## Confidentiality

### Your Rights

Anything you say, anything written about you or any treatment you receive will be kept private from your family, teachers employers and any other organisations.

You have the right to see your records and have them explained to you at any time.

### Your Appointments

Our healthcare appointments are for you, you have the right to be seen alone and can ask to be seen alone or with anyone your feel happy with. This can be friend family member or a chaperone (someone from the hospital).

## Exceptions

Healthcare professionals have a duty of care to keep you and everyone else safe. This means sometimes they have to share information about you on a need-to-know basis if they think that you or others are in danger, it is then their duty to share information with family, school or the relevant authorities.

It is your right to be told if this going to happen.

**Where can you find more information:**

https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/consent-to-treatment/children/

JENNY LIND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

NHS Norfolk and Norwich University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust



# Under 18 - You have rights…

# Consent and Confidentiality for Young People

**You have been given this leaflet as you are at an age where understanding consent and confidentiality within your healthcare is important.**

# Consent to Treatment

Consent in healthcare is all about giving permission for things to happen to you, for example at times you may have to make choices about the treatment you receive.

### Your Rights

Everybody, regardless of age, is entitled to make their own decisions about things that happen to their own bodies. It's often important to use our families to help make good decisions but ultimately it's your body and you have the choice, you can even refuse treatment you don't want.

### Who can give consent?

**Under 16:** You can consent to your own treatment if you are believed to have enough intelligence, competence and understanding to fully appreciate what is involved in treatment, including the risks. This is known as being 'Gillick Competent'.

**16 years plus:** You have a presumed ability to make decisions for yourself and professionals need to support young people to do so where possible. If professionals do not believe that you have capacity, they will evidence this by completing a capacity assessment and discussed with patient and parent/carers/guardians.





### If you are not able to consent:

If a healthcare professional feels you are unable to make an informed decision, they have to find someone else to consent for you. This could be parents, doctors, courts, local authority or an appointed persons. This will only happen if the healthcare professional feels you do not have capacity to make decision for yourself, things like mental conditions, or substance misuse may contribute towards decreased capacity to make the right decisions. The young persons voice **must** be heard within that decision where possible.