**Glossary**

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| **Term** | **Definition** |
| Acute inpatient wards | Acute inpatient services provide high quality, multi-disciplinary, multi-skilled treatment to people whose health care needs cannot be managed in their own homes due to their level of complexity, intensity and unpredictability. |
| Continuity of care | The extent to which a person experiences an ongoing relationship with a clinical team or member of a clinical team and the coordinated clinical care that progresses smoothly as the patient moves between different parts of the health service. |
| Coping strategies | An action, a series of actions, or a thought process used in meeting a stressful or unpleasant situation or in modifying one’s reaction to such a situation. Typically involves a conscious and direct approach to problems. |
| Evidence-based | An approach that emphasises the practical application of the findings of the best available current research. |
| Formulation | A formulation is a joint effort between a person and a psychologist to summarise their difficulties, explain why they may be happening and make sense of them. It may include past difficulties and experiences if these are relevant to the present. It acknowledges their strengths and resources and also helps the psychologist work out what needs to be done in order for them to feel better and recover.  |
| Health economic outcomes | Health economics outcomes research involves conducting economic analyses for health care interventions from a number of different perspectives, including that of the patient, the health care provider, and of society as a whole. Methods range from cost-effectiveness, cost utility, cost-benefit, cost of illness, and budget impact. |
| Literature review | Literature reviews survey research on a particular area of psychology and provides a description, summary and critical evaluation of these works in relation to the research problem being investigated.   |
| Non-therapeutic  | Not relating to therapy. |
| Pilot scheme/study | A small, preliminary study designed to evaluate procedures and measurements in preparation for a subsequent, more detailed research project. |
| Psychological models of care | The way health services are delivered for a person as they progress through the stages of a condition, injury or event, in this case using theories from psychological research. It aims to ensure people get the right care, at the right time, by the right team and in the right place. |
| Psychological therapy | Any psychological service provided by a trained professional that primarily uses forms of communication and interaction to assess, diagnose, and treat dysfunctional emotional reactions, ways of thinking, and behaviour patterns. Sometimes referred to as 'talking therapies'. |
| Randomised controlled trial | A study in which a number of similar people are randomly assigned to two (or more) groups to test a specific drug, treatment or other intervention. One group (the experimental group) has the intervention being tested, the other (the control group) has an alternative intervention, a dummy intervention (placebo) or no intervention at all. The groups are followed up to see how effective the experimental intervention was. |
| Root causes | The basic cause of something. |
| Service delivery | Patients are provided with the treatment they are entitled to eg mental health interventions. |