

Understanding Longitudinal Population Study Data and the Law

## **Common Law Duty of Confidentiality**



For more information ukllc.ac.uk/lps-data-and-the-law

This is a legal principle that means information provided by patients to a health or social care service is provided in confidence. This information can be used for research in certain circumstances.

## "As a longitudinal study participant, what is important for me to know?"

"My confidential data line with reasonable expectations<sup>1</sup> that are fair and transparent."

'My **permission** is needed for my confidential patient data to be used.'

Data Opt-Out<sup>2</sup> to say I records shared, unless explicit consent has been given."

"If I lack capacity to consent, my rights under Confidentiality still apply, even after I've died."









## "My longitudinal population study has a responsibility to:"



**Protect participants'** confidentiality throughout the research process



**Provide participants with updates** on how their data is used over time, with an option to object and change their permissions

## **Exemption**

The Digital Economy Act<sup>3</sup> and Section 251 of the NHS Act 2006<sup>3</sup> allow participants' data to be used without consent where this will result in benefit to the public. Longitudinal population studies do this to make sure research is accurate and fair to all groups and communities.

- 1 Something you're likely to expect or assume, rather than something that comes as a surprise or seems unrelated.
- 2 Applies to people living in England.
- 3 See sheet 2 'Digital Economy Act (DEA) 2017' and sheet 4 - 'Control of Patient Information Regulations (2002) and Section 251 of the NHS Act 2006' for more details.

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