



Plain English explanation

GP Connect is a platform which allows different systems to communicate so that clinicians in different care setting can view a patients GP record.

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 outside 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.

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. People who have access to your information will only normally have access to that which they need to fulfil their roles.

Yours consent to this sharing of data for the purpose of direct care with those outside the practice is assumed and allowed by the Law.

Users accessing the information must have the right level of security clearance and have a special account set up or a special access card. Each time anyone accesses your medical record, this information is logged.

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.

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.

Individuals have the right to make pre-determined decisions about the type and extent of care they will receive should they fall ill in the future, these are known as “Advance Directives”. If lodged in your records these will normally be honoured despite the observations in the paragraph above.

GP Connect also provides the ability of your medical records being transferred to your new registered practice electronically without the delay. This enables continuity of your care by different providers.

We are required by Articles in the UK GDPR to provide you with the information in the following 9 subsections:

<p>1) Data Controller contact details</p>	<p>Eleanor Cross Healthcare Delapre Medical Centre Gloucester Avenue Northampton NN4 8QF</p>
<p>2) Data Protection Officer contact details</p>	<p>Hayley Gidman Midlands and Lancashire CSU FAO: Delapre Medical Centre Gloucester Avenue Northampton NN4 8QF</p>
<p>3) Purpose of the processing</p>	<p>The information that is shared is to enable the other healthcare workers to provide the most appropriate advice, investigations, treatments, therapies and/or care.</p>
<p>4) Lawful basis for processing</p>	<p>The processing of personal data in support of direct care elsewhere is supported under the following Article 6 and 9 conditions of the UK GDPR:</p> <p><i>Article 6(1)(d) 'processing is necessary to protect the vital interests of the data subject or of another natural person'.</i></p> <p><i>Article 6(1)(e) '...necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority...'</i></p> <p><i>Article 9(2)(c) 'processing is necessary to protect the vital interests of the data subject or of another natural person where the data subject is physically or legally incapable of giving consent'.</i></p> <p><i>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...'</i></p>

	We will also recognise your rights established under UK case law collectively known as the “Common Law Duty of Confidentiality”*.
5) Recipient or categories of recipients of the processed data	The data will be shared with health and care professionals and support staff at GP practices, diagnostic and treatment centres who contribute to your personal care: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Midlands Ambulance Service • NHS 111 • your registered GP practice when you move.
6) Right 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. You also have the right to have an “Advance Directive” placed in your records and brought to the attention of relevant healthcare workers or staff.
7) Right to access and correct	You have the right to access the data that is being shared and 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. Further information can be found at 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 call their helpline tel: 0303 123 1113 (local rate) or 01625 545 745 (national rate).

* “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.