

Abbreviations

AOT	Assertive Outreach Team
BFT	Behavioural Family Therapy
BME	Black & Minority Ethnic Groups
CAMHS	Child & Adolescent Mental Health Service
CDAT	Community Drug & Alcohol Team
CDW	Community Development Worker
CSW	Carer Support Worker <i>or</i> Community Support Worker
CHI	Commission For Health Improvement
CIP	Carers In Partnership
CHC	Community Health Council
CMHT	Community Mental Health Team
CPA	Care Programme Approach
CPN	Community Psychiatric Nurse
CRT	Crisis Resolution Team
CSIP	Care Services Improvement Partnership
DAT	Drug Action Teams
DRE	Delivering Race Equality Framework
EI	Early Intervention
FACS	Fair Access to Care Services
HTT	Home Treatment Team
ISPS	International Society for the Psychological Treatments Of The Schizophrenias And Other Psychoses
LIT	Local Implementation Teams
MACA	Mental After Care Association
MHA	Mental Health Act
MHNSF	Mental Health National Service Framework
NHS	National Health Service
NHSU	NHS University
NICE	National Institute For Clinical Excellence
NIMHE	National Institute For Mental Health In England
NSF	National Service Framework
OT	Occupational Therapist
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PSI	Psychosocial Interventions
PSS	Personal Social Services Departments
RDC	Regional Development Centre
R&R	Rehabilitation And Recovery
RMN	Registered Mental Nurse
SCIE	Social Care Institute For Excellence

SCMH	Sainsbury Centre for Mental Health
SHA	Strategic Health Authorities
SSI	Social Services Inspectorate
STR	Support Time and Recovery Worker
WDCs	Workforce Development Confederations
WFSAD	World Fellowship For Schizophrenia & Allied Disorders
YOT	Youth Offenders Team

Definitions

Assertive Outreach Team

An intensive service providing care and treatment for people with severe mental illness in the community.

Carer Support Worker

People who provide specific support to carers. In some services these staff may be known as carer development workers or family support workers.

Carer

Someone who provides or intends to provide practical and emotional support to someone with a physical or mental health problem.

Care Plan

Identifies needs and how they can best be met, what recovery goals are thought to be, and what should happen if a crisis is experienced. Care plans should recognise broader social needs.

Care Programme Approach

This approach has been central to government policy since 1991. It was seen as a crucial means to ensure that, following the closure of the old, long stay, hospitals, people with mental health problems received the care they needed, rather than lose contact with services and end up homeless or exploited. The programme requires everyone accepted for treatment or care by mental health services should have:

- Their needs for treatment and care assessed
- A package of care (care plan) to meet those needs drawn up
- A named mental health worker (keyworker or care co-ordinator) to keep in close touch with them
- A regular review of their needs and their care plan.

Care Programme Approach Review

A review of needs and care plans.

Carers in Partnership

Gives carers a way to work together within the West Midlands region of the UK to influence the planning, setting up and running of local mental health services.

Commission for Health Improvement

A statutory body providing independent assessment of the quality of health care.

Community Health Council Statutory bodies which provide information and advice to local people about health services and represent patient's interests.

Community Psychiatric Nurse A qualified person who provides out-patient and follow up care, care without admission to hospital or preventative services, often within primary health care. Also known as CMHN – Community Health Nurse.

Community Mental Health Team

The community based team offering assessment, treatment and care.

Crisis Resolution Team

This team aims to provide an assessment and treatment service, 24x7, wherever people are where people are in crisis.

Early Intervention Team

Able to provide the intensive support and help that every young person who develops a first episode of psychosis needs.

Graduate Worker in Primary Care

The role of the Graduate Worker in primary Care is to work with people with common mental health problems, to enhance community development work and engage in auditing and developing registers for people with serious mental illness in general practice.

Home Treatment Team

Will treat people at home who would otherwise have to be admitted to hospital.

Improving Access to Psychological Therapies

The Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT) programme seeks to deliver on the Government's 2005 General Election manifesto commitment to provide improved access to psychological therapies for people who require the help of mental health services. It also responds to service user's requests for more personalised services based around their individuals needs.

Local Implementation Plans

These are the reports provided annually by LITs (see below).

Local Implementation Team

At local level, in each health and social care community, there is a local implementation team to plan and deliver change. It comprises the statutory

services (such as health, social services and housing) for the area, together with service users, carers and local voluntary groups that either provide care themselves, or campaign for better mental health care.

Multi Disciplinary team

A team of medical, nursing, social services and other professionals involved in a persons care to discuss their history, progress, outlook and plans.

National Service Framework for Mental Health (NSF)

Published in September 1999 the framework sets out a ten year programme to put in place new high standards of care, which people will be entitled to expect in every part of the Country.

The NSF fleshes out the policies in Modernising Mental Health Services, by defining models of care and treatment. It also sets milestones and targets against which progress, within timescales, is being measured.

National Institute for Clinical Excellence

Provides guidance on best practice in health care, including the prescribing of treatments.

NHS Plan

The Plan outlines a new delivery system for the NHS including setting a number of special targets around new workers and new teams.

NHS University (NHSU)

This is the corporate university for the NHS. It has been set up to change and improve the services the NHS offers patients by giving everyone who works in health and social care opportunities to learn and develop, both personally and professionally.

Primary Care Trusts

Groups of doctors, nurses and social care professionals – as well as other organisations and agencies - working in partnership to shape local health and social care services. They are free standing, statutory bodies, responsible for delivering better health care to their local population.

Prison In Reach

Prisons in England are working with the NHS to introduce 'in reach' services, where NHS staff work directly with prisoners to help treat their mental health problems.

Personal Social Services Departments

These are part of the Local Authority responsible for the planning and delivery of Social Care Services.

Psycho Social Interventions

Psychosocial interventions are commonly referred to as the “Talking Treatments” such as cognitive behavioural therapy and family work. These are becoming increasingly available both to individuals who have been

diagnosed with a mental illness and their families. In family therapy, for example, people identify the triggers for symptoms associated with schizophrenia to enable them to manage the illness more effectively. PSI and associated interventions need to be provided by practitioners with appropriate training, and are usually provided in conjunction with other forms of treatment.

RDC - NIMHE Regional Development Centre

These are eight local centres of NIMHE that aim to provide direct support and advice to Mental Health trusts and Social Care organisations.

SCMH - Sainsbury Centre for Mental Health

SCMH is an independent charity that seeks to influence mental health policy and practice and enable the development of excellent mental health services through a co-ordinated programme of research, training and development.

Service User

A person using mental health services, whether they are in hospital or in the community.

SHA

Their role is to performance manage and support the development of PCT's and Trusts.

Third Sector Organisations

Organisations in the sector share common characteristics. They are non-governmental, value-driven and principally reinvest any financial surpluses to further social, environmental or cultural objectives. The term encompasses voluntary and community organisations, charities, social enterprises, cooperatives and mutuals both large and small.