

“Give me something to believe in” – the Dementia Strategy for Birmingham and Solihull 2013-2016

Consultation
Glossary of terms

Memory Assessment	The process of gauging the development, strengths and weaknesses of a person carried out by trained professionals using internationally recognised assessment tools specific to the discipline in tandem with observation and family/ carer input.
Antipsychotic medications	A range of medications that are used for some types of mental distress or disorder - mainly schizophrenia and manic depression (bipolar disorder). They can also be used to help severe anxiety or depression.
Assistive technology	Assistive Technology is an umbrella term that includes assistive, adaptive, and rehabilitative devices for people with disabilities.
Behavioural and Psychological symptoms of Dementia (BPSD)	These symptoms of dementia can include aggression, agitation and psychosis (delusions and hallucinations).
Carers assessments	Most carers have a legal right to an assessment of their own needs through the social services department of the local authority.
Cognitive functioning	A term used to define the intellectual capacity of an individual based upon the assessment of a wide range of skills including non-verbal practical reasoning skills, memory and processing speed.
Community inclusion	The full participation by an individual with a developmental disability in activities, organizations and groups of his/her choosing.
Co-morbidity	The presence of one or more disorders (or diseases) in addition to a primary disease or disorder and the effect of such additional disorders or diseases.
Cardiovascular Disease	Cardiovascular disease refers to any disease that affects the cardiovascular system, principally cardiac disease, vascular diseases of the brain and kidney, and peripheral arterial disease
Dementia Adviser service	This service aims to provide quality information and signposting to people with dementia and their carers and families.
Dementia Cafes	Dementia cafes offer a chance to meet others and make friends for people with dementia and their carer
Dementia Support worker	Dementia Support workers work with families to map out the care and support people with dementia and their carers need.

Diagnosis	The formal recognition of dementia following a comprehensive assessment.
End of Life care	Refers to health care, not only of patients in the final hours or days of their lives, but more broadly care of all those with a terminal illness or terminal condition that has become advanced, progressive and incurable.
General Hospital	A type of medical facility which is set up to deal with many kinds of disease and injury.
Gold Standard Framework	This is a systematic approach to optimising the care delivered by healthcare professionals for all people approaching the end of their lives.
Holistic assessment	The holistic assessment is a multidimensional assessment that is designed to take a more textured approach to assessment.
Memory Assessment Services	These offer an initial assessment, diagnosis, and treatment service, where a GP is concerned that a patient may be developing a form of dementia or other memory problems.
Memory Cafes	These provide a peer support group for people in the early stages of dementia
MSNAP	Memory Services National Accreditation Programme which has developed a set of core standards and criteria for memory services.
Multi-disciplinary team	A team comprising a variety of professionals from different disciplines, used in assessment to gain a holistic picture of the individual and ensure full and appropriate interventions are recommended.
NICE	The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence
Palliative care	Palliative care is an area of healthcare that focuses on relieving and preventing the suffering of patients.
Pathway	A pathway covers the recognition, referral, assessment and diagnosis of a condition and the management of that condition after diagnosis.
Personalisation	Personalisation is about building a system of care and support that is designed with the full involvement of those who use it and tailored to meet their own unique needs.
Peer Support	This describes what occurs when people provide knowledge, experience, emotional, social or practical help to each other
Patient -centred care	Providing care that is respectful of and responsive to individual patient preferences, needs, and values, and ensuring that patient values guide all clinical decisions."
Pulmonary Vascular Disease	Pulmonary vascular disease is the medical term for disease affecting the blood vessels leading to or from the lungs
Reablement services	Reablement helps people learn or re-learn the skills necessary for daily living, which have been lost through deterioration in health and/or increased support needs.
Psychiatric liaison services	Provides services for people in acute settings (inpatient or outpatient) who have, or are at risk of, mental disorder

Respite services	Respite care is short-term care used as a temporary alternative to a person's usual care arrangements.
Safeguarding	This describes a range of activity aimed at upholding an adult's fundamental right to be safe. It is of particular importance for people who, because of their situation or circumstances, are unable to keep themselves safe.
Telecare	This is the term for offering remote care of elderly and physically less able people, providing the care and reassurance needed to allow them to remain living in their own homes

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