

## Appendix C: Glossary and abbreviations

ATAIN	Avoiding Term Admissions Into Neonatal units. <a href="https://improvement.nhs.uk/resources/reducing-admission-full-term-babies-neonatal-units/">https://improvement.nhs.uk/resources/reducing-admission-full-term-babies-neonatal-units/</a>
BAPM	The British Association for Perinatal Medicine improves standards of perinatal care by supporting all those involved in perinatal care to optimise their skills and knowledge, promote high quality, safe and innovative practice, encourage research, and speak out for the needs of babies and their families. <a href="https://www.bapm.org/">https://www.bapm.org/</a>
BPD	Bronchopulmonary dysplasia
Bliss	Bliss is a national charity for babies born premature or sick. It exists to give every baby born premature or sick in the UK the best chance of survival and quality of life. Bliss supports families, campaigns for change and supports professionals, and enables life-changing research. <a href="https://www.bliss.org.uk">https://www.bliss.org.uk</a>
COP	Clinical Outcomes Publication (COP) is an NHS England initiative, managed by HQIP, to publish quality measures at the level of individual consultant, team and unit level on NHS Choices (now <a href="https://www.nhs.uk">NHS.uk</a> ) and MyNHS using national clinical audit and administrative data.
CQC	Care Quality Commission
CSF	Cerebrospinal fluid
HQIP	Healthcare Quality Improvement Partnership
HRG	Healthcare resource group: Standard groupings of clinically similar treatments which use common levels of healthcare resource. <a href="https://www.datadictionary.nhs.uk/data_dictionary/nhs_business_definitions/h/healthcare_resource_group_def.asp">https://www.datadictionary.nhs.uk/data_dictionary/nhs_business_definitions/h/healthcare_resource_group_def.asp</a> .
Hyperthermia	A body temperature more than 37.5°C
Hypothermia	A body temperature less than 36.5°C

LNU	Local neonatal units (LNUs) provide neonatal care for their own catchment population, except for the sickest babies. They provide all categories of neonatal care, but they transfer babies who require complex or longer-term intensive care to a NICU, as they are not staffed to provide longer-term intensive care. Most babies over 27 weeks gestational age will usually receive their full care, including short periods of intensive care, within their LNU. Some networks have agreed variations on this policy, due to local requirements. Some LNUs provide high dependency care and short periods of intensive care for their network population. LNUs may receive transfers from other neonatal services in the network, if these fall within their agreed work pattern. <sup>10</sup>
MBRRACE-UK	Mothers and Babies: Reducing Risk through Audits and Confidential Enquiries across the UK. <a href="https://www.npeu.ox.ac.uk/mbrpace-uk">https://www.npeu.ox.ac.uk/mbrpace-uk</a>
MCN	Managed clinical network: In Scotland, managed clinical networks for the coordination of neonatal critical care.
NCAB	The National Clinical Audit Benchmarking initiative was originally created as a collaboration between HQIP and CQC, with a vision to enhance the way not just inspectors, but also medical directors, local clinical audit teams and others engage, interact with and share clinical audit data. The NCAB platform distils what can be necessarily complex reporting by national clinical audits into key metrics. Results are presented in an easy to understand visual form, specific for each Trust, hospital and in some cases ward, often against national benchmarks. These results are presented on an intuitive website platform ( <a href="https://ncab.hqip.org.uk/">https://ncab.hqip.org.uk/</a> ), searchable by medical specialty or Trust/hospital/ward.
NCAPOP	National Clinical Audit and Patient Outcomes Programme
NDAU	The Neonatal Data Analysis Unit (NDAU) at Imperial College London holds the National Neonatal Research Database (NNRD).
NEC	Necrotising enterocolitis
NHSE	NHS England
NICE	National Institute for Health and Care Excellence
NICU	Neonatal intensive care units (NICUs) are sited alongside specialist obstetric and feto-maternal medicine services and provide the whole range of medical neonatal care for their local population, along with additional care for babies and their families referred from the neonatal network. Many

NICUs are co-located with neonatal surgery services and other specialised services. Medical staff in a NICU should have no clinical responsibilities outside the neonatal and maternity services.<sup>10</sup>

NMPA	The National Maternity and Perinatal Audit is a national clinical audit of NHS maternity services in England, Scotland and Wales. The audit, commissioned by HQIP, is led by the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists in partnership with the Royal College of Midwives (RCM), the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health (RCPCH) and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM). <a href="http://www.maternityaudit.org.uk">www.maternityaudit.org.uk</a>
NNAP	National Neonatal Audit Programme
NNRD	The National Neonatal Research Database holds operational clinical information captured during care and supports health service evaluation and research. The NDAU analyse data for the NNAP. <a href="http://www.imperial.ac.uk/neonatal-data-analysis-unit">www.imperial.ac.uk/neonatal-data-analysis-unit</a>
Normothermia	A body temperature between 36.5°C and 37.5°C
ODN	Operational delivery network: In England, managed clinical networks for the coordination of neonatal critical care.
Outlier	A result that is statistically above or below expected performance. The NNAP defines outliers in four categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• outstanding: three or more standard deviations above expected performance</li><li>• excellent: between two and three standard deviations above expected performance</li><li>• alert: between two and three standard deviations below expected performance</li><li>• alarm: three or more standard deviations below expected performance.</li></ul>
PDSA	Plan, do, study, act
PICC	Peripherally inserted central catheter
PReCePT	The Prevention of Cerebral Palsy in PreTerm Labour. <a href="https://www.weahsn.net/our-work/transforming-services-and-systems/precept/">https://www.weahsn.net/our-work/transforming-services-and-systems/precept/</a>
Preterm	Preterm is defined by the World Health Organisation as a baby born alive before 37 weeks of pregnancy are completed. This definition is sub-categorised by gestational age: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• extremely preterm (less than 28 weeks)</li></ul>

Appendix C: National Neonatal  
Audit Programme 2020 report on  
2019 data

- very preterm (28 to 32 weeks)
- moderate to late preterm (32 to 37 weeks).<sup>[1]</sup>

QI	Quality improvement
RCM	Royal College of Midwives
RCOG	Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists
RCPCH	The Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health (RCPCH) was founded in 1996 and now has over 17,000 members across the world. The RCPCH plays a major role in postgraduate medical education, professional standards, research and policy. <a href="https://www.rcpch.ac.uk">https://www.rcpch.ac.uk</a>
RCOphth	Royal College of Ophthalmologists
ROP	Retinopathy of prematurity
SCU	Special care units (SCUs) provide special care for their own local population. Depending on arrangements within their neonatal network, they may also provide some high dependency services. In addition, SCUs provide a stabilisation facility for babies who need to be transferred to a neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) for intensive or high dependency care, and they also receive transfers from other network units for continuing special care. <sup>10</sup>
SD	Standard deviation
SPC	Statistical process control
UAC	Umbilical arterial catheter
UVC	Umbilical venous catheter

<sup>[1]</sup> World Health Organisation. *Fact sheet: Preterm birth*. 2018 Available at: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/preterm-birth>