

Stroke Review Pre Consultation Business Case

Appendix A

Glossary

Appendix: Glossary of terms

24/7	Twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week
A&E (ED)	Accident and emergency department (also known as emergency department).
Acute care	Acute care refers to active but short-term treatment, usually in a hospital, for patients with a severe urgent illness or injury.
Acute hospital	A hospital offering inpatient surgical and medical patient care for individuals with an unexpected serious medical problem that needs immediate assessment and treatment.
Acute medicine	Acute medicine is a medical discipline concerned with the immediate and early specialist management of adult patients with a wide range of medical conditions who present in hospital as emergencies
Acute stroke unit	Acute stroke units (ASUs) are for subsequent (after 72 hrs) hospital care for people who have had a stroke. These units offer ongoing specialist care with 7-day therapies services (physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech and language therapy, dietetics input) and effective multi-disciplinary team (MDT) working.
ALoS	Average Length of Stay
Atrial fibrillation	Atrial fibrillation (also called AFib or AF) is a quivering or irregular heartbeat (arrhythmia) that can lead to blood clots, stroke, heart failure and other heart-related complications.
Benefits framework	Part of the pre-consultation business case, the benefits framework sets out how the proposed changes will bring benefits to health and care services for local people.
Best Practice Tariff	Best Practice Tariffs (BPTs) are payments to providers that are structured to incentivise care that is high quality and cost effective with the aim to reduce unexplained variation in the quality of care.
Carotid endarterectomy	Carotid endarterectomy (CEA) is a surgical procedure used to reduce the risk of stroke by correcting stenosis (narrowing) in the common carotid artery or internal carotid artery. Endarterectomy is the removal of material on the inside of an artery.
Case for change	The case for change is the document that sets out why things need to change within local health and care services to make sure they are fit for the future. The case for change for stroke was published in June 2015 and was followed by the case for change for Kent and Medway as part of the wider STP programme in March 2017. They can be found at: http://kentandmedway.nhs.uk/stp/caseforchange/
CCG	Clinical commissioning group. CCGs are the GP-led bodies responsible for planning and investing in many local health and care services including the majority of hospital care and stroke services.
Clinical co-dependencies	Some services need to be in the same place, or supported by other services through a network arrangement. For example, a hyper acute stroke unit would usually need critical/intensive care support in the same place.
CRG	Clinical Reference Group
CT scan	CT scans are sometimes referred to as CAT scans or computed tomography scans. CT scans can produce detailed images of many structures inside the body, including the internal organs, blood vessels and bones.

CTA	Computed Tomography Angiography produce 3D images on a computer screen
DCC	Direct Clinical Cover
DGT	Dartford and Gravesham NHS Trust
Diagnostic services	Services used for investigating and diagnosing health conditions, such as radiology or other imagine techniques, blood or urine tests, endoscopy.
DVH	Darent Valley Hospital
DVLA	Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency
ECG	Electrocardiogram
EKHUFT	East Kent Hospitals University NHS Foundation Trust
EPR	Electronic patient record: systems that enable health and care professionals to access key information about a person's medical history or needs.
ESD	Early supported discharge. The purpose of early supported discharge is to provide a structured rehabilitation programme, suited to the needs of each individual stroke patient
Evaluation criteria	The criteria used to evaluate the options that remained after the application of the hurdle criteria. The evaluation criteria are quality of care for all, access to care for all, workforce, ability to deliver and affordability and value for money. Each have a number of sub-criterion and were developed with patients and the public.
Fast +	People who are displaying the symptoms of stroke. FAST is an acronym used as a mnemonic to help detect and enhance responsiveness to stroke victim needs; the acronym stands for Facial drooping, Arm weakness, Speech difficulties and Time to call emergency services.
FAQ	Frequently Asked Question
FBC	Final Business Case
Foundation Trusts (FT)	NHS Foundation Trusts are non-profit making public sector corporations. They are part of the NHS but have greater freedom to decide their own plans and the way services are run. Foundation Trusts have members and a council of governors.
Four Tests	The NHS 'Four Tests' NHS England has issued guidance on how commissioners should manage major service change and the criteria that should be met. One of the key requirements is to ensure that the 'four tests' are embedded within the reconfiguration planning process. Section 8.7 describes how the proposals within the scope of this PCBC meet these 'four tests'. The tests are designed to demonstrate that there has been a consistent approach to both managing change and engaging with patients and the public.
Governing Body	The decision-making group of the Clinical Commissioning Groups in Kent and Medway.
GP	General Practitioner. GPs are the first point of contact for patients.
HASU	Hyper-acute stroke unit. A highly specialist stroke unit where people who have just had a stroke get rapid access to first class diagnostics, specialist assessment and intervention, seven days a week. This saves lives and reduces disability.
Haemorrhagic strokes	Also known as cerebral haemorrhages or intracranial haemorrhages. They occur when a blood vessel within the skull bursts and bleeds into and around the brain. The main

	cause of haemorrhagic stroke is high blood pressure, which can weaken the arteries in the brain and make them prone to split or rupture.
Health Education England	Health Education England (HEE) is an executive non-departmental public body of the Department of Health. Their function is to provide national leadership and coordination for the education and training within the health and public health workforce within England.
Healthwatch	Healthwatch Kent and Healthwatch Medway provide information to service users, carers and the public about local health and care services and how to find their way around the system. Healthwatch represents the views and experiences of service users, carers and the public on health and wellbeing boards (see below). It can also raise any concerns with the national body, Healthwatch England.
HES	Hospital Episodes Statistics (HES) is a data warehouse containing records of all patients admitted to NHS hospitals in England.
HMT	Her Majesty Treasury
HR	Human Resources
HOSC	Health overview and scrutiny committee (HOSC) or health overview and scrutiny panel. A committee of the relevant local authority, or group of local authorities, made up of local councillors who are responsible for monitoring, and if necessary challenging, health plans. They inform the programme if they believe consultation is needed, depending on the scale of proposed change, and they also agree some other aspects of consultation, such as the length of the consultation period.
Hurdle criteria	A set of criteria, developed by clinicians and the public, used to establish the optimal number of stroke units for Kent & Medway.
HWB	Health and Wellbeing Board. These were formed as part of the NHS restructure in April 2013. They bring together the local NHS, public health, adult social care and children's services to plan how best to meet the needs of local people, and tackle health inequalities. They are hosted by the local authority and members include elected Councillors and Healthwatch.
HWLH	High Weald Lewes Havens
ICST	Integrated Community Stroke Team. Post-hospital stroke rehabilitation will be provided by the ICST, a multidisciplinary team. This team will support all rehabilitation pathways and early supported discharge.
IAPT	Improving Access to Psychological Therapies
IM&T	Information management and technology (also known as IT).
Inpatient	A person who is admitted over night to a hospital for treatment or an operation.
Intensive care	Intensive care units provide support for patients after complex surgery, or patients needing multiple organ support such as ventilation and dialysis.
Ischaemic strokes	Ischaemic strokes are the most common type of stroke. They occur when a blood clot blocks the flow of blood and oxygen to the brain. These blood clots typically form in areas where the arteries have been narrowed or blocked over time by fatty deposits known as plaques.
JCCCG	The Joint Committee of Clinical Commissioning Groups (JCCCG) is a meeting of the CCGs in Kent & Medway plus two external CCGs with populations affected by the proposals.

	The JCCCG is responsible for making decisions about the proposals for stroke services contained in this PCBC.
JHOSC	The Kent & Medway NHS Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee (JHOSC) brings together the local HOSCs and will inform the programme whether it considers that consultation is required regarding service changes.
K&C	Kent & Canterbury Hospital
K&M	Kent and Medway
KCC	Kent County Council
KID	Kent Integrated Dataset. A database which pulls together information for individual patients across health and social care providers in Kent & Medway.
LAs	Local authorities. In this instance, that means Kent County Council and Medway Council, which are the local authorities with responsibility for social care and public health.
LDR	Local Digital Roadmap – plans to improve technology and information sharing in the NHS and social care.
LOS	Length of stay – how long a patient stays in a hospital bed.
MEC	Major Emergency Centre
MDT	Multi-disciplinary team which brings together a range of health and social care professionals to work together to provide joined -up care for local people. That might include GPs, mental health specialists, social workers, nurses and hospital clinicians.
Mechanical thrombectomy	Mechanical thrombectomy is an emergency procedure to remove a blood clot using surgery.
MFT	Medway NHS Foundation Trust
MGH	Maidstone General Hospital
MMH	Medway Maritime Hospital
Models of care	Models of care are the way that health and social care services are organised, accessed and delivered.
MP	Member of Parliament
MRI scan	Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a type of scan that uses strong magnetic fields and radio waves to produce detailed images of the inside of the body. An MRI scan can be used to examine almost any part of the body. The results of an MRI scan can be used to help diagnose conditions, plan treatments and assess how effective previous treatment has been.
MRA	Magnetic Resonance Angiography
MTW	Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells NHS Trust
MUA	Medway Unitary Authority (Medway Council)
NHS	National Health Service
NHSE	NHS England is an executive non-departmental public body of the Department of Health. It oversees the budget, planning, delivery and day-to-day operation of the commissioning side of the NHS in England as set out in the Health and Social Care Act 2012. It holds the contracts for primary care services and specialised services.

NICU	Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
NICE	National Institute of Clinical Excellence
NPV	Net Present Value
OBD	Occupied bed day. Used as a way to count and calculate the number of beds required.
OBC	Outline Business Case
ONS	Office of National Statistics
OOA	Out Of Area
OT	Occupational therapist
PA	Programme Activity
PCBC	Pre-consultation business case. The document which presents the business case for any changes to services on which the CCGs agree to consult. It shows that CCGs have properly considered the options, undertaken pre-consultation engagement, submitted to the required scrutiny and met the four tests and three conditions required by the Secretary of State.
PMO	Project/programme management office.
PPAG	Patient and Public Advisory Group (PPAG). A group of patients, carers and the public, set up to provide input into programme. It consists of a range of people who use or have contact with health services across Kent and Medway and who between them bring a wide and diverse range of experiences and perspectives to feed into the discussions. In addition, they are able to feedback information and progress on the work of the programme to their own networks and are supporting the STP with its information sharing and gathering as plans develop.
pPCI	Primary percutaneous coronary intervention. A procedure used to treat narrowed arteries.
Primary care	Primary care is the main or first point of contact for the patient, usually through a GP. Other primary care services include community pharmacy, optometry, dentistry.
Provider	An individual or an organisation that gives a service in return for payment, such as GPs, hospitals and pharmacies.
PRUH	Princess Royal University Hospital in Orpington (part of Kings College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust)
PT	Physiotherapist
QEQM	Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother Hospital
Quality Assurance	This is the process that any proposed changes go through to ensure that proposals are based on robust, sound evidence and meet the criteria set down as part of the Four Tests and other regulatory requirements for commissioners and providers as set by NHS England.
Quartile	A statistical term used when a population of people is divided into four groups, usually used to show the top or bottom quarter of people in a group.
SALT/SLT	Speech & language therapist
SECAmb	South East Coast Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust.

South East Cardiovascular Clinical Network	The South East Cardiovascular Clinical Networks support the delivery of the Five Year Forward Plan for the clinical priority programme of cardiovascular. It brings patients, carers, clinicians, commissioners and organisations together across Kent, Surrey & Sussex to enable the delivery of significant strategic quality improvements in cardiovascular services.
South East Coast Clinical Senate	The South East Coast Clinical Senate is a source of independent, strategic advice and guidance to commissioners and other stakeholders to help them to make the best decisions about healthcare for the populations they represent. It is comprised of a core clinical senate council and a wider clinical senate assembly or forum. It has a clinical chair. IT has assured the clinical aspects of the proposals in this PCBC.
SRO	Senior responsible officer. The person responsible for the successful delivery of a project or programme.
SSNAP	The Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP) aims to improve the quality of stroke care by auditing stroke services against evidence based standards and national and local benchmarks. Building on 15 years of experience delivering the National Sentinel Stroke Audit (NSSA) and the Stroke Improvement National Audit Programme (SINAP), SSNAP is pioneering a new model of healthcare quality improvement through near real -time data collection, analysis and reporting on the quality and outcomes of stroke care. SSNAP is the single source of stroke data and has 100% participation of acute hospitals in England, with 95% case ascertainment.
Stakeholder	Anyone with an interest in a business or organisation. Stakeholders are individuals, groups or organisations that are affected by the activity of the business.
Stroke	A stroke is a serious life threatening medical condition that occurs when the blood supply to part of the brain is cut off. It can happen to anyone at any time. When this happens, brain cells are deprived of oxygen and begin to die. When brain cells die during a stroke, abilities controlled by that area of the brain such as memory and muscle control are lost.
STP	Sustainability and Transformation Partnership
Thrombolysis	Thrombolysis, also known as thrombolytic therapy, is a treatment to dissolve dangerous clots in blood vessels, improve blood flow, and prevent damage to tissues and organs.
TIA	Transient ischaemic attack (TIA) or 'mini stroke is caused by a temporary disruption in the blood supply to part of the brain. The disruption in blood supply results in a lack of oxygen to the brain. This can cause sudden symptoms similar to a stroke, such as speech and visual disturbance, and numbness or weakness in the face, arms and legs. However, a TIA doesn't last as long as a stroke. The effects often only last for a few minutes or hours and fully resolve within 24 hours.
TWH	Tunbridge Wells Hospital
Urgent and emergency care	Urgent and emergency care. Surgery or medical treatment that is not planned and which is needed for urgent conditions. Examples include surgery for appendicitis, perforated or obstructed bowel, and gallbladder infections. It is also known as non-elective care.
Vascular disease	Includes any condition that affects the circulatory system, such as peripheral artery disease. This ranges from diseases of the arteries, veins and lymph vessels to blood disorders that affect circulation.
VCSE	Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise

WHH	William Harvey Hospital
Whole system	Commissioners and providers in a local area acting as a “whole system” to deliver effective and efficient services across all aspects of health and/or social care.
Workstreams	These are specific strands of work taken forward by a dedicated team of people as part of the wider STP programme. Workstreams for the Kent and Medway STP include: communications and engagement, digital, estates and workforce.
WTE	Whole time equivalent: the number of staff required to carry out a particular function assuming that they all work full (whole) time