

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

A

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

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

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

DAAT

Drug and Alcohol Addiction Team

DCS

Director of Children's Services

Dfes

Department for Education and Skills

E

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

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

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

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

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.

J

JEM Group

Joint Engagement Management Group

K

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

T

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

U

UKYP

United Kingdom Youth Parliament

V

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

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.

X

Y

YISP

Youth Inclusion Support Panel

YOS

Youth Offending Service

YOT

Youth Offending Team

