

**Your Confidential Records**

You can be assured that your medical records are safe with Chew Medical Practice. We will only share data that identifies you under the following circumstances:

* With other health care professionals (hospital or community staff) as part of an agreed plan of treatment
* With your explicit consent, e.g. for participation in research studies
* In circumstances where it is in the interests of your health and you are not able to give consent, e.g. if you are unconscious
* Where we are obliged to divulge information under the Health & Social Care Act 2012, e.g. in the case of a national emergency or pandemic

Find out more about our approach to confidentiality in the leaflet [Your Records are safe with us](https://www.chewmedicalpractice.co.uk/website/L81072/files/Your%20records%20are%20safe%20with%20us%20Dec%2018.pdf)

**What if I want to share?**

Our strict rules about confidentiality mean that we will not discuss your medical affairs even with your close family unless you give us permission to do so. This includes details of appointments you have made. If you would like your partner, parent, son/daughter or carer to be able to speak to us on your behalf, you must tell us beforehand by filling in a patient consent form [download form here](https://www.chewmedicalpractice.co.uk/website/L81072/files/Consent%20to%20discuss%20care.pdf) and returning it to us.

If you would like to access your computerised and/or paper medical record, requests should be made in writing to the Practice Manager and may be subject to an administration charge.  A Request for Access to Medical Records form can be downloaded [HERE](file:///Y%3A%5CWebsite%20docs%5CCMP%20Patient%20Request%20for%20Access%20to%20Medical%20Records%20%28Without%20footer%29.pdf) and information on how to access encrypted emails can be found [HERE](file:///Y%3A%5CChew%20Magna%5CPractice%20Information%5CWeb%20site%5CAccessing%20encrypted%20emails%20or%20files%20using%20Egress%20Protect%20%281%29.pdf)

**Under 16**

The duty of confidentiality owed to a person under 16 is as great as the duty owed to any other person. Young people aged under 16 years can choose to see health professionals without informing their parents or carers.

If a GP considers that the young person is competent to make decisions about their health, then the GP can give advice, prescribe and treat the young person without seeking further consent. However, in terms of good practice, health professionals will encourage young people to discuss issues with a parent or carer.