Dr Ralph Sullivan

Patient Health Records

Their Contents and Use

I am going to explain ...

- What is in NHS patient records
- Who keeps them
- How are they used in personal healthcare
- . What else patient records are used for
- Consequences if they were not used for these other purposes
- Reasons for using information that might identify patients

Paper to Computers by 2020 Paper to Computers by 2020 Paper to Computers by 2020 Paper to Computer by 2020 Paper to Computer

General Medical Council

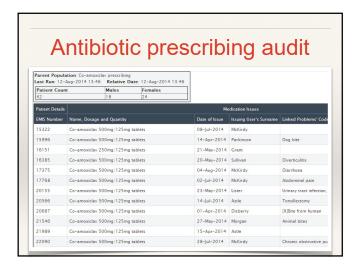


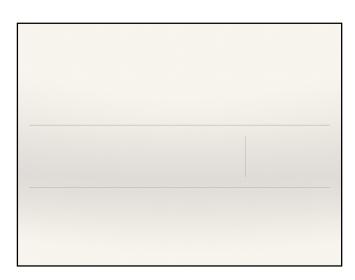
- 21. Clinical records should include:
 - relevant clinical findings
 - the decisions made and actions agreed, and who is making the decisions and agreeing the actions
 - the information given to patients
 - . any drugs prescribed or other investigation or treatment
 - who is making the record and when
- You must keep records that contain personal information about patients, colleagues or others securely, and in line with any data protection requirements.
- You must treat information about patients as confidential. This includes after a patient has died.

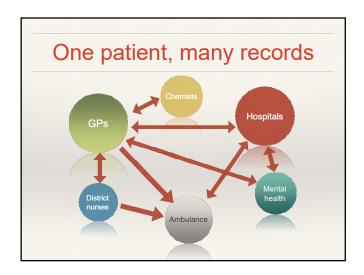
Medical records - building blocks

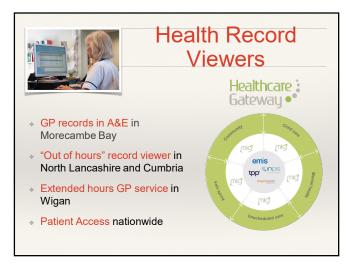
- Identity data
- Free text notes
- Coded machine-readable
- Images
- Letters and reports
- Important illnesses, accidents, operations
- * Biological data (e.g. BP, wt)
- Investigations and screening tests
- · Prescribing and treatment
- Lifestyle and social circumstances
- · Appointment data

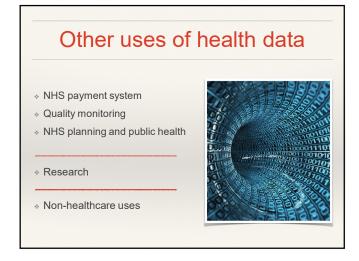
Patient record storage Data controllers NHS organisations Data processors Commercial companies Data processors Commercial companies

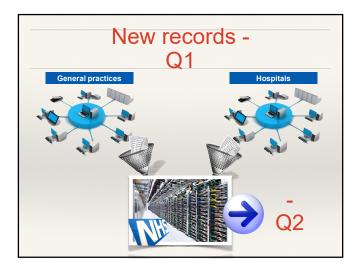












De-identifying patient level data

Patient-level records for direct care include ...

- * Name and address, email address, telephone numbers
- * NHS number, date of birth, post code, gender

Protecting identity in the new record

- * Remove identifiers, blur or remove data
- . Physical security and encryption
- . Data sharing agreements



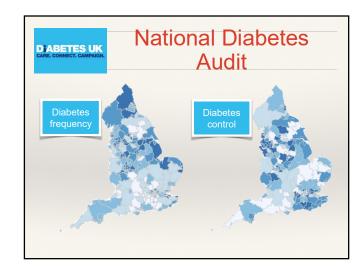
Examples of secondary uses Secondary Uses Service (SUS) Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) QResearch





Secondary Uses Service (SUS)

- When a patient or service user is treated or cared for by hospitals, information is collected which supports their treatment.
- SUS is a data warehouse containing this identifiable patientlevel information from NHS Trusts in England.
- NHS providers and commissioners can use the data for 'secondary purposes':
- · Healthcare planning
- · Commissioning services
- · Payment by Results
- · Improving public health
- · Developing national policy



Summary

- NHS organisations keep extensive health records
- Identifiable data is shared for your direct care
- New records are made by combining records from different NHS organisations
- Many organisations ask for health data for purposes that may benefit you indirectly
- Patient level data is often needed

Thank you