

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

Acronym /abbreviation	Term	Definition
ALOS	Average Length of Stay	An average of the length of time a patient stays in a hospital when admitted. May be averaged for all patients or those with specific medical or social conditions. ALOS has national and local planning implications.
	Ambulatory Care	Rapid access, immediate and urgent care where the patient can walk into a centre and be seen or be directly referred by a doctor, nurse or therapist to avoid the need to admit a patient.
AWP	Avon and Wiltshire Mental Health Partnership NHS Trust	Avon and Wiltshire Mental Health Partnership NHS Trust (AWP) is a significant provider of mental health services across a core catchment area covering Bath and North East Somerset (B&NES), Bristol, North Somerset, South Gloucestershire, Swindon and Wiltshire. The Trust also provides specialist services for a wider catchment extending throughout the south west. http://www.awp.nhs.uk/
BSW	Bath and North East Somerset (BaNES), Swindon and Wiltshire	The area covered by the BSW Integrated Care System (ICS) and Integrated Care Board (ICB).
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services	CAMHS are specialist NHS services. They offer assessment and treatment for children and young people who have emotional, behavioural or mental health difficulties.
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group	NHS organisations set up by the Health and Social Care Act 2012 to organise the delivery of NHS services in England.
CHC	Continuing Healthcare	NHS Continuing Healthcare is free care outside of hospital that is arranged and funded by the NHS. It is only available for people who need ongoing healthcare. NHS Continuing Healthcare is sometimes called fully funded NHS care.

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	Commissioning	Commissioning in the NHS is the process of ensuring that the health and care services provided effectively meet the needs of the population. It is a cycle of work from understanding the needs of a population, and identifying gaps or weaknesses in current provision, to procuring services to meet those needs.
CIP	Cost Improvement Programme	NHS organisations use CIPs to deliver and plan the savings they intend to make. Encompassing efficiency and transformation programmes.
D2A	Discharge to Assess	Funding and supporting people to leave hospital, when safe and appropriate to do so, and continuing their care and assessment out of hospital. They can then be assessed for their longer-term needs in the right place.
DES	Directed Enhanced Service	Additional services that GPs can choose to provide to their patients that are financially incentivised by NHS England.
DTC	Delayed Transfer of Care	Experienced by an inpatient in a hospital, who is ready to move on to the next stage of care but is prevented from doing so for one or more reasons. Timely transfer and discharge arrangements are important in ensuring the NHS effectively manages emergency pressures. The arrangements for transfer to a more appropriate care setting (either within the NHS or in discharge from NHS care) will vary according to the needs of each patient but can be complex and sometimes lead to delays.
ED	Emergency Department	An accident and emergency department (also known as emergency department or casualty) deals with life-threatening emergencies, such as loss of consciousness, acute confused state, fits that are not stopping, persistent and severe chest pain, breathing difficulties, severe bleeding that can't be stopped, severe allergic reactions, severe burns or scalds. https://www.nhs.uk/NHSEngland/AboutNHSservices/Emergencyandurgentcareservices/Pages/AE.aspx
	Elective Care	Elective care is pre-arranged, non-emergency care which includes scheduled operations. It is provided by medical specialists in a hospital or another care setting.
EFR	Exceptional Funding Request	An Exceptional Funding Request (EFR) is the route by which A health professional can apply on a patient's behalf for treatments, drugs and devices (collectively referred to as interventions) that are not routinely funded by a CCG.
ERF	Elective Recovery Fund	The Elective Recovery Fund (ERF) is a £1 billion fund made available to help hospitals recover their levels of activity, post COVID-19 pandemic. The ERF is promising to support the cost of services working flexibly to take on the additional activity needed to reduce the growing backlog of patients requiring

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		elective services such as outpatient appointments or surgeries. What that really means is that if services can find a way to deliver more appointments and carry out more procedures than they normally would have, they will be paid more for the delivery of services than they would otherwise. As an extra incentive, the more delivered above 'normal (19/20 baseline)' the bigger the pot of money you get.
FDP	Federal Data Platform	The NHS Federated Data Platform (FDP) is software that enables NHS organisations to bring together operational data – currently stored in separate systems – to support staff to access the information they need in one safe and secure environment. Each NHS trust and Integrated Care Board can access their own FDP and manage all their data. The FDP will help integrated care boards (on behalf of the integrated care system) to proactively plan services that meet the needs of their local population.
FOT	Forecast Outturn	The total projected balance remaining at the end of the financial year.
HWB	Health and Wellbeing Board	The Health and Social Care Act 2012 established Health and Wellbeing Boards as forums where leaders from the NHS and local government can work together to improve the health and wellbeing of their local population and reduce health inequalities.
H2/HIP2	Health Infrastructure Plan	A rolling five-year programme announced in October 2019 of investment in health infrastructure, encompassing: capital to build new hospitals, modernise primary care estates and invest in new diagnostics and technology.
ICA	Integrated Care Alliance	Integrated Care Alliances (ICAs) involve commissioners, providers and other organisations working together to improve health and care for residents' in one locality, often co-terminous with local authority boundaries, working across organisational boundaries by choosing to focus on areas which are challenging for all partners and agreeing a picture of future population needs. In BSW, there will be three ICAs – Bath and North East Somerset, Swindon and Wiltshire.
ICB	Integrated Care Board	Each Integrated Care System (ICS) will have an Integrated Care Board (ICB), a statutory organisation bringing the NHS together locally to improve population health and establish shared strategic priorities within the NHS. When ICBs were legally established, clinical commissioning groups (CCGs) were abolished.
ICP	Integrated Care Partnership	The Integrated Care Partnership (ICP) is a statutory committee formed by the Bath and North East Somerset Integrated Care Board (BSW ICB), and local authorities in the BSW area.

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		The BSW ICP brings together the NHS, local government, the voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) sector and other partners to focus on prevention, wider social and economic factors affecting people's health and reducing health inequalities.
ICS	Integrated Care System	An Integrated Care System (ICS) is a way of working across health and care organisations that allows them to work closer together to take collective responsibility for managing resources, delivering care and improving the health and wellbeing of the population they serve. ICSs integrate primary and specialist care, physical and mental health services and health and social care
IG	Information Governance	Information Governance ensures necessary safeguards for, and appropriate use of, patient and personal information. Key areas are information policy for health and social care, IG standards for systems and development of guidance for NHS and partner organisations.
	Integrated Care	A concept that brings together the delivery, management and organisation of services related to diagnosis, treatment, care, rehabilitation and health promotion, in order to improve services in terms of access, quality, user satisfaction and efficiency.
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) looks at the current and future health and care needs of local populations to inform and guide the planning and commissioning (buying) of health, well-being and social care services within a local authority area.
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators	These are set out in contracts with providers and help to monitor performance. Examples of KPIs include length of stay in hospital for a particular treatment or how satisfied patients are with the care they receive.
LA	Local Authority	Local authorities are democratically elected bodies with responsibility for a range of functions as set out in government legislation. They have a duty to promote the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of their geographical area. This is done individually and in partnership with other agencies, by commissioning and providing a wide range of local services.
LES	Local Enhanced Service	Local scheme of additional services provided by GPs in response to local needs and priorities, sometimes adopting national NHS service specifications.
LMC	Local Medical Committee	LMCs are local representative committees of NHS GPs and represent their interests in their localities to the NHS health authorities. They interact and work with – and through – the General Practitioners

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		Committee as well as other branches of practice committees and local specialist medical committees in various ways, including conferences.
LOS	Length of Stay	The time a patient will spend in hospital.
LPC	Local Pharmaceutical Committee	<p>Local Pharmaceutical Committees (LPCs) represent all NHS pharmacy contractors in a defined locality. LPCs are recognised by local NHS Primary Care Organisations and are consulted on local matters affecting pharmacy contractors.</p> <p>In Swindon and Wiltshire, this is known as Community Pharmacy Swindon and Wiltshire.</p> <p>https://psnc.org.uk/swindon-and-wiltshire-lpc/</p>
MASH	Multi Agency Safeguarding Hubs	Bringing key professionals together to facilitate early, better quality information sharing, analysis and decision-making, to safeguard vulnerable children and young people more effectively.
MDT	Multi-Disciplinary Team	A multidisciplinary team is a group of health care workers who are members of different disciplines (professions e.g. psychiatrists, social workers, etc.), each providing specific services to the patient.
	Never Event	<p>Never Events are incidents that require full investigation under the NHS Serious Incident Framework, with a key aim of promoting and maintaining a learning culture within healthcare to prevent future harm. The list of Never Events is set out within this framework and are defined as patient safety incidents that are wholly preventable because guidance or safety recommendations that provide strong systemic protective barriers are available at a national level and should have been implemented by all healthcare providers.</p> <p>Each Never Event type has the potential to cause serious patient harm or death. However, serious harm or death does not need to have happened as a result of a specific incident for that incident to be categorised as a Never Event.</p>
	Non-elective care	Non-elective care is admitted patient care activity which takes place in a hospital setting where the admission was as an emergency.
OD	Organisational Development	Organisational development is a planned, systematic approach to improving organisational effectiveness and one that aligns strategy, people and processes. To achieve the desired goals of high performance and competitive advantage, organisations are often in the midst of significant change.

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OPEL	Operational Pressures Escalation Levels	Framework system implemented by NHSE to provide a consistent approach in times of pressure.
	Primary Care	Healthcare delivered outside hospitals. It includes a range of services provided by GPs, nurses, health visitors, midwives and other healthcare professionals and allied health professionals such as dentists, pharmacists and opticians.
PCN	Primary Care Network	Primary care networks were introduced in January 2019 to encourage local GP practices to link up with other neighbouring practices to deliver care to groups of between 30,000 – 50,000 patients.
QIPP	Quality, Innovation, Productivity and Prevention	Quality, Innovation, Productivity and Prevention is a large scale programme introduced across the NHS to improve the quality of care the NHS delivers, whilst making efficiency savings to reinvest into frontline care.
QOF	Quality and Outcomes Frameworks	The quality and outcomes framework (QOF) is part of the General Medical Services (GMS) contract for general practices and was introduced on 1 April 2004. The QOF rewards practices for the provision of quality care and helps to fund further improvements in the delivery of clinical care.
RTT	Referral to treatment	NHS England collects and publishes monthly referral to treatment (RTT) data, which are used to monitor NHS waiting times performance against the standards set out in the National Health Service Commissioning Board and Clinical Commissioning Groups
	Scheme of Financial Delegation	This Scheme of Financial Delegation contains both an overview of the Delegated Financial Limits (DFLs) and detail to support day-to-day operational decision making. It should be read in conjunction with the Standing Financial Instructions (SFIs) and the Scheme of Reservations and Delegations (SoRD) which sets out what decision-making authorities are reserved for the ICB Board or delegated to committees and individuals.
SoRD	Scheme of Reservations and Delegations	The SoRD sets out those decisions that are reserved to the ICB Board, and those decisions that the Board has delegated to committees, sub-committees, individuals, relevant bodies, incl. functions and decisions in accordance with section 65Z5 of the 2006 Act, or a local authority under section 75 of the 2006 Act committees.
	Secondary Care	Secondary care is the services provided by medical specialists, quite often at a community health centre or a main hospital. These services are provided by specialists following a referral from a GP, for example, cardiologists, urologists and dermatologists.

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SFI	Standing Financial Instructions	The SFIs are part of the ICB's control environment for managing the organisation's financial affairs, as they are designed to ensure regularity and propriety of financial transactions. SFIs define the purpose, responsibilities, legal framework and operating environment of the ICB.
YTD	Year to Date	A term covering the period between the beginning of the year and the present. It can apply to either calendar or financial years.