

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm	AAA	A bulge in the abdominal blood vessel. There is a risk that a large aneurysm could burst.
Accident & Emergency	A&E/A&E	A department of a hospital that will respond immediately to those people who are acutely ill or have life or limb threatening problems/injuries.
Acute Hospital		A hospital that provides urgent or planned treatments or operations, and outpatient appointments.
Admission		A term used to describe when someone requires a stay in hospital.
Adult Social Care	ASC	Aims to provide personal and practical support to help people live their lives by supporting individuals to maintain their independence and dignity, and to make sure they have choice and control.
Age specific birth rate		Number of births per 1,000 population per year in a specific age group.
Age Standardisation (AS)		A statistical method used so that disease and death rates of populations with different age profiles can be compared meaningfully, since we know that people are more likely to become ill and die as they get older. There are 2 commonly used variations – direct and indirect.
Age Standardised Mortality Rate (ASMR)	SMR	ASMR is calculated to compensate for the fact that men and women have different death rates and that these rates also vary by age. ASMRs then allow for different populations to be compared. ASMRs applied to a standard population (an ideal population that doesn't actually exist) are known as Directly Standardised Mortality Rates (DSMRs).
Alcohol related Attributable Crimes		These figures are estimates based on applying a national alcohol-related proportion to total crime figures so they may simply indicate high crime figures rather than crimes where alcohol actually was a factor.
Ambulatory Care Sensitive conditions	ACS	These are defined as long-term health conditions that can often be managed with timely and effective treatment in the community without hospitalisation, implying that a proportion of ACS admissions could be prevented.
Annual District Death Extract	ADDE	Records for death registrations supplied by the ONS on an annual basis. The data is based on the underlying cause of death from the medical certificate of cause of death.
Antidepressants		Medications used to treat depression.

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Association of Public Health Observatories	APHO	The umbrella organisation for the eight Public Health Observatories set up by the Department of Health, to provide knowledge, information and surveillance in public health. Now under Public Health England.
Asylum Seekers		People who have fled their home country, who have applied for asylum and are awaiting a decision to grant them refugee status.
Atrial Fibrillation	AF	A cardiac arrhythmia (abnormal heart rhythm) that involves the two upper chambers (atria) of the heart.
Audit Commission		An independent body responsible for ensuring that public money is used economically, efficiently and effectively.
Benchmarking		Comparing performance or measures to best standards or practices or averages.
Berkshire Adolescent Unit	BAU	Part of Berkshire's Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service. An inpatient unit based in Wokingham providing a specialist service for young people aged 12 - 18 with severe and enduring mental health problems, and their families.
Berkshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust	BHFCT	Provider of community-based and mental health services across Berkshire.
Binge Drinkers		Binge drinking is defined as "consuming 8 or more units on a single occasion for men and 6 or more units for women". A pattern of heavy drinking that occurs during an extended period of time set aside for drinking has been described as 5/4 binge drinking: five or more drinks in a row on a single occasion for a man or four or more drinks for a woman.
Black and Minority Ethnic	BME	Defined by ONS as including White Irish, White other (including White asylum seekers and refugees and Gypsies and Travellers), mixed (White & Black Caribbean, White & Black African, White & Asian, any other mixed background), Asian or Asian British (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, any other Asian background), Black or Black British (Caribbean, African or any other Black background), Chinese, and any other ethnic group.

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Body Mass Index	BMI	An estimation of body fat based on height and weight. BMI can be used to determine if a person is underweight, a healthy weight, overweight, or obese. BMI can be calculated using the formula: Weight in kg ÷ (Height in metres x Height in metres). A BMI of 18.5 or below may indicate a person is underweight, 18.5 to 24.9 refers to a healthy weight, 25 to 29.9 refers to overweight and 30 or higher refers to obese.
Bracknell Forest Borough Council	BFC/BFBC	
British Crime Survey	BCS	A very important source of information about levels of crime and public attitudes to crime and other Home Office issues. The results play an important role in informing Home Office policy.
British Medical Association	BMA	Trade union and professional association for doctors and medical students in the UK.
British Pregnancy Advice Service	BPAS	Provider of sexual health and termination services.
Cardiovascular Disease	CVD	This is a broad term describing the disease of the heart or blood vessels in incorporates coronary heart disease, stroke, peripheral arterial disease and aortic disease.
Care Programme Approach	CPA	A way of assessing, planning and reviewing a person's mental health needs.
Care Quality Commission	CQC	Successor to the Healthcare Commission makes sure hospitals, care homes, dental and GP surgeries and all other care services in England provide people with safe, effective, compassionate and high-quality care, and encourage them to make improvements.
Census		A national survey of the population of the UK undertaken every ten years. The last Census was in 2011.
Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services	CAMHS	NHS-provided mental health services for children and adolescents aged 0 to 18.
Child Protection Plan	CPP	If a child's name is added to the child protection register, a child protection plan is drawn up to make sure the child is kept safe and to help the family.
Child Protection Register		The child protection register is a confidential list of children and young people in an area that are believed to be in need of protection.

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Children & Young Peoples Partnership	CYPP	A strategic document written by Children's Services with the help of children, young people and their families that sets out the vision, priorities and actions to improve the lives of children and young people in that area.
Chlamydia		A common sexually transmitted infection which many people do not know they have because they often don't have any symptoms. Left untreated, Chlamydia can cause infertility in women.
Chronic Kidney Disease	CKD	A long-term condition where the kidneys do not work effectively. CKD does not usually cause symptoms until reaching an advanced stage. It is usually detected at earlier stages by blood and urine tests.
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	COPD	The name for a collection of lung diseases including chronic bronchitis, emphysema and chronic obstructive airways disease. People with COPD have difficulties breathing, primarily due to the narrowing of their airways, this is called airflow obstruction.
Circulatory Disease		Diseases of the circulatory (blood) system including heart disease and stroke.
Clinical Commissioning Group	CCG	Bodies responsible for planning and commissioning of hospital, community, and mental health services
Clostridium Difficile	CDIFF	Bacterium present in the gut which rarely causes problems in healthy individuals but is the most important cause of hospital-acquired diarrhoea.
Commissioning Support Unit	CSU	An organisation providing key support to aid Clinical Commissioning Groups deliver their functions.
Community Mental Health Team	CMHT	Community mental health teams provide help to individuals with mental health problems remain in their community by providing support in their own homes.
Community Psychiatric Nurse	CPN	A registered nurse with specialist training in mental health.
Community services		Services provided by the council in peoples' homes e.g. homecare, direct payments and day care.
Community Team for People with Learning Disabilities	CTPLD	A team made up of staff from health and social services who help, advice and support people with learning disabilities and their carers in the community.
Confidence Interval	CI	The range of values within which we are 95% confident that the true population value lies.
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health	COSHH	The law that requires employees to prevent or reduce their employees exposure to hazardous substances.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Comparator group		A group of areas defined as having similar characteristics. Used for benchmarking.
Coronary Heart Disease	CHD	A condition in which blood flow to the heart is blocked due to fatty build-ups in a persons arteries. CHD is the most common cause of death in the UK.
Correlation		In statistics, correlation, also called correlation coefficient, indicates the strength and direction of a linear relationship between two variables.
Coterminous		Areas that have the same boundaries.
Criminal Justice System	CJS	Practices and organisations working together to deter and mitigate crime.
Crude birth rate		Number of births per 1,000 population per year.
Decayed, Missing, Filled Teeth	dmf-t	Mean number of teeth per child sampled which were either actively decayed or had been filled or extracted.
Decent Homes		A home that meets the Decent Homes Standard. This means housing is in a reasonable state of repair, has reasonably modern facilities and services, and provides a reasonable degree of thermal comfort. As a minimum all council homes had to meet these standards by 2010 to comply with Government requirements.
Dementia		The loss (usually gradual) of mental abilities such as thinking, remembering and reasoning. There are many different types of dementia, each with their own causes.
Department of Health	DH/DoH	The Department of Health helps people to live better for longer. They lead, shape and fund health and care in England, making sure people have the support, care and treatment they need, with the compassion, respect and dignity they deserve. DH is a ministerial department, supported by 23 agencies and public bodies.
Deprivation Quintiles		Deprivation quintiles divide areas in fifths according to some measure of deprivation, and can be used to analyse variations in health between deprived and affluent sections of the population regardless of where they live.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Determinants of Health		The range of personal, social, economic and environmental factors which determine the health status of individuals or populations. They include health behaviours and lifestyles, income, social and economic status, education, employment, working conditions, access to health services, housing and living conditions and the wider physical environment.
Diabetes		A condition in which the amount of glucose (sugar) in the blood is too high because the body cannot use it properly. It can lead to serious complications or damage to organs, particularly if the condition is not well controlled.
Diabetic Retinopathy		People with diabetes are at risk of vascular problems including eye problems as a complication of diabetes. Diabetic retinopathy is caused by damage to the blood vessels in the retina. Over time, diabetic retinopathy can cause vision loss.
Did not attend	DNA	A term used to describe an outcome of a pre-arranged health or social care appointment where the client was not present for the appointment and did not provide advanced warning that this would be the case.
Direct Enhanced Service	DES	Enhanced services are primary medical services other than essential services, additional services or out-of-hours services, or essential, additional or out-of-hours services or an element of such a service which requires an enhanced level of service provision. Directed services are legally directed by the Secretary of State for Health.
Direct Payments		Direct payments create more flexibility in the provision of social services. Giving money in place of social care services means people have greater choice of provider for their care.
Directly Age Standardised Rates (DASR)	DSR	This allows the comparison of incidence rates between populations of differing age and sex structures. Most standardisation is done to the European Standard Population. Usually rates are expressed per 100,000. These rates are directly comparable relative to each other. Standardisation adjusts rates to take into account any changes in the age structure of the population at risk and allows comparison over time and between different geographical locations.

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Drug and Alcohol Action Teams	DAAT	Organisation that bring together representatives of all the local agencies involved in tackling the misuse of drugs and alcohol, including the health authority, local authority, police, probation, social services, education and youth services, and the voluntary sector.
Early Supported Discharge	ESD	Early Supported Discharge (ESD) describes pathways of care for people transferred from an inpatient environment to a primary care setting to continue a period of rehabilitation, reablement and recuperation at a similar level of intensity and delivered by staff with the same level of expertise as they would have received in the inpatient setting.
Economically Active		Collective description of people, including full time students, who are working or looking for work and are available to start work within 2 weeks.
Elective Admission		A patient admitted to hospital for a planned clinical intervention, involving at least an overnight stay.
Electoral ward		A geographical area which is an administrative subdivision of a local authority, representing the level at which councillors are elected. Electoral wards are the key building blocks of UK administrative geography.
Emergency (non- elective) Admission		An unplanned admission to hospital at short notice because of clinical need or because alternative care is not available.
Emergency Hormonal Contraception	EHC	Contraception used for preventing pregnancy after having unprotected sex.
Emergency Planning Officer	EPO	Emergency planning offices plan for protecting and maintaining public safety.
English as an Additional Language	EAL	The government currently gives extra funding to schools to help them teach children with English as an additional language.
Environmental health officer	EHO	Environmental health officers are tasked with making sure that peoples' living and working environments are safe.
Fasting Glucose		A measurement of the blood glucose in the morning prior to the ingestion of any food for the prior 12 hours.
Fixed Period Exclusions		A set number of days when a pupil is not allowed into school or onto school grounds.

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Free School Meals	FSM	A school meal provided to a child or young person during a school break paid for by the Government. Children may be eligible for free school meals if their parents are in receipt of certain support payment.
Frimley Park Hospital	FPH	
General Certificate in Secondary Education	GCSE	An academic qualification awarded in a specified subject, generally taken in a number of subjects by students aged 14–16 in secondary education in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.
General fertility rate	GFR	Number of births per 1,000 women of childbearing age (age 15-44 years).
General Household Survey	GHS	Continuous national survey carried out by the Social Survey Division of the Office for National Statistics.
Genito-Urinary Medicine	GUM	The branch of medicine that deals with the male and female sexual organs and the urinary system (the system in the body that produces, stores and gets rid of urine). GUM clinics are specialist services to care for people with sexually transmitted infections.
Gonorrhoea		Is a common sexually transmitted infection. It's serious because if not treated early it can lead to some very serious health problems.
GUM Clinic		Also known as Sexual health clinics, GUMs specialise in the prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections where patients can receive free, confidential advice and treatment.
Health Inequalities		Variations in health identified by indicators such as infant mortality rate, life expectancy which are associated with socio-economic status and other determinants.
Health Needs Assessment	HNA	A systematic process for determining and addressing health needs, or "gaps" between current conditions and desired conditions or "wants". The discrepancy between the current condition and wanted condition must be measured to appropriately identify the need. The need can be a desire to improve current performance or to correct a deficiency.
Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee	HOSC	Committee that looks at the work of the clinical commissioning groups and National Health Service (NHS) trusts and the local area team of NHS England. It acts as a 'critical friend' by suggesting ways that health related services might be improved.

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Health Protection Agency	HPA	National agency that provides health protection specialist advice and leadership.
Health Survey for England	HSE	A statistical survey which is conducted annually in order to collect information concerning health and health-related behaviour of people living in private households in England.
Healthcare Associated Infection	HCAI	Infections that are associated with admission to hospital or as a result of healthcare interventions in other healthcare facilities, to a patient or healthcare professional.
Healthcare Resource Groups	HRG	A grouping consisting of patient events that have been judged to consume a similar level of resource. For example, there are a number of different knee-related procedures that all require similar levels of resource; they may all be assigned to one HRG.
Heatherwood and Wexham Park Hospitals	HWPH	
Hepatitis B	Hep-B	Is an infection of the liver caused by a virus. It can be transmitted by sexual contact, shared needles, or contaminated blood products and is much easier to get than HIV, and can cause permanent liver disease and cancer. Most people have no obvious symptoms, and there is no known cure.
Herd Immunity		Describes a form of immunity that occurs when the vaccination of a significant portion of a population (or herd) provides a measure of protection for individuals who have not developed immunity. Herd immunity theory proposes that, in contagious diseases that are transmitted from individual to individual, chains of infection are likely to be disrupted when large numbers of a population are immune or less susceptible to the disease. The greater the proportion of individuals who are resistant, the smaller the probability that a susceptible individual will come into contact with an infectious individual.
Hospital Episode Statistics	HES	A data warehouse containing details of all admissions to, and treatments in NHS hospitals in England.
Hospital Standardised Mortality Ratio	HSMR	The number of deaths occurring in hospital as a percentage of the expected number of deaths (based on national averages and patient characteristics).

Term	Acronym	Definition
HSE	HSE	The Health Survey for England (HSE) is a series of annual surveys about the health of people in England, beginning in 1991. Each year the Health Survey for England focuses on a different demographic group and looks at such health indicators as cardio-vascular disease, physical activity, eating habits, oral health, accidents and asthma.
Human Immunodeficiency Virus	HIV	A lentivirus (slowly replicating retrovirus) that causes <i>acquired immunodeficiency syndrome</i> (AIDS), a condition in humans in which progressive failure of the immune system allows life-threatening opportunistic infections and cancers to thrive. Infection with HIV occurs by the transfer of blood, semen, vaginal fluid, pre-ejaculate, or breast milk. Within these bodily fluids, HIV is present as both free virus particles and virus within infected immune cells.
Human Papillomavirus	HPV	The name for a group of related viruses, some of which occur on the cervix and are risk factors for cervical cancer.
Immunisation		Protection of susceptible individuals from communicable disease by administration of a living modified agent, a suspension of killed organisms or an inactivated toxin.
Incidence		Rate of occurrence of new cases of disease (within a given population over a given time period).
Income Deprivation Affecting Children	IDACI	A supplementary to the Indices of Multiple Deprivation that measures the proportion of children under the age of 16 that live in low income households in a local area.
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People	IDAOP	A supplementary to the Indices of Multiple Deprivation that shows the proportion of older people in a small area that are living in pension credit (guarantee) households.
Income Deprived Households		Households receiving income related benefits or support from the National Asylum Support Service.
Indices of Multiple Deprivation	IMD	This is calculated by scoring different dimensions of deprivation – income deprivation, employment deprivation, health deprivation and disability, education, skills and training deprivation, barriers to housing and services. A higher score implies greater deprivation.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Inequalities		A lack of equality or fair treatment in the sharing of wealth or opportunities between different groups in society.
Infant Mortality Rate		The number of deaths of infants under age 1 per 1,000 live births in a given year.
In-patient		A person who has been admitted to hospital.
International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems	ICD	A medical classification list by the World Health Organization (WHO). It codes for diseases, signs and symptoms, abnormal findings, complaints, social circumstances, and external causes of injury or diseases.
Intrauterine Device	IUD	Small devices, often 'T'-shaped, often containing either copper or levonorgestrel, which are inserted into the uterus. They are one form of long-acting reversible contraception which is the most effective types of reversible birth control.
Key Stage 1	KS1	The legal term for the two years of schooling in maintained schools in England and Wales normally known as Year 1 and Year 2, when pupils are aged between 5 and 7. This Key Stage normally covers pupils during infant school, although in some cases this might form part of a first or primary school.
Key Stage 2	KS2	The legal term for the four years of schooling in maintained schools in England and Wales normally known as Year 3, Year 4, Year 5 and Year 6, when pupils are aged between 7 and 11.
Key Stage 3	KS3	The legal term for the three years of schooling in maintained schools in England and Wales normally known as Year 7, Year 8 and Year 9, when pupils are aged between 11 and 14.
Key Stage 4	KS4	Key Stage 4 is the legal term for the two years of school education which incorporate GCSEs, and other exams, in maintained schools in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland—normally known as Year 10 and Year 11 in England and Wales, and Year 11 and Year 12 in Northern Ireland, when pupils are aged between 14 and 16.

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Life Expectancy	LE	Life expectancy is an estimate of the number of years a new-born baby would survive if they were to experience the particular area age-specific mortality rates for that time period they were born in throughout their lives. It is important to note that a life expectancy at birth of 80 years does not mean that someone born today can, on average, expect to live 80 years (in fact, they can expect to live longer if mortality rates continue to fall). It is legitimate to say however, that a population with a life expectancy of 80 years is healthier (or at least has lower mortality) than a population with one of 70 years.
Limiting Long Term Illness	LLTI	A self assessment of whether a person has a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do, including problems that are due to old age. Part of the decennial census.
Local Area Agreement	LAA	LAAs set out the priorities for a local area agreed between central government and a local area (the local authority and Local Strategic Partnership) and other key partners at the local level.
Locally Enhanced Services	LES	Enhanced services are primary medical services other than essential services, additional services or out-of-hours services, or essential, additional or out-of-hours services or an element of such a service which requires an enhanced level of service provision. Local services are agreed locally.
Long Acting Reversible Contraceptives	LARC	Methods of birth control that provide effective contraception for an extended period of time without requiring user action. They include injections, intrauterine devices (IUDs) and subdermal implants. They are the most effective reversible methods of contraception because they do not depend on patient compliance. So their 'typical use' failure rates, of less than 1% per year, are about the same as 'perfect use' failure rates.
Long Term Conditions	LTC	Conditions of a long duration and often slow progression. These include heart disease, stroke, and cancer and also neurological conditions caused by disease or damage to the brain, spinal cord or other parts of the nervous system.
Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus	MRSA	A bacterial infection resistant to a number of widely used antibiotics.
Morbidity		The extent of disease in a population.
Mortality		The incidence of death in a population.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Multi Agency Protection Panel Approach	MAPPA	MAPPA involve close partnership work between Probation, the police, prisons, social services, the health authority, accommodation providers and any other appropriate agencies. They assess and managed the risk of certain offenders who are living in the community.
Mycobacterium		A member of a family of bacteria (Mycobacteriaceae) which includes germs known to cause serious diseases in mammals, principally tuberculosis and leprosy.
National Child Measurement Programme	NCMP	A programme established in 2005 in order to weigh and measure children in Reception year (aged 4-5 years) and Year 6 (aged 10-11 years) to assess overweight and obese levels.
National Chlamydia Screening Programme	NCSP	The National Chlamydia Screening Programme is an NHS sexual health programme that was set up by the Department of Health in England in 2003. It aims to ensure that all sexually active young people under 25 are aware of Chlamydia, its effects, and have access to free and confidential testing services.
National Curriculum		The National Curriculum is a framework used by all maintained schools to ensure that teaching and learning is balanced and consistent.
National Institute for Health and Care Excellence	NICE	Previously know as the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence. They provide national guidance for the improvement of health and social care.
National Obesity Observatory	NOO	One of Public Health England's Knowledge and Information Teams providing a single point of access to authoritative data and information of obesity prevalence and intervention.
National Service Framework	NSF	NSFs are strategies for improving specific areas of care. They set National Standards, identify key interventions and put in place agreed time scales for implementation, to ensure equity and consistency of approach.
NHS England		NHS England has taken on many of the functions of the former primary care trusts (PCTs) with regard to the commissioning of primary care health services, as well as some nationally-based functions previously undertaken by the Department of Health.
Nicotine replacement therapy	NRT	Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) is the use of various forms of nicotine delivery methods intended to replace nicotine obtained from smoking or other tobacco usage.

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Not in Employment, Education or Training	NEET	16 to 18 years olds who are known to not be in Employment, Education or Training.
Obesity		Obesity is a condition in which the natural energy reserve is increased to a point where it is associated with certain health conditions or increased mortality. Body mass index (BMI), is a simple and widely used method for estimating body fat. A BMI over 30 is obese.
Office for National Statistics	ONS	The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is the UK's largest independent producer of official statistics and is the recognised national statistical institute for the UK. It is responsible for collecting and publishing statistics related to the economy, population and society at national, regional and local levels. It also conducts the census in England and Wales every ten years.
Pneumococcal Infection		Pneumococcal disease is caused by the bacterium <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> . This infection can cause a range of illnesses including: pneumonia (infection of the lungs), otitis media (infection of the middle ear), and meningitis (infection of the membranes around the brain). The pneumococcal vaccine protects against pneumococcal infection.
Premature Mortality		Any death under the age of 75 years.
Prevalence		The extent to which a disease or condition is to be found in a population. Prevalence is a function of how many people contract a disease, and how long the condition lasts.
Primary care		Health care provided in the community (not at hospital) including GP practices.
Primary Care Agency	PCA	Provide administrative support to the NHS and its patients.
Primary Care Trust	PCT	Previously responsible for the commissioning of healthcare services. Abolished on the 31st March 2012.
Proportion/percentage		A way of expressing a number in relation to another number (a part in relation to the whole). For example, 50 out of 100 people. This is multiplied by 100 to give a percentage/proportion.
Public Health England	PHE	Public Health England is an executive agency of the Department of Health tasked with improving the nations health and tackling inequalities.

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Pupil Level Annual School Census		The Census is the Department's largest and most complex data collection exercise. The Census collects information from every school in England under Section 29 of the Education Act 1996 and Section 42 of the Schools Standards and Framework Act. The provision by schools of individual pupil records is a statutory requirement under Section 537A of the Education Act 1996. Local Authorities, other government departments, external agencies and educational researchers all use this information.
Quality and Outcomes Framework	QOF	A voluntary incentive scheme for GP Practices in the UK as part of the general medical services contract. Practices score achievement-based points against a number of selected indicators.
Quality Management and Analysis System	QMAS	The Quality Management and Analysis System, known as QMAS, is a national IT system which gives GP practices and Primary Care Trusts objective evidence and feedback on the quality of care delivered to patients.
Rate		A way of expressing a number in relation to another number. For example, 50 out of 100 people. This is usually then multiplied by 1,000, 10,000 to 100,000 to give a rate per 1,000, 10,000 or 100,000.
READ Codes		A coded classification of clinical terms designed to enable clinicians to make effective use of computer systems.
Reading Borough Council	RBC	
Referrals, Assessments & Packages return	RAP	Annual Department of Health statutory return for referrals, assessments and packages of care.
Registered population		The registered population is the population that the Clinical Commissioning Groups are responsible for to provide health care. Everyone registered with a GP practice are included in the registered population count.
Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations	RIDDOR	Puts duties on employers, the self-employed and people in control of work premises (the Responsible Person) to report certain serious workplace accidents, occupational diseases and specified dangerous occurrences (near misses).
Resident population		The resident population is the population physically living within a given area.
Royal Berkshire Hospital	RBH	

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Secondary care		Health care provided in a hospital setting at a general hospital rather than a specialist hospital (when it is known as tertiary care).
Serious Untoward Incident / Event	SUI / SUE	An incident that occurred during NHS funded healthcare which resulted in one or more of the following; unexpected or avoidable death or severe harm of one or more patients, staff or members of the public; a never event - all never events are defined as serious incidents although not all never events necessarily result in severe harm or death; a scenario that prevents, or threatens to prevent, an organisation's ability to continue to deliver healthcare services, including data loss, property damage or incidents in population programmes like screening and immunisation where harm potentially may extend to a large population; allegations, or incidents, of physical abuse and sexual assault or abuse; and/or loss of confidence in the service, adverse media coverage or public concern about healthcare or an organisation.
Service Level Agreement	SLA	An agreement between a commissioner and a provider which specifies how the provider is expected to deliver as service and how the service will be monitored.
Sexually Transmitted Infection	STI	Infections passed from person to person through unprotected sex.
Slough Borough Council	SBC	
SOA	SOA	Super Output Area. Standard geographical areas created for statistical purposes, to provide continuity of areas. Two levels; Middle and Lower.
South Central Ambulance Service	SCAS	
Special Educational Needs	SEN	The term 'special educational needs' (SEN) has a legal definition, referring to children who have learning difficulties or disabilities that make it harder for them to learn or access education than most children of the same age.

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Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR)	SMR	A method of presenting mortality rates using indirect age standardisation, which applies the rates for a standard population (normally England and Wales) to the subject population to give an expected number of events against which the observed number of events is compared giving a ratio which is normally multiplied by 100.
Survey of Prevalent HIV Infections data	SOPHID	Survey conducted by Public Health England which provides data on HIV prevalence.
Sustainable Community Strategy	SCS	A long-term vision for the Local Authority which is crucial for setting the scene for planning and delivering services to the public.
Syphilis		Is a sexually transmitted infection that can spread without either partner knowing. The first signs are often painless sores or rashes followed by flu-like symptoms. Left untreated, it can lead to heart disease or brain damage.
Thames Valley Health Protection Agency	TVHPA	
The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead	RBWM	
TIA	TIA	Transient Ischaemic Attack – causes symptoms similar to a stroke - but symptoms last less than 24 hours. The most common cause is due to a tiny blood clot.
Total Period Fertility Rate		The average number of live births that would occur per woman resident in an area if women experienced that area's current age-specific fertility rates throughout their childbearing life span.
Tuberculosis	TB	An infection caused by a species of mycobacterium (q.v.) which still remains a major worldwide health problem. Deaths from this disease have declined since the 1950's, but there has been a recent increase in tuberculosis incidence. It is transmitted from person to person by an aerosol of organisms suspended in tiny droplets that are inhaled.
Unitary Authority	UA	A system which combine the functions of county and district councils. There are six UAs in Berkshire.
United Nations Children's Fund - Baby Friendly Initiative	BFI	The Baby Friendly Initiative is a global programme of UNICEF and the World Health Organization which works with the health services to improve practice so that parents are enabled and supported to make informed choices about how they feed and care for their babies.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Units of Dental Activity	UDA	Courses of dental treatment are divided into three bands depending on the complexity and length of treatment with Band 3 attracting the most UDAs.
West Berkshire Community Hospital	WBCH	
West Berkshire Council	WBC	
Wokingham Borough Council	WBC	
World Health Organisation	WHO	The directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.
Years of potential life lost	YPLL (or PYLL, YLL)	Used to measure premature mortality. The reference age is set at 75 years and is used to calculate an estimate of the number of extra years they would have lived had they not died prematurely. For example, someone who died at 50 years old would have 25 years of life lost, whereas someone who died at 25 would have 50 years of life lost.