

Glossary

Acute Medical Unit

The first point of entry for patients who are referred to hospital as emergencies by their GP or who require admission from their emergency department

B&NES, Swindon and Wiltshire Local Maternity System

The organisations who commission maternity services (they decide what services are needed and ensure that they are provided), and the organisations who deliver maternity services.

Better Care Fund

The Better Care Fund (BCF) is a programme spanning both the NHS and local government which seeks to join-up health and care services, so that people can manage their own health and wellbeing, and live independently in their communities for as long as possible.

Care Quality Commission

The Care Quality Commission is the independent regulator of all health and adult social care services in England. Their main activities include monitoring and inspecting health and social care services and issuing fines, public warnings or closures if standards are not being met.

Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS)

CAMHS is used as a term for all services that work with children and young people who have difficulties with their emotional or behavioural wellbeing. The BaNES Community CAMHS work across B&NES to support those living in the area.

Continuing healthcare (CHC)

Some people with long-term complex health needs qualify for free social care arranged and funded solely by the NHS. This can be provided in a variety of settings, such as in a person's home or in a care home.

Clinical commissioning group

Clinical commissioning groups are groups of GP Practices who work with other healthcare professionals and in partnership with local communities and Local Authorities to commission most health care services for their local area.

Clinician

A health care professional that works as a primary care giver. A GP, hospital doctor, nurse, psychologist and physiotherapist are all an example of a clinician. .

Commissioning

Commissioning is the continual process of planning, agreeing and monitoring services. Commissioning ranges from carrying out a health-needs assessment for a population, to service specification and contract negotiation or procurement.

Commissioning for Quality and Innovation (CQUIN)

The Commissioning for Quality and Innovation (CQUIN) framework supports improvements in the quality of services and the creation of new, improved patterns of care.

Community Champions

Our Community Champions are volunteers who represent the public, people who use services and those who care for and support them. They are the voice of the community and share their experiences and ideas for developing new services.

Community equipment

Community equipment includes things like special mattresses, beds and cushions, hoists and slings, and walking frames.

Community hospitals

Community Hospitals are small local hospitals that provide a range of services for their local community. These can include community beds, maternity, clinics, minor injuries units and X ray departments.

Community services

Include a wide range of care, from supporting patients to manage long-term conditions, to treating those who are seriously ill with complex conditions. Most community services take place in people's homes. Teams of nurses and therapists coordinate care, working with professions including GPs and social care.

Compassionate communities

A Public Health approach to end of life care. It encourages communities to support people and their families who are dying or living with loss.

Complex discharges

If a person needs more specialised care after leaving hospital, their discharge or transfer procedure is referred to as a complex discharge. In complex discharge cases, a person will receive a care plan detailing their health and social care needs.

Consultation (engagement)

A consultation is a two-way conversation that provides the public and other stakeholders with the opportunity to influence CCG decisions. CCGs are required to engage with the public when changing healthcare services and must be able to show

how the public's involvement has informed decisions. The Transforming Maternity Services Together and Mental Health Review are both examples of consultations.

Elective surgery

Operations that are planned in advance and do not involve a medical emergency.

Elective day case admissions

Patients who are admitted to hospital for elective surgery but an overnight stay is not required.

Elective ordinary admissions

Patients who are admitted to hospital for elective surgery and an overnight stay is required.

Emergency attendances

Patients who attend a hospital's A&E department (also known as an emergency department (ED) or casualty).

End of life care

Support for people who are in the last months or years of their life. It supports people to live as well as possible until they die and to die with dignity.

Frailty

In medical terms, this relates to the group of older people who are at highest risk of adverse outcomes such as falls, disability, admission to hospital, or the need for long-term care.

Fully delegated primary care commissioning

To ensure that primary care services best meet the needs of the local population, CCGs and member practices have full control over their NHS budgets and are able to influence local commissioning arrangements.

Health inequalities

The preventable, unfair and unjust differences in health status between groups, populations or individuals that arise from the unequal distribution of social, environmental and economic conditions within societies, which determine the risk of people getting ill, their ability to prevent sickness, or opportunities to take action and access treatment when ill health occurs.

Individual Funding Requests

Treatments are introduced into the NHS in response to guidance from the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE), while others are brought in after NHS England has evaluated them and found that they are both clinically effective

and cost effective. In some cases, it may be possible to fund a treatment for an individual patient outside of this process. This is called an individual funding request.

Inpatient

A patient who goes into hospital to receive medical care and stays there one or more nights while they are being treated.

Integrated care system

In an integrated care system, NHS organisations, in partnership with local councils and others, take collective responsibility for managing resources, delivering NHS standards, and improving the health of the population they serve.

Maternity Care

The care you get from health professionals during pregnancy (also known as antenatal care and pregnancy care) to make sure mother and baby are as well as possible.

Medicines optimisation

Looks at the value which medicines deliver, making sure they are clinically-effective and cost-effective. It is about ensuring people get the right choice of medicines, at the right time, and are engaged in the process by their clinical team.

Minor Injury Unit

Where patients can go to get help with injuries that need attention urgently but are not critical or life threatening, such as cuts, sprains and minor burns. Our Minor Injury Unit in B&NES is based at Paulton Memorial Hospital.

Multidisciplinary team

A group of professionals from one or more clinical discipline who together make decisions regarding the recommended treatment of individual patients.

Non-elective admissions

A non-elective admission is one that has not been arranged in advance. It could be an emergency admission, a maternity admission or a visit to our minor injury unit.

NHS Long Term Plan

Also known as the NHS 10-Year Plan, it was published by NHS England on 7 January 2019. It sets out the priorities for healthcare over the next 10 years and shows how the NHS funding settlement will be used.

Outpatient

A patient who attends a hospital for treatment without staying there overnight.

Primary Care

Primary care services provide the first point of contact in the healthcare system, acting as the 'front door' of the NHS. Primary care includes GP practices, community pharmacies, dentistry, and optometry (eye health) services.

Primary Care Network

Primary Care Networks (PCNs) are a key part of the NHS Long Term Plan. The networks, which will be made up of GP practices and will cover 30,000-50,000 patients, will be made up of a range of staff such as GPs, pharmacists, district nurses, community geriatricians, and Allied Health Professionals such as physiotherapists. By June 2019, all GP practices will be aligned to a Primary Care Network.

Public Health

NHS England works closely with Public Health England and the Department of Health to provide and commission a range of public health services, such as cancer screening, non-cancer screening and immunisation programmes.

Public involvement

Also referred to as 'engagement', involving the public helps us to understand people's needs and ensure that our health and care services are designed to meet these needs. We are committed to ensuring the public have the opportunity to influence key decisions and help to shape our services, and we achieve this in a number of ways, including through surveys, workshops and focus groups.

Reablement

Reablement (also called intermediate care, temporary care or aftercare) is care after illness or hospital discharge that helps the patient get back to normal and stay independent.

Safeguarding

Protecting people's health, wellbeing and human rights, and enabling them to live free from harm, abuse and neglect.

Secondary Care

Also known as 'hospital and community care', it can either be elective or non-elective care. It includes hospital clinics, emergency care, physiotherapists and specialist doctor appointments.

Service provider

An organisation or several organisations working in partnership to provide health care services. We commission a number of providers to coordinate and run services across B&NES.

Sustainability and Transformation Partnership

In 2016 the NHS and local councils came together in 44 areas covering all of England to develop proposals to improve health and care. Our STP is made up of local health and care organisations that work across B&NES, Swindon and Wiltshire.

Urgent treatment centre

A facility where patients can go if they need urgent medical attention but it's not life threatening. The urgent treatment centre in B&NES is co-located with the RUH's emergency department so that anyone who needs to be referred on for specialist care can be.

Your Health, Your Voice

A meeting held every two months for members of the public to provide feedback on the CCG's plans for improving local health services.