inhibitors e.g. ruxolitinib; tofacitinib	Jakavi®; Xeljanz®	Various autoimmune conditions responsive to JAK inhibition Graft vs host disease (second-line therapy)	-	Ruxolitinib: myelofibrosis (primary or secondary to polycythaemia vera or essential thrombocythaemia), polycythaemia vera or graft-versus-host disease. Tofacitinib: rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, ulcerative colitis.	Ruxolitinib: PBS Authority for myelofibrosis only. Tofacitinib: PBS Authority for various auto-immune conditions in those >=18 yoa	Hospital Pharmacy and/or Sponsor

<sup>1</sup> N.B. SAS Category B approval letters and completed Category C forms can be supplied to adult hospitals by the relevant paediatric hospital.

## SR 4. First Contact Points for Pharmacy/ Medications Communications regarding a Young Person Transitioning from Paediatric Care to Adult Care

Hospitals within Paediatric Specialist Network	
Name	Contact Name and Email Address
Specialty Network	<b>Sydney Children's Hospitals Network (Randwick and Westmead) DTC</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DTC Secretary Name &amp; Email: Sophie Brown (<a href="mailto:Sophie.Brown@health.nsw.gov.au">Sophie.Brown@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul>
Sydney Children's Hospital Randwick	<b>Sydney Children's Hospital Randwick</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Declan Gibney (<a href="mailto:Declan.Gibney@health.nsw.gov.au">Declan.Gibney@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> <li>DTC Email: <a href="mailto:SCHN-SCH-IPU@health.nsw.gov.au">SCHN-SCH-IPU@health.nsw.gov.au</a></li> </ul>
Children's Hospital Westmead	<b>Sydney Children's Hospital Westmead</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Peter Barclay (<a href="mailto:Peter.Barclay@health.nsw.gov.au">Peter.Barclay@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> <li>DTC Email: <a href="mailto:SCHN-CHW-IPU@health.nsw.gov.au">SCHN-CHW-IPU@health.nsw.gov.au</a></li> </ul>
Hunter New England	<b>John Hunter Children's Hospital (HNE Kids)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pharmacy Service Manager Name &amp; Email: Paula Doherty (<a href="mailto:Paula.Doherty@health.nsw.gov.au">Paula.Doherty@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul>

Metropolitan NSW Local Health Districts Caring for Adult Patients	
LHD name	Contact Name and Email Address
Central Coast	<b>Gosford and Wyong Hospitals</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy (Acting) Name &amp; Email: Michael Swab (<a href="mailto:michael.swab@health.nsw.gov.au">michael.swab@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul>
Illawarra Shoalhaven	<b>Wollongong Hospital</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Alastair Riddell (<a href="mailto:Alastair.Riddell@health.nsw.gov.au">Alastair.Riddell@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul> <b>Shoalhaven Hospital</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Mark Farrah (<a href="mailto:Mark.Farrah@health.nsw.gov.au">Mark.Farrah@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul>
Nepean Blue Mountains	<b>Nepean Hospital</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DTC and Medication Safety Pharmacist: Rachel Nixon (<a href="mailto:rachel.nixon@health.nsw.gov.au">rachel.nixon@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Ruby Samson, Director of Pharmacy, Nepean Hospital (<a href="mailto:Ruby.Samson@health.nsw.gov.au">Ruby.Samson@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> <li>Drug and Therapeutics Committee Email: (<a href="mailto:nbmlhd-dtc@health.nsw.gov.au">nbmlhd-dtc@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul>
Northern Sydney	<b>Royal North Shore Hospital</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Jenny Crane (<a href="mailto:Jenny.Crane@health.nsw.gov.au">Jenny.Crane@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> <li>DTC Name &amp; Email: NSLHD-RNSRYDE-Drug Committee (<a href="mailto:NSLHD-RNSRYDE-DrugCommittee@health.nsw.gov.au">NSLHD-RNSRYDE-DrugCommittee@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul> <b>Hornsby Hospital</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Catherine Richards/Timothy Yi (<a href="mailto:Catherine.Richards1@health.nsw.gov.au">Catherine.Richards1@health.nsw.gov.au</a>) or (<a href="mailto:Timothy.Yi@health.nsw.gov.au">Timothy.Yi@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul>

## Metropolitan NSW Local Health Districts Caring for Adult Patients

<b>South Eastern Sydney</b>	<p><b>Prince of Wales Hospital</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Declan.Gibney (<a href="mailto:Declan.Gibney@health.nsw.gov.au">Declan.Gibney@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Sydney Hospital and Sydney Eye Hospital</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Vicky Chen (<a href="mailto:vicky.chen@health.nsw.gov.au">vicky.chen@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>The Sutherland Hospital</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Caroline Zeitoun (<a href="mailto:Caroline.Zeitoun@health.nsw.gov.au">Caroline.Zeitoun@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>St. George Hospital</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pharmacy Department Email: <a href="mailto:SESLHD-STG-Pharmacy@health.nsw.gov.au">SESLHD-STG-Pharmacy@health.nsw.gov.au</a></li> </ul>
<b>South Western Sydney</b>	<p><b>Liverpool Hospital</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Eugenia Fiakos (<a href="mailto:Eugenia.Fiakos@health.nsw.gov.au">Eugenia.Fiakos@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Campbelltown and Camden Hospitals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Rhea McFarland (<a href="mailto:Rhea.McFarland@health.nsw.gov.au">Rhea.McFarland@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Bankstown–Lidcombe Hospital</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Stuart Binns (<a href="mailto:Stuart.Binns@health.nsw.gov.au">Stuart.Binns@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Bowral Hospital</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Marianne Babcock (<a href="mailto:Marianne.Babcock@health.nsw.gov.au">Marianne.Babcock@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Fairfield Hospital</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Shivon Singh (<a href="mailto:Shivon.Singh@health.nsw.gov.au">Shivon.Singh@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul>
<b>Sydney</b>	<p><b>Canterbury Hospital</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Jocelyn Ong, (<a href="mailto:Jocelyn.Ong@health.nsw.gov.au">Jocelyn.Ong@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Concord Repatriation General Hospital</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Secretary Name &amp; email: Garry Soo (<a href="mailto:Garry.Soo@health.nsw.gov.au">Garry.Soo@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> <li>DTC Chair Name &amp; Email: Fergus Davidson (<a href="mailto:Fergus.Davidson@health.nsw.gov.au">Fergus.Davidson@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Royal Prince Alfred Hospital</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Russell Levy (<a href="mailto:Russell.Levy@health.nsw.gov.au">Russell.Levy@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> <li>Acting DTC Chair Name &amp; Email: Andrew Dawson (<a href="mailto:andrew.dawson@sydney.edu.au">andrew.dawson@sydney.edu.au</a>)</li> </ul>
<b>Western Sydney</b>	<p><b>Westmead Hospital (incl. Blacktown and Mount Druitt, Cumberland and Auburn Hospitals)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WSLHD Drug Committee Email: (<a href="mailto:WSLHD-DrugCommittee@health.nsw.gov.au">WSLHD-DrugCommittee@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul>
<b>Specialty Networks</b>	<p><b>Justice Health and Forensic Mental Health Network</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chief Pharmacist Name &amp; Email: Anthony Lamproglou (<a href="mailto:Anthony.Lamproglou@health.nsw.gov.au">Anthony.Lamproglou@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul>
<b>Additional LHN</b>	<p><b>St Vincent’s Hospital Sydney</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Terry Melocco (<a href="mailto:Terry.Melocco@svha.org.au">Terry.Melocco@svha.org.au</a>)</li> </ul>

Rural & Regional NSW Local Health Districts Caring for Adult patients	
LHD Name	Contact Name and Email Address
Far West	<p><b>Broken Hill Hospital (incl. Balranald , Ivanhoe, Menindee, Tibooburra, Wentworth and Wilcannia Hospitals)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Ben Yassa (<a href="mailto:Ben.Yassa@health.nsw.gov.au">Ben.Yassa@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul>
Hunter New England	<p><b>John Hunter Hospital</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Paula Doherty (<a href="mailto:Paula.Doherty@health.nsw.gov.au">Paula.Doherty@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Belmont Hospital</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Justin Wilson (<a href="mailto:Justin.Wilson@health.nsw.gov.au">Justin.Wilson@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Calvary Mater Newcastle</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Rosemary James (<a href="mailto:Rosemary.James@calvarymater.org.au">Rosemary.James@calvarymater.org.au</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>HNE LHD Lower Hunter Sector (Maitland, Cessnock, Kurri Kurri and Dungog Hospitals)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Bob Pearce, (<a href="mailto:Robert.Pearce@hnehealth.nsw.gov.au">Robert.Pearce@hnehealth.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Hunter Valley Sector (incl. Scone/Muswellbrook Hospitals and Singleton Hospital)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scone/Muswellbrook Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Wendy Campbell (<a href="mailto:Wendy.Campbell@health.nsw.gov.au">Wendy.Campbell@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> <li>Singleton Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Katrina Doherty (<a href="mailto:Katrina.doherty@health.nsw.gov.au">Katrina.doherty@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>HNE Peel/Mehi Sectors (Tamworth, Moree, Gunnedah, Narrabri, Inverell, Quirindi, Walcha, Wee Waa, Boggabri, Warialda, Bingara, Barraba, Manilla, Werris Creek Hospitals)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Ruth Martin (<a href="mailto:Ruth.Martin@health.nsw.gov.au">Ruth.Martin@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>HNE Tablelands Sector (Armidale, Glen Innes, Guyra, Tenterfield, Emmaville, Tingha Hospitals)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: George Papadopoulos (<a href="mailto:HNELHD-ArmidalePharmacyMgt@health.nsw.gov.au">HNELHD-ArmidalePharmacyMgt@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul>
Mid North Coast	<p><b>Coffs Clinical Network</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Courtney Challinor (<a href="mailto:Courtney.Challinor@health.nsw.gov.au">Courtney.Challinor@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Port Macquarie Base Hospital and Kempsey District Hospital</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Rachel Taylor (<a href="mailto:Rachel.Taylor3@health.nsw.gov.au">Rachel.Taylor3@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul>
Murrumbidgee	<p><b>Wagga Wagga Health Service</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Cindy Patterson (<a href="mailto:cindy.patterson@health.nsw.gov.au">cindy.patterson@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Griffith Base Hospital</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Helena Joseph – Chief Pharmacist (<a href="mailto:Helena.josephhauser@health.nsw.gov.au">Helena.josephhauser@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul>
Northern NSW	<p><b>Tweed Hospital (Murwillumbah and Byron Central Hospitals)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Lana Steward (<a href="mailto:Lana.Steward@health.nsw.gov.au">Lana.Steward@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Lismore Base Hospital</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Robert Steine (<a href="mailto:Robert.Steine@health.nsw.gov.au">Robert.Steine@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Grafton Base Hospital (incl Maclean District Hospital)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Stephen Parry-Jones (<a href="mailto:Stephen.ParryJones@health.nsw.gov.au">Stephen.ParryJones@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul>

## Rural & Regional NSW Local Health Districts Caring for Adult patients

<p><b>Southern NSW</b></p>	<p><b>DTC Name:</b> SNSWLHD Drug and Therapeutics and Medication Safety Committee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DTC Chair Name &amp; Email: Elizabeth Mullins (<a href="mailto:Elizabeth.mullins@health.nsw.gov.au">Elizabeth.mullins@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> <li>• Executive Assistant Name &amp; Email: Ruth Craze (<a href="mailto:Ruth.Craze@health.nsw.gov.au">Ruth.Craze@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>South East Regional Hospital (Bega) Hospital</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director of Pharmacy (Acting) Name &amp; Email: Amelia Withers (<a href="mailto:amelia.withers@health.nsw.gov.au">amelia.withers@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Goulburn Hospital</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director of Pharmacy Name &amp; Email: Alice McKellar (<a href="mailto:alice.mckellar@health.nsw.gov.au">alice.mckellar@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Moruya Hospital</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chief Pharmacist (Acting) Name &amp; Email: Sian Halpin (<a href="mailto:Sian.Halpin@health.nsw.gov.au">Sian.Halpin@health.nsw.gov.au</a>)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Western NSW</b></p>	<p><b>Bathurst Hospital</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director of Pharmacy Name: Derek Kay Pharmacy Department email: <a href="mailto:WNSWLHD-Bathurst-Pharmacy@health.nsw.gov.au">WNSWLHD-Bathurst-Pharmacy@health.nsw.gov.au</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Dubbo Hospital</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director of Pharmacy Name: Ian Mawbey Pharmacy Department email <a href="mailto:WNSWLHD-Dubbo-Pharmacy@health.nsw.gov.au">WNSWLHD-Dubbo-Pharmacy@health.nsw.gov.au</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Orange Hospital</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director of Pharmacy Name: Maggie Steventon Pharmacy Department <a href="mailto:WNSWLHD-Orange-Pharmacy@health.nsw.gov.au">WNSWLHD-Orange-Pharmacy@health.nsw.gov.au</a></li> </ul>

Please note: This contact list is subject to change and if no response is received, the hospital pharmacy department should be phoned by contacting the hospital switchboard.

## SR 5. Other useful resources and tools regarding paediatric to adult transition

### Trapeze

Trapeze provides comprehensive transition support services to young people with chronic conditions in New South Wales, Australia. Trapeze is located within The Sydney Children's Hospitals Network (SCHN).

Visit this webpage for the referral form: <http://www.trapeze.org.au/content/referral-pathway>

Dr Jane Ho, Staff Specialist, Children's Hospital Westmead, Westmead NSW

Phone: 02 9382 5457 OR Fax: 02 9382 5680

Email: [trapeze.schn@health.nsw.gov.au](mailto:trapeze.schn@health.nsw.gov.au);

Postal Address: Trapeze, Sydney Children's Hospital, Randwick. Centre for Adolescent and Young Adult Health, Level 7, The Bright Alliance, Corner of High and Avoca Street, Randwick, NSW 2031.

### Agency for Clinical Innovation (ACI) Transition Care Service

ACI Transition Care Services is a state-wide service and accepts referrals for young people known and not known to SCHN. Please see [website](#) for service and referral criteria details. There are three ACI Transition Care Coordinators (TCCs) based in NSW. The Service accepts referrals for young people with chronic conditions 14-25 years.

Transition Care Co-ordinators:

**[Angie Myles, Northern Area Transition Care Coordinator](#)**

Phone: 02 4925 7866

Mobile: 0434 361 202

**[Paula Carroll, Western Area Transition Care Coordinator](#)**

Mobile: 0436 323 321

**[Silvana Techera, South Eastern Area Transition Care Coordinator](#)**

Mobile: 0425 232 128

### Other ACI Transition Resources

- Transition Readiness [Checklist](#)
- Ideas for parents and carers to support young people with chronic conditions with their transition: [link](#)
- Transition: practical tips for health professionals: [link](#)
- Key Principles for Transition of Young People from Paediatric to Adult Health Care: [link](#)

## Other Information and Resources

The Kids to Adults: Chronic Illness Alliance (K2A Alliance) is an Australian network of researchers, clinicians and advocates with a shared vision: to improve the clinical care and quality of life of children, adolescents and young adults living with a chronic illness or disability.

### Victoria

- The Royal Children's Hospital Melbourne – Readiness to transfer checklist - [link](#)

### South Australia

- Women's & Children's Hospital. *Transition to adult services: Transition medication checklist* - [link](#)

### Western Australia

- Government of Western Australian Child and Adolescent Health Service and Perth's Children Hospital. *Transition to adult healthcare* web page - [link](#)

## Acknowledgments

### How these guiding principles and supporting resources were developed

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### NSW TAG Project Team

Dr Alexandra (Sasha) Bennett, Executive Officer, NSW TAG

Ms Sarah Dinh, QUM Project Officer, NSW TAG

### Expert Advisory Group

Prof Christopher Liddle, Clinical Pharmacologist and Hepatologist, Western Sydney DTC Chair, Westmead Hospital, Westmead

Mr Peter Barclay, Director of Pharmacy, Children's Hospital Westmead, Westmead

Ms Sophie Brown, Sydney Children's Hospital Network DTC Pharmacist, Westmead

Ms Paula Carroll, ACI Western Area Transition Care Coordinator

Ms Paula Doherty, Director of Pharmacy, John Hunter Hospital, Newcastle

Mr Declan Gibney, Director of Pharmacy, Prince of Wales Hospital, Sydney Children's Hospital Randwick and Royal Hospital for Women

Ms Rachael Havrlant, Transition Network Manager (Acting), Care Across the Lifecycle and Society, Agency for Clinical Innovation, NSW Health

Ms Angie Myles, ACI Northern Area Transition Care Coordinator

Ms Anne Preiz, Clinical Ethicist, Sydney Children's Hospital Network, Westmead

Ms Silvana Techera, ACI South Eastern Area Transition Care Coordinator

### External consultation

Trapeze, Sydney Children's Hospital Network, Randwick

ACI Transition Group, Agency for Clinical Innovation, St Leonards

NSW Public Hospital Drug and Therapeutics Committees

Medication Safety, Quality and Therapeutic Optimisation Unit, Clinical Excellence Commission

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## **NSW TAG Editorial Committee (EC)**

Prof Asid (Sid) Patanwala, Chair NSW TAG EC, Sydney School of Pharmacy, The University of Sydney and Chair of Clinical Pharmacy, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Camperdown

Ms Elizabeth Anderson, Senior Pharmacist, Medicines Information Unit, Westmead Hospital

Dr Ashkay Athavale, Nephrology Advanced Trainee and Clinical Pharmacologist, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and Concord Repatriation General Hospital

Dr Alexandra (Sasha) Bennett, Pharmacist, Executive Officer, NSW Therapeutic Advisory Group

Dr Jonathan Brett, Staff Specialist, Clinical Pharmacology and Addiction Medicine, St Vincent's Hospital, Sydney

Ms Michelle Jenkins, Senior Pharmacist, John Hunter Children's Hospital, Newcastle

Mr Russell Levy, Director of Pharmacy, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Camperdown

Assoc Prof Bridin Murnion, Senior Staff Specialist, Drug & Alcohol Services, Western Sydney

Local Health District; Senior Staff Specialist, Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology, St

Vincent's Hospital Sydney; and, Clinical Associate Professor, Faculty of Medicine and Health, The University of Sydney, NSW

Ms Anne Steffensen, Deputy Director of Pharmacy, Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick.

