

WESTOVER SURGERY

Detailed Privacy Information

GENERAL INFORMATION SHARING FOR DIRECT MEDICAL CARE

Routine

<i>Compliance with Common Law Duty</i>	<i>Purpose and lawful basis for processing</i>	<i>Is this:</i>	<i>The recipient(s) of your personal data</i>	<i>Retention period of your data</i>	<i>Existence of automated decision making</i>
Consent (implied)	<p>Direct care - to enable healthcare professionals working for the Practice to provide all relevant and necessary information to another healthcare professional or organisation when further medical care is required by the data subject</p> <p>Article 6(1)(e) – Official Authority Article 9(2)(h) – Provision of health</p>	Extraction of information from the medical record	Healthcare professionals outside the Practice	Determined by the receiving organisation in line with NHS data retention policy	No

Further information:

- This privacy notice applies to all transfers of information (letter, fax, email, telephone, online, E-Referrals etc.) deemed necessary to ensure continuation of medical care for the data subject.
- It encompasses what is commonly regarded as ‘referrals to specialists’, requests for radiology, requests for phlebotomy (blood tests, including Lumira INR testing/reporting)
- It includes the provision of personal data to the local Clinical Commissioning Group for the sole purpose of assessing individual funding requests.
- This also occurs when specialists ring the surgery to discuss the ongoing care of patients, or when healthcare professionals within the Practice have need to contact other healthcare professionals to discuss the data subject’s medical care.
- Appropriate information sharing is an essential part of the provision of safe and effective care. Patients may be put at risk if those who provide their care do not have access to relevant, accurate and up to date information about them.
- Examples of receiving organisations include hospitals, A&E departments, community services, physiotherapists, local authorities (e.g. child/adult services), private doctors etc.
- Some specific referral pathways e.g. Healthier You, have dedicated privacy notices as these should have consent recorded before sharing the information.

Emergency

<i>Compliance with Common Law Duty</i>	<i>Purpose and lawful basis for processing</i>	<i>Is this:</i>	<i>The recipient(s) of your personal data</i>	<i>Retention period of your data</i>	<i>Existence of automated decision making</i>
Consent (implied)	<p>Direct care - to enable healthcare professionals working for the Practice to provide all relevant and necessary information to another healthcare professional or organisation when further medical care is required by the data subject and that the data subject is unable to give consent and the processing of their data would be necessary to save their life</p> <p>Article 6(1)(e) – Official Authority Article 9(2)(h) – Provision of health</p>	Extraction of information from the medical record	Healthcare professionals outside the Practice providing direct medical care in an emergency	Determined by the receiving organisation in line with NHS data retention policy	No

Further information:

This privacy notice

- Applies to all transfers of information (letter, fax, email, telephone, online, E-Referrals etc.) deemed necessary to ensure continuation of medical care for the data subject in an emergency situation, in order to protect that data subject's life, and where the data subject is unable to give consent.
- Appropriate information sharing is an essential part of the provision of safe and effective care. Patients may be put at risk if those who provide their care do not have access to relevant, accurate and up to date information about them.
- Example: an individual is admitted to A&E with life-threatening injuries following a road accident and is unconscious due to brain trauma. The disclosure to the hospital of the individual's medical history by the GP practice is necessary in order to protect his/her vital interests.
- We follow GMC guidance regarding patient objections to sharing information for direct care, and if a patient cannot be informed, which states:
 - "Circumstances may arise in which a patient cannot be informed about the disclosure of personal information, for example, in a medical emergency. In such cases, you should pass relevant information promptly to those providing the patient's care."
 - "If the patient regains the capacity to understand, you should inform them how their personal information was disclosed if it was in a way they would not reasonably expect."

Healthier You (Prediabetes)

<i>Compliance with Common Law Duty</i>	<i>Purpose and lawful basis for processing</i>	<i>Is this:</i>	<i>The recipient(s) of your personal data</i>	<i>Retention period of your data</i>	<i>Existence of automated decision making</i>
Consent (explicit)	To enable patients diagnosed with prediabetes mellitus to be invited to the NHS Diabetes Prevention Programme. Demographic and relevant clinical details about the data subject's condition shared. Article 6(1)(e) – Official Authority Article 9(2)(h) – Provision of health	Extraction of information from the medical record	Living Well, Taking Control, WW Cornwall	Determined by the receiving organisation	No
Further information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of the NHS Diabetes Prevention programme: http://www.stopdiabetes.co.uk 					

Type 2 DM Structured Education (Desmond)

<i>Compliance with Common Law Duty</i>	<i>Purpose and lawful basis for processing</i>	<i>Is this:</i>	<i>The recipient(s) of your personal data</i>	<i>Retention period of your data</i>	<i>Existence of automated decision making</i>
Consent (explicit)	To permit newly diagnosed patients with Type 2 diabetes to be invited for a structured education programme about the condition. Demographic data as well as clinical parameters are sent. Article 6(1)(e) – Official Authority Article 9(2)(h) – Provision of health	Extraction of information from the medical record	Diabetic Centre	Determined by the receiving organisation in line with NHS data retention policy	No

Diabetic Retinopathy Screening (DRS)

<i>Compliance with Common Law Duty</i>	<i>Purpose and lawful basis for processing</i>	<i>Is this:</i>	<i>The recipient(s) of your personal data</i>	<i>Retention period of your data</i>	<i>Existence of automated decision making</i>
Consent (explicit)	To enable patients diagnosed with prediabetes mellitus to receive invitations for diabetic eye screening on a regular basis. Demographic and relevant clinical details about the data subject's condition shared. Article 6(1)(e) – Official Authority Article 9(2)(h) – Provision of health	Extraction of information from the medical record	Cornwall Diabetic Eye Screening Programme, Royal Cornwall Hospital Trust	Determined by the receiving organisation	No
Further information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.royalcornwall.nhs.uk/services/endocrine-diabetes/ 					

Home Oxygen Services

<i>Compliance with Common Law Duty</i>	<i>Purpose and lawful basis for processing</i>	<i>Is this:</i>	<i>The recipient(s) of your personal data</i>	<i>Retention period of your data</i>	<i>Existence of automated decision making</i>
Consent (explicit)	To enable patients to receive home oxygen when clinically indicated. Sensitive personal clinical data will need to be provided to oxygen suppliers in order to safely provide oxygen at home for the patient. Direct care (a) Article 6(1)(e) – Official Authority Article 9(2)(h) – Provision of health	Extraction of information from the medical record	Air Liquide (home oxygen provider)	Data remains with the service provider for as long as the patient requires home oxygen	No
Further information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.airliquidehomecare.co.uk/patients-carers 					