

## CONSULTATION DOCUMENT GLOSSARY OF TERMS

### CHANGES TO REHABILITATION SERVICES IN NORTH EAST GLASGOW

| <b>Term</b>              | <b>Definition</b>   |
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| Acute                    | Acute care is a branch of secondary health care where a patient receives active but short term treatment for a severe injury or episode of illness, an urgent medical condition, or during recovery from surgery.<br>In medical terms, care for acute health conditions is the opposite from chronic care, or longer term care. |
| Acute hospital           | Acute care is the early and specialist management of patients suffering from a wide range of medical conditions requiring urgent or emergency care usually within 48 hours of admission or referral from other specialties. Acute hospitals are those intended for short-term medical and/or surgical treatment and care        |
| Full acute facilities    | A comprehensive range of diagnostic and assessment facilities designed to assess and treat acute illness.   |
| Community rehabilitation | The aim of community based rehabilitation is to help people recover from illness and return to their normal lives. Community based rehabilitation programmes involve the patients their families and communities, as well as appropriate professionals.   |
| Care homes               | A care home or intermediate care facility provides a type of residential care. It is a place of residence for people who require care but are no longer in need of acute care.  |
| Medicalised              | Medicalisation is the process by which conditions and problems come to be defined and treated as medical conditions, and thus become the subject of diagnosis, prevention, or treatment.  |
| Outpatient               | A patient who attends a hospital for a consultation assessment, review or treatment only for the duration of that appointment.  |
| Inpatient                | A patient who is admitted to hospital for a period over one or more nights.   |
| Public Engagement        | Public engagement describes the involvement of organisations listening to, developing their understanding of, and interacting with their customers or the public.   |
| Socio economic           | Socio economics is the study of how local regional or global economic activity affects and is shaped by global regional or local social processes.  |
| EQIA                     | An equality impact assessment (EqIA) is a process designed to ensure that a policy, project or scheme does not discriminate against any disadvantaged or vulnerable people.   |
| SRG                      | Stakeholder Reference Group. A group of members of the public or professionals who have an opinion on, experience of, or are likely to be impacted on by a proposed service change.   |

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| Mutil disciplinary          | A multidisciplinary approach involves drawing appropriately from multiple professions to deliver a comprehensive service. The multidisciplinary team is brought together to address complex clinical needs.   |
| Clinical team               | The multi disciplinary team of doctors nurses and other health professionals who work together to provide health care.  |
| Clinically driven           | A decision or opinion based on the professional views of the clinical team based on delivering a better service for patients.   |
| Chronic conditions          | A chronic condition is a health condition or disease that is persistent or otherwise long lasting in its effects or a disease that comes with time. Common chronic diseases include arthritis, asthma, and diabetes.  |
| Statutory responsibility    | A statute is a written enactment of a law or rule made by legislative bodies. The responsibility under this statute is a legal responsibility.  |
| Day hospital                | A day hospital is a facility that offers a range of focussed health care, such as rehabilitation services, to individuals who require those services but are able to return to their homes overnight.   |
| Geriatrician                | Geriatrics or geriatric medicine is a specialty that focuses on health care of elderly people. It aims to promote health by preventing and treating diseases and disabilities in older adults. A geriatrician or geriatric physician, is a physician who specializes in the care of elderly people  |
| Capital development         | A capital project is a lengthy investment used to build, add to or improve a facility. It is any task that requires the use of significant capital, both financial and labour, to start and finish. Capital projects are defined by their large scale and large cost relative to other investments that involve less planning and resources.  |
| One stop basis              | One stop basis refers to a number of related treatments or services offered in a joined up process which allows patients to access several services in a single visit.  |
| Frailty                     | Frailty is a common geriatric syndrome that embodies an elevated risk of catastrophic declines in health and function among older adults. Frailty is a condition associated with ageing.  |
| Allied health professional  | Allied health professions are health care professions distinct from nursing, medicine, and pharmacy. They work in health care teams to make the health care system function by providing a range of diagnostic, technical, therapeutic and direct patient care and support services that are critical to the other health professionals they work with and the patients they serve. |
| Emergency receiving complex | The area of an acute hospital where emergency patients receive their initial assessment and diagnosis.  |

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| Comprehensive geriatric assessment | Comprehensive geriatric assessment is a multi disciplinary diagnostic process designed to determine a frail older person's medical conditions, mental health, functional capacity and social circumstances. The purpose is to develop a plan for treatment, rehabilitation, support and long term follow up.  |
| Intermediate care                  | <p>Intermediate care is for patients who need a short term step between hospital and home after they've had hospital treatment or to prevent them needing a stay in hospital. It provides short term support for people who are well enough not to need an acute hospital but need extra support before they can return home</p> <p>Intermediate care settings are places that patients stay for a short time while they undergo assessment, rehabilitation and/or reablement. The care is split into 'step up' or 'step down' care.</p> <p>Going through intermediate care usually involves moving into a specially set aside short term bed in a care home so that the team who work in the intermediate unit can assess what care is required. These units are designed to feel more like being at home rather than being in hospital.</p> |
| Palliative care                    | Palliative care is the active care of patients with advanced progressive illness. Management of pain and other symptoms and provision of psychological, social and spiritual support is paramount. The goal of palliative care is the achievement of the best quality of life for patients and their families.  |