STP Glossary

The glossary describes the interpretation and use of the key terms below within the STP:

Term	Definition
Accountable Care Organisation or Accountable Care Partnership	One provider organisation that is accountable for all the care and services provided to a defined population. The organisation might be a legal entity, a virtual network or "partnership". The organisation may have a range of sub-contracts with other providers, in order to deliver the contract requirements.
Allied health professional (AHP)	Allied health professionals are health care professionals distinct from nursing, medicine and pharmacy
Ambulance Red 1 and 2 response times	Category A (Red 1 and Red 2) ambulance calls classed as life threatening. The national standard (A8) sets out that 75% of these calls should receive a response within eight minutes.
Assistive Technology	Assistive, adaptive, and rehabilitative devices for people with disabilities. Assistive technology promotes greater independence by enabling people to perform tasks that they were formerly unable to accomplish, or had great difficulty accomplishing, by providing enhancements to, or changing methods of interacting with, the technology needed to accomplish such tasks.
Capitated budget outcomes based contract	A form of contract that rewards the provider(s) according to the achievement of outcomes for a defined population, by paying an amount per person. The amounts paid can be weighted according to the complexity of needs shown by segments of the population. This replaces the standard type of contract which pays the provider for specific processes e.g. hours of care, test carried out, number of operations, attendances at A & E.
Care Community Portal	A shared digital information sharing portal that can be viewed by clinicians involved in direct care , including data provided by local systems , and can provide the option for direct input by users
Care Quality Commission (CQC)	The independent regulator of health and social care in England
Carter Review	Lord Carter's review of efficiency in hospitals that suggests how savings can be made by the NHS trusts. The final report 'Productivity in NHS hospitals' sets out how non-specialist acute trusts can reduce unwarranted variation in productivity and efficiency to save the NHS £5 billion each year by 2020/21.
Chronic condition	A chronic condition is a human health condition or disease that is persistent or otherwise long-lasting in its effects or a disease that comes with time. The term chronic is often applied when the course of the disease lasts for more than three months.
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is the name for a collection of lung diseases, including chronic bronchitis, emphysema and chronic obstructive airways disease. People with COPD have trouble breathing in and out, due to long-term damage to the lungs, usually because of smoking.

Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution	Fraction of annual all-cause adult mortality attributable to anthropogenic (human-made) particulate air pollution (measured as fine particulate matter)
Clean Air Zone	A Clean Air Zone (CAZ) is an area where Government has ordered us to improve air quality by imposing a charge after December 2019 on certain classes of vehicles that produce relatively high levels of nitrogen dioxide.
Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)	Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) were created following the Health and Social Care Act in 2012, and replaced Primary Care Trusts on 1 April 2013. CCGs are clinically-led statutory NHS bodies responsible for the planning and commissioning of health care services for their local area.
Commissioner	Commissioning is the process of planning, agreeing and monitoring services
Commissioning for Quality and Innovation (CQUIN)	The Commissioning for Quality and Innovation (CQUINs) payments framework encourages care providers to share and continually improve how care is delivered and to achieve transparency and overall improvement in healthcare.
Community of Interest Network	Community of Interest Networks (CoIN) enable multiple Trusts to network their services more efficiently.
Community resilience	Community resilience is a measure of the sustained ability of a community to utilize available resources to respond to, withstand, and recover from adverse situations.
Cost Improvement Programme (CIP)	A Cost Improvement Programme (CIP) is the identification of schemes to increase efficiency/ or reduce expenditure. CIPs can include both recurrent (year on year) and non-recurrent (one-off) savings.
Digital maturity assessment	Digital maturity assessment measures the extent to which healthcare services are supported by the effective use of digital technology
Disabilities	An illness, injury or condition that makes it difficult for someone to do the things that other people do. This context also refers to this in the broad sense of mental and cognitive well-being as well as physical needs.
Emergency Care Improvement Programme (ECIP)	The Emergency Care Improvement Programme (ECIP) is a clinically led programme that offers intensive practical help and support to urgent and emergency care systems
ED	Emergency Department
EhealthScope2	A desktop analytic tool that allows users (e.g. case managers) to stratify citizens by risk and hence identify those that require early intervention
Elective / non-elective procedure	An elective procedure is scheduled in advance because it does not involve a medical emergency. A non-elective (emergency) procedure is one that must be performed without delay.

EMPATH	Pathology services are currently operated under a single management structure (EMPATH) supported by a Memorandum of Understanding between NUH and University Hospitals Leicester
Enhanced health in care homes	A new model of care aims to enable the NHS, social care services and the care home sector to develop new shared models of in-reach support, including medical reviews, medication reviews, and rehab services.
ETTF	The ETTF (Estates & Technology Transformation Fund) is a four year, £1billion investment programme to help general practice make improvements in premises and technology. It is part of the additional NHS funding to enable the NHS Five Year Forward View.
Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution	Fraction of annual all-cause adult mortality attributable to anthropogenic (human-made) particulate air pollution (measured as fine particulate matter)
Frailty	Frailty is a distinctive health state related to the ageing process in which multiple body systems gradually lose their in-built reserves. Around 10% of people aged over 65 years have frailty, rising to between a quarter and a half of those aged over 85
FYFV	Five Year Forward View (see NHS 5 Year Forward View)
General Practice	In this document this is used to refer to General Pracitioners and the wider primary care team, excluding pharmacists
Health and social care professionals	All qualified and support staff working in the health and social care sector.
Healthy life expectancy	Describes an improvement in the length of time that individuals are likely to live by keeping people healthier for longer.
Hear and Treat / See and Treat	'Hear and Treat' is telephone advice that callers who do not have serious or life threatening conditions receive from an ambulance service after calling 999. They may receive advice on how to care for themselves or where they might go to receive assistance. 'See and Treat' is advice at the scene that callers who do not have serious or life threatening conditions receive from an ambulance service after calling 999. They may receive advice on how to care for themselves or where they might go to receive assistance.
Healthy Options Takeaway (HOT)	Scheme within the improving housing and environment theme.
ICHOM	International Consortium for Health Outcomes Measurement
Index of Multiple Deprivation	The English indices of deprivation measure relative deprivation in small areas in England called lower-layer super output areas. The index of multiple deprivation is the most widely used of these indices. Most of the data used for these statistics are from 2012 to 2013.30 Sep 2015

Inequalities	Health inequalities can be defined as differences in health status or in the distribution of health determinants between different population groups.
Integrated Care Pioneer site	The 25 Integrated Care Pioneers are acting as exemplars to address local barriers to delivering integrated care and support locally, and highlight national barriers that the national partners can work to address.
Integrated Personal Commissioning Programme	https://www.england.nhs.uk/commissioning/ipc/
Joint Venture	A joint venture is a partnership between two parties for a specific business enterprise in which both parties agree to share in the profits and risks. There are many reasons for a joint venture, but the main purpose is to achieve a goal that one party would not be able to achieve, or achieve as easily with as much success.
Lead Vanguard	Some of the Vanguard sites have been chosen to lead on particular aspects of the model, eg. because they have more developed plans than the other Vanguards.
NHS LIFT	Local Improvement Finance Trust
Local Digital Roadmap	A three-step process began to allow local health and care systems to produce Local Digital Roadmaps (LDRs) by June 2016, setting out how they will achieve the ambition of 'paper-free at the point of care' by 2020.
Long-term care needs	Describes the needs of an individual who have been determined to be needing health and care support over a long period of time.
LTC	Long-term condition
LWAB	Local Workforce Action Boards https://hee.nhs.uk/sites/default/files/documents/TV_PaulineBrown_presentation.pdf
MDT Multidisciplinary Teams / Integrated Care Teams	Teams of multi-disciplinary professionals usually including nurses, Social Workers, GPs, Therapists, third sector and other specialist staff. The team work collaboratively together and provide regular case reviews or 'virtual wards' to manage vulnerable people with complex needs at home and aim to prevent recurrent admissions to hospital and dependence upon services.
Medical Interoperability Gateway (MIG)	Medical Interoperability Gateway (MIG) which allows secondary care providers to view primary care citizen information
Medically fit for discharge	A patient that is medically fit for discharge where a clinical decision has been made that the patient is ready to transfer from a medical perspective.
MSK	Musculoskeletal

Multispeciality Community Provider (MCP)	This type of new care model will expand the leadership of primary care to include nurses, therapists and other community based professionals. They could also offer some care in fundamentally different ways, making fuller use of digital technologies, new skills and roles, and offering greater convenience for patients. One goal could be to move some specialist care out of hospitals into the community. There are 14 multispecialty community provider Vanguards in the country.
NEL	Non-elective hospital admission
New Care Model	There are 7 new care models described in the NHS 5 Year Forward Plan. They are: a) Multispecialty Community Providers (MCP) b) Primary Acute Care System (PACS) c) Urgent and Emergency Care Networks d) Enhanced health in Care Homes e) Specialised care f) Modern maternity services g) Viable smaller hospitals
NHS 5 Year Forward View	This is a key strategic document for the NHS, published in October 2014. It outlines the answers to : a) Why will the NHS need to change? b) What will the future look like? (use of new care models) c) How can we get there?
M&A CCG	NHS Mansfield and Ashfield CCG
N&A CCG	NHS Newark and Sherwood CCG
City CCG	NHS Nottingham City CCG
NNE CCG	NHS Nottingham North and East CCG
NW CCG	NHS Nottingham West CCG
RCCG	NHS Rushcliffe CCG
NUH	Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust
SFH	Sherwood Forest Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
NHCT	Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust
EMAS	East Midlands Ambulance NHS Trust
NHS Property Services (NHSPS)	NHS Property Services manages, maintains and improves NHS properties and facilities, working in partnership with NHS organisations to create safe, efficient, sustainable and modern healthcare and working environments.
National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidance	The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) provides national guidance and advice to improve health and social care. https://www.nice.org.uk/
NEMS	Nottingham Emergency Medical Services
LMC	Local Medical Committee
NCiC	Nottingham City Council

NCoC	Nottinghamshire County Council
Office of National Statistics (ONS)	The UK's largest independent producer of official statistics and the recognised national statistical institute of the UK: https://www.ons.gov.uk/
One Public Estate (OPE)	The One Public Estate programme is a pioneering initiative delivered in partnership by the LGA and the Cabinet Office Government Property Unit (GPU). http://www.local.gov.uk/onepublicestate/-/journal_content/56/10180/6678286/ARTICLE
Partnerships / partners	An arrangement where all parties (known as partners) agree to co-ordinate their mutual interests together for the same / best outcome/s. Partnerships are across our health and care systems and include all potential 'partners' e.g People, ambulance service, local authorities, hospitals, GPs, Community Health providers and the voluntary sector.
Private Finance Initiative (PFI)	A private finance initiative (PFI) is a method of providing funds for major capital investments where private firms are contracted to complete and manage public projects. Under a private finance initiative, the private company, instead of the government, handles the up-front costs.
Prevention / preventing	The act of delaying, preventing or avoiding the progression of ill health and wellbeing.
Primary Acute Care System (PACS)	This type of new care model allows a single organisation to provide NHS GP and hospital services acute and primary care combined, together with mental health and community care services. It is a "vertically integrated" care system. There are nine PACS vanguards across the country.
Primary Care	As many people's first point of contact with the NHS, around 90 per cent of patient interaction is with primary care services. In addition to GP practices, primary care covers dental practices, community pharmacies and high street optometrists. Our information gives valuable insight into how services are provided.
Promoting independence / maximising opportunities	The act of encouraging people to do as much as they can for themselves whilst offering a good level of advice, information and signposting, and access to support.
Provider	Direct provider of care
Quality of Life	The level of satisfaction and comfort that a person enjoys individual to them.
Quartile	A data set has three quartiles: the lower quartile, the median of the data set, and the upper quartile
Recovery / recuperation	The process of becoming well again after illness, injury or condition, by regaining health, stamina and strength
Right Care	Right Care is a programme designed to increase the value from the resources allocated to healthcare and directly address variations in spend, activity and outcomes in three ways: • improved clinical involvement in commissioning • stronger patient involvement through shared decision making

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	• supporting commissioners with knowledge, information and coaching to consider the legitimacy of variation and thus whether the level of variation needs addressing.
Risk stratification	Risk stratification is a tool for identifying and predicting which patients are at high risk or likely to be at high risk and prioritizing the management of their care in order to prevent worse outcomes.
SAFER patient flow bundle	The patient flow bundle is similar to a clinical care bundle. It is a combined set of simple rules for adult inpatient wards to improve patient flow and prevent unnecessary waiting for patients. Further information can be access online: http://www.ecip.nhs.uk/uploads/files/1/Resource/SAFER---May-2016-V6.pdf
Secondary Care	Medical care that is provided by a specialist or facility upon referral by a primary care physician and that requires more specialized knowledge, skill, or equipment than the primary care physician can provide—compare primary care, tertiary care.
Self-care	Used to describe any human function that is under the control of the individual themselves. It is often used to describe purely in healthcare terms people managing their long-term condition needs, but we are applying a broader context. To include wellbeing.
Self-Management	Self-management is part of self-care. People with long term conditions manage well when they understand and follow complex medical regimes and adopt necessary changes in lifestyle. This can often require support whether in managing aspects of physical health, aspects of adapting everyday activities and roles as well as dealing with the emotions arising from having a particular condition or number of conditions.
Short-term interventions	Describes the involvement of a service for a time-limited period and working to identify and promote well-being and personal outcomes during this time to maintain or improve independence.
Social movement	A group of people with a common ideology who try together to achieve certain general goals
Support / crisis support	The agreement and encouragement working with someone to advise and offer guidance on the best thing to do. Enabling is often used in the same way. Is also used to describe a service that may be providing care. Crisis support is the same offered but at a time of urgent requirement / need.
Transfer to assess	Describes a method or service that is designed to move an individual out of acute hospital care into another environment to enable their assessment; rather than waiting in acute care to be undertaken. It enables people to have the best opportunity for therapeutic assessment and recovery.
Unwarranted clinical variation	Clinical variation occurs across all disciplines and practices and arises for a range of reasons including: complexity of a patient's illness; burden of illness in different populations; local innovations; administrative variation such as inconsistent coding; and 'local' explanations such as workforce issues.

	Unwarranted Clinical Variation is defined as "variation that cannot be explained by the condition or the preference of the patient; it is variation that can only be explained by differences in health system performance".
Urgent and Emergency Care Network	This type of new care model aims to organise better and simpler local urgent and emergency care services, more appropriate use of primary care, community mental health teams, ambulance services and community pharmacies, as well as the 379 urgent care centres throughout the country. Other options are expanding to 7 day working, linking hospitals together, "proper" funding and integration of mental health crisis services, including liaison psychiatry, a strengthened clinical triage and advice service that links the system together and helps patients navigate it successfully. There are eight of these Vanguards across the country.
Vanguard	There are 50 Vanguard sites across England. These sites were announced in March, July and September 2016, after a competitive process run by NHS England. Each site is implementing one type of new care model from those listed above at a) – e), to "act as the blueprints for the NHS moving forward and the inspiration to the rest of the health and care system".
Warm Homes on Prescription (WHOP)	Scheme within the improving housing and environment theme.