

# Delegation and referral

1 In *Good medical practice*\* we say:

- 15 You must provide a good standard of practice and care. If you assess, diagnose or treat patients, you must:

- c. refer a patient to another practitioner when this serves the patient's needs.

- 44 You must contribute to the safe transfer of patients between healthcare providers and between health and social care providers. This means you must:

- a. share all relevant information with colleagues involved in your patients' care within and outside the team, including when you hand over care as you go off duty, when you delegate care or refer patients to other health or social care providers.

- 45 When you do not provide your patients' care yourself, for example when you are off duty, or you delegate the care of a patient to a colleague, you must be satisfied that the person providing care has the appropriate qualifications, skills and experience to provide safe care for the patient.

2 In this guidance, we explain how doctors can put these principles into practice when delegating care and making referrals. You are not accountable to the GMC for the actions (or omissions) of those to whom you delegate care or make referrals. You will be accountable for your decisions to transfer care and the steps you have taken to make sure that patient safety is not compromised. Serious or persistent failure to follow this guidance will put your registration at risk.

4 When delegating care you must be satisfied that the person to whom you delegate has the knowledge, skills and experience to provide the relevant care or treatment; or that the person will be adequately supervised.

5 When you delegate care you are still responsible for the overall management of the patient.

## Delegation

3 Delegation involves asking a colleague<sup>†</sup> to provide care or treatment on your behalf.

## Referral

6 Referral is when you arrange for another practitioner to provide a service that falls outside your professional competence.

7 Usually you will refer to another doctor or healthcare professional registered with a statutory regulatory body.

\* General Medical Council (2013) *Good medical practice* London, GMC.

† Anyone a doctor works with, whether or not they are also doctors.

- 8** Where this is not the case, you must be satisfied that systems are in place to assure the safety and quality of care provided – for example, the services have been commissioned through an NHS commissioning process.
- 9** The following applies whether you are delegating or referring.
- a** You should explain to the patient that you plan to transfer part or all of their care, and explain why.
  - b** You must pass on to the healthcare professional involved:
    - relevant information about the patient's condition and history
    - the purpose of transferring care and/or the investigation, care or treatment the patient needs.
  - c** You must make sure the patient is informed about who is responsible for their overall care and if the transfer is temporary or permanent. You should make sure the patient knows whom to contact if they have questions or concerns about their care.
  - d** You should check that the patient understands what information you will pass on and why.\* If the patient objects to a disclosure of information about them that you consider essential to the safe provision of care, you should explain that you cannot refer them or arrange for their treatment without also disclosing that information.

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\* You must also follow our guidance in paragraphs 25–29 of *Confidentiality* on sharing information within the healthcare team. General Medical Council (2009) *Confidentiality* London, GMC.