

## Glossary

<b>Patient Identifiable Information</b>	<p>Key identifiable information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patient's name, address, full postcode, date of birth</li> <li>• Pictures, photographs, videos, audio-tapes or other images (including digital)</li> <li>• NHS Number and local patient identifiable codes</li> <li>• Anything else that may be used to identify a patient directly or indirectly. For example, rare diseases, drug treatments or statistical analysis which identify small numbers within a small population may allow individuals to be identified.</li> </ul>
<b>Anonymised Information</b>	<p>This is information which does not identify an individual directly, and which cannot reasonably be used to determine identity. Anonymisation requires the removal of name, address, full post code and any other detail or combination of details that might support identification.</p>
<b>Pseudonymised Information</b>	<p>This is like anonymised information in that in the possession of the holder it cannot reasonably be used by the holder to identify an individual. However it differs in that the original provider of the information may retain means of identifying individuals. This will often be achieved by attaching codes or other unique references to information so that data will only be identifiable to those that have the key or index. Pseudonymisation allows for information about the same individual to be linked in a way that true anonymisation does not.</p>
<b>Clinical Audit</b>	<p>The evaluation of clinical performance against standards or through comparative analysis, with the aim of informing the management of services. This should be distinguished from studies that aim to derive, scientifically confirm and publish general knowledge. The first is an essential component of modern healthcare provision, whilst the latter is research and is not encompassed within the definition of clinical audit in this document.</p>
<b>Explicit/Express Consent</b>	<p>This means articulated patient agreement. The terms are interchangeable and relate to clear and voluntary indication of preference or choice, given orally or in writing and freely given in circumstances where the available options and the consequences have been made clear.</p>
<b>Implied Consent</b>	<p>This means patients agreement that has been signalled by the behaviour of an informed patient.</p>

<b>Common Law Duty of Confidentiality</b>	This is not codified in an Act of Parliament but built up from case law where practice has been established by individual judgements. The key principle is that the information confided should not be used or disclosed further, except as originally understood by the confider, or without their subsequent permission.
<b>Disclosure</b>	This is the divulging or provision of access to data.
<b>Healthcare Purposes</b>	These include all activities that directly contribute to the diagnosis, care and treatment of an individual and the audit/assurance of the quality of the healthcare provided. They do not include research, teaching, financial audit and other management activities.
<b>Information Sharing Protocols</b>	Documented rules and procedures for the disclosure and use of patient information, which specifically relate to security and confidentiality and data destruction, between two or more organisations or agencies.
<b>Medical Purposes</b>	As defined in the Data Protection Act 2018, medical purposes include but are wider than healthcare purposes. They include preventative medicine, medical research, financial audit and management of healthcare services. The Health & Social care Act 2001 explicitly broadened the definition to include social care.
<b>Public Interest</b>	Exceptional circumstances that justify overruling the right of an individual to confidentiality in order to serve a broader societal interest. Decisions about the public interest are complex and must take account of both the potential harm that disclosure may cause and the interest of society in the continued provision of confidential health services.
<b>Social Care</b>	Social Care is the support provided for vulnerable people, whether children or adults, including those with disabilities and sensory impairments. It excludes “pure” health care (hospitals) and community care (e.g. district nurses), but may include items such as respite care. There is therefore, no clear demarcation line between health and social care. Social care also covers services provided by other others where these are commissioned by CSSRs (Councils with Social Service Responsibilities).