

## Shared Patient Data

Activity/ Function	Type and Nature of Personal Data Processed	Purpose for processing personal data	Article 6 Legal Basis	Article 9 Legal Basis
<b>Population Health Management</b>	<p>Population health management (PHM) aims to improve population health through data-driven planning and the delivery of proactive care to optimise health outcomes. It is essentially about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• moving from a largely reactive system (that is responding when someone becomes unwell)</li> <li>• moving to a much more proactive system (that is focused on interventions to prevent illness, reduce the risk of hospitalisation and address inequalities across Somerset in the provision of healthcare)</li> </ul> <p>As part of the Somerset Integrated Care System (ICS), the ICB is developing a data platform which is a digital infrastructure designed to hold pseudonymised data with a strong emphasis on its use for population health management.</p> <p>ICS partners will use pseudonymised data to analyse and understand local population needs, so that support and services can be provided where they will have the greatest impact.</p> <p>GPs use personal data to identify patients who are at risk of developing certain conditions, to enable the offer of a preventative service to them.</p>	<p>Health and care service providers across Somerset work together as 'Integrated Care Systems' (ICS) and are sharing data to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the health and care needs of the care system's population, including health inequalities</li> <li>• Provide support to where it will have the most impact</li> <li>• Identify early actions to keep people well, not only focusing on people in direct contact with services but, looking to join up care across different partners.</li> </ul>	6(1)(e) – Public task	9(2)(h) – Provision of health systems and services
<b>Risk Stratification</b>	<p>Risk stratification is a process for identifying and managing patients who are at high risk of emergency hospital admission.</p> <p>NHS England encourages ICBs and GPs to use risk stratification tools as part of their local strategies for supporting patients with long-term conditions (such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) and to help and prevent avoidable admissions.</p> <p>Knowledge of the risk profile of our population will help the ICB to commission appropriate preventative services and to promote quality improvement in collaboration with our GP practices.</p> <p>The ICB commissions third party analytic partners to conduct risk stratification on behalf of itself and its GP practices. Third party suppliers use algorithms to analyse the data in pseudonymised form to produce a risk score for individuals.</p>	<p>To identify and manage patients who are at high risk of emergency hospital admission</p>	<p>6(1)(e) – Public task</p> <p>We are committed to conducting risk stratification effectively, in ways that are consistent with the laws that protect your confidentiality.</p> <p>A section 251 exemption enables us to process confidential patient information without patient consent, for the purposes of risk stratification.</p> <p>Applications for exemption are made by ICBs via the Confidentiality Advisory Group (CAG) of the Health Research Authority.</p>	9(2)(h) – Provision of health systems and services