* and treatment they may make a Best Interest decision under the Mental Capacity Act 2005.
* If you disagree with the Doctor or any other Health Professional and feel that you have mental capacity to make your own decision about your care and treatment, you can make an application to the Court of Protection and a judge will make the decisions required, or the Health Professional may make an application to the Court of Protection. If you disagree, the doctor or any other Health Professional will have to ask a special court for permission to treat you. The court is called the Medical Appeal Tribunal**.**

If you are not happy about the way you have been treated

* If you are not happy you have the right to complain.
* If you want to complain you should tell the person who is treating you or you can ask to speak to a member of staff or the Practice Manager.
* You can ask for a copy of the practice complaints procedure.

**COPPULL MEDICAL PRACTICE**

**Consent**

**Making Decisions about your Health Care and Treatment**

Treatment

Treatment is something that a Nurse or Health Professional provides. This might be an injection, a simple diagnostic test, medicine or something else. The GP/Nurse will explain the treatment/procedure to you, the intended benefits, the risks involved, any available alternatives and the effects of not having the treatment/procedure.

Consent

Consent is a patient’s agreement for a health professional to provide care and treatment.

Your consent must be given voluntarily and you should have all the information you need to make a decision.

You can give your consent in different ways

Consent is a two way process between you and the GP/Nurse. It is a chance for you to ask any questions and for the GP/ Nurse to explain what your treatment or procedure will involve.

You may give consent to the proposed course of action non-verbally, i.e. offering your arm for a blood test. You may consent by agreeing to treatment verbally. In more complex cases, consent will be recorded on a consent form which allows you to sign a consent declaration. This will be held on your medical records.

Where a child or young person cannot give consent for themselves, someone with parental responsibility must consent on their behalf.

You can ask questions before you give consent to have treatment

Here are some examples of the things you can ask about:

* You can ask why you need to have the procedure/treatment.
* You can ask what will happen.
* You can ask how it will help you.
* You can ask what might go wrong.
* You can ask if something else can be done instead.
* You can ask what might happen if you refuse to have treatment.
* You can ask for more time to think about it.
* You can ask the name of the person who will provide the care/treatment for you.

Your rights

Patient choice is an important part of your care. You have a right to:

* Have your say about your health care and treatment.
* Ask questions if you do not understand anything.
* Say no to any treatment.
* Have someone else with you or a chaperone when a Nurse/Health Professional examines you.
* To see the Nurse/Health Professional on your own.
* Be aware that all the information we hold about you is stored under the provisions of the Data Protection Act and GDPR.
* Be assured that we are committed to treating all patients with privacy and dignity in a safe, clean and comfortable environment.

Some people cannot give consent to treatment

Some people cannot give consent because they may not be able to understand information; they are very poorly or are unconscious.

If a decision needs to be made for you and you are unable to make it yourself, it will be made in your Best Interests. People who can make Best Interest decisions include any person who:

* You have appointed as an Attorney within a lasting Power of Attorney document for Health and Welfare.
* A Person who has been appointed by the Court of Protection.

Sometimes a Doctor or any other Health Professional will make decisions, and will talk to your family or close friends if appropriate.

If a Doctor or any other Health Professional believes that you lack mental capacity to make a decision about serious medical treatment and there is no-one who can be consulted regarding the decision other than paid professionals or carers, the Doctor or any other Health Professional must instruct an Independent Mental Capacity Advocate who will make sure that your rights and Best Interests are upheld.

All people who make decisions for people who cannot make decisions for themselves, have to follow rules that have been set by the government. These rules are intended to safeguard and protect the person who is unable to make the decision

In an emergency

* In an emergency you may not be able to agree to treatment.
* Nurses or any other Health Professional can still treat you. But they can only do this if it will save your life or stop you suffering more serious harm.

If you have a mental illness or disorder

* Usually you have the same rights as anyone else.
* If the Doctor or any other Health Professional believes that you lack mental capacity to make decisions about your care.