



# Accessing Medical Records Guidance

## Patient Records include:

- GP and hospital doctor records.
- Nursing records, and those made by other NHS staff.
- Records of your visits to the practice, clinic or hospital.
- Records of visits to you.
- Details of treatment, medication, tests and their results, diagnosis, referrals, etc.

## Your Rights:

Under the Data Protection Act 1998 you have a right to see your records unless:

- Your doctor thinks that to do so would seriously harm you or another person.  
**Note:** This refusal can apply to part of your records and there is no obligation to inform you of such a partial refusal. It is worth asking if any part of your records has not been made available.
- Providing them would involve “disproportionate effort” on the part of a Trust or GP Practice.  
**Note:** Disproportionate effort is not defined, but the Data Protection Information Commissioner has warned against abusing this clause to block your access to your records.

## Applying for your records:

- You have to apply to see your records, and some GP Practices and Trusts have a form specially designed for this that you are asked to complete. Most Trusts also have a specially appointed person responsible for dealing with such requests.
- Records should be made available within 40 days of applying to see them, or 21 days if they have been added to within the last 40 days.
- Trusts and GP Practices are allowed to charge you for seeing your records if they have not been added to within the last 40 days. This charge should not be more than £10.



- Trusts and GP Practices also have to explain to you anything in the records that is not easy to read, or which uses technical language that you do not understand.
- If you want copies of the records, Trusts or GP Practices can charge you for the actual cost of postage and photocopying, up to a maximum of £50, including the £10 charge, if that is made. It is a good idea to get copies if you need to use something in your records as evidence in your complaint.
- If you are applying to obtain someone else's records, they must give you authority to do this in writing. This includes parents applying to see a child's records, if the child is able to understand matters. Where a patient is unable to give permission because of incapacity or illness, you may need to seek legal advice and a court authorisation.
- In the case of a deceased patient, records can only be obtained by a Personal Representative. A Representative is usually an executor, or someone making a claim arising from the death, unless the deceased specifically requested in the records that they did not want that person to have access to their records.

If you think your records are inaccurate, you can ask for them to be corrected. If the Trust or doctor disagrees with the changes you want to make, ask for a note recording your disagreement to be attached to the records.

Any complaint about this can be made to the Data Protection Information Commissioner.

