

**U1 Terms**

<b>Long Term Care</b>	Care given in long-term care facilities for people who need 24 hour skilled care
<b>Skilled care</b>	Medically necessary care given by a skilled nurse or therapist
<b>Length of Stay</b>	Number of days a person stays in the care facility
<b>Terminal Illness</b>	Disease or condition that will eventually cause death
<b>Chronic</b>	Long term or long lasting
<b>Diagnosis</b>	Medical conditions that are determined by the doctor
<b>Home health care</b>	Care provided in a person's home
<b>Assisted living</b>	Residences for people who need some help with daily tasks. Does not need 24 hour skilled care
<b>Adult Day services</b>	People who need some help and supervision during certain hours, but do not live in the facility
<b>Acute Care</b>	24-hour skilled care given in hospitals and surgical centers. Short-term immediate care for illness or injuries
<b>Subacute Care</b>	Care given in hospitals or long-term facilities. For people who need less care than for acute illness but more care than for chronic illness
<b>Outpatient Care</b>	Given to people who have had treatments, procedures, or surgeries and need short-term skilled care. Does not require overnight stay
<b>Rehabilitation</b>	Care given by specialists to help restore or improve function after an illness or injury
<b>Hospice care</b>	Facilities or home for people who have about six months or less to live. Workers give physical and emotional care and comfort
<b>ADLs</b>	Daily personal care tasks
<b>Culture Change</b>	Process of transforming services for elders so that they are based on the values and practices of the person receiving care
<b>Person Centred Care</b>	Emphasizes the individuality of a person who needs care and recognizes and develops his or her capabilities

<b>Medicare</b>	Federal health insurance for people who are 65+, have certain disabilities or permanent kidney failure, or are ill and cannot work
<b>Medicaid</b>	Medical assistance program for those with low incomes, and for people with disabilities
<b>Charting</b>	Documenting information and observations about the residents
<b>assistive/adaptive devices</b>	Special equipment that helps a person who is ill or disabled to perform activities of daily living
<b>Chain of Command</b>	Line of authority and helps ensure that the resident receives proper care
<b>Liability</b>	Legal term: someone can be held responsible for harming someone else
<b>Scope of Practice</b>	Tasks that healthcare providers are legally allowed to do as permitted by the state or federal law
<b>Care Plan</b>	Helps to achieve goals of care. Lists the tasks that each team member must perform
<b>Policy</b>	Course of action that should be taken every time a certain situation occurs
<b>Procedure</b>	Method or way of doing something
<b>Personal</b>	Life outside a job
<b>Professional</b>	Having to do with work or a job
<b>Professionalism</b>	Behaving properly when on the job
<b>Compassionate</b>	Caring, concerned, considerate, empathetic, and understanding
<b>Empathy</b>	Identifying with the feelings of others
<b>Sympathy</b>	Sharing in the feelings and difficulties of others
<b>Tactful</b>	Showing sensitivity and having a sense of what is appropriate when dealing with others
<b>Conscientious</b>	Guided by a sense of right and wrong

<b>Ethics</b>	Knowledge of right and wrong
<b>Laws</b>	Rules set by the government to help people live peacefully
<b>OBRA</b>	Passed in response to poor care and abuse in LTC facilities. Requires that NATCEP set minimum standards for NA training, staffing requirements, resident assessment instructions, and information on rights for residents
<b>Cite</b>	In a LTC facility, to find a problem through a survey
<b>Residents' Rights</b>	Numerous rights defined in the OBRA law that relate to how resident must be treated while living in a facility; provides an ethical code of conduct for healthcare workers
<b>Informed Consent</b>	A person, with the help of a doctor, makes informed decisions about his or her health care
<b>Abuse</b>	Purposeful mistreatment that causes physical, mental, or emotional pain or injury to someone
<b>Physical abuse</b>	Any treatment, intentional or not, that causes harm to a person's body
<b>Psychological abuse</b>	Emotional harm caused by threatening, scaring, humiliating, intimidating, isolating, or insulting a person, or by treating him as a child
<b>Verbal abuse</b>	Spoken or written words, pictures, or gestures that threaten, embarrass, or insult a person
<b>Sexual abuse</b>	The forcing of a person to perform or participate in sexual acts against his/her will
<b>Financial abuse</b>	Improper or illegal use of a person's money, possessions, property, or other assets
<b>Assault</b>	A threat to harm a person resulting in the person feeling fearful that he will be harmed
<b>Battery</b>	The intentional touching of a person without their consent
<b>Domestic violence</b>	physical , sexual, or emotional abuse by spouses, intimate partners, or family members

<b>False Imprisonment</b>	Unlawful restraint that affects a person's freedom of movement
<b>Involuntary seclusion</b>	Separation of a person from others against the person's will
<b>Workplace violence</b>	Verbal, physical, or sexual abuse of staff by other staff, residents, or visitors
<b>Sexual harassment</b>	Any unwelcome sexual advance or behavior that creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment
<b>Substance abuse</b>	The repeated use of legal or illegal substances in a way that is harmful to oneself or others
<b>Neglect</b>	Failure to provide needed care that results in physical, mental, or emotional harm to a person
<b>Active neglect</b>	The purposeful failure to provide needed care, resulting in harm
<b>Passive neglect</b>	Unintentional failure to provide needed care, resulting in harm
<b>Negligence</b>	Actions or the failure to act or provide the proper care for a resident, resulting in unintended injury
<b>Malpractice</b>	When a person is injured due to professional misconduct through negligence, carelessness, or lack of skill
<b>Ombudsman</b>	Assigned by law as the legal advocate for residents (in LTCF). He/she visits the facilities and listens to residents, then decides what actions to take if there are problems
<b>Confidentiality</b>	The legal and ethical principle of keeping information private
<b>HIPAA</b>	Federal law that requires health information to be kept private and secure and that organizations take special steps to protect this information
<b>PHI</b>	Info that can be used to identify a person and related to the patient's condition, any health care they have previously had, and payment
<b>MDS</b>	Detailed form with guidelines for assessing residents
<b>Incident</b>	Accident, problem, or unexpected event during the course of care

