

Alcohol and Drugs Glossary

Adult Support and Protection (ASP) seeks to protect and benefit adults at risk of being harmed.

Alcohol by volume (ABV) is a standard measure of how much alcohol (ethanol) is contained in a given volume of an alcoholic drink. Also abbreviated as abv or alc/vol.

Alcohol Anonymous (AA) is an international mutual aid fellowship founded in 1935. AA states that its primary purpose is to help alcoholics "to stay sober and help other alcoholics achieve sobriety".

Al-Anon are family groups who provide understanding, strength and hope to anyone whose life is, or has been, affected by someone else's drinking.

Alcohol Focus Scotland is the national charity working to reduce alcohol harm.

Alcohol Industry is the commercial industry involved in the manufacturing, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages.

Age standardised rates are the numbers of deaths, for example, per 100,000 population with underlying differences in age structure of a population taken into account.

Alcohol Licensing regulates the sale and consumption of alcohol.

Alcohol-Related Harm is the generic term to describe the adverse consequences to health, crime, education or wider society as a result of alcohol consumption.

Alcohol-Related hospital stays are those stays in hospital arising because of an alcohol related problem.

Alcohol-Related Mortality refers to deaths due to disease or injury directly attributable to alcohol consumption.

Alcohol unit is a measure to quantify the actual alcoholic content within a given volume of an alcoholic beverage.

Benzodiazepine refers to commonly prescribed minor tranquilisers, known as anxiolytics (for daytime anxiety relief) and hypnotics (to promote sleep). Includes diazepam (Valium), lorazepam, librium, nitrazepam, and temazepam.

Catalyst Project provides a voice for children and young people and works with families. It is co-ordinated by Action for Children.

Challenge 25 is a scheme that encourages anyone who is over 18 but looks under 25 to carry acceptable ID when they want to buy alcohol. Often used in a public house.

Children Affected by Parental Substance Misuse (CAPSM) is a strategic approach to improving outcomes for children affected by their parents' substance misuse and is a priority for the Scottish Government.

CAGE questionnaire is the name of which is an acronym of its four questions, is a widely used screening test for problem drinking and potential alcohol problems.

Child Protection Committee (CPC) is a multi-agency group of professional who meet to agree high level strategic goals for child protection.

Child Protection Case Conference (CPCC) is a meeting of professional people involved in protecting a child from harm and will involve the parents/guardians where appropriate.

Community Safety is often seen as an issue for police and fire and rescue authorities but involves anyone who can contribute to keeping the public safe.

Confidence interval (CI) is a term used in inferential statistics that measures the probability that a population parameter will fall between two set values.

Criminal Justice Services (CJS) are provided by the Local Authority and aim to reduce reoffending, increase social inclusion of offenders and ex-offenders and enhance public protection.

Demand, Capacity, Activity and Queue (DCAQ) is a service improvement methodology used to analyse patient demand, define service capacity and inform service redesign.

Drug and Alcohol Information System (DAISy) is a database being developed to collect Scottish Drug and Alcohol Treatment, Outcomes and Waiting Times data from staff delivering specialist drug and alcohol interventions.

Death rate (or mortality rate) is a measure of the number of deaths (in general, or due to a specific cause) in a particular population, scaled to the size of that population, per unit of time.

Drug and Alcohol Treatment Waiting Times (DATWT) is a database that collates information about the length of time people wait for specialist drug and/or alcohol treatment after they have been referred to treatment services in Scotland.

Drug Treatment and Testing Order (DTTO) is a court order that is aimed at assisting offenders to reduce their drug use and related offending.

Drunkenness is a consequence of drinking intoxicating liquors to such an extent as to alter the normal condition of an individual and significantly reduce his/her capacity for rational action and conduct.

Early Years Collaborative is a coalition of Community Planning Partners, including social services, health, education, police and third sector professionals.

Emergency Department (ED) also known as an accident & emergency department (A&E), emergency room (ER) or casualty department, is a medical treatment facility specialising in emergency medicine, the acute care of patients who present without prior appointment; either by their own means or by that of an ambulance.

Families Anonymous (FA) is a world-wide fellowship of family members and friends affected by another's abuse of mind-altering substances, or related behavioural.

Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) is a group of conditions that can occur in a person whose mother drank alcohol during pregnancy.

Foetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) are the mental and physical problems that can develop in the baby are known as "foetal alcohol syndrome".

Getting Our Priorities Right (GOPR) is good practice guidance for use by all practitioners working with children, young people and families affected by substance use.

Getting It Right For Every Child (GIRFEC) is the national approach in Scotland to improving outcomes and supporting the wellbeing of our children and young people by offering the right help at the right time from the right people.

Harm Reduction refers to interventions which aim to reduce the harm that people do to themselves, or others, as a result of their drug and/or alcohol use.

Highland Alcohol and Drug Partnership (HAPD) is a multiagency partnership established to tackle drug and alcohol issues and covers the Highland Council area.

Highland Lifestyle Survey has been carried out with P7, S2 and S4 school students and covers drug and alcohol issues.

Injecting equipment provision (IEP) refers to the provision of needles, syringes and other injecting paraphernalia to people who inject drugs.

Legal Highs refers to the common name for New psychoactive substances or NPS.

Licensee refers to someone who holds an alcohol license and therefore can sell alcohol.

Licensing Forum Meetings were established in each Council area and have the purpose to promote the understanding of local alcohol licensing issues and to provide information and advice to the Local Licensing Board.

Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) is a meeting where information about high risk domestic abuse victims (those at risk of murder or serious harm) is shared between local agencies.

Mobile phone apps refers to an application used on a phone and examples are: Drinks tracker for phones, Android and Drinks Meter App

Minimum Unit Pricing (MUP) refers to a set amount per unit of alcohol. The Scottish Government are seeking to implement a MUG of 50p per unit but due to a challenge from the Whisky Association this has not been agreed.

Mutual Aid a voluntary reciprocal exchange of resources and services for mutual benefit.

Naloxone is a drug which can temporarily reverse the effects of a potentially fatal overdose with opioid drugs such as heroin or morphine.

National Drug Related Death Database (NDRDD) collects detailed information regarding the nature, health and social circumstances of individuals who have died a drug-related death.

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) are chemicals that have been synthesised to mimic the effects of traditional illicit drugs. NPS can contain legal substances, illegal substances, or a mixture of both.

Off-Trade is the term used to describe alcohol retail outlets licensed to sell alcohol for consumption off the premises. It includes supermarkets, independent shops (e.g. grocers, newsagents), petrol stations and co-operatives. Also called 'off-sales'.

On-Trade is the term used to describe alcohol retail outlets which sell alcohol for consumption on the premises. It covers licensed pubs, clubs, restaurants, hotels and cafes. Also called 'on-sales.'

Opiate is a drug containing opium or its derivatives, used in medicine for inducing sleep and relieving pain. Includes heroin (diamorphine), morphine, methadone, opium, codeine, pethidine and dihydrocodeine.

Opioid Replacement Therapy (ORT) involves replacing an illegal opioid, such as heroin, with a longer acting but less euphoric opioid; methadone or buprenorphine are typically used and the drug is taken under medical supervision.

Overprovision Statement refers to a statement adopted by the Licensing Board to define for the Highland Council area alcohol overprovision.

People who inject drugs (PWID) refers to individuals who use needles and/or syringes and includes intra-venous, intra-muscular and skin popping. People are vulnerable to a wide range of viral and bacterial infections that can result in high levels of illness and in death.

Problem drinking refers to those individuals who are having difficulties in their life as a result of their alcohol intake.

Problem drug use is the problematic use of opiates (including illicit and prescribed methadone use) and/or the illicit use of benzodiazepines and implies routine and prolonged use as opposed to recreational and occasional drug use.

Public Health refers to the health and wellbeing of the general population.

Pub Watch is a partnership where licensees unify as an independent group to pre-empt crime and anti-social behaviour in clients using their facilities.

Quality Principle refers to one element or a cornerstone or a value underpinning a quality management approach.

Rates of alcohol – related hospital stays is a measure of the number of hospital stays that are related to alcohol use in a population, scaled to the size of that population, per unit of time.

Recovery refers to a process through which a person is enabled to address their problem drug and/or alcohol use and become an active and contributing member of society.

Recovery Orientated Systems of Care (ROSC) is a coordinated network of community-based services and supports that is person-centered and builds on the strengths and resilience of individuals, families, and communities to achieve abstinence and improved health, wellness, and quality of life for those with or at risk of alcohol and drug problems.

Recovery Outcomes Web (ROW) is a validated tool developed to measure changes in a person's life as a result of an intervention when they access specialist support from services for drug and/or alcohol users.

Rock Challenge is organised by the Be Your Best Foundation encourages young people to lead healthy lifestyles and to be their best without the need for tobacco, alcohol or other drugs.

Scotch Whisky Association (SWA) promotes, protects and represents the interests of the whisky industry in Scotland and around the world.

Scottish Drug Misuse Database (SDMD) is a national information source on the misuse of drugs in Scotland.

Scottish Families Affected by Alcohol & Drugs (SFAD) is a national organisation that aims to support families across Scotland who are affected by alcohol or drugs misuse and raise awareness of the issues affecting them.

Scottish Government Alcohol Industry Partnership (SGAIP) brings together all sectors of the drinks industry, including producers, on and off trade retailer representatives and licensee representatives with the Scottish Government. The partnership aims to deliver joint initiatives to tackle alcohol related harm and promote responsible drinking.

Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) refers to a national survey that collects data about the population's health and wellbeing.

Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) is an organisation that provides data about a range of health topics and issues.

Scottish Recovery Consortium (SRC) is a recovery-orientated charity that exists to build and promote recovery from addictions in Scotland.

Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) refers to a long established series of national surveys on smoking, drinking and drug use for S2 and S4 pupils.

Sensible drinking is drinking below recommended limits.

Small Tests of Change help determine whether an idea could result in sustainable improvement and usually based on a cycle of Plan Do Study Act (PDSA).

Social marketing is an approach used to develop activities aimed at changing or maintaining people's behaviour for the benefit of individuals and society as a whole.

Standard Expectations of Care are part of the Quality Principles. In Drug and Alcohol Services they have been developed to ensure anyone looking to address their problem drug and/or alcohol use receives high-quality treatment and support that assists long-term, sustained recovery and keeps them safe from harm.

Substance Misuse Services refers to services specifically designed to provide treatment and support to people who have a problem with alcohol or drug misuse.

Substance Misuse Toolkit refers to an online toolkit for professionals and the public developed by the HAPD. It includes the topics of alcohol, drugs and smoking and includes online teaching resources, information and how to access local services.

Training Needs Analysis (TNA) is the systematic investigation of training needs within an organisation, or within a specific workforce across several organisations, such as the alcohol and drugs workforce.

Trauma-Informed is an approach to engaging people with a history of trauma in a way that recognises the presence of trauma symptoms and acknowledges the role that trauma has played in their lives.

UK SMART Recovery helps people recover from addictive behaviour and lead meaningful and satisfying lives. The approach is secular and science based; using motivational, behavioural and cognitive methods. There is an established network of self help meetings.

Wellbeing is a general term for the condition of an individual or group, for example their social, economic, psychological, spiritual or medical state; a high level of well

Whole Population Approach aims to significantly reduce alcohol consumption across the population to improve everyone's health and wellbeing.