

The Wand Medical Centre

15 Frank Street, Birmingham B12 0UF

Chaperone Policy

Purpose

Our chaperone policy upholds the practice's policy on equity and diversity.

A chaperone may be required in the following situations:

- 1) Intimate examinations. These are examinations of rectal, genital or breast area.
- 2) For patients with certain cultural or religious beliefs any examination requiring removing of clothing. This alone may be abhorrent and when dealing with such patients GPs need to approach the subject with particular sensitivity.

Patients with disabilities:

A patient with a severe mental or physical disability is unlikely to attend surgery unaccompanied. GPs should endeavour to communicate with the patient with the assistance of the relative or carer accompanying them.

Particular care should be taken to ensure the patient is not made to feel that their wishes are being ignored.

Examinations by a member of the opposite sex are effectively taboo in some religions.

Examinations of a patient understanding of English:

It would be unwise to proceed with any examination unless the GP is satisfied that the patient understands and can give informed consent. If an interpreter is present they may be able to double as a chaperone. If an urgent clinical need for an examination is evident, every effort should be made to communicate with the patient by whatever means are available before proceeding with the examination

Examinations on children:

Children are expected to be accompanied by a parent or adult relative to whom the need for the examination will be explained and consent obtained. They will be expected to remain with the child during the examination, so a further chaperone will not normally be necessary. The GP will obviously see to reassure the child and explain the examination if appropriate to the child.

Teenagers aged 13 and upwards can consent to examinations provided the GP is sure that they have sufficient competence to understand the nature and purpose of the examination. It would be advisable for a chaperone to be present or in the case of a female patient for the examination to be carried out by a female doctor.

Under all these situations the doctor or nurse will

- 1) Explain why the examination is needed and what it will involve.
- 2) Obtain the verbal expressed permission before proceeding.

- 3) Give the patient privacy to dress and undress
- 4) Allow the patient to postpone or decline to be examined.
- 5) If appropriate offer a chaperone and document the fact that the patient has been offered a chaperone and that permission has been given or declined.
- 6) The clinician who is doing the chaperoning can document that they observe the procedure

Who should act as a chaperone?

Either practice nurse or a health care assistant. Sometimes the patient's friend or relative may be appropriate but if the patient being examined has a history of unpredictable behaviour it may be better to have a member of the practice team present as well.

Ideally the member of staff should have had a Disclosure and Barring Service check (DBS)

Examinations on home visits:

GPs are at an increased risk of their actions being misconstrued or misrepresented if they conduct intimate examinations at patient's homes and it would be better to encourage these to be done at the surgery if at all possible.

Responsible Person – Lesline Thompson, Senior Nurse Manager