



Information for Families



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The Jack and Jill Children's Foundation was established in 1997 by Jonathan Irwin and his wife MaryAnn O'Brien based on their own experience with their son Jack whose short life showed them the ideal way in which children can be cared for at home.

1. Criteria

We are a registered charity, based in Naas, Co Kildare, and the only voluntary organisation in Southern Ireland that provides nationwide specialist home nursing respite care for children age 0 – 4 years, who have life-limiting, severe neurodevelopmental conditions.

We also provide palliative home nursing care to all children up 4 years old.

2. Role of People within Foundation

- CEO Jonathan Irwin
- 11 Liaison Nurses, who are all qualified children's nurses; each responsible for a geographical area
- Tracey who is the family co-ordinator and office support to nursing team
- Fundraising team

3. Role of Liaison Nurse

Each nurse has an individual caseload of families

Services available to families:

- Home visit – practical, emotional and psychological support.
- Advise and educate on care needs – feeding, suction, medications, seizure management, positioning, and comfort care.
- Liaise with acute hospital services, hospice homecare teams, Clinical outreach nurse, GPs, PHNs, early intervention teams, nurse specialists in paediatric hospitals, social workers, other voluntary organisations:

Providing direct funding to families enabling them to purchase in home respite care





Advocate for the families:

Accessing community based services
Information re entitlements available



Lobby HSE for services:

Home nursing *Home support workers*
Medical Cards *Home care packages*

4. Respite Care

This is the provision by appropriately trained individual(s) of care for children with life-limiting conditions for a specific period of time, thus providing temporary relief to the usual care-giver.

5. What Type of Respite do Jack and Jill Provide?

The Jack and Jill Children's Foundation provides funding for "in home respite", where an identified carer or nurse comes into the family home for regular short periods of time to allow the main carer to take a short break from caring .

The Liaison Nurse will carry out an assessment on the child and family's need and apply to the Board of Trustees for the appropriate funding, up to a maximum of 64 hours per month. The number of hours sanctioned is dependent on a number of criteria including primarily Nursing and medical needs.

The hours maybe used either for night or daytime care.

6. Referral Pathway

Maternity/Paediatric Wards

Public Health Nurse/GP's

Disability Services

Self-Referral- Parents

On receipt of an appropriate referral you will be contacted.



7. Information Regarding Siblings

- The Jack and Jill children's foundation provides in home respite to families on a monthly basis. This respite allows the siblings have quality time with their parents enjoying the cinema, going to see the siblings play sports, picking them up from school, reading them a bedtime story at night time.
- We run a family day every year in The Irish Museum of Modern Art Dublin, for families all over the country. This allows families come together for fun and games.
- We have linked with Barretstown in County Kildare; this is an adventure camp, housed in a fairy-tale castle at the foot of the Wicklow Mountains for children with serious illnesses and their families.
- We have organised with Barretstown, ten families on a yearly basis to come together to spend the weekend canoeing, archery, drama, horse riding while their brother or sister are cared for by the nursing team in the medical facility. This allows parents and their siblings to have time together and meet other families in similar situations.
- We run a Remembrance Day every eighteen months, which includes a work shop for siblings on bereavement.

8. Entitlements

1. Domiciliary care Allowance (DCA)

This is a monthly payment given by the Department of Social Protection to families of children *with a severe disability*, where the child is *cared for at home* and is *under the age of 16 years* and you satisfy the *habitual residence condition*.

This payment is not based on the type of disability but on the resulting physical or mental impairment which means that you're child needs more care and attention than a child of the same age.





How to apply

Download form: *Dom Care 1* from welfare.ie or text "form DCA" followed by your name and address to 51909 or low call 1890500000 and have your PPS number ready.

*please note when completing this document that it is very important that you give a clear picture of the extra work involved in caring for your child (physio/exercises, feeding, hygiene/skin care, caring with equipment for example suctioning/feeding pumps/oxygen) . It is helpful to write a day in the life of your child from when they get up in morning to they go to sleep at night including all the care given.

This payment is not means tested.

2. Respite Care Grant

If you qualify for the DCA, you will also qualify for the annual Respite Care Grant, which is paid automatically every year in June.

The Respite Care Grant is an extra payment for carers, aimed at enabling the carer and the person being cared for to take a break. You may use the grant in whatever way you wish.

This grant is paid in June each year and you automatically qualify for this payment if you qualify for DCA, Carers Allowance or Carers Benefit.

This payment is not means tested.

3. Carers Allowance

This is a means tested payment for carers who live and look after people who need full time care. If your child is under 16, you qualify for Carers Allowance *only* if you qualify for DCA.

DCA payment is not counted in the means testing for Carers Allowance.

You may work up to 15 hours per week and still be entitled to Carers Allowance provided you are within the means.

If you are looking after more than 1 child, you may be entitled to an additional 50% of the maximum rate of Carer's Allowance each week.

Carers Allowance payment is not taken into account in the assessment for medical card.





Included in the Carers Allowance is a free household benefits package including some free gas/ electricity, telephone rental allowance, free television licence and a free travel pass.

How to apply

Carers Allowance form is available from your local social welfare office or download (CR1) on welfare.ie

4. Carer's Benefit

This is a payment made to anyone in insurable employment who wishes to leave the workforce for up to two years (104 weeks) to care for their sick child at home.

You must have been working for at least eight weeks in the previous 26 weeks before becoming a carer. This payment is based on PRSI contributions and you will be automatically e-awarded PRSI contributions while receiving this payment.

You should apply for carer's benefit 8 weeks prior to leaving employment so that your eligibility can be assessed before you finish work.

How to apply

Carers Benefit form (CARB1) is available from you're local Social Welfare Office or online at www.welfare.ie and also from Carer's Benefit section in the Department of Social Protection.

5. Medical Card

Medical cards are issued by the [Health Service Executive \(HSE\)](http://www.hse.ie) and allow the holder to receive certain health services free of charge. They allow people to access Family Doctor or GP services, community health services, dental services, prescription medicine costs, hospital care and a range of other benefits free of charge. Normally, your dependent spouse or partner and your children are also covered for the same range of health services.

The medical card is means tested and to qualify for a medical card your weekly income must be below a certain figure for your family size. Cash income, savings, investments and property (except for your own home) are taken into account in the means test.

GP Visit Cards: Unless you have a medical card, visits to GPs (family doctors) are not free. If you do not qualify for a medical card on income grounds, you may qualify for a [GP Visit Card](#). It is means tested, but the income limits are 50% higher than for the medical card.





How to apply

The quickest way to apply for a medical card is online, on www.medicalcard.ie. **MedicalCard.ie** is a HSE website

Application forms are also available from your Local Health Office and

Completed forms should be sent to

Client Registration Unit,
P.O. Box 11745,
Dublin 11.

If you have any questions before you send your application, **Lo-Call 1890 252 919**

6. Long Term Illness Card

People suffering from certain conditions (listed below), who are not already medical card holders, can get free drugs, medicines and medical and surgical appliances for the treatment of that condition. These are provided under the Long Term Illness Scheme. This scheme is administered by the Health Service Executive (HSE), under [Section 59 of the Health Act 1970](#).

The Long Term Illness Scheme does not depend on your income or other circumstances and is separate from the [Medical Card](#) scheme and the [GP Visit Card Scheme](#).

The medical conditions that qualify under the Long Term Illness Scheme are:

- Mental handicap
- Mental illness (for people under 16 only)
- Diabetes insipidus
- Diabetes mellitus
- Haemophilia
- Cerebral palsy
- Phenylketonuria
- Epilepsy
- Cystic fibrosis
- Multiple sclerosis
- Spina bifida
- Muscular dystrophies
- Hydrocephalus
- Parkinsonism
- Acute leukemia
- Conditions arising from use of Thalidomide

If you qualify, you will get a long-term illness book.





This book lists the drugs and medicines for the treatment of your condition, which will be provided to you free of charge through your community pharmacist. Other drugs and medicines not related to the specified condition must be paid for in the normal way.

If your doctor or [occupational therapist](#) prescribes a medical or surgical appliance, it will be supplied to you from your Local Health Office

How to apply

A standard application form for the Long Term Illness Scheme is not available online. You can get an application form from your family doctor ([GP](#)) or the [Local Health Office](#).

7. Drugs Payment Scheme

If you have neither a medical card, nor a GP Visit Card nor a medical condition listed above, you can use the [Drugs Payment Scheme](#). Under this Scheme, individuals or families pay a maximum of €144 per calendar month (from 1 January 2013) towards the cost of approved prescribed medicines.

8. Incapacitated Child Tax Credit

The Incapacitated Child Tax Credit can be claimed by a parent/guardian of a child who is permanently incapacitated, either physically or mentally and

- Became so before reaching 21 years of age **or**
- Becomes permanently incapacitated after reaching the age of 21, but while still in full-time education or while training for a trade or profession for a minimum of 2 years.

The credit can also be claimed in respect of:

- A stepchild
- A formally/informally adopted child
- Any child of whom a person has custody, who is maintained at the person's own expense and who is permanently incapacitated.

A credit may be claimed for each child where more than one child is permanently incapacitated.

You may also claim tax relief in respect of medical expenses incurred by yourself or any other person.

In 2013, the Incapacitated Child Tax Credit is €3,300.





How to Apply

You should call or write to your local tax office outlining the credit claimed and the name(s) of the child(ren). A first claim should be accompanied by a doctor's certificate showing:

- The date the incapacity first arose
- The degree and extent of the incapacity
- If it is a disability other than one of those listed above, the doctor's certificate must state whether the incapacity permanently prevents the child from maintaining themselves.

Visit the [Revenue contact locator webpage](#) to find the Lo-call number for your region.

9. Primary Medical Certificate (PMC)

This is a certificate which confirms that you're child has a severe or permanent disability and it is used specifically for tax purposes.

If you're child has a PMC you automatically qualify for a Disabled Persons Parking card.

It may also assist you in purchasing a vehicle for the purpose of transporting you're child as you will be able to claim tax relief on the vehicle.

The tax reliefs available on vehicles are:

1. Exemption or refund of vehicle registration tax (VRT), repayment of value added tax (VAT) on the purchase of a vehicle and repayment of VAT on the cost of adapting the vehicle.
2. Repayment of excise duty on fuel used up to a maximum of 2,728 litres (600 gallons) a year. You must keep your fuel receipts.
3. Exemption from annual motor tax.

A car which qualifies for tax relief cannot be sold for at least 2 years.

The cost of the adaption must be 10% of the net cost of the vehicle.

Relief is limited to a vehicle that has been specifically adapted for use by a disabled person and has an engine size of less than 4000cc in the case of a disabled passenger.

How to apply

Apply to your local health office for an assessment for PMC





Apply for tax relief on vehicles when you have PMC to:

Disabled Drivers Section
Central Repayments Office, Office of the Revenue Commissioners,
FREEPOST, Coolshannagh, Co. Monaghan.

Telephone (047) 82800

10. Disabled Persons Parking Card

The card entitles the holder to park in public parking spaces without charge and also to park in disabled parking bays.

This permit is available to drivers or passengers with disabilities which may affect their mobility – normally the child has to be aged 5 and over with some exemptions on age for children registered with The Jack and Jill Foundation and for children who are registered blind.

The permit applies to the person with the disability and not the car being driven.

The application form is available from;
Irish Wheelchair Association,
National Mobility Centre,
Ballinagappa Road,
Clane, Co.Kildare
Tel: (045) 893094

11. Child Benefit

In the same way as all other parents, you are entitled to get Child Benefit until your child is 16 years old. If your child has a disability, is in full time education or doing FAS Youthreach training, Child Benefit is paid until 18 years of age.



9. Education Services

Education for children with life limiting conditions must focus on enabling them to communicate their basic needs such as feeding, toileting, and comfort. The children need educational plans that allow them dignity and freedom to enjoy interaction with peers, access to training and education that allows the child to develop at their own pace, all goals must be appropriate to the child's level of functioning and cognitive abilities.

The educational opportunities for your child will be addressed as your child grows and develops.

Educational options for children with disabilities include inclusive education in mainstream schools, special classes in mainstream schools and special schools.

Under the Disability Act, 2005 children under the age of five with a disability are entitled to an **Assessment of Need**. Contact your local HSE office for further information.

The delivery of local service for NCSE is the responsibility of the Special Education Needs Organiser (SENO) who will be the focal point of for parents. The SENO processes applications for resources for children with disabilities, who have special educational needs. Parents may have opportunity to meet with the SENO when the application for additional supports is made, this meeting is encouraged from the NCSE. A full list of the SENO's and their contact details can be accessed on www.ncse.ie.

Pre-school

Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Scheme

This scheme provides a free year of pre-school education for children aged between three years three months and four years six months. However if your child's special needs will delay their entry to primary school, they may be able to continue in pre-school beyond four and a half.

You should write to the office of the Minister for Children and youth Affairs to ask for an exemption from the age band. Enclose a citizeninformation.ie 57 copy of confirmation of your child's special needs from the HSE or from a consultant who is treating your child. A letter from your GP is not enough to get an exemption for your child. Under the ECCE scheme a child is expected to attend pre-school four or five days each week. However, this requirement does not apply with special needs if a shorter week would be more appropriate for them. The free year can be used over two years. You can get a list of participating pre-schools and childcare providers from your city or county childcare committee.





Home tuition

If your child is unable to go to school on a regular basis because of serious medical difficulties, they may be able to access home tuition. In certain cases children may be offered the home tuition service if your child has special educational needs and is waiting for a suitable school place. www.education.ie

July Provision

There is a special funding arrangement for schools to provide further special needs education in the month of July each year. This may be available in your child's special school or you may be able to get home tuition as an alternative.

www.education.ie

10. Frequently Asked Questions

- What do I do if my child is unwell?

Contact your general practitioner (GP) and arrange an appointment to go see them. If the GP is not available or it is out of hours take your child to the nearest hospital

- How do I access nappies for my child when they are three?

Contact your public health nurse (PHN) who will inform you of the contact person you need get in touch with in your area to access nappies for your child. This process is carried out by the liaison person carrying out an incontinence assessment on your child.

- Where can I meet other families?

You can ask your Jack and Jill liaison nurse to introduce you to other parents in similar situations or meet other families at our family day.

- If travelling abroad are there any services available for advice?

Ryan Air has a special needs information desk contact number 012480858, opened Monday to Friday only 9.00am to 17.55pm.

Aer Lingus have a special needs assistance website contact number 0818365011 opened 09.00-17.00 Monday to Friday and 10.00-16.00 Sat-Sun and bank holidays.





- If oxygen is required when flying who do I contact?

Contact air products at 01-8326184 or the company that supplies your oxygen at home for you, they will arrange for it to be on board when flying.

- If I need oxygen when away on holidays?

Contact oxygen worldwide at 0034966882873, these are based in Spain. The E111 form for Europe should cover your oxygen while on holidays and if not you need to contact your local HSE office to ask about covering this expense.

- How do I manage to support my child while taking off and landing?

There is a harness called the crelling harness recommended by Aer Lingus and Ryan Air, contact their special needs assistance website to ask for advice the harness.

- If I need help with my child when at the airport who do I contact?

There is a service called OCS contact number 01 8145906(08.00-16.00) OCS customer service duty officer contact 353 87 7602477 (24hrs). They offer help free of charge through security and on to the plane. Contact them 48hrs before departure.

- Who can I contact regards car parking at the airport?

Contact OCS and they can assist with a disabled parking near the terminal at a reduced rate, you will need to have your disabled parking disc number when booking the parking space. Contact OCS at 01-8145906.



11. Glossary of Terms

Advocate

A person who helps take action by empowering and supporting people to assert their views where necessary, representing and negotiating on their behalf.

Chromosome

Chromosomes are minute particles within the cells of our bodies. Very simply, they are the building blocks which determine our individual characteristics such as eye and hair colour. Chromosomes are normally grouped together in 23 pairs (46 in all), half of which come from the mother and the other half from the father.

Early Intervention

Early intervention is the process of providing specialist support for infants and young children up to age six years who have disabilities with physical or developmental delay; it provides services to help with development and inclusion.

Educational Psychologist

An educational psychologist is a qualified teacher who has had additional training as a psychologist, they help to assess your child's development and provide advice and support.

Enteral Feeding

Enteral feeding is feeding into the gut to promote normal growth and development.

Fine Motor Co-ordination and dexterity

Using the finger and hands for controlled movements, particularly to manipulate and hold objects.

Geneticist

A geneticist is a biologist that specialises in genetics. They provide a clinical service for individuals and their families who are affected by or at risk of a disorder with a significant genetic component. Reasons why families are referred to see a geneticist are: a child with a birth defect, to try and diagnose why a child has developmental problems, recurrent miscarriages or the diagnosis of a hereditary disease in the family.





Gross Motor

Gross motor is the use of large muscles in the body. The skills that use large muscle groups and which involve balance and co-ordination such as holding your head up, sitting, standing, crawling and walking.

Interdisciplinary Team

Is a team of professionals representing different fields of expertise, like paediatricians, occupational therapists, physiotherapists, social workers, community paediatric nurses and psychologists they help provide a comprehensive approach to the child's strengths and needs.

Individual Education Plans (IEP's)

Written records that document the individualised planning process for children with special educational needs. Individualised planning is a continuous and integrated process of assessment and evaluation that leads to decision making and reporting.

Intellectual Disability

Intellectual disability is diagnosed when a child has greater than average difficulty in learning. A child is considered to have an intellectual disability when their general intellectual functioning is below average; significant deficits exist in everyday skills.

Jejunostomy (JEJ)

A Jejunostomy referred to as JEJ is a plastic feeding tube which is inserted directly into your small intestine through the skin.

Key Worker

Is an identified and agreed person who will be your main point of contact.

Lamh

Lamh is a sign language. When children do not yet have the words they need to communicate; hands signs and spoken word are used together to help the children express themselves.

Life Limiting Condition

Life Limiting Condition (LLC, s) are illnesses in conditions for which there is no cure, and which are extremely likely to result in death at some time during childhood or young adulthood.





Life Threatening Conditions

Life Threatening Conditions (LTC,s) are illness or conditions that pose a grave threat of mortality for children and young adult's for which medical treatment may result in a cure but may also fail.

Multi-disciplinary

The multi-disciplinary team refers to the collaborative process where different disciplines assess or treat patients independently and then share information with each other.

Multi-sensory Therapy

A specifically designed environment which enables a child with special needs to enjoy a wide range of sensory experiences through vision, sound, touch, smell, and taste for therapy, learning, relaxation and fun.

Muscle Tone

Muscle tone is the amount of tension in a muscle and is it important for movement and posture. Disturbances in the muscle tone can be hypertonic, hypotonic and dystonic.

Nasogastric Tube (NG)

A nasogastric tube (ng) is a plastic tube inserted through your nose and it passes down into your stomach used for feeding.

Nutrition and Dietetics

A Dietician provides a clinical and advisory service to children and their families who have nutritional problems and feeding difficulties. They have an educational role around feeding supports (nasogastric or PEG Tube feeding) to help your child's growth and development.

Neurodevelopmental Delay

Neurodevelopmental Delay is failure to meet certain developmental milestones normally achieved during infancy and early childhood usually caused by organic, psychological or environmental factors. Developmental delay indicates a problem in normal development in the central nervous system.





Occupational Therapy

Occupational Therapy (OT) looks at how your child is developing the skills which are used in everyday life. This includes his/her ability to carry out self-care tasks such as eating and dressing, playing with toys and other children and as your child grows the possibility of writing and concentration skills. The assessment is done by observation of the child and by discussion with the parents. The OT aims to develop fine motor, cognitive and perceptual ability, along with self-care skills. Once your child has been assessed it will be discussed with you about how often your child needs to be seen. A home programme will be developed for your child and reviewed regularly.

Outreach Nurse

The role of the outreach nurse is to co-ordinate a service that provides continuity of care and quality of life for children with life limiting conditions and their families.

Paediatrician

A Paediatrician is a doctor who specialises in children's health and development. The paediatrician aims to see children bi-annually or more often if required. They work in co-ordination with community teams and communicate with other specialist paediatric doctors looking after your child along with keeping your family General Practitioner (GP) informed. They may link in with other professionals in the community such as (PHN'S) and area Medical Officers.

Paediatric Neurologist

Paediatric Neurologists are specialists that deal with children with disorders of the nervous system. This means conditions involving the brain, spinal cord, nerves and muscles. Neurologists treat both inherited and acquired neurological problems in children and work in conjunction with other specialists to treat children with conditions that may have overlapping concerns.

Palliative Care

Palliative care is inter-disciplinary care that aims to improve quality of life of individuals with LTC's or LLC's seeking to reduce pain and distressing symptoms while attending to a wide variety of psychological, social and spiritual needs.

Palliative Care is patient centred and family focused; it can complement curative and life prolonging interventions from the time of diagnosis onward provided in home, hospital or hospice. Palliative care seeks to inform and support medical decision making by patient and families to provide respite for carers and to support family members in bereavement.





Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy (PEG)

Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy often referred to as a PEG. This is a plastic feeding tube which is inserted directly into your stomach through the skin.

Physiotherapy

Most children with disability will be referred for physiotherapy; first the physiotherapist will assess him/her and will look at his/her ability to hold their head, move, sit, and crawl. The Physiotherapist will also look at balance, the way the muscles and joints work, the way the heart and lungs function and how your child responds to sensory information. They identify areas of concern and develop treatment goals and a programme to work with at home. They will support this programme with follow up appointments adjusting and modifying the programme according to your child's needs.

Picture Exchange Communication System (PECS)

Picture exchange is used to help motivate children to request objects/food/activities if they don't have the words to request them through speech.

Psycho-Educational Assessment

A psycho-educational assessment is a comprehensive assessment of your child's level of cognitive functioning. During the assessment procedure, this may take place over a number of sessions and it involves a variety of verbal and non-verbal performance tasks to ascertain his/her level of ability. Arising from the findings, specific recommendations regarding the most appropriate school placement are made

Public Health Nurse

The Public Health Nurse (PHN) is the first point of contact with parents in the community after the birth of your child or following a diagnosis. They are involved with routine checks on your child's development and advocating and managing home support or nursing if required. They also will manage and supply and medical equipment and supplies if needed in the home.

Special Educational Needs Organiser (SENO)

Special Educational needs Organisers deal with applications for teaching and other supports for children with special educational needs.



Social Worker

Social work is a method of working with families which aims to build a supportive relationship. It assists families to identify needs, offers emotional and practical support. It encourages families to work cooperatively and in partnership with all the professionals involved with your child. Social work values are based on respect of equality, worth, dignity and self-determination of all families. The social worker will advocate on your child's behalf and to ensure that he/she receives all the services available to them. They will provide information around entitlements, benefits and legislation.

Speech and Language Therapy

Speech and Language Therapy (SLT) aims to help your child to develop his/her communication, eating, drinking and swallowing skills to help reach potential in this area. Early intervention is important so SLT will begin prior to your child's first word. The SLT will assess your child's understanding, expression, how he/she manages sucking, swallowing and chewing.

They will also assess how your child plays with objects and people. They then provide an individual programme to work with at home. The programme will be reviewed and developed as your child needs change.

Video fluoroscopy

X-ray used to assess eating and drinking.





12. Other Voluntary Organisations

The National Disability Authority (NDA) is an independent agency established under the aegis of the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform.

www.nda.ie

The Disability Federation of Ireland (DFI) is the national support organisation and advocate for voluntary organisations in Ireland who provide services to people with disabilities.

www.disability-federation.ie

Bri (The Acquired Brain Injury Advocacy Society)

www.briireland.ie

Informing Families This website provides information that is useful for families whose child has been given a diagnosis, and for those who have a concern about a possible diagnosis. Information is provided in six languages - French, Polish, Romanian, Russian, Brazilian Portuguese and Lithuanian

www.informingfamilies.ie

Irish Wheelchair Association

www.iwa.ie

The Irish National Association for Acquired Brain Injury

www.headwayireland.ie

Erbs Palsy Ireland

www.erbspalsy.ie

Muscular Dystrophy Ireland provides support services to persons with neuromuscular conditions and their families.

www.mdi.ie

The National Council for the Blind of Ireland

www.ncbi.ie

DeafHear National support organisation for those with hearing impairment.

www.deafhear.ie





Irish Hard of Hearing Association

www.ihha.ie

LauraLynn Children's Hospice provides residential, respite and home support to children who have severe and profound intellectual disabilities with life-limiting conditions.

www.sunshinehome.ie

C.A.S.A. is a voluntary organisation providing holiday breaks and trips abroad.

www.casa.ie

Accessible Ireland - Holiday Accommodation

www.accessibleireland.ie





13. Useful Websites

www.anamcara.ie

www.assistireland.ie

www.barretstown.org

www.carers.ie

www.caringforcarers.ie

www.citizensinformation.ie

www.education.ie (NEPS - The National Educational Psychology Service)

www.enableireland.ie

www.epilepsy.ie

www.european-agency.org

www.genetics.ie

www.hanen.org

www.iwa.ie

www.lamh.ie

www.makeawish.ie

www.welfare.ie

www.mykidstime.ie

www.ncbi.ie

www.nsce.ie (The National Council for Special Education)

www.orphanet.org

www.racketys.ie (Specialised Clothes)

www.rainbowsireland.com

www.rarechromo.org

www.revenue.ie

www.rollercoaster.ie

www.sess.ie (SESS - The Special Education Support Service)

www.sleepmatters.ie

www.soundingboard.ie

www.specialneedstoys.co.uk

www.thinkingtoys.ie

www.unique.org

