



Policy Name: Chaperone Policy

Policy Number: 6

Policy Statement

At the Chorley Surgery, all patients will routinely be offered a chaperone. It is a requirement that, where necessary, chaperones are provided to protect and safeguard both patients and clinicians during intimate examinations and or procedures.

The importance of a chaperone should not be underestimated. Children and young people, their parents, relatives and carers should be made aware of the policy and why this is important.

Raising Patient awareness

Patients are to be advised that a chaperone is 'an independent person, appropriately trained, whose role is to observe independently the examination/procedure undertaken by the doctor/health professional to assist the appropriate doctor-patient relationship'.

At the Chorley Surgery, a chaperone poster is clearly displayed in the waiting area, in all clinical areas and on the organisation website.

Personnel authorised to act as a chaperone

It is policy that any member of the organisation team can act as a chaperone only if they have undertaken appropriate chaperone training. The GMC advises that a relative or friend of the patient is not considered to be an impartial observer and therefore would not be considered a suitable chaperone. However, a relative or friend is welcome to stay in the room during the examination in addition to the chaperone and clinician if the patient agrees to this.

Guidelines

All clinicians should consider using a chaperone for some or all of the consultation and not solely for the purpose of intimate examinations or procedures. This applies whether the clinician is of the same gender as the patient or not.

Before conducting any intimate examination, the clinician should follow this checklist:¹

- Explain to the patient why the examination is necessary and what it entails so they can give fully informed consent

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Version 1.1

Person responsible for the review of this policy: Practice Nurse

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- Record the consent discussion in the notes, along with the identity of the chaperone or if a chaperone was offered but declined
- If possible, use a chaperone of the same gender as the patient
- Allow the chaperone to hear the explanation of the examination and the patient's consent

During the examination, the clinician should:

- Ensure the patient's privacy during the examination when they are dressing and undressing, for example by using screens and gowns/sheets
- Position the chaperone where they can see the patient and how the examination is being conducted
- Explain what they are going to do before they do it and seek consent again (if the examination is going to differ from what the patient was previously advised)
- Avoid personal remarks
- Invite the patient to advise if the examination becomes uncomfortable.
- Watch the patient for any signs of pain or discomfort and check the patient is happy for the examination to continue

Ensuring that the patient fully understands the why, what and how of the examination process should mitigate the potential for confusion.

Expectations of a chaperone

All staff who undertake a formal chaperone role must have been trained so they develop the competencies required. Training can be delivered externally or provided in-house by an experienced member of staff so that all formal chaperones understand the competencies required for this role.

At The Chorley Surgery, chaperone training will include:

- What is meant by the term chaperone
- What an intimate examination is
- Why chaperones need to be present
- The rights of the patient
- The role and responsibilities of the chaperone. Chaperones must place themselves inside the screened off area rather than outside of the curtains/screen
- The policy and mechanism for raising concerns



Training will be provided in-house by Orr Medical Limited. Following this, annual updates on the practice's online training platform, Blue stream Academy is required. The practice training co-ordinator will provide information on this training.

Additionally, at The Chorley Surgery chaperones will adhere to the GMC guidance which states chaperones should:

- Be sensitive and respect the patient's dignity and confidentiality
- Reassure the patient if they show signs of distress or discomfort
- Be familiar with the procedures involved in a routine intimate examination
- Stay for the whole examination and be able to see what the doctor is doing, if practical
- Be prepared to raise concerns if they are concerned about the doctor's behaviour or actions

For most patients and procedures, respect, explanation, consent and privacy are all that is needed. These take precedence over the need for a chaperone. A chaperone does not remove the need for adequate explanation and courtesy. Neither can a chaperone provide full assurance that the procedure or examination is conducted appropriately.

Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) check

All non-clinical staff employed at The Chorley Surgery have an enhanced DBS check upon commencement of employment. Should the Chorley Surgery decide not to carry out a DBS check for any non-clinical staff, then a clear rationale for this decision must be given, including an appropriate risk assessment. For further information please see DBS policy no. 57.

When a patient refuses a chaperone

When a patient is offered but does not want a chaperone, it is important the organisation has records and codes in the record:

- Who the chaperone was
- Their title
- That the offer was made and declined

When a chaperone is unavailable

If the patient has requested a chaperone and none are available, the patient must be able to reschedule within a reasonable timeframe. If the seriousness of the condition means a delay is inappropriate, this should be explained to the patient and recorded in their notes. A decision to continue or not should be reached jointly. Special



consideration needs to be given to examinations performed during home visits or online, video or telephone consultations.

Using chaperones during a video consultation

Many intimate examinations will not be suitable for a video consultation. When online, video or telephone consultations take place, [GMC guidance](#) explains how to protect patients when images are needed to support clinical decision making. This includes the appropriate use of photographs and video consultations as part of patient care. Where intimate examinations are performed, it is important that a chaperone is offered. Documentation should clearly reflect this. It is important to document who provided the chaperoning and this should also state what part of the consultation they were present for.

[This guidance](#) explains how to conduct intimate examinations by video and the use of chaperones.

Practice procedure (including SNOMED codes)

If a chaperone was not requested at the time of booking the appointment, the clinician will offer the patient a chaperone explaining the requirements:

- Contact reception and request a chaperone
- Record in the individual's healthcare record that a chaperone is present and identify them
- The chaperone should be introduced to the patient
- The chaperone should assist as required but maintain a position so that they are able to witness the procedure/examination
- The chaperone should adhere to their role at all times
- The chaperone should not leave the room until after the examination and the patient is fully dressed and outside of the curtain
- Post procedure or examination, the clinician should ensure they annotate in the patient's healthcare record that there was a chaperone present and document the name of the chaperone
- The clinician will annotate in the individual's healthcare record the full details of the procedure as per current medical records policy

Detail	SNOMED CT Code ²
The patient agrees to a chaperone	1104081000000107
Refusal to have a chaperone present	763380007

² [SNOMED CT Browser](#)



No chaperones available	428929009
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Summary

The relationship between the clinician and patient is based on trust and chaperones are a safeguard for both parties at The Chorley Surgery.

The role of a chaperone is vital in maintaining a good standard of practice during consultations and examinations. Regular training for staff and raising patient awareness will ensure that this policy is maintained.