

# Glossary of acronyms relevant to the Children and Young People's Plan and supporting documents

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**Acute care**

Specific care for diseases or illnesses that progress quickly, feature severe symptoms and have a brief duration.

**APA**

Annual Performance Assessment

**ASB**

Anti Social Behaviour

## B

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**B&B**

Bed and Breakfast

**BME**

Black and minority ethnic

**Booked admissions**

System that will give all patients a choice of a convenient appointment or admission date within a guaranteed maximum waiting time.

## C

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**CAF**

Common Assessment Framework

**CAMHS**

Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services

**CAMHS Tier 2**

Early intervention service to prevent emotional and behavioural problems escalating to more serious mental health problems

**Care trusts**

Organisations working in both health and social care offering social care, mental health services or primary care services.

**CEF**

Children Education and Families

**Choice**

System that gives patients more choice about where and when they receive surgery and other NHS services.

**Commissioning**

The processes local authorities and primary care trusts (PCTs) undertake to make sure that services funded by them meet the needs of the patient.

**Connexions**

A confidential service for young people aged 13 – 19 providing information and advice to make decisions and choices in their lives

**Consultations**

Consultations are an opportunity for stakeholders and the wider public to contribute to government policies.

**CPR**

Child Protection Register

**CRB**

Criminal Record Bureau

**CSA**

Children's Services Authority (Children's Services Directorate in the local authority)

**CYPP**

Children and Young People's Plan

**CYPSP**

Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership

## D

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**DAAT**

Drug and Alcohol Addiction Team

**DCS**

Director of Children's Services

**Dfes**

Department for Education and Skills

## E

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**EET**

Education, Employment and Training

### **Every Child Matters**

The name of the Government approach to the well being of children and young people from birth to age 19.

### **Evidence based practice**

Process that engages primary care professionals in the commissioning of services.

F

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### **Fitness for purpose**

An organisational assessment and commissioning diagnostic tool for primary care trusts (PCTs).

### **Foundation trusts**

NHS hospitals that are run as independent, public benefit corporations, which are both controlled and run locally.

G

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### **GCSE**

General Certificate of Secondary Education qualification

### **Generic medicines**

Medicines marketed without a brand name.

### **Genito urinary medicine (GUM)**

Medicine for urinary system infections such as cystitis, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and infections of the genitals such as thrush.

### **GP (General practitioner)**

A doctor who is qualified to treat a broad range of patients with varying medical problems.

### **GP fees and allowances**

Remuneration and the legal framework and remuneration for general practitioners' pay.

H

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### **Health inequalities**

Work that contributes to the narrowing of the health gap between disadvantaged groups, communities and the rest of the country.

### **Health reform**

A programme of reforms to the NHS set out in the 10 year NHS plan published in July 2000.

### **Healthcare acquired infection (HCAI) or Healthcare associated infection (HAI)**

Infections such as MRSA and Clostridium Difficile that patients or healthcare workers acquire from a hospital.

### **Healthcare environment**

Improving the patient environment and the basic care services delivered within that environment.

I

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### **ICT**

Information and Communications Technology

### **Immunisation**

National vaccination programmes used to protect individuals and the community from serious communicable diseases such as measles and TB.

### **Improving working lives**

A blueprint by which NHS employers and staff can measure the management of human resources.

### **Independent sector**

An umbrella term for all non NHS bodies delivering health care, which includes a range of private companies and voluntary organisations.

### **Independent sector treatment centres (ISTCs)**

Private sector treatment centres that offer pre booked day and short stay surgery, and diagnostic procedures.

### **Infection control**

The practices used to prevent the spread of communicable diseases.

### **Integrated care**

NHS and local authority health responsibilities are managed together so that care trusts can offer a more efficient and better integrated service.

### **ISTC (Independent Sector Treatment Centre) Programme**

Part of a major initiative to create additional capacity within the NHS to reduce waiting times and introduce choice for patients.

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### **JEM Group**

Joint Engagement Management Group

K

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### **Kite mark**

The Kite Mark is the UK's most recognised product certification mark. It is visible proof that a product conforms to a published specification. The British Standard's Institute Kite Mark is a globally

recognised symbol of quality, indicating the product it relates to has undergone some of the most rigorous testing processes in the world.

## L

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### **LA**

Local Authority

### **LAA**

Local Area Agreement

### **LAC**

Looked After Children

### **LEA**

Local Education Authority

### **Lead professional**

Professional person employed by a local agency working with children who has the responsibility for coordinating the services for an individual child or young person to support better outcomes.

### **Learning disabilities**

Disabilities that reduce a person's ability to understand new or complex information, learn new skills and cope independently.

### **Learning skills council**

Body responsible for planning education and training for young people over 16 years of age

### **Leitch targets**

Leitch Target is 95% of adults to have functional basic skills by 2020. Targets are for raising the level of adult long-term skills attainments in the UK economy by 2020.

### **Local Involvement Networks (LINKs)**

These are the forums that will replace the PPI forums to support the involvement of local people in the commissioning provision and delivery of health care.

### **Local area agreements (LAAs)**

Three year agreement that sets out the priorities for a local area in certain policy fields as agreed between government, local authority and other partners.

### **Local delivery plan (LDP)**

A plan that every primary care trust (PCT) prepares and agrees with its strategic health authority (SHA) on how to invest its funds to meet its local and national targets, and improve services.

### **Long term conditions**

Conditions, such as diabetes, asthma and arthritis that cannot currently be cured, but whose progress can be managed and influenced by medication and other therapies.

### **LSC**

Learning and Skills Partnership

### **LSP**

Local Strategic Partnership

### **LPSA**

Local Performance Service Agreement

### **LSCB**

Local Safeguarding Children's Board

## M

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### **MAPPA**

Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements

### **Mental health trusts**

Trusts that provide specialist mental health services in hospitals and local communities.

### **MERLIN**

Police Database

### **Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA)**

Bacteria that can cause infection in a range of tissues such as wounds, ulcers, abscesses or bloodstream.

### **Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA)**

Bacteria that can cause infection in a range of tissues such as wounds, ulcers, abscesses or bloodstream.

### **MMR (measles, mumps and rubella)**

The combined vaccine against measles, mumps and rubella.

## N

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### **National service frameworks (NSFs)**

Long term strategies for improving specific areas of care.

### **NEET**

Not in employment, education or training

### **NHS Improvement Plan**

A government plan that sets objectives for the NHS and related agencies.

### **NHS Plan**

A government plan for the NHS that set out a 10 year programme of investment and reform.

### **NSF**

National Service Framework for Children

**NSPCC**

National Society for the prevention of cruelty to children

**NVQ**

National Vocational Qualification

**O**

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**OFSTED**

Office for Standards in Education

**Operational Executive Committee (OEC)**

This is the clinical engine room of the PCT that sets the clinical strategic direction working with the senior management team.

**Operating framework**

The business and financial arrangements for running an organisation.

**Our health, our care, our say**

White Paper that set out a vision to provide people with good quality social care and NHS services in the communities where they live.

**Our healthier nation**

White Paper that put forth a strategy to prevent up to 300,000 untimely and unnecessary deaths by the year 2010. It was superseded by the White Paper, Choosing Health in 2004.

**Out of hours**

The patient services provided by GPs outside of normal surgery hours.

**P**

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**PACT**

Partners and Communities Together

**PALS (Patient Advice and Liaison Services)**

Services that provide information, advice and support to help patients, families and their

**Patient and public involvement**

Involving the public in shaping a care system's development, and keeping patients well informed of clinical processes and decisions.

**Patient choice**

Giving patients more choice about how, when and where they receive treatment.

**Patients' Forums**

Every NHS trust, including foundation trusts and primary care trusts (PCTs) has a patient forum. Their functions include monitoring the quality of services and seeking the views of patients and carers about those services.

**Payment by Results (PbR)**

Transparent rules based system that sets fixed prices (a tariff) for clinical procedures and activity in the NHS, enabling all trusts to be paid the same for equivalent work.

**PCSO**

Police Community Support Officers

**PPO**

Persistent and Prolific Offender

**Practice based commissioning (PBC)**

PBC engages practices and other primary care professionals in the commissioning of services.

**Practitioners with special interests (PwSI)**

A PwSI specialises in a particular type of care in addition to their normal role.

**Primary care**

The collective term for all services which are people's first point of contact with the NHS, eg GPs, dentists.

**Primary care trusts (PCTs)**

NHS bodies with responsibility for delivering health care services and health improvements to their local areas.

**PRU**

Pupil Referral Unit

**Public service agreement (PSA)**

Agreement between each government department and the Treasury, which specifies how public funds will be used to ensure value for money.

**PwSI**

Practitioners with special interests.

**Q**

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**Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF)**

Part of the contract primary care trusts (PCTs) have with GPs. It is nationally negotiated and rewards best practice and improved quality of services.

**S**

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**SARA**

The Spousal Assault Risk Assessment is the principal tool used by probation for assessing risk in cases of domestic violence

**SEAL**

Social and Emotional Aspects of Learning

**Secondary care**

The collective term for services to which a patient is referred to by a consultant. Usually this refers to NHS hospitals in the NHS offering specialised medical services and care.

**Secondary prevention**

The medical methods used to limit the progression and effect of a disease at as early a stage as possible.

**SEN**

Special Educational Needs

**SMAT**

Substance Misuse Action Team

**SPACE**

Young people's substance misuse service

**SRE**

Sex and relationships education

**Stakeholders**

DH has a wide range of stakeholders that all share an interest in its work, including patients and the public, local and regional NHS organisations, local authorities and social care providers, charities, and the voluntary and community sector.

**Standards for better health**

The core and developmental standards covering health care provided for NHS patients.

**STIs (Sexually transmitted infections)**

Infections such as chlamydia that are caught as a result of unprotected sexual intercourse.

**Strategic health authority (SHA)**

The local headquarters of the NHS, responsible for ensuring that national priorities are integrated into local plans, and that primary care trusts (PCTs) are performing well.

**Substance misuse**

The misuse of illegal drugs and legal pharmaceuticals.

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**Telecare**

A combination of equipment and monitoring that helps individuals to remain independent at home.

**Third sector**

Non public private organisations that are motivated by a desire to further social, environmental or cultural objectives rather than to make a profit.

**TYSP**

Targeted Youth Support Pathfinder

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**UKYP**

United Kingdom Youth Parliament

V

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**VCS**

Voluntary and Community Sector

**VIP**

Vocational Inclusion Project

**Voluntary and community sector**

Groups set up for public or community benefit such as registered charities, and non charitable non profit organisations and associations.

W

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**Waiting booking choice**

System that provides the opportunity of faster treatment for the longest waiting patients. The system is also designed to help prepare for choice of four to five providers at the point of GP referral.

**Walk in centres**

Centres staffed by nurses that offer patients fast and convenient access to treatment and information without an appointment.

**White Paper**

Documents produced by the Government that set out details of future policy on a particular subject.

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Y

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**YISP**

Youth Inclusion Support Panel

**YOS**

Youth Offending Service

**YOT**

Youth Offending Team

