Plain English explanation

This sharing of information will help the health and social care system to work together to improve care services in Sutton, through better planning and working in a more joined-up way.

Only GPs, hospital doctors, nurses, social workers and other health and social care professionals, who provide you with direct care, will have access to your health and social care information, known as your Integrated Digital Care Record (IDCR).

The IDCR will include test results, medications, allergies and social, health and wellbeing information relevant to your care. The professionals treating you will be able to look at computer records of the care you get from other organisations, including your GP, social care worker or the hospital.

You have the choice about whether to share your integrated digital care record and who can see it.

You’ll be asked to give your consent when health care professionals want to access your record and you can say no. You can ‘opt-out’ at any time. If you would like to do this, please tell your GP practice.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1) Data Controller contact details</th>
<th>Carshalton Fields Surgery 11 Crichton Road Carshalton SM5 3LS 020 8643 3030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2) Data Protection Officer contact details</td>
<td>Trevor de Sá 020 8643 3030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Purpose of the processing</td>
<td>Upload of IDCR data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Lawful basis for processing</td>
<td>The processing of personal data in the delivery of direct care 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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of the GDPR:

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...”

We will also recognise your rights established under UK case law collectively known as the “Common Law Duty of Confidentiality”*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5) <strong>Recipient or categories of recipients</strong> of the processed data</th>
<th>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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6) <strong>Rights to object</strong></td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) <strong>Right to access and correct</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
  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/](https://ico.org.uk/global/contact-us/)  
  or calling 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.