

Glossary

Here are a number of clinical terms used throughout this document. To access an A-Z of health to understand further these terms please visit : <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/>

Additional terms are also explained below:

Acute services	Where a patient receives treatment for a severe injury or illness, an urgent medical condition, or during recovery from surgery
Carbon footprint	The amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere as a result of the activities of a particular individual, organisation or community
Consolidate	To bring together (separate parts) into a single or unified whole
Deprivation	The damaging lack of material benefits considered to be basic necessities in a society
Emergency department	Also known as Accident and Emergency. The department of a hospital responsible for the provision of medical and surgical care to patients arriving at the hospital in need of immediate care
Emergency general surgery	Operating on patients admitted through the emergency department during the out-of-hours period
Emergency services	Provide emergency care to people with acute illness or injury
Equality Impact Assessment	An equality impact assessment is a process designed to ensure that a policy, project or scheme does not discriminate against any disadvantaged or vulnerable people
General surgery	General surgery is the treatment of injury, deformity, and disease using operative procedures
Health inequalities	The unjust and avoidable differences in people's health across the population and between specific population groups.
Integrated Neighbourhood Teams	A Integrated Neighbourhood Team will consist of staff from a number of different teams/ professions. The staff from these different teams will work together to deliver a number of key objectives
Intensive Care Unit (ICU)	A hospital unit in which is concentrated special equipment and specially trained personnel for the care of seriously ill patients requiring immediate and continuous attention

Maternity assessment unit	Provides emergency and follow-up antenatal care for women with specific pregnancy-related problems
Maternity facilities	A hospital ward that provides care for women during pregnancy and childbirth and for newborn infants
Maternity services	Refers to the health services provided to women, babies, and families throughout the whole pregnancy, during labour and birth, and after birth for up to six weeks
Midwifery-led services	A midwifery-led birthing unit is a birthing suite that provides a 'home from home' environment for women with uncomplicated pregnancies, who are under the care of midwives.
Neonatal	Neonatal care is the type of care a baby born premature or sick receives in a neonatal unit.
Neonatal intensive care	An intensive care unit specialising in the care of ill or premature newborn infants
Non-acute services	Non-acute care is for maintenance or long-term care. Non-acute includes care for chronic conditions, outpatient preventative care, and more. Healthcare professionals working in non-acute settings see patients many times, building a supportive relationship and ensuring a continuous care for each patient.
Non-elective care	A Non-Elective Admission is one that has not been arranged in advance. It may be an emergency admission, a maternity admission or a transfer from a Hospital Bed in another Health Care Provider
Outpatient	Person attending hospital for treatment without staying overnight
Outpatient specialty	Person attending hospital for a specialist treatment without staying overnight
Paediatric surgery	Operating on patients that are children
Pain management	The process of providing medical care that alleviates or reduces pain
Palliative medicine	Provides relief from pain and other symptoms of serious illness
Planned or elective care	Elective care is planned care. The patient journey usually begins in primary care and can begin with a diagnostic procedure, before entering secondary care for an opinion, diagnosis, treatment or procedure.

Primary Care	Primary care services provide the first point of contact in the healthcare system, acting as the 'front door' of the NHS
Protected characteristics	The Equality Act covers the same groups that were protected by existing equality legislation – age, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, marriage and civil partnership and pregnancy and maternity. These are now called 'protected characteristics'.
Public Sector Equality Duty	Public Sector Equality Duty requires public bodies and others carrying out public functions to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, to advance equality of opportunities and foster good relations
Reconfiguration	To change the structure or arrangement of something
Tertiary care	Treat more severe conditions that require specialised knowledge and more intensive health monitoring
Transplant	Take (living tissue or an organ) and implant it in another part of the body or in another body
Trauma	Physical injury
Urgent care	An illness or injury that requires urgent attention but is not a life-threatening situation
Well baby	New born that has a neonatal level of care classification of 'Normal Care'