

A guide to consent for examination or treatment

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A patient's rights in accepting treatment

1. A patient has the right under common law to give or withhold consent prior to examination or treatment (except in the circumstances outlined in Chapter 2 paragraph 17, Chapter 3 paragraph 2 and Chapter 4 paragraph 3). This is one of the basic principles of health care. Subject to certain exceptions, the doctor or other health professional and/or Health and Social Services Board/HSS Trust may face an action for damages if a patient is examined or treated without consent.
2. The patient is entitled to receive sufficient information about his or her medical condition, the proposed treatments, the possible alternatives and any substantial risks, in a way he or she can understand, so that he or she can make a balanced judgement. The patient must be allowed to decide whether he or she will agree to the treatment, and may refuse treatment or withdraw consent to treatment at any time. A patient who consents to treatment on the basis of inadequate information may allege that the treatment was negligently given and bring an action for damages alleging failure of duty or care.
3. Care should be taken to respect the patient's wishes. This is particularly important when the patient may be participating in the training of students and professionals in various disciplines. An explanation should be given of the need for the trainees to gain practical experience and the patient's agreement must be obtained before proceeding. It should be made clear to the patient that he or she may decline to be observed, examined or attended by those in training without this affecting in any way the care he or she receives.
4. When the patient gives information to doctors or other health professionals he or she is entitled to assume that the information will be kept confidential and will not be disclosed to anyone without the patient's consent other than for the provision of his or her health care. The only exceptions to this general rule are where disclosure is ordered by a Court; required by statute; or considered to be in the public health interest - for example, for some forms of specifically approved research. Where disclosure is made in the public health interest appropriate safeguards must be applied. Departmental guidance on the confidentiality, use, security, and disclosure of Health and Personal Social Services information and on Research Ethics Committees will be issued separately.

Doctor or other health professional's role in advising the patient and obtaining consent to treatment

Advising the patient

1. Where a choice of treatment might reasonably be offered, the doctor or other health professional should always advise the patient of his or her recommendations together with reasons for selecting a particular course of action. Enough information must normally be given to ensure that the patient understands the nature, consequences and any substantial risks of the treatment proposed so that he or she is able to take a decision based on that information. Though it should be assumed that most patients will wish to be well informed, account should be taken of those who may find this distressing.
2. The patient's ability to appreciate the significance of the information should be assessed. For example with patients who:
 - i. may be shocked, distressed or in pain;
 - ii. have difficulty in understanding English;
 - iii. have impaired sight, hearing, speech or understanding;
 - iv. are suffering from mental disorder but who nevertheless have the capacity to give consent to the proposed procedure (see also Chapter 4 - Consent by patients suffering from mental disorder);
 - v. are under the influence of alcohol or analgesics or other drugs.
3. Subject to the agreement of the patient, it may help if a close family member or a friend can be present at the discussion when consent is sought, or a member of staff may be able to assist the patient in understanding. Where there are language problems or hearing difficulties, it is important that the services of an interpreter should be provided. Agreement to treatment by anyone accompanying the patient is not a valid substitute for the competent patient's conscious informed consent.
4. A doctor will have to exercise his or her professional skill and judgement in deciding what risks the patient should be warned of and the terms in which the warning should be given. However, a doctor has a duty to warn the patient of substantial or unusual risk inherent in any proposed treatment. This is especially so with surgery but may apply to other procedures including drug therapy and radiation treatment. Guidance on the amount of information and warnings of risk to be given to a patient can be found in the judgement of the House of Lords in the case of *Sidaway V Gov of Bethlem Royal Hospital* [1985] AC 871 described below.

The Sidaway Case

5. In this case, Lord Bridge indicated that a decision on what degree of disclosure of risks is best calculated to assist a particular patient to make a rational choice as to whether or not to undergo a particular treatment must primarily be a matter of clinical judgement. He was of the further opinion that a judge might in certain

circumstances come to the conclusion that the disclosure of a particular risk was so obviously necessary to an informed choice that no reasonably prudent medical man would fail to make it. The kind of case which Lord Bridge had in mind would be an operation involving a substantial risk of grave adverse consequences. Lord Templeman stated that there was no doubt that a doctor ought to draw the attention of a patient to a danger which may be special in kind or magnitude or special to the patient. He further stated that it was the obligation of the doctor to have regard to the best interests of the patient but at the same time to make available to the patient sufficient information to enable the patient to reach a balanced judgement if he chooses to do so.

Obtaining consent

6. Consent to treatment may be implied or express. In many cases a patient does not give express consent but his or her agreement may be implied by compliant actions, such as offering an arm for the taking of a blood sample. Express consent is given when the patient confirms his or her agreement to a procedure or treatment in clear and explicit terms, whether orally or in writing.
7. Oral consent will be sufficient for the vast majority of contacts with patients especially in general practice. Written consent should be obtained for any procedure or treatment carrying any substantial risk or risk of substantial side effect. If the patient is capable, written consent should always be obtained for general anaesthesia, surgery, certain forms of drug therapy, eg cytotoxic therapy and therapy involving the use of ionising radiation. Oral or written consent should be recorded in the patient's notes with relevant details of the doctor or other health professional's explanation. Where written consent is obtained it should be incorporated into the notes.
8. **Standard consent form.** The main purpose of written consent is to provide documentary evidence that an explanation of the proposed procedure or treatment was given and that consent was sought and obtained. The model consent forms (*see Appendices*) set out the requirements for obtaining valid consent to treatment in terms which will be readily understood by the patient. In the majority of cases these forms will be used by doctors or dentists but there may be occasions when other health professionals such as nurses, physiotherapists, or chiropodists will wish to record formally that consent has been obtained for a particular procedure. A separate form is available for their use.
9. It should be noted that the purpose of obtaining a signature on the consent form is not an end in itself. The most important element of a consent procedure is the duty to ensure that the patient understands the nature and purpose of the proposed treatment. Where a patient has not been given appropriate information then full consent may not always have been obtained despite the signature on the form.
10. Consent given for one procedure or episode of treatment does not give any automatic right to repeat that procedure or to undertake any other procedure. A doctor or other health professional may, however,

undertake further treatment if the circumstances are such that a patient's consent cannot reasonably be requested **and** provided the treatment is immediately necessary **and** the patient has not previously indicated that the further treatment would be unacceptable.

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Treatment of Children and Young People

11. **Children under the age of 16 years.** Where a child under the age of 16 has a sufficient understanding of what is proposed, that child may consent to a doctor or other health professional making an examination and giving treatment. The doctor or other health professional must be satisfied that any such child has sufficient understanding of what is involved in the treatment which is proposed. A full note should be made of the factors taken into account by the doctor or other health professional in making his or her assessment of the child's capacity to give a valid consent. In the majority of cases children will be accompanied by their parents during consultations. Where, exceptionally, a child is seen alone, efforts should be made to persuade the child that his or her parents should be informed except in circumstances where it is clearly not in the child's best interests to do so. Parental consent should be obtained and will take precedence where a child does not have sufficient understanding and is under age 16 except in an emergency where there is not time to obtain it.
12. **Young people over the age of 16 years.** Section 4 of the Age of Majority Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 relates to "Consent by persons over 16 to surgical, medical, and dental treatment" and states that:-
 - "4.-(1) The consent of a minor who has attained the age of sixteen years to any surgical, medical or dental treatment which, in the absence of consent, would constitute a trespass to his person, shall be as effective as it would be if he were of full age; and where a minor has by virtue of this section given an effective consent to any treatment it shall not be necessary to obtain any consent for it from his parent or guardian.
 - (2) In this section "surgical, medical or dental treatment" includes any procedure undertaken for the purposes of diagnosis, and this section applies to any procedure (including, in particular, the administration of an anaesthetic) which is ancillary to any treatment as it applies to that treatment.
 - (3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as making ineffective any consent which would have been effective if this section had not been enacted".

This means that the consent of the young person who has attained 16 years to any surgical, medical, or dental treatment is sufficient in itself and it is not necessary to obtain a separate consent from the parent or guardian. In cases where a child is over age 16 but is not competent to give a valid consent, then the consent of the parent or guardian must be sought. However, such power only extends until that child is 18.

13. **Children in Care.** When parental consent is necessary for a child who is in care as a consequence of a Court Order (ie Fit Person Order or Parental Rights Order) irrespective of whether he or she is under or over the age of 16 years, account should be taken of the fact that the parental rights in respect of the child will have been transferred from the parents to the appropriate Health and Social Services Board or to a HSS trust acting on behalf of a Board. In the majority of cases, parents will have agreed to the Board or trust giving consent for the child to receive any necessary treatment. Nevertheless, consent should be sought from the parents as well as from the child's social worker. In the event of the parents refusing consent, legal advice should be sought. It should be noted that where a child is a ward of court, authority to give consent rests with the Court itself.
14. **Refusal of parental consent to urgent or life-saving treatment.** Where time permits, court action may be taken so that consent may be obtained from a judge. Otherwise hospital authorities should rely on the clinical judgement of the doctors concerned, normally the consultants, after a full discussion between the doctor and the parents. In such a case the doctor should obtain a written supporting opinion from a medical colleague that the patient's life is in danger if the treatment is withheld and should discuss the need to treat with the parents or guardian in the presence of a witness. The doctor should record the discussion in the clinical notes and ask the witness to countersign the record. In these circumstances and where practicable the doctor may wish to consult his or her defence organisation. If he or she has followed the procedure set out above and has then acted in the best interests of the patient and with due professional competence and according to his or her own professional conscience, he or she is unlikely to be criticised by a court or by his or her professional body.

Adult or competent young person refusing treatment

15. Some adult patients may wish to refuse some or all parts of their treatment. This may include those whose religious beliefs prevent them accepting a blood transfusion. Whatever the reason for the refusal such a patient should receive a detailed explanation of the nature of his or her illness and the need for the treatment or transfusion proposed. He or she should also be warned in clear terms that the doctor or other health professional may properly decline to modify the procedure and of the possible consequences if the procedure is not carried out. If the patient then refuses to agree, and he or she is competent, the refusal must be respected. The doctor or other health professional should record this in the clinical notes and where possible have it witnessed.

Teaching

16. Detailed guidance about medical students in hospital is given in circular HSS(TC8) 13/91 'Medical Students in Hospitals'. It should not be assumed, even in a teaching hospital, that a patient has consented to be available for teaching purposes.

Examination or Treatment without the patient's consent

17. The following are examples of occasions when examination or treatment may proceed without obtaining the patient's consent:
- i. For life-saving procedures where the patient is unconscious and cannot indicate his or her wishes. Exceptions to this may be:
 - a. Where the patient has previously indicated that he/she does not wish to have the particular treatment; or
 - b. This can be reliably deduced from the patient's immediate family.
 - ii. Where there is a statutory power requiring the examination of a patient, for example, under the Public Health Act (Northern Ireland) 1967. However an explanation should be offered and the patient's co-operation should nevertheless be sought.
 - iii. In certain cases where a minor is a ward of court and the court decides that a specific treatment is in the child's best interests.
 - iv. Treatment for mental disorder of a patient liable to be detained in hospital in circumstances permitted under the Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 (see Chapter 4 below, and Chapter 5 of the Code of Practice, Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986).
 - v. Treatment for physical disorder where the patient is incapable of giving consent by reason of mental disorder, and the treatment is in the patient's best interests (see Chapter 4).

Examples of treatments which have raised concern

Maternity Services

1. Principles of consent are the same in maternity services as in other areas of medicine. It is important that the proposed care is discussed with the woman, preferably in the early antenatal period, when any special wishes she expresses should be recorded in the notes, but of course the woman has a right to change her mind about these issues at any stage, including during labour.

Decisions may have to be taken swiftly at a time when the woman's ability to give consent is impaired, eg as a result of medication, including analgesics. If the safety of the woman or child is at stake the obstetrician or midwife should take any reasonable action that is necessary. If, in the judgement of the relevant doctor or other health professional, the woman is temporarily unable to make a decision, it may be advisable for the position to be explained to her husband or partner if available, but his consent (or withholding of consent) cannot legally over-ride the clinical judgement of the doctor or other health professional, as guided by the previously expressed wishes of the woman herself.

Breast Cancer

3. The usual principles of explaining proposed treatment and obtaining the patient's consent should be followed in treating cases of breast cancer. Breast cancer does not normally require emergency treatment. The patient needs reassurance that a mastectomy will not be performed without her consent, and that unless she has indicated otherwise the need for any further surgery will be fully discussed with her in the light of the biopsy and other results. This is a particular case of the principle, set out in para 10 of Chapter 2, that consent to an initial treatment or investigation does not imply consent to further treatment.

Tissue and Organ Donation: Risk of Transmitted Infection

4. Where tissues or organs are to be transplanted, the recipient should be informed, prior to consent to the operation being obtained, of the small but unavoidable risk of the transplant being infected. Further guidance is available in a CMO letter, "HIV Infection, tissue banks and organ donation" (HSS(MD)8/90).

Consent by patients suffering from mental disorder

NOTES:

- (i) *Mental disorder is defined in Article 3 of the Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986*
- (ii) *Consent to treatment by patients suffering from mental disorder is discussed in more detail in Chapter 5 of the "Code of Practice Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986".*

1. The principles of common law apply to treatment for mental disorder (except in the circumstances permitted by the Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986) as well as to medical or surgical treatment which may be required by mentally disordered patients. Consent to treatment must be given freely and without coercion and be based on information about the nature, purpose and likely effects of treatment presented in a way that is understandable by the patient. The capacity of the person to understand the information given will depend on his or her intellectual state, the nature of his or her mental disorder, and any variability over time of his or her mental state. The ability of a mentally disordered person to make and communicate decisions may similarly vary from time to time.
2. The presence of mental disorder does not by itself imply incapacity, nor does detention under the Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986. Each patient's capability for giving consent has to be judged individually in the light of the nature of the decision required and the mental state of the patient at the time.

Mental Health Legislation - treatment for mental disorders

The Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 makes specific provisions for giving medical treatment for a mental disorder without the patient's consent. These are contained in Part IV of the Order and are discussed fully in Chapter 5 of the Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 Code of Practice published by the Department in 1992.

Mental Incapacity and treatment for physical conditions

4. The Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 does not contain provisions to enable treatment of **physical disorders** without consent either for detained patients or those people who may be suffering from mental disorder but who are not detained under the Order. The administration of treatment for physical conditions to people incapable of giving consent and making their own treatment decisions is a matter of concern to all involved in the care of such people, whether they are detained in hospital; or in hospital on a voluntary basis; in residential care; or in the community.

The House of Lords decision in Re F [1989] 2 WLR 1025; [1989] 2 All ER 545

5. This decision helped to clarify the common law in relation to general medical and surgical treatment of people who lack the capacity to give consent. No-one may give consent on behalf of an adult but the substantive law is that a proposed operation or treatment is lawful if it is in the best interests of the patient and unlawful if it is not. Guidance given in that case is set out below.
- i. In considering the lawfulness of medical and surgical treatment given to a patient who for any reason, temporary or permanent, lacks the capacity to give or to communicate consent to treatment, it was stated to be axiomatic that treatment which is necessary to preserve the life, health or well-being of the patient may lawfully be given without consent.
 - ii. The standard of care required of the doctor concerned in all cases is laid down in *Bolam v Friern Hospital Management Committee* [1957] 1 WLR 582, namely, that he or she must act in accordance with a responsible body of relevant professional opinion.
 - iii. In many cases it will not only be lawful for doctors, on the ground of necessity, to operate or give other medical treatment to adult patients disabled from giving their consent, but it will also be their common law duty to do so.
 - iv. In the case of the mentally disordered, when the state is permanent or semi-permanent, action properly taken may well transcend such matters as surgical operation or substantial medical treatment and may extend to include such (mundane) matters as routine medical and dental treatment and even simple care such as dressing and undressing and putting to bed.
 - v. In practice, a decision may involve others besides the doctor. It must surely be good practice to consult relatives and others who are concerned with the care of the patient. Sometimes, of course, consultation with a specialist or specialists will be required; on other occasions, especially where the decision involves an opinion with wider issues than medical ones, an inter-disciplinary team will in practice participate in the decision.

Documentation

6. Proposals for treatment should, as a matter of good practice, be discussed with the multidisciplinary team and where necessary other doctors and, given the consent of the patient where this is possible, with their nearest relative or friend. The decisions taken should be documented in the clinical case notes. In cases involving anaesthesia and surgery, or where the treatment carries substantial or unusual risk it would also be advisable for documentation to record that the patient is incapable of giving consent to treatment and that the doctor in charge of the patient's treatment is of the opinion that the treatment proposed should be given and that it is in the patient's best interests. A model form is suggested to register medical opinion - where a patient is incapable of giving consent (*Appendix B*).

Sterilisation

7. In *Re F*, referred to in para 5 above, it was said that special features applied in the case of an operation for sterilisation. Having regard to those matters, it was stated to be highly desirable as a matter of good practice to involve the court in the decision to operate. In practice an application should be made to a court whenever it is proposed to perform such an operation. The procedure to be used is to apply for a declaration that the proposed operation for sterilisation is lawful, and the following guidance was given as to the form to be followed in such proceedings:
- i. applications for a declaration that a proposed operation on, or medical treatment for, a patient can lawfully be carried out despite the inability of such a patient to consent thereto should be by way of originating summons issuing out of the Family Division of the High Court;
 - ii. the application should normally be made by those responsible for the care of the patient or those intending to carry out the proposed operation or other treatment, if it is declared to be lawful;
 - iii. the patient must always be a party and should normally be a respondent. In cases in which the patient is a respondent the patient's guardian *ad litem* should normally be the Official Solicitor. In any cases in which the Official Solicitor is not either the next friend or the guardian *ad litem* of the patient or an applicant he/she will be a respondent;
 - iv. with a view to protecting the patient's privacy, but subject always to the judge's discretion, the hearing will be in chambers, but the decision and the reasons for that decision will be given in open court.

Appendices

Specimen consent forms

- A(1) – For medical or dental investigations, treatment or operation
- A(2) – For sterilisation or vasectomy
- A(3) – For treatment by a health professional other than doctors or dentists
- B – Medical or dental treatment of a patient who is unable to consent because of mental disorder

The wording of these forms has been agreed with professional associations and medical defence organisations.

However, these forms are models only and alternatives may be agreed locally. The responsibility for the form used rests with the health professional concerned.

CONSENT FORM

APPENDIX A(1)

For medical or dental investigation, treatment or operation

Board/HSS Trust..... Patient's Surname.....

Hospital..... Other Names.....

Unit Number..... Date of Birth.....

Sex: (please tick) Male ☐ Female ☐

DOCTORS OR DENTISTS *(This part to be completed by doctor or dentist. See notes on the reverse).*

Type of operation, investigation or treatment for which written evidence of consent is considered appropriate

I confirm that I have explained the operation, investigation or treatment, and such appropriate options as are available and the type of anaesthetic, if any (general/local/sedation) proposed, to the patient in terms which in my judgement are suited to the understanding of the patient and/or to one of the parents or guardians of the patient.

Signature..... Date/...../.....

Name of doctor or dentist.....

PATIENT/PARENT/GUARDIAN

1. Please read this form and the notes overleaf very carefully.

2. If there is anything that you don't understand about the explanation, or if you want more information, you should ask the doctor or dentist.

3. Please check that all the information on the form is correct. If it is, and you understand the explanation, then sign the form.

I am the patient/parent/guardian *(delete as necessary)*

I agree ☐ to what is proposed which has been explained to me by the doctor/dentist named on this form.

☐ to the use of the type of anaesthetic that I have been told about.

I understand ☐ that the procedure may not be done by the doctor/dentist who has been treating me so far.

☐ that any procedure in addition to the investigation or treatment described on this form will only be carried out if it is necessary and in my best interests and can be justified for medical reasons.

I have told ☐ the doctor or dentist about the procedures listed below I would **not** wish to be carried out without my having the opportunity to consider them first.

.....
.....
.....

Signature.....

Name.....

Address.....

(if not the patient).....

NOTES TO:

Doctors, Dentists

A patient has a legal right to grant or withhold consent prior to examination or treatment. Patients should be given sufficient information, in a way they can understand, about the proposed treatment and the possible alternatives. Patients must be allowed to decide whether they will agree to the treatment and they may refuse or withdraw consent to treatment at any time. The patient's consent to treatment should be recorded on this form (further guidance is given in HSS(GHS)2/95: A Guide to Consent for Examination or Treatment).

Patients

- **The doctor or dentist is here to help you. He or she will explain the proposed treatment and what the alternatives are. You can ask any questions and seek further information. You can refuse the treatment.**
- **You may ask for a relative, or friend, or a nurse to be present.**
- **Training doctors and dentists and other health professionals is essential to the continuation of the health service and improving the quality of care. Your treatment may provide an important opportunity for such training where necessary under the careful supervision of a senior doctor or dentist.**
- **You may, however, decline to be involved in the formal training of medical, dental and other students without this adversely affecting your care and treatment.**

CONSENT FORM

APPENDIX A(2)

For sterilisation or vasectomy

Board/HSS Trust..... Patient's Surname.....

Hospital..... Other Names.....

Unit Number..... Date of Birth.....

Sex: (please tick) Male ☐ Female ☐

DOCTORS (This part to be completed by doctor. See notes on the reverse).

Type of operation: Sterilisation or Vasectomy

Complete this part of the form.

I confirm that I have explained the procedure and any anaesthetic (general/local) required, to the patient in terms which in my judgement are suited to his/her understanding.

Signature..... Date/...../.....

Name of doctor.....

PATIENT

1. Please read this form very carefully.
2. If there is anything that you don't understand about the explanation, or if you want more information, you should ask the doctor.
3. Please check that all the information on the form is correct. If it is, and you understand the explanation, then sign the form.

I am the patient

- I agree ☐ to have this operation, which has been explained to me by the doctor named on this form.
- ☐ to have the type of anaesthetic that I have been told about.
- I understand ☐ that the operation may not be done by the doctor who has been treating me.
- ☐ that the aim of the operation is to stop me having any children and it might not be possible to reverse the effects of the operation.
- ☐ that sterilisation/vasectomy can sometimes fail, and that there is a very small chance that I may become fertile again after some time.
- ☐ that any procedure in addition to the investigation or treatment described on this form will only be carried out if it is necessary and in my best interests and can be justified for medical reasons.
- I have told ☐ the doctor about the procedures listed below I would **not** wish to be carried out straightaway without my having the opportunity to consider them first.

- For vasectomy I understand ☐ that I may remain fertile or become fertile again after some time.
- ☐ that I will have to use some other contraceptive method until 2 tests in a row show that I am not producing sperm, if I do not want to father any children.

Signature.....

Brangam Bagnall

130-011-016

NOTES TO:

Doctors

A patient has a legal right to grant or withhold consent prior to examination or treatment. Patients should be given sufficient information, in a way they can understand, about the proposed treatment and the possible alternatives. Patients must be allowed to decide whether they will agree to the treatment and they may refuse or withdraw consent to treatment at any time. The patient's consent to treatment should be recorded on this form (further guidance is given in HSS(GHS)2/95: A Guide to Consent for Examination or Treatment).

Patients

- The doctor is here to help you. He or she will explain the proposed procedure, which you are entitled to refuse. You can ask any questions and seek further information.
- You may ask for a relative, or friend, or a nurse to be present.
- Training doctors and other health professionals is essential to the continuation of the health service and improving the quality of care. Your treatment may provide an important opportunity for such training, where necessary under the careful supervision of a senior doctor.
- You may, however, decline to be involved in the formal training of medical and other students without this adversely affecting your care and treatment.

CONSENT FORM

APPENDIX A(3)

For treatment by a health professional other than doctors or dentists

Board/HSS Trust..... Patient's Surname.....
Hospital..... Other Names.....
Unit Number..... Date of Birth.....
Sex: (please tick) Male ☐ Female ☐

HEALTH PROFESSIONAL *(This part to be completed by health professionals. See notes on the reverse).*

Type of treatment proposed for which written evidence of consent is considered appropriate

Complete this part of the form

I () firm that I have explained the treatment proposed and such appropriate options as are available to the patient in terms which in my judgement are suited to the understanding of the patient and/or to one of the parents or guardians of the patient.

Signature..... Date/...../.....

Name of doctor or dentist.....

Job Title of health professional

PATIENT/PARENT/GUARDIAN

1. Please read this form and the notes overleaf very carefully.
2. If there is anything that you don't understand about the explanation, or if you want more information, you should ask the health professional who has explained the treatment proposed.
3. Please check that all the information on the form is correct. If it is, and you understand the treatment proposed, then sign the form.

I am the patient/parent/guardian *(delete as necessary)*

I agree ☐ to what is proposed which has been explained to me by the health professional named on this form.

Signature

Name

Address

(if not the patient)

NOTES TO:

Health Professionals, other than doctors or dentists

A patient has a legal right to grant or withhold consent prior to examination or treatment. Patients should be given sufficient information, in a way they can understand, about the proposed treatment and the possible alternatives. Patients must be allowed to decide whether they will agree to the treatment and they may refuse or withdraw consent to treatment at any time. The patient's consent to treatment should be recorded on this form (further guidance is given in HSS(GHS)2/95: A Guide to Consent for Examination or Treatment.

Patients

- The health professional named on this form is here to help you. He or she will explain the proposed treatment and what the alternatives are. You can ask any questions and seek further information. You can refuse the treatment.
- You may ask for a relative, or friend, or another member of staff to be present.
- Training doctors, and dentists and other health professionals is essential to the continuation of the health service and improving the quality of care. Your treatment may provide an important opportunity for such training, where necessary under the careful supervision of a fully qualified health professional.
- You may however decline to be involved in the formal training of medical, dental and other students without this adversely affecting your care and treatment.

Medical or dental treatment of a patient who is unable to consent because of mental disorder

Board/HSS Trust..... Patient's Surname.....
 Hospital..... Other Names.....
 Unit Number Date of Birth.....
 Sex: (please tick) Male ☐ Female ☐

NOTE:

It is the personal responsibility of any doctor or dentist proposing to treat a patient to determine whether the patient has capacity to give a valid consent.

 It is good practice to consult relatives and others who are concerned with the care of the patient. Sometimes consultation with a specialist or specialists will be required.

 The form should be signed by the doctor or dentist who carries out the treatment.

DOCTORS/DENTISTS

Describe investigation, operation or treatment proposed.

Complete this part of the form

In my opinion is not capable of giving consent to treatment. In my opinion the treatment proposed is in his/her best interests and should be given.

The patient's next of kin have/have not been so informed. (delete as necessary)

Date

Signature

Name of doctor or dentist who is providing treatment:

