

## GLOSSARY

<b>Adaptive skills/functioning</b>	This refers to the collection of conceptual, social, and practical skills learned and performed by people in their everyday lives to function independently and meet environmental demands.
<b>Do not attempt cardiopulmonary resuscitation (DNACPR)</b>	A decision that means that if a person's heart or breathing stops, healthcare professionals will not attempt to restart them.
<b><u>Equality Act (2010)</u></b>	A law that protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society, including healthcare settings.
<b>Health and welfare lasting power of attorney (LPA)</b>	Giving someone power of attorney means giving another person the right to make decisions about your care and welfare.
<b>Healthcare passport</b>	A document that is a quick and easy way to give health and social care professionals more information about you to help them provide right care and treatment.
<b>Learning difficulty</b>	A reduced ability for a specific form of learning and includes conditions such as dyslexia (reading), dyspraxia (affecting physical co-ordination) and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).
<b>Learning disability</b>	A significantly reduced intellectual ability to understand new or complex information, to learn new skills (impaired intelligence), with a reduced ability to cope independently (impaired social functioning), which started before adulthood.
<b>Learning disability severity</b>	<p>Learning disabilities can be classified by severity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Mild:</b> Likely to result in some difficulties in the acquisition and comprehension of complex language concepts and academic skills. Most people can manage basic self-care, domestic, and practical activities, and can live and work relatively independently, but may require appropriate support.</li> <li>- <b>Moderate:</b> Likely to have basic language and academic skills, but some will manage basic self-care, domestic, and practical activities. Most will need considerable and consistent support to live and work independently.</li> <li>- <b>Severe:</b> Have very limited language and academic skills and may also have motor impairments. Typically need daily support in a supervised environment for adequate care but may acquire basic self-care skills with intensive training.</li> <li>- <b>Profound:</b> Results in very limited communication skills and may have basic concrete skills. May have motor and sensory impairments and typically need daily support in a supervised environment for adequate care.</li> </ul>
<b><u>Mental Capacity Act 2005</u></b>	This legislation in England and Wales protects people aged 16+ who may lack the capacity to make specific, daily, or major decisions, such as regarding healthcare, treatment, or finances.
<b>Mental capacity assessment</b>	A mental capacity assessment determines whether a patient can understand information sufficiently to engage in decision-making about their healthcare.
<b>Reasonable adjustment</b>	A legal requirement to ensure health services are accessible to all disabled people.