

**JLA PSP refresh survey Glossary**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Explanation or link to further information</b>
Cardiac troponin	<p>Damage to your heart from a heart attack causes certain proteins to slowly leak into your blood. Enzymes are special proteins that help regulate chemical reactions that happen in your body.</p> <p>If doctors suspect you have had a suspected heart attack, a sample of your blood will be taken so it can be tested for these heart proteins (known as cardiac markers). The most common protein measurement is called cardiac troponin. For further information <a href="https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/heart-attack/diagnosis/">https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/heart-attack/diagnosis/</a></p>
CT (computer tomography)	<p>A computerised tomography (CT) scan uses X-rays and a computer to create detailed images of the inside of the body. For further information <a href="https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/ct-scan/">https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/ct-scan/</a></p>
Whole blood	<a href="https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/blood-transfusion/">https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/blood-transfusion/</a>
Sternal fracture	is a fracture of the sternum (the breastbone), located in the center of the chest
Cardiac bruising	is a bruise to your heart muscle and it is caused by blunt force to your chest
Haemostatic resuscitation	is the term used to describe giving whole blood to a patient that is seriously unwell due to trauma
Clinical outcomes	are measurable changes in health, function or quality of life that result from medical care
Standard care	is treatment that is accepted by medical experts as a proper treatment for a certain type of disease and that is widely used by healthcare professionals
Haemothorax	Is the condition of having blood in the chest cavity
Pneumothorax	is the condition of having air in the chest cavity
Anticoagulants	are medicines that help prevent blood clots. Further information <a href="https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/anticoagulants/">https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/anticoagulants/</a>
Antiplatelets	are medicines that stop cells in the blood (platelets) from sticking together and forming a clot
Clinically significant	is the practical importance of an effect (e.g. a reduction in symptoms)

Blood biomarker test	A biological molecule found in blood that is a sign of a normal or abnormal process, or of a condition or disease
Benzodiazepines	Further information <a href="https://www.nhsinform.scot/healthy-living/drugs-and-drug-use/common-drugs/benzodiazepines-benzos-diazepam-valium">https://www.nhsinform.scot/healthy-living/drugs-and-drug-use/common-drugs/benzodiazepines-benzos-diazepam-valium</a>
Acute Aortic Syndrome	Further information <a href="https://www.cedars-sinai.org/health-library/diseases-and-conditions/a/acute-aortic-syndrome.html">https://www.cedars-sinai.org/health-library/diseases-and-conditions/a/acute-aortic-syndrome.html</a>