

Privacy Notice Summary Care Record(s)

The Summary Care Record is an English NHS development. It consists of a basic medical record held on a central government database on every patient registered with a GP surgery in England. The basic data is automatically extracted from your GP's electronic record system and uploaded to the central system GPs are required by their contract with the NHS to allow this upload. The basic upload consists of current medication, allergies, and details of any previous bad reactions to medicines, the name, address, date of birth and NHS number of the patient.

As well as this basic record additional information can be added, and this can be far-reaching and detailed. However, whereas the basic data is uploaded automatically any additional data will only be uploaded if you specifically request it and with your consent.

Summary Care Records can only be viewed within the NHS, on NHS smartcardcontrolled screens or by organisations, such as pharmacies, contracted to the NHS.

You can find out more about the SCR here <u>https://digital.nhs.uk/summary-care-records</u>

You have the right to object to our sharing your data in these circumstances and you can ask your GP to block uploads.

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	Elizabeth Perryman at General Practice Alliance, 129
contact details	Hazeldene Rd, Northampton, NN2 7PB
2) Data Protection	Elizabeth Perryman at General Practice Alliance, 129
Officer contact details	Hazeldene Rd, Northampton, NN2 7PB
3) Purpose of the	Upload of basic and detailed additional SCR data
processing	
4) Lawful basis for processing	The legal basis will be:
processing	Article 6(1)(c) "processing is necessary for compliance with
	a legal obligation to which the controller is subject."
	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) "processing is necessary for the purposes of preventive 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 on the basis of Union or Member State law or pursuant to contract with a health professional and subject to the conditions and safeguards referred to in paragraph 3." 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 shared data	 The data will be shared with Health and care professionals and support staff in this surgery and at hospitals, diagnostic and treatment centres who contribute to your personal care. Northampton General Hospital Kettering General Hospital Northamptonshire Health Foundation Trust East Midlands Ambulance Service NHS 111 Northamptonshire Out of Hours Service
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 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. <u>https://digital.nhs.uk/about-nhs-</u> <u>digital/corporate-information-and-documents/records-</u> <u>and-document-management-policy</u> or speak to us.
9) Right to Complain .	You have the right to complain to the Information Commissioner's Office at this link: <u>https://ico.org.uk/global/contact-us/</u>

* "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.