

Definitions

Paediatric critical care

Level 2 PCCU (Paediatric High Dependency Unit (PHDU))

A discrete area where Level 1 and Level 2 paediatric critical care are delivered.

Other than in specialist children's hospitals, Level 2 Units should be able to provide, as a minimum, acute (and chronic) non-invasive ventilation (both CPAP and BiPAP support) and care for children with tracheostomies and children on long-term ventilation but should not be expected to deliver specialist Level 2 interventions such as ICP monitoring or acute renal replacement therapy. Within specialist children's hospitals, Level 2 units may provide some or all of these additional specialist interventions.

Level 3 PCCU (Paediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU))

A unit delivering Level 2 and Level 3 paediatric critical care (and Level 1 if required)

Paediatric Critical Care Society. 2021. Quality standards for the care of critically ill of injured children. 6th edition.

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/6627aa0395e1c02ebbda8cca/t/66df11f309d7a67dc20d1133/1725895159523/PCCS-Standards-2021.pdf>

Adult critical care

Level 2 critical care (High Dependency Unit (HDU))

Patients needing/requiring:

- Increased levels of observations or interventions (beyond level 1) including basic support for two or more organ systems and those 'stepping down' from higher levels of care.
- Interventions to prevent further deterioration or rehabilitation needs, beyond that of level 1.
- Two or more basic organ system monitoring and support.
- One organ system monitored and supported at an advanced level (other than advanced respiratory support).
- Long term advanced respiratory support.
- Level 1 care for organ support but who require enhanced nursing for other reasons, in particular maintaining their safety if severely agitated.
- Extended post-operative care, outside that which can be provided in enhanced care units: extended postoperative observation is required either because of the nature of the procedure and/or the patient's condition and co-morbidities.
- Patients with major uncorrected physiological abnormalities, whose care needs cannot be met elsewhere.
- Nursing and therapies input more frequently than available in level 1 areas.

Level 3 critical care (Intensive Care Unit (ICU))

- Patients needing advanced respiratory monitoring and support alone.
- Patients requiring monitoring and support for two or more organ systems at an advanced level.
- Patients with chronic impairment of one or more organ systems sufficient to restrict daily activities (co-morbidity) and who require support for an acute reversible failure of another organ system.
- Patients who experience delirium and agitation in addition to requiring level 2 care.
- Complex patients requiring support for multiple organ failures, this may not necessarily include advanced respiratory support.

Intensive Care Society. 2021. Levels of Adult Critical Care Second Edition. Consensus statement.
[file:///C:/Users/hfreeth/Downloads/2021-03-Levelsofcaresecondedition-1%20\(1\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/hfreeth/Downloads/2021-03-Levelsofcaresecondedition-1%20(1).pdf)

Learning difficulty

A reduced intellectual ability for a specific form of learning, and includes conditions such as dyslexia, dyspraxia and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). A person with a learning disability may also have one or more learning difficulties. A learning disability is not a physical disability.

Learning disability

A significantly reduced 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. A learning disability is different for everyone. In all cases, a learning disability is a lifelong condition and cannot be resolved.

Department of Health and Social Care. 2001. Valuing People. A New Strategy for Learning Disability for the 21st Century.

<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a7b854740f0b62826a041b9/5086.pdf>