



Jargon-Buster

This is by no means an exhaustive list but intended to provide a starter for anyone involved in or working in the health and care system in the West of England. Feel free to add any acronyms or jargon relative to your use and remove any that are out of date or not applicable to your use. Any corrections or for a version in MS Word, email mike.bell@bristol.ac.uk

Acute: Short-term; there and then.

Applied Research: This is often contrasted with 'Pure Research.' In the case of pure research, you have no idea whether or not what you discover will be of any practical use. Applied research is research that has the possibility or intention of helping people in practical ways.

ARC: Applied Research Collaboration. Due to replace CLAHRCs (see below) in October 2019.

AWP: Avon and Wiltshire Mental Health Partnership Trust – the main provider of mental health services in the West of England.

BANES or B&NES: Bath and North-East Somerset Local Authority and/or boundary area

BHP: Bristol Health Partners. This is a strategic collaboration between the city's three NHS trusts, three Clinical Commissioning Groups, two universities, and local authority (Bristol City Council). These nine organisations have formed Bristol Health Partners voluntarily, and BHP is funded by contributions from the partners.

BNSSG: Area covered by Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire local government boundaries - often used to refer to single Clinical Commissioning Group [CCG] covering this area.

CCG: Clinical Commissioning Group. CCGs are NHS organisations set up by the Health and Social Care Act 2012. They organise the delivery of many NHS services in England. In some ways they replace the former Primary Care Trusts. CCGs are led by clinicians. They offer Doctors and other clinicians the power to influence commissioning decisions for their patients. CCGs are overseen by NHS England.

Chronic: Long-term.

CLAHRC West: (Sometimes referred to as **NIHR CLAHRC West**). Collaboration for Leadership in Applied Health Research and Care in the West of England. There are thirteen CLAHRCs across England. They are funded by National Institute for Health Research. They carry out applied health research and support the transfer of research evidence into practice. They focus on projects that improve the management of chronic diseases, on public health, and on population health.

Co-production: This term sometimes simply means Patient and Public Involvement (PPI), but often it means PPI-Plus. The so-called 'Cycle of Co-production' suggests that it might be

valuable to involve patients and public in the strategy and governance of NHS organisations and services, in designing new products or services, in piloting (trying out) new ideas ('innovations'), in developing or 'rolling out' services for all, and, finally, in evaluating and researching services, technologies, or pharmaceuticals (medicines/drugs).

Diversity: A policy for diversity recognises shared rights and responsibilities, but caters for differences in gender, ethnicity, sexuality, disability, age group, and other social circumstances.

Engagement: Where information and knowledge about research is provided and disseminated, for example science festivals, open days, media coverage.

EMIS: supplies electronic patient record systems and software used in primary care

Equality: Equality means ensuring individuals or groups of individuals are treated fairly and equally and no one is discriminated against on account of their race, gender, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation or age. This does not imply everyone should be treated in the same way.

Equity: Equity is fairness and is sometimes used to mean equality.

Governance: The structure or process that sets out how an organisation operates in order to achieve its aims

Healthwatch: Healthwatch England is the national consumer champion in health and social care. Local Healthwatch organisations are based on local authority boundaries.

HITs: Health Integration Teams. The Bristol Health Partners HITs focus on a particular public health topic or medical condition. They bring together all those locally who are involved with this topic or condition, regardless of the organisation which employs them. HITs tackle health priorities by working in new ways, and harnessing the best research.

Integrated Care Systems (ICS): [Some STPs have evolved to become ICSs](#) and it is expected all STPs will become Integrated care Systems by 2021

INVOLVE: The National Institute for Health Research national advisory group on public involvement in research.

Involvement: Involvement in research refers to active involvement between people who use services, carers and researchers, rather than the use of people as participants in research (or as research 'subjects'). Many people describe involvement as doing research with or by people who use services rather than to, about or for them.

Lay Member or Lay Person: Another expression for somebody who is not a salaried professional or does not necessarily have specialist or professional knowledge of a subject, such as an NHS organisation, for example. A lay member is a public contributor.

NBT: North Bristol NHS Trust, which includes Southmead Hospital Bristol.

NHS England: NHS England is set up to improve health outcomes for people in England. It:

- provides national leadership for improving outcomes and driving up the quality of care
- oversees the operation of clinical commissioning groups (CCGs)
- allocates resources to CCGs

- commissions primary care and specialist services

NIHR: NHS National Institute for Health Research – created by statute in 2006 as “the research arm of the NHS”.

NIHR CRN West: National Institute for Health Research, Clinical Research Network, in the West of England. Local CRNs help researchers to set up clinical studies quickly and effectively and support the life-sciences industry to deliver its research programmes. They provide health professionals with research training and work with patients to ensure that their needs are at the centre of all research activity.

Participation: Taking part in a research study, for example people being recruited to take part in a clinical trial or another kind of research study, joining in a focus group or completing a questionnaire.

PHWE: People in Health West of England, the Patient and Public Involvement (PPI) strategy group for the NHS West of England region. The Strategy Group is made up from professional and public members which provides its greatest strength and distinct identity.

Population Health: Much healthcare traditionally focuses on the individual patient. ‘Public Health’ aims to assist larger groups, for example by screening for certain conditions, or by immunisation. ‘Population Health’ tries to add to the work of public health agencies by addressing a wide range of factors known to affect the health of different groupings (‘populations’) within society. So, Population Health looks at how the circumstances and lifestyles of different communities (‘populations’) alter their health prospects. It tries to come up with evidence-based solutions, which will give all people, across the nation, an equal opportunity to be healthy.

PPG: Most commonly, Patient Participation Group (often in general practice). Some PPGs used to be called Public Reference Groups, PRGs, but this term is gradually being superseded.

PPI: Patient and Public Involvement. Involvement in research refers to active involvement between people who use services, carers and researchers, rather than the use of people as participants in research (or as research ‘subjects’). Many people describe involvement as doing research with or by people who use services rather than to, about or for them.

Primary Care: first point of contact in the healthcare system of the NHS. Primary care includes general practice, community pharmacy, dental, and optometry (eye health) services

Public Contributor: A member of the public who actively contributes to NHS governance, service provision, or research. It can be misleading to call public contributors ‘public and patient representatives,’ because they are not representative in the statistical or democratic sense. Another frequently used term, ‘service users,’ does not completely include all those members of the public who give their time and energy to the NHS. The members of the public recruited to PHWE debated what they would like to be called, and decided on ‘Public Contributors.’

Public Health: See Population Health above.

Public Health England: An executive agency of the dept of Health - was established to bring together public health specialists from more than 70 organisations into a single public health service

Pure Research: This is often contrasted with 'Applied Research.' In the case of pure research, you have no idea whether or not what you discover will be of any practical use. Applied research is research that has the possibility or intention of helping people in practical ways.

Quality Improvement: Quality Improvement (QI) is a set of evidence-based theories, and methods, to work out how well an organisation tackles key tasks, and to change things so that it is more effective. QI in the NHS particularly tackles the issue of 'Patient Safety' – for example avoiding falls, providing the correct medication at the right time, and avoiding unnecessary human error in surgery.

RDS: Research Design Service. This is funded by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR). Advisers across England help health and social care researchers with the design and methods of their research proposals.

Secondary Care: refers to services provided by health professionals who generally do not have the first contact with a patient: e.g. hospitals and specialist consultants

Signposting: Showing people where they can reach the information they want.

STPs: Sustainability and Transformation Partnerships. In 2016 the NHS and local councils came together in 44 areas covering all of England to develop proposals to improve health and care. They formed new partnerships – known as sustainability and transformation partnerships – to run services in a more coordinated way, to agree system-wide priorities, and to plan collectively how to improve residents' day-to-day health

Strategy: The overall plan - the big picture.

System One: centrally hosted clinical computer system used by healthcare professionals, predominantly in Primary Care

TEPs: Treatment Escalation Plans – meant to ensure that every patient has their ceiling of care considered and documented formally

Tertiary Care: Examples of tertiary care include cancer management, neurosurgery, cardiac surgery, plastic surgery, treatment for severe burns, advanced neonatology services, palliative, and other complex medical and surgical interventions

Translation: Implementing research findings into practice.

WEAHSN: West of England Academic Health Science Network. Academic Health Science Networks (AHSNs) were established across England in 2012. Being 'networks,' they are membership organisations with small, dynamic teams at the centre. WEAHSN promotes evidence-based innovation and translation in health and social care.

West of England: In terms of the NHS, this is the area amongst whose main towns or cities are Bath, Bristol, Cheltenham, Chippenham, Gloucester, Swindon and Weston-Super-Mare. It includes parts of the historic counties of Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset, and Wiltshire. It does not include Salisbury

UHB: University Hospitals Bristol Trust which incorporates the Bristol Royal Infirmary and Bristol Royal Children's hospital amongst others.

UWE: University of the West of England.