

Adults and Health Committee Training Plan 2023/24

Below is an outline of topics for potential training committee sessions and visits for discussion with the new Adults and Health Committee.

The Adults & Health Committee induction recording can be sent to Members by contacting democraticservices@cambridgeshire.gov.uk

Date	Timing	Topic	Presenter	Location	Notes	Attendees
Thursday 21st September 2023 (reserve committee date)	2.00pm to 5.00pm	Health Scrutiny training and development session	David McGrath, Link UK LTD	Red Kite Room, New Shire Hall*	*Members are encouraged to attend the session in person if possible, but a Zoom link will be available if needed Open to all members and substitute members of A&H	Scrutiny Training Cllr Howitt Cllr van de Ven Cllr Howell Cllr Costello Cllr Hay Cllr Slatter Cllr Daunton Cllr Black Cllr Seeff Cllr Bulat Cllr Shailer Cllr Dr Nawaz - FDC Cllr Horgan - ECDC Cllr Garvie – SCDC Social Value Development Session As above but apologies from Cllr Daunton and Slatter and plus Cllr Goodliffe.

21 Feb 2024 – 12.30-1.30		How care packages - are worked out (in terms of need), - Are costed, - And the payments for which are agreed with service users, - Are invoiced to service users	Kirsten Clarke Service Director, Adult Social Care	via teams	Open to all members	Cllr Black Cllr Bradnam Cllr Bulat Cllr Daunton Cllr Murphy Cllr Slatter Cllr van de Ven
TBC		Care Together				
TBC		Market Shaping				

Please note that the training plan is in the process of being updated

GLOSSARY OF TERMS / TEAMS ACROSS ADULTS & COMMISSIONING

More information on these services can be found on the Cambridgeshire County Council

Website: <https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/residents/adults/>

ABBREVIATION/TERM	NAME	DESCRIPTION
COMMON TERMS USED IN ADULTS SERVICES		
Care Plan	Care and Support Plan	A Care and Support plans are agreements that are made between service users, their family, carers and the health professionals that are responsible for the service user's care.
Care Package	Care Package	A care package is a combination of services put together to meet a service user's assessed needs as part of a care plan arising from a single assessment or a review.
DTOC	Delayed Transfer of Care	These are when service users have a delay with transferring them into their most appropriate care (ie; this could be from hospital back home with a care plan or to a care home perhaps)
KEY TEAMS		
AEH	Adults Early Help Services	This service triages requests for help for vulnerable adults to determine the most appropriate support which may be required
TEC	Technology Enabled Care	TEC team help service users to use technology to assist them with living as independently as possible
OT	Occupational Therapy	
ASC	Adults Social Care	This service assesses the needs for the most vulnerable adults and provides the necessary services required
Commissioning	Commissioning Services	This service provides a framework to procure, contract and monitor services the Council contract with to provide services such as care homes etc.
TOCT	Transfer of Care Team (sometimes Discharge Planning)	This team works with hospital staff to help determine the best care package / care plan for individuals being discharged from hospital back home or an appropriate placement elsewhere
LDP	Learning Disability Partnership	The LDP supports adults with learning disabilities to live as independently as possible
MASH	Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub	This is a team of multi-agency professionals (i.e. health, Social Care, Police etc) who work together to assess the safeguarding concerns which have been reported

MCA DOLs Team	Mental Capacity Act Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DOLS)	When people are unable to make decisions for themselves, due to their mental capacity, they may be seen as being 'deprived of their liberty'. In these situations, the person deprived of their liberty must have their human rights safeguarded like anyone else in society. This is when the DOLS team gets involved to run some independent checks to provide protection for vulnerable people who are accommodated in hospitals or care homes who are unable to no longer consent to their care or treatment.
PD	Physical Disabilities	PD team helps to support adults with physical disabilities to live as independently as possible
OP	Older People	OP team helps to support older adults to live as independently as possible
Provider Services	Provider Services	Provider Services are key providers of care which might include residential homes, care homes, day services etc
Reablement	Reablement	The reablement team works together with service-users, usually after a health set-back and over a short-period of time (6 weeks) to help with everyday activities and encourages service users to develop the confidence and skills to carry out these activities themselves and to continue to live at home
Sensory Services	Sensory Services	Sensory Services provides services to service users who are visually impaired, deaf, hard of hearing and those who have combined hearing and sight loss
FAT	Financial Assessment Team	The Financial Assessment Team undertakes assessments to determine a person's personal contribution towards a personal budget/care
AFT	Adult Finance Team	The Adult Finance Team are responsible for loading services and managing invoices and payments
D2A	Discharge to Assess	This is the current COVID guidance to support the transfer of people out of hospital.

Carers Triage	Carers Triage	A carers discussion to capture views and determine outcomes and interventions such as progress to a carers assessment, what if plan, information, and/or changes to cared for support
DP	Direct Payment	An alternative way of providing a person's personal budget
DPMO	Direct Payment Monitoring Officer	An Officer who audits and monitors Direct Payments
Community Navigators	Community Navigators	Volunteers who provide community-based advice and solutions

GLOSSARY OF TERMS / TEAMS ACROSS PUBLIC HEALTH

ABBREVIATION/TERM	DESCRIPTION
Common Terms Used in Public Health	
Accreditation	The development of a set of standards, a process to measure health department performance against those standards, and some form of reward or recognition for those agencies meeting the standards.
Assessment	One of public health's three core functions. The regular collection, analysis and sharing of information about health conditions, risks, and resources in a community. Assessment is needed to identify health problems and priorities and the resources available to address the priorities.
Assurance	One of the three core functions in public health. Making sure that all populations have access to appropriate and cost-effective care, including health promotion and disease prevention services. The services are assured by encouraging actions by others, by collaboration with other organisations, by requiring action through regulation, or by direct provision of services.
Bioterrorism	The intentional use of any microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology, or any naturally occurring or bio-engineered component of any such microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product, to cause death disease, or other biological malfunction in a human, an animal, a plant, or another living organism in order to influence the conduct of government or to intimidate or coerce a civilian population
Capacity	The ability to perform the core public health functions of assessment, policy development and assurance on a continuous, consistent basis, made possible by maintenance of the basic

	infrastructure of the public health system, including human, capital and technology resources.
Chronic Disease	A disease that has one or more of the following characteristics: it is permanent, leaves residual disability, is caused by a non-reversible pathological alteration, requires special training of the patient for rehabilitation, or may be expected to require a long period of supervision, observation or care.
Clinical Services/Medical Services/Personal Medical Services	Care administered to an individual to treat an illness or injury.
Determinants of health	The range of personal, social, economic and environmental factors that determine the health status of individuals or populations
Disease	A state of dysfunction of organs or organ systems that can result in diminished quality of life. Disease is largely socially defined and may be attributed to a multitude of factors. Thus, drug dependence is presently seen by some as a disease, when it previous was considered to be a moral or legal problem.
Disease management	To assist an individual to reach his or her optimum level of wellness and functional capability as a way to improve quality of health care and lower health care costs.
Endemic	Prevalent in or peculiar to a particular locality or people.
Entomologist	An expert on insects
Epidemic	A group of cases of a specific disease or illness clearly in excess of what one would normally expect in a particular geographic area. There is no absolute criterion for using the term epidemic; as standards and expectations change, so might the definition of an epidemic, such as an epidemic of violence.
Epidemiology	The study of the distribution and determinants of diseases and injuries in human populations. Epidemiology is concerned with the frequencies and types of illnesses and injuries in groups of people and with the factors that influence their distribution.
Foodborne Illness	Illness caused by the transfer of disease organisms or toxins from food to humans.
Health	The state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Health has many dimensions-anatomical, physiological and mental-and is largely culturally defined. Most attempts at measurement have been assessed in terms of morbidity and mortality
Health disparities	Differences in morbidity and mortality due to various causes experience by specific sub-populations.
Health education	Any combination of learning opportunities designed to facilitate voluntary adaptations of behaviour (in individuals, groups, or communities) conducive to health.

Health promotion	Any combination of health education and related organizational, political and economic interventions designed to facilitate behavioural and environmental adaptations that will improve or protect health.
Health status indicators	Measurements of the state of health of a specific individual, group or population.
Incidence	The number of cases of disease that have their onset during a prescribed period of time. It is often expressed as a rate. Incidence is a measure of morbidity or other events that occur within a specified period of time. See related prevalence
Infant Mortality Rate	The number of live-born infants who die before their first birthday per 1,000 live births.
Infectious	Capable of causing infection or disease by entrance of organisms (e.g., bacteria, viruses, protozoan, fungi) into the body, which then grow and multiply. Often used synonymously with “communicable
Intervention	A term used in public health to describe a program or policy designed to have an effect on a health problem. Health interventions include health promotion, specific protection, early case finding and prompt treatment, disability limitation and rehabilitation.
Infrastructure	The human, organizational, information and fiscal resources of the public health system that provide the capacity for the system to carry out its functions.
Isolation	The separation, or the period of communicability, of known infected people in such places and under such condition as to prevent or limit the transmission of the infectious agent.
Morbidity	A measure of disease incidence or prevalence in a given population, location or other grouping of interest
Mortality	A measure of deaths in a given population, location or other grouping of interest
Non-infectious	Not spread by infectious agents. Often used synonymously with “non-communicable”.
Outcomes	Sometimes referred to as results of the health system. These are indicators of health status, risk reduction and quality of life enhancement.
Outcome standards	Long-term objectives that define optimal, measurable future levels of health status; maximum acceptable levels of disease, injury or dysfunction; or prevalence of risk factors.
Pathogen	Any agent that causes disease, especially a microorganism such as bacterium or fungus.
Police Power	A basic power of government that allows restriction of individual rights in order to protect the safety and interests of the entire population
Population-based	Pertaining to the entire population in a particular area. Population-based public health services extend beyond medical treatment by targeting underlying risks, such as tobacco, drug and alcohol use; diet and sedentary lifestyles; and environmental factors.
Prevalence	The number of cases of a disease, infected people or people with some other attribute present during a particular interval of time. It often is expressed as a rate.

Prevention	Actions taken to reduce susceptibility or exposure to health problems (primary prevention), detect and treat disease in early stages (secondary prevention), or alleviate the effects of disease and injury (tertiary prevention).
Primary Medical Care	Clinical preventive services, first contact treatment services and ongoing care for commonly encountered medical conditions.
Protection	Elimination or reduction of exposure to injuries and occupational or environmental hazards.
Protective factor	An aspect of life that reduces the likelihood of negative outcomes, either directly or by reducing the effects of risk factors.
Public Health	Activities that society does collectively to assure the conditions in which people can be healthy. This includes organized community efforts to prevent, identify, pre-empt and counter threats to the public's health.
Public Health Department	Local (county, combined city-county or multi-county) health agency, operated by local government, with oversight and direction from a local board of health, which provides public health services throughout a defined geographic area.
Public Health Practice	Organisational practices or processes that are necessary and sufficient to assure that the core functions of public health are being carried out effectively.
Quality assurance	Monitoring and maintaining the quality of public health services through licensing and discipline of health professionals, licensing of health facilities and the enforcement of standards and regulations.
Quarantine	The restriction of the activities of healthy people who have been exposed to a communicable disease, during its period of communicability, to prevent disease transmission during the incubation period should infection occur.
Rate	A measure of the intensity of the occurrence of an event. For example, the mortality rate equals the number who die in one year divided by the number at risk of dying. Rates usually are expressed using a standard denominator such 1,000 or 100,000 people.
Risk Assessment	Identifying and measuring the presence of direct causes and risk factors that, based on scientific evidence or theory, are thought to directly influence the level of a specific health problem.
Risk Factor	Personal qualities or societal conditions that lead to the increased probability of a problem or problems developing.
Screening	The use of technology and procedures to differentiate those individuals with signs or symptoms of disease from those less likely to have the disease.
Social Marketing	A process for influencing human behaviour on a large scale, using marketing principles for the purpose of societal benefit rather than for commercial profit.

Social Norm	Expectations about behaviour, thoughts or feelings that are appropriate and sanctioned within a particular society. Social norms can play a powerful role in the health status of individuals.
Standards	Accepted measure of comparison that have quantitative or qualitative value.
State Health Agency	The unit of state government that has leading responsibility for identifying and meeting the health needs of the state's citizens. State health agencies can be free standing or units of multipurpose health and human service agencies.
Surveillance	Systematic monitoring of the health status of a population.
Threshold Standards	Rate or level of illness or injury in a community or population that, if exceeded, call for closer attention and may signal the need for renewed or redoubled action.
Years of Potential Life lost	A measure of the effects of disease or injury in a population that calculates years of life lost before a specific age (often ages 64 or 75). This approach places additional value on deaths that occur at earlier ages.
Health and Care Organisations in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	
CAMHS	Community Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services https://www.mind.org.uk/information-support/for-children-and-young-people/understanding-camhs/?gclid=EAlaIqobChMir_P53PKW8QIV_4FQBh1GmgBYEAAYASAAEgI2Q_D_BwE
CAPCCG	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group https://www.cambridgeshireandpeterboroughccg.nhs.uk
CCC	Cambridgeshire County Council https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk
CCS	Cambridgeshire Community Services NHS Trust http://www.cambscommunityservices.nhs.uk/
CHUMS	Mental Health & Emotional Wellbeing Service for Children and Young People http://chums.uk.com/
CPFT	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough NHS Foundation Trust (Mental health, learning disability, adult community services and older people's services) http://www.cpft.nhs.uk/
CQC	Care Quality Commission (The independent regulator of health and social care in England) http://www.cqc.org.uk/
CUH	Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust (Addenbrooke's and the Rosie) https://www.cuh.nhs.uk

EEAST	East of England Ambulance Service NHS Trust http://www.eastamb.nhs.uk
HH	Hinchingbrooke Hospital (Provided by North West Anglia NHS Foundation Trust – NWAFT) https://www.nwangliaft.nhs.uk
HUC	Herts Urgent Care (provide NHS 111 and Out of Hours) https://hucweb.co.uk/
ICS	Integrated Care Systems
Helpful NHS Terminology Links	
https://www.nhsconfed.org/acronym-buster	The NHS uses a number of acronyms when describing services this acronym buster may be of some help.
https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/audio-video/how-does-nhs-in-england-work	The Kings Fund have produced a good video explaining how the NHS in England works. The Kings Fund website in general contains many resources which you may find helpful.
https://www.england.nhs.uk/learning-disabilities/	NHS terms used in the field of disabilities
https://www.thinklocalactpersonal.org.uk/Browse/Informationandadvice/CareandSupport/JargonBuster/	Think Local Act Personal jargon buster search engine for health and social care.