Albion Surgery

Plain English explanation

This practice keeps data on you relating to who you are, where you live, what you do, your family, possibly your friends, your employers, your habits, your problems and diagnoses, the reasons you seek help, your appointments, where you are seen and when you are seen, who by, referrals to specialists and other healthcare providers, tests carried out here and in other places, investigations and scans, treatments and outcomes of treatments, your treatment history, the observations and opinions of other healthcare workers, within and without the NHS as well as comments and aide memoires reasonably made by healthcare professionals in this practice who are appropriately involved in your health care.

When registering for NHS care, all patients who receive NHS care are registered on a national database, the database is held by Business Services Organisation a national organisation which has legal responsibilities to collect NHS

GPs have always delegated tasks and responsibilities to others that work with them in their surgeries, on average an NHS GP has between 1,500 to 2,500 patients for whom he or she is accountable. It is not possible for the GP to provide hands on personal care for each and every one of those patients in those circumstances, for this reason GPs share your care with others, predominantly within the surgery but occasionally with outside organisations. If your health needs require care from others elsewhere outside this practice we will exchange with them whatever information about you that is necessary for them to provide that care. When you make contact with healthcare providers outside the practice but within the NHS it is usual for them to send us information relating to that encounter. We will retain part or all of those reports. Normally we will receive equivalent reports of contacts you have with non NHS services but this is not always the case.

Your consent to this sharing of data, within the practice and with those others outside the practice is assumed and is allowed by the Law.

People who have access to your information will only normally have access to that which they need to fulfil their roles, for instance admin staff will normally only see your name, address, contact details, appointment history and registration details in order to book appointments, the practice nurses will normally have access to your immunisation, treatment, significant active and important past histories, your allergies and relevant recent contacts whilst the GP you see or speak to will normally have access to everything in your record.

You have the right to object to our sharing your data in these circumstances but we have an overriding responsibility to do what is in your best interests. Please see below.

We are required by Articles in the General Data Protection Regulations to provide you with the information in the following 9 subsections.

1) Data Controller	_Dr A T Keyser
contact details	0151 300 8300
2) Data Protection	Dr A T Keyser
Officer contact details	0151 300 8300
2) Purpose of the	Direct Care is care delivered to the individual alone, most of
3) Purpose of the processing	which is provided in the surgery. After a patient agrees to a
processing	referral for direct care elsewhere, such as a referral to a
	specialist in a hospital, necessary and relevant information
	about the patient, their circumstances and their problem will
	need to be shared with the other healthcare workers, such as
	specialist, therapists, technicians etc. The information that is
	shared is to enable the other healthcare workers to provide the
	most appropriate advice, investigations, treatments, therapies
	and or care.
4) Lawful basis for	The processing of personal data in the delivery of direct care
processing	and for providers' administrative purposes in this surgery and in
	support of direct care elsewhere is supported under the
	following Article 6 and 9 conditions of the GDPR:
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	Article $6(1)(e)$ 'necessary for the performance of a
	task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise
	of official authority'.
	Article 9(2)(h) 'necessary for the purposes of
	preventative or occupational medicine for the
	assessment of the working capacity of the employee, medical diagnosis, the provision of health or social care
	or treatment or the management of health or social care
	systems and services"
	2,3.0
'	We will also recognise your rights established under UK case
	law collectively known as the "Common Law Duty of
	Confidentiality"*
5) Recipient or categories	The data will be shared with Health and care professionals and
of recipients of the	support staff in this surgery and at hospitals, diagnostic and

processed data	treatment centres who contribute to your personal care. [if
	possible list actual named sites such as local hospital)(s) name]
6) Rights to object	You have the right to object to some or all the information being
	processed under Article 21. Please_contact the Data Controller
	or the practice. You should be aware that this is a right to raise
	an objection, that is not the same as having an absolute right to
	have your wishes granted in every circumstance
7) Right to access and	You have the right to access the data that is being shared and
correct	have any inaccuracies corrected. There is no right to have
	accurate medical records deleted except when ordered by a
	court of Law.
8) Retention period	The data will be retained in line with the law and national
	guidance. https://digital.nhs.uk/article/1202/Records-Management-
	Code-of-Practice-for-Health-and-Social-Care-2016
	or speak to the practice.
9) Right to Complain.	You have the right to complain to the Information
	Commissioner's Office, you can use this link
	https://ico.org.uk/global/contact-us/
	or calling their helpline Tel: 0303 123 1113 (local rate)_or
	01625 545 745 (national rate)
	There are National Offices for Scotland, Northern Ireland and
	Wales, (see ICO website)

* "Common Law Duty of Confidentiality", common law is not written out in one document like an Act of Parliament. It is a form of law based on previous court cases decided by judges; hence, it is also referred to as 'judge-made' or case law. The law is applied by reference to those previous cases, so common law is also said to be based on precedent.

The general position is that if information is given in circumstances where it is expected that a duty of confidence applies, that information cannot normally be disclosed without the information provider's consent.

In practice, this means that all patient information, whether held on paper, computer, visually or audio recorded, or held in the memory of the professional, must not normally be disclosed without the consent of the patient. It is irrelevant how old the patient is or what the state of their mental health is; the duty still applies.

Three circumstances making disclosure of confidential information lawful are:

- where the individual to whom the information relates has consented;
- where disclosure is in the public interest; and
- where there is a legal duty to do so, for example a court order.