

# ACCESS TO MEDICAL RECORDS (DATA PROTECTION) POLICY

## Introduction

The Access to Health Records Act 1990 and the Access to Medical Reports Act 1988 gave individuals the right of access, subject to certain exceptions, to health information recorded about themselves, and, in certain circumstances, about others, within manual records. The Data Protection Act (DPA) 1998 came into force in March 2000 and repealed most of the 1990 Access to Health Records Act. All applications for access to records, whether paper based or electronic, of living persons are now made under the DPA 1998. In February 2010 the DoH published amended guidance applicable in England to encompass best practice covering the above legislative process, replacing previous guidelines issued in July 2002 and June 2003. Practices are recommended to refer to these guidelines where an access request is received.

For deceased persons, applications are made under sections of the 1990 Access to Health Records Act which has been retained. These sections provide the right of access to the health records of deceased individuals for their personal representative and others having a claim under the estate of the deceased. Please refer to separate policy for further details

The Access to Medical Reports Act 1988 covers the rights of individuals to access medical reports prepared about them for employment or insurance purposes.

Under section seven of the DPA, patients have the right to apply for access to their health records. Provided that the fee has been paid and a written application is made by one of the individuals referred to below, the practice is obliged to comply with a request for access subject to certain exceptions (see below). However, the practice also has a duty to maintain the confidentiality of patient information and to satisfy itself that the applicant is entitled to have access before releasing information.

A form designed for use by patients and their representatives is contained within the document **Access to Medical Record Application form** below.

## APPLICATIONS

An application for access to health records may be made in any of the circumstances explained below.

### The Patient

The Doctor's House has a policy of openness with regard to health records and health professionals are encouraged to allow patients to access their health records on an informal basis. This should be recorded in the health record itself. The Department of Health's Code of Practice on Openness in the NHS as referred to in HSG (96) 18 Protection and Use of Patient Information will still apply to informal requests.

Such requests are usually made for a reason, and will always be in writing. There is no requirement to allow immediate access to a record of any type. A valid written request should be accompanied by the appropriate fee. The patient may have concerns about treatment that they have received, how they have been dealt with or may be worried that something they have said has been misinterpreted. Members of staff are encouraged to try to understand and

allay any underlying concerns that may have contributed to the request being made and offer an opportunity of early resolution.

## Children and Young People

Children over the age of 13 or over are generally considered to have the capacity to give or withhold consent to release medical records. Where the child is considered to be capable, then their consent must be sought before access is given to a third party.

The law regards young people aged 16 or 17 to be adults in respect of their rights to confidentiality.

Access can be refused by the health professional where they consider that the child does not have capacity to give consent / decline decisions.

Individuals with parental responsibility for an under 18 year old will have a right to request access to those medical records. Access may be granted if access is not contrary to the wishes of the competent child. Not all parents have parental responsibility. A person with parental responsibility is either:

- the birth mother, or
- the birth father (if married to the mother at the time of child's birth or subsequently) if both are on the birth certificate, or,
- an individual given parental responsibility by a court.

Parental responsibility is not lost on divorce. If parents have never been married only the mother has automatic parental responsibility, however the father may subsequently "acquire" it.

(This is not an exhaustive list but contains the most common circumstances – see the BMA link in **Resources** below).

If the appropriate health professional considers that a child patient is Gillick competent (i.e. has sufficient maturity and understanding to make decisions about disclosure of their records) then the child should be asked for his or her consent before disclosure is given to someone with parental responsibility.

If the child is not Gillick competent and there is more than one person with parental responsibility, each may independently exercise their right of access. Technically, if a child lives with, for example, its mother, and the father applies for access to the child's records, there is no "obligation" to inform the mother. In practical terms, however, this may not be possible and both parents should be made aware of access requests unless there is a good reason not to do so. In all circumstances good practice dictates that a Gillick competent child should be encouraged to involve parents or other legal guardians in any treatment/disclosure decisions. The data controller may refuse access to the record where the information contained in it could cause serious harm to the patient or another person.

## **Patient Representatives**

A patient can give written authorisation for a person (for example a solicitor or relative) to make an application on their behalf. The practice may withhold access if it is of the view that the patient authorising the access has not understood the meaning of the authorisation.

## **Court Representatives**

A person appointed by the court to manage the affairs of a patient who is incapable of managing his or her own affairs may make an application. Access may be denied where the GP is of the opinion that the patient underwent relevant examinations or investigations in the expectation that the information would not be disclosed to the applicant.

## **Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service (CAFCASS)**

Where CAFCASS has been appointed to write a report to advise a judge in relation to child welfare issues, Dr Driver & Partners will attempt to comply by providing factual information as requested.

Before records are disclosed, the patient or parents consent (as set out above) should be obtained. If this is not possible, and in the absence of a court order, the practice will need to balance its duty of confidentiality against the need for disclosure without consent where this is necessary:

- to protect the vital interests of the patient or others, or
- to prevent or detect any unlawful act where disclosure is in the substantial public interest (e.g. serious crime), and
- because seeking consent would prejudice those purposes.

The relevant health professional should provide factual information and their response should be forwarded to a member of the Child Protection Team who will approve the report.

## **Chapter 8 Review**

All Chapter 8 Review requests for information should be immediately directed to the Primary Care Organisation Child Protection Manager who would co-ordinate the Chapter 8 Review in accordance with national and local Area Child Protection Committee Guidance. More information on Chapter 8 reviews can be found at: [Serious Case Reviews \(SCRs\) - Every Child Matters](#)

## **Amendments to or Deletions from Records**

If a patient feels information recorded on their health record is incorrect then they should firstly make an informal approach to the health professional concerned to discuss the situation in an attempt to have the records amended. If this avenue is unsuccessful then they may pursue a complaint under the NHS Complaints procedure in an attempt to have the information corrected or erased. The patient has a 'right' under the DPA to request that personal information contained within the medical records is rectified, blocked, erased or destroyed if this has been inaccurately recorded.

He or she may apply to the Information Commissioner but they could also apply for rectification through the courts. The GP practice, as the data controller, should take reasonable steps to ensure that the notes are accurate and if the patient believes these to be inaccurate, that this is noted in the records. Each situation will be decided upon the facts and the practice will not be taken to have contravened the DPA if those reasonable steps were

taken. In the normal course of events, however, it is most likely that these issues will be resolved amicably.

Further information can be obtained from the Information Commissioner at Wycliffe House, Water Lane, Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 5AF, telephone number 01625 545700.

## **PROCESS**

GP practices receive applications for access to records via a number of different sources, for example:

- Patient's solicitors
- Patients & relatives
- Patient Carers
- Parents of patients under 16 years old

Requests should be in writing, with a patient signature. Email requests are valid for the purposes of the DPA, however the practice will need to be satisfied that a valid signature exists prior to disclosure or release. Where a solicitor or other representative is making the request, ensure that you have patient signed consent, and sufficient information to clearly identify the patient. In some cases it may be necessary to contact the patient to confirm the extent to which they consent to the release of medical records as some solicitors/insurance companies apply for full access to medical records irrespective of when the incident/accident occurred.

## **Notification of requests**

Practices should treat all requests as potential claims for negligence. Good working practice would be to keep a central record of all requests in order to ensure that requests are cross-referenced with any complaints or incidents and that the deadlines for response are monitored and adhered to.

## **Requirement to consult appropriate health professional**

It is the GP's responsibility to consider an access request and to disclose the records if the correct procedure has been followed. Before the practice discloses or provides copies of medical records the patient's GP must have been consulted and he / she checked the records and authorised the release, or part-release.

## **Grounds for refusing disclosure to health records**

The GP should refuse to disclose all or part of the health record if he / she is of the view that:

- disclosure would be likely to cause serious harm to the physical or mental health of the patient or any other person;
- the records refer to another individual who can be identified from that information (apart from a health professional). This is unless that other individual's consent is obtained or the records can be anonymised or it is reasonable in all the circumstances to comply with the request without that individual's consent, taking into account any duty of confidentiality owed to the third party; or if
- the request is being made for a child's records by someone with parental responsibility or for an incapacitated person's record by someone with power to manage their affairs, and the:

- i information was given by the patient in the expectation that it would not be disclosed to the person making the request, or
- ii the patient has expressly indicated it should not be disclosed to that person.

### **Informing of the decision not to disclose**

If a decision is taken that the record should not be disclosed, a letter must be sent by recorded delivery to the patient or their representative stating that disclosure would be likely to cause serious harm to the physical or mental health of the patient, or to any other person. The general position is that the practice should inform the patient if records are to be withheld on the above basis. However, the GP could decide not to inform the patient if the appropriate health professional thinks that telling the patient:

- will effectively amount to divulging that information, or this
- is likely to cause serious physical or mental harm to the patient or another individual

In either of these cases an explanatory note should be made in the file.

The decision can only be taken by the GP and an explanatory note should be made in the file. Although there is no right of appeal to such a decision, it is the practice's policy to give a patient the opportunity to have their case investigated by invoking the complaints procedure. The patient must be informed in writing that assistance will be offered to them if they wish to do this. In addition, the patient may complain to the Information Commissioner for an independent ruling on whether non-disclosure is proper.

### **Disclosure of the record**

Once the appropriate documentation has been received and sufficient identification has been produced to satisfy the data controller that disclosure may be made, disclosure may be approved, the copy of the health record may be sent to the patient or their representative in a sealed envelope by recorded delivery. The record should be sent to a named individual, marked confidential, for addressee only and the sender's name should be written on the reverse of the envelope. Originals should not be sent. It may be good practice to check with the patient that all of the information requested is needed, before fulfilling the request, although there is no requirement under the Act to specify the extent of the requested information as part of the application procedure.

Where viewing is requested a date may be set for the patient to view by supervised appointment. Where parts of the record are not to be released or to be viewed (i.e. they are restricted) an explanation does not have to be given, however the reasons for withholding should be documented. An explanation of terminology, abbreviation etc must be given if requested. It is good practice for viewings to be supervised by a clinician (e.g. a nurse) who can explain items if needed. Where a non-clinician (e.g. receptionist) does this then no explanation must be offered. Explanation requests should be then referred to a clinical staff member.

**Confidential information should not be sent by fax and never by email unless via an encrypted service such as from one NHS Mail account to another NHS Mail account.**

A note should be made in the file of what has been disclosed to whom and on what grounds.

Where information is not readily intelligible an explanation (e.g. of abbreviations or medical terminology) must be given.

Where an access request has been fulfilled a subsequent identical or similar request does not have to be again fulfilled unless a "reasonable" time interval has elapsed.

## **Charges and Timescales**

Records supplied on a Subject Access Requests are not subject to charge.

Repeated unreasonable requests for copies of the same individual's clinical records may however be made subject to a charge to cover administrative costs.

Copies of records should be supplied within 30 days of receiving a valid and complete access request. In exceptional circumstances, it may take longer and if this is to be the case the patient should be advised with reasons prior to expiry of the initial 30 day period.

Where further information is required by the practice to enable it to identify the record required or validate the request, this must be requested within 14 days of receipt of the application and the timescale for responding begins on receipt of the full information.

## **Appropriate Health Professional**

The Data Protection (Subject Access Modification) (Health) Order 2000 specifies the appropriate health professional to deal with access matters is:

- the current or most recent responsible professional involved in the clinical care of the patient in connection with the information aspects which are the subject of the request, or;
- where there is more than one such professional, the most suitable is to advise on the information which is the subject of the request.

## **Safe Haven**

Confidential medical records should not be sent by fax unless there is no alternative. If a fax must be sent, it should include the minimum information and names should be removed and telephoned through separately.

All staff should be aware that safe haven procedures apply to the sending of confidential information by fax, for whatever reason. That is, the intended recipient must be alerted to the fact that confidential information is being sent. The recipient then makes a return telephone call to confirm safe and complete receipt. A suitable disclaimer, advising any unintentional recipient to contact the sender and to either send back or destroy the document, must accompany all such faxes. A suitable disclaimer is shown below.

*'THIS FACSIMILE MESSAGE CONTAINS INFORMATION THAT IS LEGALLY PRIVILEGED AND IS INTENDED ONLY FOR THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY NAMED ON THIS PAGE. IF YOU ARE NOT THE INTENDED RECIPIENT, YOU ARE NOTIFIED THAT ANY UNAUTHORISED DISCLOSURE, COPYING, DISTRIBUTION OR USE OF THIS INFORMATION IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED. IF YOU HAVE RECEIVED THIS TRANSMISSION IN ERROR, PLEASE NOTIFY US BY TELEPHONE IMMEDIATELY ON THE ABOVE NUMBER DURING BUSINESS HOURS'*

## **Patients living abroad**

For former patients living outside of the UK and whom once had treatment for their stay here, under the DPA 1998 they still have the same rights to apply for access to their UK health records. Such a request should be dealt with as someone making an access request from within the UK. Original records should not be given to a patient to take outside the UK. The GP may agree to provide a summary, or otherwise the request is subject to a normal access request under these provisions.

## **Requests made by telephone**

No patient information may be disclosed to members of the public by telephone. However, it is sometimes necessary to give patient information to another NHS employee over the telephone. Before doing so, the identity of the person requesting the information must be confirmed. This may best be achieved by telephoning the person's official office and asking to be put through to their extension, alternatively ask the requester to fax their request on letterhead paper. Requests from patients must be made in writing.

## **Requests made by the police**

In all cases the practice can release confidential information if the patient has given his/her consent (preferably in writing) and understands the consequences of making that decision. There is, however, no legal obligation to disclose information to the police unless there is a court order or this is required under statute (e.g. Road Traffic Act).

The practice does, however, have a power under the DPA and Crime Disorder Act to release confidential health records without consent for the purposes of the prevention or detection of crime or the apprehension or prosecution of offenders. The release of the information must be necessary for the administration of justice and is only lawful if this is necessary:

- to protect the patient or another persons vital interests, or
- for the purposes of the prevention or detection of any unlawful act where seeking consent would prejudice those purposes and disclosure is in the substantial public interest (e.g. where the seriousness of the crime means there is a pressing social need for disclosure).

Only information, which is strictly relevant to a specific police investigation, should be considered for release and only then if the police investigation would be seriously prejudiced or delayed without it. The police should be asked to provide written reasons why this information is relevant and essential for them to conclude their investigations.

## **Requests from solicitors**

Solicitors who are acting in civil litigation cases for patients should obtain consent from the patient using the form that has been agreed with the BMA and the Law Society:

Consent form (England & Wales) [http://www.bma.org.uk/images/Consentform\\_tcm41-20004.pdf](http://www.bma.org.uk/images/Consentform_tcm41-20004.pdf)

Consent form (Scotland) [http://www.bma.org.uk/images/ScotLawSoc2\\_tcm41-21288.pdf](http://www.bma.org.uk/images/ScotLawSoc2_tcm41-21288.pdf)

## **Requests for Insurance Purposes**

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Insurance companies may seek to obtain full medical records through the use of Subject Access Requests (SAR) under the Data Protection Act 1998. The BMA's advice is that practices should not comply with SARs for insurance purposes. To do so may put GPs themselves at risk of breaching the DPA should they release information which is 'excessive'. Where any requests are received, these can be returned to the insurer on the basis that it would be inappropriate for the practice to provide the patient's medical information in this way.

It is expected that insurance companies will discontinue the use of SARs and will instead revert to requesting medical reports under the provisions of the Access to Medical Reports Act 1988 (AMRA). The BMA has separate guidance on this legislation.

## **Court Proceedings**

You may be ordered by a court of law to disclose all or part of the health record if it is relevant to a court case (for example by a Guardian ad litem).



# APPLICATION FOR ACCESS TO MEDICAL RECORDS

## Data Protection Act 1998 Subject Access Request

### Details of the Record to be Accessed:

Patient Surname	NHS Number
Forename(s)	Address
Date of Birth	

### Details of the Person who wishes to access the records, if different to above:

Surname	
Forename(s)	
Address	
Telephone Number	
Relationship to Patient	

**Declaration: I declare that the information given by me is correct to the best of my knowledge and that I am entitled to apply for access to the health records referred to above under the terms of the Data Protection Act 1998.**

Tick which ever of the following statements apply.

- ☐ I am the patient.
- ☐ I have been asked to act by the patient and attach the patient's written authorisation.
- ☐ I am acting in Loco Parentis and the patient is under age sixteen, and is incapable of understanding the request / has consented to me making this request.  
(\*delete as appropriate).
- ☐ I have a claim arising from the patient's death and wish to access information relevant to my claim on the grounds that (please supply your reasons below).

**Applicant signature.....Date.....**

### Details of Application

#### Patient to complete

(please tick as

appropriate)

I am applying for access to view my records only	
I am applying for copies of my medical record	
I have instructed someone else to apply on my behalf	
I have attached the appropriate fee	

### Notes:

Under the Data Protection Act 1998 you do not have to give a reason for applying for access to your health records.

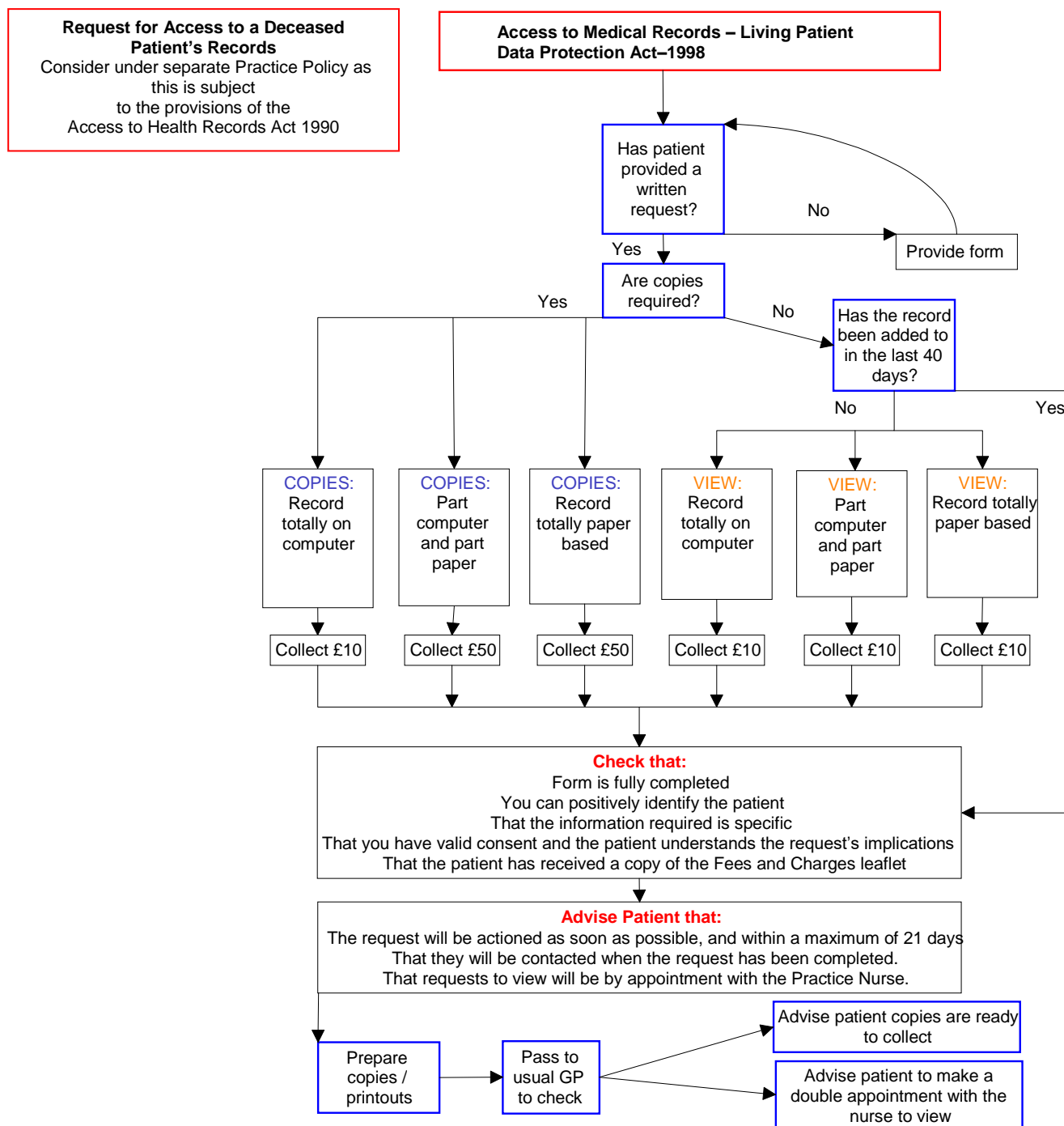
You may be asked to provide photographic identification.

**Optional** - Please use this space below to inform us of certain periods and parts of your health record you may require, or provide more information as requested above.

This may include specific dates, consultant name and location, and parts of the records you require e.g. written diagnosis and reports. Note: defining the specific records you need may result in lower fee charges and a quicker response.

I would like a copy of all records	
I would like a copy of records between specific dates only (please give date range) below	
I would like copy records relating to a specific condition / specific incident only (please detail below)	

**NOTE: There is a fee of £10 for access to records. An additional fee of 35p per page is charged if records are to be photocopied up to a maximum of £50. The fee must accompany this request and in cash only, 21 days prior notice is usually required.**



**Note:** An entry should be made in an electric log, or book, of the date of application, applicant's details and completion date by the practice to ensure there is an audit trail of all activity

# Disclosure after Death of a Patient

## (Including how to deal with Requests to access Deceased Patients' Record)

### INTRODUCTION

For deceased persons, applications to access their medical records are made under sections of the 1990 Access to Health Records Act.

These sections provide the right of access to the health records of deceased individuals for their personal representative and others having a claim under the estate of the deceased.

Where the patient has died, the patient's personal representative or any person who may have a claim arising out of the patient's death may make an application.

Access shall not be given (even to the personal representative) to any part of the record which, in the GP's opinion, would disclose information which is not relevant to any claim which may arise out of the patient's death.

The effect of this is that those requesting a deceased person's records will be asked to confirm the nature of the claim which they say they may have arising out of the person's death.

If the person requesting the records was not the deceased's spouse or parent (where the deceased was unmarried) and if they were not a dependant of the deceased, it is unlikely that they will have a claim arising out of the death.

Where a deceased patient has indicated that they would not wish disclosure of their records then this should be the case after death, unless there is an overriding public interest in disclosing.

The requestor should be asked to complete the form "Appendix 1" to enable the GP to consider the request and respond accordingly

## Appendix 1

### APPLICATION FOR ACCESS TO MEDICAL RECORDS OF A DECEASED PATIENT ACCESS TO HEALTH RECORDS ACT 1990

#### Details of the Deceased Patient

<b>Deceased Patient's Surname</b>	<b>NHS Number</b>
<b>Forename(s)</b>	<b>Last Address</b>
<b>Date of Birth</b>	
<b>Date Of Death</b>	

#### Details of the Person Making The Request

<b>Surname</b>	
<b>Forename(s)</b>	
<b>Address</b>	
<b>Telephone Number</b>	
<b>Relationship to Deceased Patient</b>	

It is the Practice's intention to be as helpful as we can with this request. However, The Doctor does have an ongoing duty of confidentiality to the deceased patient and will consider this request in light of that duty. To ensure these considerations are fully informed please provide the following information. The Doctor will then consider the request in light of prevailing legislation and General Medical Council guidelines.

<b>1. Please specify what information, in particular, you are requesting</b>	
<b>2. Please briefly explain the purpose for your request</b>	
<b>3. Please indicate if you are the executor of the deceased Patient's estate</b>	<p><i>(Please delete one of the following , as appropriate)</i></p> <p>I can confirm I am the executor of the deceased patients' estate.</p> <p>I am not the executor of the deceased Patient's estate.</p> <p><i>(if you are not the executor please also complete box 4)</i></p>
<b>4 . If you are not the executor please provide the name and contact details for the executor. So that they may be contacted regarding this request.</b>	
<b>Name:</b>	
<b>Address:</b>	
<b>Telephone Number:</b>	
<p>Please sign and date this form – before returning it to one of the Reception Team</p> <p>The GP will then respond to your quests. This is unlikely to take less than 14 working days.</p>	
<b>Signed</b>	
<b>Date</b>	