

Glossary

A veto - A veto is a constitutional right to reject a decision or proposal made by a law making body.

Acute hospital care - Acute care is hospital 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.

Acute medical beds - Acute medical beds receive patients over the age of 16 who have been referred directly by the GP or A&E department because they have an urgent medical problem.

Blood transfusion services – A blood transfusion is the process of receiving blood into a patient’s circulation.

Capital costs - Capital costs are one-time expenses incurred on the purchase of land, buildings, construction, and equipment. These investments do not affect our annual running costs.

Cardiology - The branch of medicine that deals with diseases and abnormalities of the heart.

Care Quality Commission - The Care Quality Commission (CQC) is the independent regulator of all health and social care services in England.

Chemotherapy – Chemotherapy is the treatment of disease by the use of chemical substances, especially the treatment of cancer.

Co-morbidities – Co-morbidities is the presence of one or more additional diseases or disorders co-occurring, for example a stroke patient who has diabetes.

Day Case – Day case is a patient that comes into hospital for a surgical procedure and is dealt with and released in the course of one day.

Dietetics - The branch of knowledge concerned with the diet and its effects on health.

Elective - An elective or planned admission is not an emergency admission, this is a procedure that has been arranged in advance.

Endocrinology - The branch of physiology and medicine concerned with endocrine glands and hormones.

Endoscopy – A procedure in which an instrument is introduced into the body to give a view of its internal parts.

ENT – Ear, nose and throat.

Gastroenterology - Gastroenterology is the branch of medicine focused on the digestive system and its disorders.

General surgery - General surgery focuses mainly on the abdominal organs; stomach, gall bladder, small bowel, the colon, rectum and anus.

Gynaecology – Gynaecology is a service specifically for women, this includes the female reproductive systems.

Haematology - Haematology is the specialty responsible for the diagnosis and management of a wide range of benign and malignant disorders of the red and white blood cells, platelets and the coagulation system.

Haemophilia – Haemophilia is a medical condition in which the ability of the blood to clot is severely reduced, causing the patient to bleed severely from even a slight injury.

Hyper-acute unit – A hyper-acute unit is an intensive treatment and rehabilitation unit for stroke patients for the first three days after a stroke.

Acute stroke care – An acute stroke unit provides care to patients from day three after stroke until discharge from hospital.

Inpatient – Inpatient care is when a patient needs to stay overnight.

Intensive care – Intensive care is a special medical treatment in which a patient who is critically ill is kept under constant observation.

Leukemia – Leukemia is a progressive disease in which the bone marrow and other blood-forming organs produce increased numbers of immature or abnormal white blood cells.

Locum – Locum is someone who stands in temporarily for someone else of the same profession.

Mammography – Mammography is a technique using X-rays to diagnose and locate tumours of the breasts.

Maternity - Maternity is the period during pregnancy and shortly after childbirth.

MIU – Minor Injury Unit

Neonatology - Neonatology is a subspecialty of pediatrics that consists of the medical care of newborn infants, especially the ill or premature newborn.

Neurology - Neurology deals with the diagnosis and treatment of all conditions and diseases involving the central and peripheral nervous systems.

Non elective – Non elective admission is an admission which is unplanned and urgent.

Obstetric - Obstetrics is the field of study concentrated on pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period.

Occupational Therapy – The use of particular activities as an aid to recuperation from physical or mental illness.

On-call rota – this rota describes the shifts for staff who must be available for a specific period of time to provide care for patients.

Oncology – Oncology a service which aims to prevent, diagnose and treat cancer.

Ophthalmology - Ophthalmology is a branch of medicine dealing with the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases of the eye and visual system.

Out of county – Out of county is the term used to describe patients that receive their NHS care from a provider other than a Lincolnshire NHS provider.

Outpatient – Outpatient is when a patient doesn't need to stay overnight.

Paediatric care – Paediatric care is the care of infants, children, and adolescents from birth up to the age of 18, this includes physical, behaviour, and mental health issues.

Palliative care – Care for the terminally ill and their families, especially that provided by an organised health service.

Phlebotomy – The surgical opening or puncture of a vein in order to withdraw blood or to introduce a fluid.

Physiotherapy – The treatment of disease, injury, or deformity by physical methods such as massage, heat treatment, and exercise rather than by drugs or surgery.

Planned – A planned admission is a procedure that has been arranged in advance.

Private provider – A private provider is a business, which provides medical treatments or medical services. Private providers do provide some NHS care.

Radiology – Radiology is the science dealing with X-rays and other high-energy radiation, especially the use of such radiation for the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Radiotherapy – Radiotherapy is the treatment of disease, especially cancer, using X-rays or similar forms of radiation.

Revenue costs – Revenue costs are recurring expenses that contribute to the running of a service. We expect to see these occur year after year.

Rheumatology - The diagnosis and therapy of rheumatic diseases including rheumatism, arthritis, and other disorders of the joints, muscles, and ligaments.

Sepsis – Sepsis is the presence in tissues of harmful bacteria and their toxins, typically through infection of a wound.

Trauma and orthopaedics - Trauma and orthopaedics are the surgical services which treat injuries and conditions of the musculoskeletal system (the bones, joints, ligaments, tendons, muscles and nerves).

Unplanned admission – An unplanned admission is an admission which is unforeseen and urgent, or an emergency.

Urology - Urology is the field of medicine that focuses on diseases of the urinary tract and the male reproductive tract.

Vascular – Relating to, affecting, or consisting of a vessel or vessels, especially those which carry blood.



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