

Treatment policies - Glossary of Terms

TERM	MEANING
Abdominoplasty/Apronectomy	A procedure to reduce excess skin and fat, improve abdominal contours and scars, and tighten muscles. This is sometimes called a ‘tummy tuck’.
Active treatment	Treatment and care to manage a particular disease / condition ,e.g. cancer treatment, renal dialysis.
Adenoidectomy	A procedure to remove the adenoids – lumps of tissue at the back of the nose.
Aesthetics	These are procedures which relate to cosmetic procedures which are intended to restore or improve a person’s appearance.
Alopecia	Hair loss.
Analgesics	Painkillers.
Asymptomatic	Without symptoms.
Augmentation	Increasing in size, for example breast augmentation.
BCH	Birmingham Children’s Hospital NHS Foundation Trust.
BCHC	Birmingham Community Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust.
Benign	Does not invade surrounding tissue or spread to other parts of the body; it is not a cancer.
Binocular vision	Vision in both eyes.
Body Mass Index (BMI)	Body Mass Index - a measure that adults can use to see if they are a healthy weight for their height.
BWH	Birmingham Women’s Hospital NHS Foundation Trust
Cataract	When the lens of an eye becomes cloudy and affects vision
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group. CCGs are groups of General Practices that work together to plan and design local health services in England. They do this by 'commissioning' or buying health and care services .
Cholecystectomy	Removal of the gall bladder.
Chronic	Persistent
Co-morbidities	Other risk factors alongside the primary problem.
Congenital	Present from birth
Conservative treatment	The management and care of a patient by less invasive means; these are usually non-surgical
Depilation	Removal. For example hair depilation.
DOH	Department of Health
Eligibility/Threshold	Whether someone qualifies. In this case, the minimum criteria to access a procedure.
Exceptional clinical circumstances	A patient who has clinical circumstances which, taken as a whole, are outside the range of clinical circumstances presented by a patient within the normal population of patients, with the same medical condition and at the same stage of progression as the patient.
Functional health	Difficulty in performing, or requiring assistance from another to

problem/difficulty/impairment	perform, one or more activities of daily living.
Ganglion	A non-cancerous fluid filled lump.
GP	General Practitioner.
Gynaecomastia	Benign enlargement of the male breast.
Haemorrhoidectomy	A procedure to cut away haemorrhoids, sometimes called piles.
HEFT	Heart of England NHS Foundation Trust.
Histology	The structure of cells or tissue under a microscope.
Hyperhidrosis	Excess sweating.
Hysteroscopy	A hysteroscopy is a procedure used to examine the inside of the womb (uterus) using a hysteroscope (a narrow telescope with a light and camera at the end. Images are sent to a monitor so your doctor or specialist nurse can see inside your womb).
Individual Funding Request (IFR)	A request received from a provider or a patient with explicit support from a clinician, which seeks funding for a single identified patient for a specific treatment.
Irreducible	Unable to be reduced.
Labiaplasty	A procedure to reduce and/or reshape the labia.
Lipomata	Fat deposits under the skin.
Liposuction	A procedure using a suction technique to remove fat from specific areas of the body.
Malignant/malignancy	Harmful.
Mastopexy	A reconstructive procedure to lift the breast.
Menorrhagia	Abnormally heavy or prolonged bleeding at menstruation
Monocular vision	Vision in one eye only.
Multi-disciplinary	Involving several professional specialisms for example in a Multi-disciplinary team (MDT).
NICE guidance	The guidance published by the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence.
Not routinely funded (a procedure)	This means the CCG will only fund the treatment if an Individual Funding Request (IFR) application proves exceptional clinical need and that is supported by the CCG.
NSAIDS	Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs – medication that reduces pain, fever and inflammation.
Paediatric(ian)	Medical care concerning infants, children and adolescents usually under 18.
Pathology/pathological	The way a disease or condition works or behaves. This may for example include examination of bodily fluids or tissue e.g. blood testing.
PCT	Primary Care Trust (PCTs were abolished on 31 March 2013, and replaced by Clinical Commissioning Groups).
Pinnaplasty	A procedure to pin or correct deformities the ear
PLCV	Procedures of Lower Clinical Value; routine procedures that are of value, but only in the right circumstances.
Precipitates	Brings about/triggers.
Primary care	A patient's first point of interaction with NHS services e.g. a GP surgery.
Prophylactic	Preventative or prevention.

Rationale	Explanation of the reason why.
Restricted (a procedure)	This means CCG will fund the treatment if the patient meets the stated clinical threshold for care.
Rhinophyma	A condition causing development of a large, bulbous, ruddy (red coloured), nose.
Rhinoplasty	A procedure to shape the size and/or shape of the nose.
Rhytidectomy	A procedure to restore facial appearance or function. These are sometime called face or brow lifts.
Secondary care	Services provided by medical specialists, who generally do not have the first contact with a patient e.g. hospital services.
Stakeholders	Individuals, groups or organisations who are or will be affected by this consultation, e.g. patients who currently use the service, carers, specific patient groups, etc.
Symptomatic	Something causing or exhibiting symptoms.
Tonsillectomy	A procedure to remove the tonsils.
UHB	University Hospital Birmingham NHS Foundation Trust.
Vaginoplasty	A procedure to reconstruct the vaginal canal.