

Acronym Quiz Answer Sheet

No	Acronym	Stands for:	Definition
1	ABCD	Asset Based Community Development	<p>A methodology for the sustainable development of communities based on their strengths and potential. It involves assessing the resources, skills, and experience available in a community; organising the community around issues that move its members into action; and then determining and taking appropriate action.</p> <p>The term 'Asset Based Approach' is often used to describe taking the same approach but for working with an individual of family in need (i.e. focussing on what they can do rather than what they can't – the latter often referred to as 'the deficit model').</p>
2	ACE	Adverse Childhood Experiences	<p>There is now a large and growing body of evidence that (ACE) are causally and proportionately linked to poor physical, emotional and mental health outcomes and also have a significant impact on social and educational outcomes. Fundamentally they have a strong and cumulative impact on the health and functioning of adults and therefore have a cyclical impact.</p>
3	ADHD	Attention Deficit Hyper Activity Disorder	<p>A group of behavioural symptoms that include inattentiveness, hyperactivity and impulsiveness including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Short attention span/ easily distracted •Restlessness, constant fidgeting or over-activity •Being impulsive <p>ADHD can occur in people of any intellectual ability, although it is more common in people with learning difficulties. People with ADHD may also have additional problems, such as sleep and anxiety disorders.</p> <p>Symptoms of ADHD tend to be first noticed at an early age, and may become more noticeable when a child's circumstances change, such as when they start school. Most cases are diagnosed in children between the ages of 6 and 12.</p> <p>The symptoms of ADHD usually improve with age, but many adults who are diagnosed with the condition at a young age will continue to experience problems.</p>
4	ASB	Anti-social behaviour	<p>Anti-social behaviour covers a wide range of unacceptable activity that causes harm to an individual, to their community or to their environment. This could be an action by someone else that leaves you feeling alarmed, harassed or distressed. It also includes fear of crime or concern for public safety, public disorder or public nuisance.</p>
5	ASC	Adult Social Care	<p>Council's Adult Social Care (ages 18+)</p>
6	BST	Bringing Services Together	<p>Bringing Services Together is a citywide programme focusing strengthening relationships between agencies to better connect our services around the lives of real people and places</p>
7	CAFA	Child and Family Assessment	<p>Statutory assessment undertaken for children's Social Care</p>
8	CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services	<p>Mental health service for children and young people</p>
9	CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis	<p>Cost-Benefit Analysis involves adding up the benefits of a course of action, and then comparing these with the costs associated with it.</p>
10	COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	<p>Also known as chronic obstructive lung disease (COLD), and chronic obstructive airway disease (COAD), is a type of obstructive lung disease characterised by chronically poor airflow. The main symptoms include shortness of breath, cough, and sputum production. Tobacco smoking is the most common cause of COPD.</p>
11	CBT	Cognitive Behavioural Therapy	<p>Talking therapy which can help manage problems by changing the way people think and behave. It is most commonly used to treat anxiety and depression, but can be useful for other mental and physical health problems. It can help people deal with problems in a more positive way. It is based on the concept that thoughts, feelings, physical sensations and actions are interconnected, and that negative thoughts and feelings can trap someone in a vicious cycle. CBT aims to help crack this cycle by breaking down overwhelming problems into smaller parts and demonstrating how to change these negative patterns to improve the way people feel. Unlike some other talking treatments, CBT deals with current problems, rather than focusing on issues from the past. It looks for practical ways to improve state of mind on a daily basis.</p>

12	CIN	Child in Need	Under Section 17 Children Act 1989, a child will be considered in need if: - they are unlikely to achieve or maintain or to have the opportunity to achieve or maintain a reasonable standard of health or development without provision of services from the Local Authority; - their health or development is likely to be significantly impaired, or further impaired, without the provision of services from the Local Authority; - they have a disability.
13	CPP	Child Protection Plan	A child protection plan is a plan drawn up by the local authority. It sets out how the child can be kept safe, how things can be made better for the family and what support they will need
14	CSE	Child Sexual Exploitation	Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a form of sexual, emotional and physical abuse of children. A person under 18 is sexually exploited when they are coerced into sexual activities by one or more person(s) who have deliberately targeted their youth and inexperience in order to exercise power over them.
15	DHP	Discretionary Housing Payment	A payment at the discretion of your local authority to provide extra help with housing costs on top of Housing Benefit
16	DNA	Did not attend	Person did not attend an appointment.
17	DOLS	Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards	The Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS) are part of the Mental Capacity Act 2005. The safeguards aim to make sure that people in care homes and hospitals are looked after in a way that does not inappropriately restrict their freedom.
18	EHA	Early Help Assessment	The Early Help Assessment supports professionals to undertake conversations with children, young people and families about what's working well, what could be better and what needs to happen to support families.
19	ESA	Employment Support Allowance	Financial support for those unable to work due to illness or disability. It also provides personalised help to help those to work, who would otherwise find this difficult (applications for ESA can be made for those who are employed, self-employed or unemployed).
20	FSF	Flexible support fund	Small amounts of money that workcoaches can consider using to help remove barriers for customers returning to work.
21	GMFRS	Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service	Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service is the statutory emergency fire and rescue service for the metropolitan county of Greater Manchester
22	GMMH	Greater Manchester Mental Health	Greater Manchester Mental Health NHS Foundation Trust provides life changing mental health and substance misuse recovery services across Greater Manchester
23	GMP	Greater Manchester Police	Greater Manchester Police Service
24	HDC	Health Development Co-ordinator	Provide the link between health and social care services into neighbourhoods.
25	IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Advisor	Work to address the safety of victims at high risk of harm from intimate partners, ex-partners or family members to secure their safety and the safety of their children. Serving as a victim's primary point of contact, IDVAs normally work with their clients from the point of crisis. They are proactive in implementing the plans, which address immediate safety, including practical steps to protect victims and their children, as well as longer-term solutions (e.g. helping them navigate court proceedings). These plans will include actions from the Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). IDVAs support and work over the short to medium term to put victims on the path to long term safety. IDVAs receive specialist accredited training and hold a nationally recognised qualification.
26	IAPT	Improving Access to Psychological Therapies	Works to address mild depression, anxiety, stress, panics, eating problems and loss of sleep. 'Healthy Minds' works to help develop coping skills. All staff have received special training to offer support through a stepped model of integrated care. This includes: Mental Health Practitioners (these could be nurses or social workers for example); Psychologists; Occupational Therapists; Cognitive Behavioural Therapists; Counsellors; Psychological Wellbeing Practitioners
27	INT	Integrated Neighbourhood Team	Integrated neighbourhood teams provide community health and social care services. Each 'neighbourhood team' will cover 30,000-50,000 people.

28	LDD	Learning Difficulties and Disabilities	<p>A person with a learning difficulty may be described as having specific problems processing certain forms of information.</p> <p>Unlike a learning disability, a learning difficulty does not affect general intelligence (IQ). An individual may often have more than one specific learning difficulty (for example, dyslexia and dyspraxia are often encountered together), and other conditions may also be experienced alongside each other.</p>
29	LAC	Looked After Children	Generally used to mean those children who are looked after by the state. Nationally 75% of these are in foster care and others are placed in children's homes or with relatives
30	LTU	Long Term Unemployed	Long-term unemployment refers to people who have been unemployed for 12 months or more.
31	MACC	Manchester Alliance for Community Care	Macc is a charity that encourages, supports and develops the voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) organisations.
32	MASH	Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub	The panel (multiple partners represented on it) tasked with overseeing the safeguarding of children based upon a discussion of specific cases)
33	MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference	A risk management meeting where professionals share information on high risk cases of domestic violence and abuse and put in place a risk management plan.
34	MCR	Manchester Care Record OR Manchester Community Response	Two possible answers (?) Care record for patients OR Manchester Community Response Service comprised of the following health teams: Discharge to Assess (D2A), Crisis Response, Intermediate Care, IV Therapy, Complex Discharge
35	MHCC	Manchester Health and Care Commission	A partnership between Manchester City Council and NHS Manchester CCG
36	MLCO	Manchester Local Care Organisation	A pioneering public sector organisation, bringing together NHS community health and mental health services, primary care and social care services in the city.
37	NEET	Not in Employment Education or Training	An acronym used to describe the economic and educational circumstances of young people specifically
38	NQT	Newly Qualified Teacher	An NQT is a teacher who has just attained Qualified Teacher Status (QTS), and is now undertaking an induction programme that enables them to be legally employed as a teacher in a maintained school.
39	OCD	Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder	A mental disorder where people feel the need to check things repeatedly, have certain thoughts repeatedly, or feel they need to perform certain routines repeatedly. People are unable to control either the thoughts or the activities. Common activities include hand washing, counting of things, and checking to see if a door is locked. Some may have difficulty throwing things out. These activities occur to such a degree that the person's daily life is negatively affected.
40	OD	Organisational Development OR Over dose	Organization development (OD) is the study of successful organizational change and performance. OR An overdose occurs when a toxic (poisonous) amount of a drug or medicine is taken. Substances that can cause harm when too much is taken include alcohol, prescription and over-the-counter medications, illegal drugs and some herbal remedies.
41	OM	One Manchester, or Our Manchester	One Manchester, or, Our Manchester is the approach, behaviours and principles that will help us deliver the vision for the city set out in the Manchester Strategy 2015 -25.
42	PIP	Personal Independence Payment	Replaced Disability Living Allowance to support people with long term illness or disability.
43	PN	Priority Need	A person will be assessed as priority need and eligible for a service if they have an additional vulnerability as part of the Housing Act 1996.
44	PVP	Protecting Vulnerable People	An scheme used by the Police referring to their mechanism to flag those at risk
45	RAG	Red Amber Green	Often known as a 'RAG report'. A simple and visual way of categorisation based on level of seriousness
46	RIPA	Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act	The Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (c.23) (RIP or RIPA) is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, regulating the powers of public bodies to carry out surveillance and investigation, and covering the interception of communications.
47	SOS	Signs of Safety	Signs of Safety has been adopted by Manchester City Council Children's Services as the overarching practice framework for all of its work with children and families. In practice this means practitioners ask strength based questions to collaboratively assess and plan with children and families.

48	UC	Universal Credit	<p>Universal Credit is a benefit payment for people in or out of work. It replaces some of the benefits and tax credits you might be getting now:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Benefit. Child Tax Credit. Income Support. Working Tax Credit. Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance.
49	VA	Vulnerable Adult	<p>A vulnerable adult is a person who is or may be for any reason unable to take care of him or herself, or unable to protect him or herself against significant harm or exploitation.</p>
50	VCSE	Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise	<p>VCSE organisations include small local community and voluntary groups, registered charities both large and small, foundations, trusts and the growing number of social enterprises and co-operatives. These are often also referred to as third sector organisations or civil society organisations.</p> <p>The voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) sector is diverse in size, scope, staffing and funding of organisations. It provides a broad range of services to many different client groups. However, VCSE sector organisations share common characteristics in the social, environmental or cultural objectives they pursue, their independence from government, and the reinvestment of surpluses for those objectives.</p>