Privacy Notice
Research

This practice participates in research. We will only agree to participate in any project if there is an agreed clearly defined reason for the research that is likely to benefit healthcare and patients. Such proposals will normally have a consent process, ethics committee approval, and will be in line with the principles of Article 89(1) of GDPR.

Research organisations do not usually approach patients directly but will ask us to make contact with suitable patients to seek their consent. Occasionally research can be authorised under law without the need to obtain consent. This is known as the section 251 arrangement[1]. We may also use your medical records to carry out research within the practice.

We may share information with medical research organisations with your explicit consent or when the law requires.

You have the right to object to your identifiable information being used or shared for medical research purposes. Please speak to the practice if you wish to object.

1) **Data Controller** contact details	Elizabeth Perryman at General Practice Alliance. northamptongpa.ig@nhs.net 01604970916
2) **Data Protection Officer** contact details	Elizabeth Perryman at General Practice Alliance. northamptongpa.ig@nhs.net 01604970916
3) **Purpose** of the processing	Medical research.
4) **Lawful basis** for processing	The legal basis will be: *Article 6(1)(c) "processing is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which the controller is subject."* *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)(j) "processing is necessary for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes in accordance with Article 89(1) based on Union or Member State law which shall be proportionate to the aim pursued, respect the essence of the right to data protection and provide for*

	suitable and specific measures to safeguard the fundamental rights and the interests of the data subject." We will also recognise your rights established under UK case law collectively known as the "Common Law Duty of Confidentiality"*
5) **Recipient or categories of recipients** of the shared data	The data will be shared with NIHR CRN and named medical research organisations as agreed at that time. For more information visit: https://www.nihr.ac.uk/explore-nihr/support/clinical-research-network.htm
6) **Rights to object**	You do not have to consent to your data being used for research. If you have consented to your data being used in research you can change your mind and withdraw your consent at any time. Contact the Data Controller or the practice. We will normally comply with any request.
7) **Right to access and correct**	You have the right to request access any identifiable data that is being shared and have any inaccuracies corrected.
8) **Retention period**	The data will be retained for the period as specified in the specific research protocol(s). The data will be retained in line with the law and national guidance. https://digital.nhs.uk/about-nhs-digital/corporate-information-and-documents/records-and-document-management-policy or speak to us.
9) **Right to Complain**.	You have the right to complain to the Information Commissioner's Office at this link: https://ico.org.uk/global/contact-us/

* "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.