

Refugee and unaccompanied asylum seeking children and young people: care planning and follow-up - checklist of actions

Care plan

- Paediatricians should write a clear, individualised, care plan and ensure that all information (for looked-after children, see [DH/DfE guidance](#)) is shared with the local authority, copied to the GP and made available to the child, young person and/or their family/carer.
- The plan should also outline any safeguarding issues including vulnerability to exploitation.
- The plan should include a checklist of all the key actions that are needed by social workers or others, including different health issues and any community, education or health promotion needs.

NHS number

- If the child/young person does not have an NHS number and/or is not registered with a GP, a paediatrician should ensure that processes are in place to get them registered.

Health visiting/school nursing

- Preschool children should be referred to their local health visitor so that they can be included in the preschool health and developmental surveillance programme.
- School-aged children should be referred to the school nurse/SENCO, with any specific health needs communicated appropriately.

Immunisations

- Paediatricians should give immunisations and/or write a letter to the GP outlining immunisations needed. See [guidance from PHE](#) for information about routine immunisation schedule.

Follow-up checks

- Ensure dental, eye and hearing (if any concerns) checks are planned.
- Where required arrange blood tests to check for anaemia, iron status, vitamin D deficiency, hepatitis B, C and HIV as well as sexual health follow up (if indicated).
- Suspicion/diagnosis of infestations such as scabies and lice should be promptly notified to the GP with a suggested prescription / paediatric dosage in the referral letter as well as any other recommendations for infectious diseases screening such as referral for TB screening or sending stools for culture and parasites if symptoms indicate.

Health information

- Paediatricians should provide the child, young person, family/carer with information leaflets in their own language where available/appropriate
- A copy of the [FGM Health Passport](#) should be provided.

Additional health and social needs of child/family

- Pregnant mothers should be facilitated to register with a GP so that the unborn child can be included in antenatal care and neonatal programmes without delay.
- Paediatricians should note any lack of social support, and as appropriate, signpost the child and social worker to local charities and support such as [Save the Children](#), the [Refugee Council](#) and other relevant support organisations in the local area.
- Where appropriate, children and families should be referred to the Red Cross [international tracing and message service](#) by their social worker, or provided with information on how to do this.