

Glossary (A-Z)

- **CT scanners** - a computerised tomography (CT) scan uses X-rays and a computer to create detailed images of the inside of the body.
- **clinical pharmacists** - clinical pharmacists are health professionals who train for many years to become specialists in medicines.
- **Community paramedics – relative new service working across primary health care,** public health and preventive services to provide care in underserved populations in the community.
- **day case surgery** - the admission of selected patients to hospital for a planned *surgical procedure*, returning home on the same *day*
- **diagnostics / diagnostic test** - procedure performed to confirm, or determine the presence of disease in an individual suspected of having the disease, usually following the report of symptoms, or based on the results of other medical tests for example an x-ray
- **clinical triage / triage assessment** - understanding what is the matter with a patient, including the degree of urgency and order of treatment required, in order to refer them to the right person or service
- **endoscopy** - the insertion of a long, thin tube directly into the body to observe an internal organ or tissue in detail
- **general anaesthetic** - being put to sleep
- **inpatient services** – overnight stays in a community hospital
- **lay member** - a representative from the community who has a patient/user perspective (outside) to try to influence the system (inside) and improve things for the people whose interests they articulate
- **local anaesthetic** - numbing an area of the body
- **long term condition** – also known as chronic diseases are conditions for which there is currently no cure, and which are managed with drugs and other treatment, for example: diabetes, arthritis and hypertension
- **MRI scanner** - magnetic resonance imaging 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 scanner is **a large tube that contains powerful magnets**. You lie inside the tube during the scan. An MRI scan can be used to examine any part of the body.
- **options appraisal** – in the context of a engagement, a technique for reviewing options and analysing the costs and. benefits of each one

- **outpatient clinic** - where people visit the hospital for a diagnosis or treatment, but do not require overnight care
- **planned care** - the provision of routine services with planned appointments or interventions within community settings such as GP surgeries, health centres and other community facilities
- **primary care** - the first point of contact in the healthcare system, acting as the 'front door' of the NHS. Primary care includes general practice, community pharmacy, dental, and optometry (eye health) services.
- **phlebotomy** – relating to blood and blood testing
- **physician associate** - medically trained, generalist healthcare professionals, who work alongside GPs and provide medical care
- **Adults Musculoskeletal Physiotherapy and Children's Therapy** - helps to restore movement and functions
- **reable / reablement** - services for people with poor physical or mental health to help them accommodate their illness by learning or re-learning the skills necessary for daily living
- **social prescribing link workers** - help to reduce health inequalities by supporting people to unpick complex issues affecting their wellbeing. They enable people to have more control over their lives, develop skills and give their time to others, through involvement in community groups.
- **ultrasound** - image of the inside of the body
- **urgent care** – an NHS service for patients whose condition is urgent enough that they cannot wait for the next GP appointment (usually within 48 hours) but who do not need emergency treatment at the hospital emergency department (ED).