

## APPENDIX 2: HEALTH PROFESSIONALS' SHEET

Information for healthcare professionals providing evidence about a Personal Independence Payment (PIP) claim

The DWP or DfC needs very specific evidence from health professionals, so that they can make a fair decision about a claim.

### The DWP/DfC wishes to know:

- how long the patient has been receiving treatment
- details of the diagnosis for all medical conditions, not just IBD
- likely future clinical course.

The most important information is a description of the **consequences** of symptoms and their causes. For example:

### Symptom:

Weakness and lethargy due to anaemia resulting from chronic disease and blood loss.

### Effect:

Breathless and unsteady, even when walking a short distance or using stairs. Poor concentration, very slow performing daily activities, needs reminding to take medication and safely carry out activities of daily living such as locking doors and turning off appliances.'

### Tips:

- The checklist of daily living activities on the following pages may help you gather evidence. The patient may have already completed this form. You may want to go through it with them.
- Patients may not have told their health professional how much their IBD affects their daily life. One possible reason for this may be that living a restricted life has become the norm, and thinking about it and telling others can be distressing.
- It is important to bear in mind that Ulcerative Colitis and Crohn's Disease are largely 'hidden' conditions. The disabilities they cause are not usually obvious. The evidence you give to the DWP or DfC can help make it clear that this does not reduce the importance of the disabilities.

## COMPONENTS AND RATES OF PIP

**PIP has two parts (components):**

1. **Daily living component**
2. **Mobility component**

Patients may qualify for either or both parts, depending on how their disability or health condition affects them. Each component has two rates:

1. **Standard rate**
2. **Enhanced rate**

**PIP claims are assessed using a point-scoring system.**

Patients may qualify for PIP **daily living component** if they have difficulty with any of the following activities.

1. Preparing food
2. Eating and drinking
3. Managing treatments
4. Washing and bathing
5. Managing toilet needs
6. Dressing and undressing
7. Communicating
8. Reading
9. Mixing with other people
10. Making decisions about money.

They may qualify for PIP **mobility component** if they have difficulty with either or both of the following activities.

1. Planning and following journeys
2. Moving around.

## CHECKLIST

ACTIVITY	✓	Very brief details of the problems you have with this activity. For example 'I am in pain and unsteady when I use the stairs. It helps to have someone to lean on'.
Preparing food		
Eating and drinking		
Managing treatments		
Washing and bathing		
Managing toilet needs		
Dressing and undressing		
Communicating		
Reading		
Mixing with other people		
Making decisions about money		
Planning and following journeys		
Moving around		