

## Glossary of terms

- **Alcohol dependence** is a cluster of behavioural, cognitive and physiological factors that typically include a strong desire to drink alcohol, tolerance to its effects, and difficulties controlling its use. Someone who is alcohol-dependent may persist in drinking, despite harmful consequences, such as physical or mental health problems.
- **Alcohol dependence management.** Patients with mild alcohol dependence usually do not need assisted alcohol withdrawal. Patients with moderate dependence can generally be treated in a community setting unless they are at high risk of developing alcohol withdrawal seizures or delirium tremens; individuals with severe dependence should undergo withdrawal in an inpatient setting. Patients with decompensated liver disease should be treated under specialist supervision.
- **Blood-Borne Virus (BBV) screening.** This will include Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Hepatitis B (hep B) and Hepatitis C (Hep C) routinely.
- **Care Quality Commission (CQC)** is an independent regulator of clinical health and social care systems in England. CQC conduct monitoring of services to ensure services are safe, effective, compassionate and provide high-quality care.
- **Child Overview Panel (CDOP) undertakes** a review of all deaths of children who are resident within Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (LLR). More details regarding the core purpose and key functions and can be found in the CDOP Procedures.
- **Clinical Governance Standard Operating Guidance (CG SOG)** is a suite of documents and guidance which relate to clinical governance processes and procedures within the public health department.
- **EHC** stands for Emergency Hormone Contraception.
- **Epididymo-orchitis.**  
The testicles are affected when the tube at the back of the testicles becomes swollen and painful following an infection or trauma and include the following:
  - a lump in the testicles
  - swollen testicles
  - a change in the shape of the testicles
  - a change in the way the testicles feel
  - 1 testicle that's become bigger than the other
  - aching or discomfort in the testicles that does not go away.

- **Faculty of Sexual and Reproductive Healthcare (FSRH).**

FSRH is a faculty of the Royal College of the Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. It was established on the 26th of March 1993 as the Faculty of Family Planning and Reproductive Health Care. <http://www.fsrh.org/standards-and-guidance>.

- **Healthy Together Service 0-19** (Pre-September 2022) and **0-11 health together Service** (Post September 2022) provided by Leicestershire Partnership Trust (LPT) across Leicestershire and Rutland. This covers the Health Visiting and School Nursing Service.

- **Intra- Uterine Device (IUD).**

A copper medical device that is a small T-shaped plastic and copper device that's put into your womb (uterus) by a healthcare professional. When inserted correctly, IUDs are more than 99% effective. It releases copper into the womb, copper alters the cervical mucus, which makes it more difficult for sperm to reach an egg and survive. It can also stop a fertilised egg from being able to implant itself.

- **Intra-Uterine System (IUS)**, same as above IUD they are used interchangeably.

- **International Child Protection Certificate (ICPC).**

The National Crime Agency (NCA) and Association of Criminal Records Office (ACRO) developed the International Child Protection Certificate (ICPC) to help protect children from offenders who travel overseas to abuse vulnerable children through employment, volunteering and charity work.

- **Integrated Substance Misuse Treatment Services (ISMTS)**

This comprises of a community treatment service for adults and young people, inpatient detoxification, and residential rehabilitation services. The provider of the ISMTS is Turning Point.

- **Levonorgestrel** is an oral emergency hormonal contraceptive (EHC) for use in community pharmacies. It is to be taken as soon as possible after coitus, preferably within 12 hours and no later than after 72 hours.

- **Methadone and Buprenorphine** are opioids. Buprenorphine is a semi-synthetic compound, being made from both natural and synthetic compounds, while methadone is a fully synthetic compound. Both prevent withdrawal symptoms by interacting with opioid receptors in the brain.

- **Drug and Alcohol Deaths Review Panel.**

The multi-agency panel has been re-established to ensure that substance misuse related deaths can be reviewed, and best practice is put in place.

- **Naloxone hydrochloride** is an emergency medication that can reverse the effects of an overdose of opioids like heroin or methadone.

- **Naltrexone** is a supplementary medication to prevent relapse in formerly opioid-dependent patients (who have remained opioid-free for at least 7–10 days) (initiated under specialist supervision).

- **NHS Health Checks.**

Commissioned from local GPs, for the patient it is a free NHS Health Check to spot early signs and reduce the risk of a preventable illnesses or disease, to increase longevity.

- **Patient Group Direction (PGD).**

A PGD is a specific written instruction for the supply and/or administration of named medicines in an identified clinical situation. It is drawn up locally by the appropriate healthcare professionals, and approved by the employer, advised by the relevant professional advisory committees. It applies to groups of patients or service users who may not be individually identified before presentation for treatment.

- **Partnerships**

Clinical governance arrangements, expertise and knowledge are enhanced by sharing good practice across the wider health and care systems.

- **Perinatal mental health.**

Perinatal mental health (PMH) problems are those which occur during pregnancy or in the first year following the birth of a child. Perinatal mental illness affects up to 27% of new and expectant mums and covers a wide range of conditions. Specialist PMH services provide care and treatment for women with complex mental health needs and support the developing relationship between parent and baby. They also offer women with mental health needs advice for planning a pregnancy.

- **Psychosocial Interventions**, such as cognitive behavioural therapy and acceptance and commitment therapy, are often delivered by psychologists, social workers, mental health counsellors, and community health workers. These evidenced-based interventions occur in both individual and group formats.

- **Re-Procurement**, creates opportunities to update and improve the clinical quality and safety of new services.

- **Sexual Health Services (SHS).**

This includes: an integrated sexual health service and contraceptive services. The integrated sexual health service is provided by Midlands Partnership NHS Foundation Trust whilst contraceptive services are provided through Primary Care Services.

- **Serious Incident (SI)** is an act or omission in care that results in unexpected or avoidable death, unexpected or avoidable injury.

- **StEIS** stands for Strategic Executive Information System from 2018 is an NHS Improvement reporting system for Serious Incidents. Previous to 2018 StEIS was NHS England governed.

- **Turning Point Leicestershire & Rutland** is the integrated substance misuse service for Leicestershire and Rutland.
- **Quality Assessment Visit** is a service visit carried out by the Quality and Contracts team. A copy of the template is hyperlinked [here](#) (if needed).
- **Ulipristal acetate** is an oral emergency hormonal contraceptive (EHC) for use in community pharmacies. It is to be taken as soon as possible after coitus, but no later than after 120 hours.