

Source & Version	Date Published	Review Status	Review Due	Review Cycle	Reviewed By	<u>MORETONHAMPSTEAD</u> <u>HEALTH CENTRE</u>
1.6.2	Sept 2013	Mar 2023	Mar 2024	1 yr	KB	

CONFIDENTIALITY (TEENAGERS) POLICY

Introduction

This policy is specific to patients under the age of 18 and for staff should be read in conjunction with the Staff Confidentiality Policy and Agreement, and Fraser (Contraceptive) Guidelines (see Resources).

Policy

The principles of confidentiality apply equally to all patients regardless of age. Young people (including those under 16) are entitled to equal confidentiality, male or female, as all other patients. This includes respecting their wishes to withhold information from parents or guardians. The GP involved will determine the competency of a young person seeking treatment and will determine the extent to which confidentiality guidelines apply in each case.

Care must be taken to ensure that this right of confidentiality is not inadvertently breached by following the procedural guidelines in force.

It is generally recognised that parents will accompany children up to 13 years of age. Many will continue to do so past this age, but the clinician can check if they are happy to have the parent there if it is regarding something personal.

A child under 16 can come and see a clinician alone. However, a clinician must believe that they are capable of understanding the choices of treatment and their consequences. This includes contraceptive advice, but the principles apply to other treatments, including abortion.

The policy of the practice is to support young people in exercising their choice of medical treatment, and to deal with them in a sympathetic and confidential manner. Where a young person presents at the surgery without adult support, they may be booked in to see a clinician in the normal way. Where there is some question of the urgency of an appointment the matter should be triaged by a GP or Practice Nurse.

The Fraser guidelines apply to the treatment of contraceptive advice and care for girls. A clinician should proceed to give advice and treatment where:

- The Clinician is satisfied that the girl understands the advice given.
- The Clinician cannot persuade her to inform the parents.
- That she is likely to continue having sexual intercourse with or without contraceptive treatment.

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- That unless she receives contraceptive advice or treatment her physical or mental health or both are likely to suffer.
- That her best interests require the clinician to give her contraceptive advice, treatment or both without the parental consent.

The Gillick Competency in brief is as follows:-

It is not enough that she should understand the nature of the advice which is being given but she should be sufficiently mature to understand it.

It is also commonly believed that “the parental rights yields to the child’s right to make his own decisions when he reaches a sufficient understanding and intelligence to be capable of making up his own mind on the matter requiring decision”

Resources

[BMA - Consent and Gillick competency](#)

[Fraser \(Contraceptive\) Guidelines](#)