

Improving GP summaries SCIMP conference 1St November '11

> Dr George Fernie – Senior Medico-legal Adviser Dr Andrew Power - Medico-legal Adviser Edinburgh



Purpose of summaries

To provide a GP summary dataset for use by other clinicians in unscheduled care settings. The GP summary will provide the clinician who is seeing the patient with an extract of events in the patient's medical record that may have a bearing on the current consultation.

The Data Protection Act 1998



- Principles and mechanisms for processing and protecting personal data
- The right to seek factual corrections
- Data controllers are those who determine purposes and manner in which any personal data are to be processed
- Patient = 'data subject'

The First Data Protection Principle



The information to be contained in personal data shall be processed, fairly and lawfully and, in particular, shall not be processed unless certain conditions are met

The Second Data Protection Principle



Personal data shall be obtained for one or more specified lawful purposes and shall not be further processed in any manner incompatible with that purpose

The Third Data Protection Principle



Personal data...shall be adequate, relevant, and not excessive in relation to that purpose

The Fourth Data Protection Principle



Personal data shall be accurate and where necessary, kept up to date

The Fifth Data Protection Principle



Personal data held for any purpose or purposes shall not be kept for longer than is necessary for that purpose or purposes

The Sixth Data Protection Principle



Personal data shall be processed in accordance with the rights of data subjects under this Act





Appropriate security measures should be taken against unauthorised access to, or alteration, disclosure or destruction of, personal data and against accidental loss or destruction of personal data

The Eighth Data Protection Principle



Personal data shall not be transferred to a country or territory outside the EEA unless...an adequate level of protection...

Essential factors



- Accuracy
- Completeness
- Up to date
- Safety
- Relevance
- Consistency
- appropriateness
 - Any information (particularly relating to third parties or family members) should not contain any personal data that could breach Caldicott Guidelines.

Content: basic



Drugs

- Allergies and adverse reactions
- Additional information agreed by patient and GP



Local system



- Major diagnoses
- Conditions that may have a relapse or chronic course
- Conditions for which the patient receives repeat medication
- Conditions that are persistent and serious contraindications for classes of medication
- Major operations
- Significant therapies and treatment plans
- Significant investigations
- Fractures
- immunisations

For example



- Major diagnoses: MI, diabetes, terminal illness
- Conditions that may have a relapse or chronic course: gout
- Conditions for which the patient receives repeat medication: diabetes
- Conditions that are persistent and serious contraindications for classes of medication: dyspepsia, asthma
- Major operations: hysterectomy, cardiac surgery
- Significant therapies and treatment plans: radio-, chemotherapy
- Significant investigations: CT, Echocardiogram
- Fractures: significant
- Immunisations: including batch numbers



Where GP summary may have helped

- 44 year old female
- Documented penicillin allergy on three occasions
- CLO positive endoscopy
- Consultant writes to GP suggesting 'triple therapy of your choice'
- GP prescribes, clarithromycin, omeprazole and amoxicillin
- Patient sustains severe allergic reaction
- Inevitable settlement of claim



Where GP summary may have helped

- 28 year old female 4 months postnatal
- Attends with constipation
- GP plans to add bisacodyl to Movicol®
- In error chooses bisoprolol 5mg
- Patient calls OOH service complaining of fatigue
- Admitted for observation and develops bradycardia of 30bpm
- Inevitable settlement of claim



Where GP summary may have helped







- Is dynamic and needs to be actively reviewed
- Tension between salience and inclusiveness
- Clinical judgement is required to decide which parts are relevant to include in discussion with patients

GP summary







Improving GP summaries

Dr George Fernie – Senior Medico-legal Adviser Dr Andrew Power - Medico-legal Adviser Edinburgh