

Management for Doctors

General
Medical
Council

Regulating doctors
Ensuring good medical practice

The duties of a doctor registered with the General Medical Council

Patients must be able to trust doctors with their lives and health. To justify that trust you must show respect for human life and you must:

- Make the care of your patient your first concern
- Protect and promote the health of patients and the public
- Provide a good standard of practice and care
 - Keep your professional knowledge and skills up to date
 - Recognise and work within the limits of your competence
 - Work with colleagues in the ways that best serve patients' interests
- Treat patients as individuals and respect their dignity
 - Treat patients politely and considerately
 - Respect patients' right to confidentiality
- Work in partnership with patients
 - Listen to patients and respond to their concerns and preferences
 - Give patients the information they want or need in a way they can understand
 - Respect patients' right to reach decisions with you about their treatment and care
 - Support patients in caring for themselves to improve and maintain their health
- Be honest and open and act with integrity
 - Act without delay if you have good reason to believe that you or a colleague may be putting patients at risk
 - Never discriminate unfairly against patients or colleagues
 - Never abuse your patients' trust in you or the public's trust in the profession.

You are personally accountable for your professional practice and must always be prepared to justify your decisions and actions.

Management for Doctors

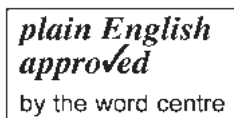
The guidance that follows describes what is expected of all doctors registered with the GMC. Our booklet *Good Medical Practice* describes the essential elements of good standards of practice and care. This booklet develops the general principles on management in healthcare set out in our other booklets and should be used in conjunction with them.

It is your responsibility to be familiar with *Good Medical Practice* and *Management for doctors* and to follow the guidance they contain. It is guidance, not a statutory code, so you must use your judgement to apply the principles to the various situations you will face as a doctor, whether or not you hold a licence to practise and whether or not you routinely see patients. You must be prepared to explain and justify your decisions and actions.

Serious or persistent failure to follow this guidance will put your registration at risk.

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Introduction

- 1** All practising doctors are responsible for the use of resources; many will also lead teams or be involved in the supervision of colleagues;² and most will work in managed systems, whether in the NHS or in the independent, military, prison or other sectors. Doctors have responsibilities to their patients, employers and those who contract their services. This means that doctors are both managers and are managed. This booklet will be particularly relevant if you have a management role, but should be helpful for all doctors.
- 2** For the purposes of this booklet, management is defined as:

Getting things done well through and with people, creating an environment in which people can perform as individuals and yet co-operate towards achieving group goals, and removing obstacles to such performance.³
- 3** Doctors' management roles often involve responsibility for teams, people and the resources they use. If you manage resources other than people, or develop policies, set standards or audit others, you should follow the guidance in this booklet as far as it is relevant to your role.
- 4** You continue to have a duty of care for the safety and well-being of patients when you work as a manager. You remain accountable to the GMC for your decisions and actions even when a non-doctor could perform your management role.⁴

- 5 *Good Medical Practice* sets out the fundamental principles that should underpin the practice of all doctors, and those principles are not repeated here. It is essential therefore that you have a detailed working knowledge of the principles set out in *Good Medical Practice* and in the other booklets that make up our *Duties of a Doctor* pack¹, and that you apply them in all aspects of your work.
- 6 We recognise that doctors in an assortment of roles take on management responsibilities to varying degrees: you may be a single-handed general practitioner or lead a small clinical team; or you may be a clinical or medical director or a chief executive. We also recognise that your ability to put into effect parts of the guidance in this booklet will depend on the authority your position gives you as well as the resources made available to you.
- 7 With this in mind, you must make every effort to follow the guidance in this booklet, where it is your responsibility and within your power to do so. Where it is not, you should do what you can to raise awareness of any problems with those who are in a position to make change. The extent to which you will be held accountable will inevitably depend on the circumstances: your position, the resources available to you and the nature of the problem will all play a part in evaluating the extent and nature of your accountability.
- 8 The Committee on Standards in Public Life⁵ (the Nolan Committee) set out seven principles for the conduct of holders of public office. The principles have been widely accepted as applicable in areas far wider than those for which they were initially drawn up, and they offer a useful set of principles for doctors who manage.

9 The seven principles are:

- selflessness
- integrity
- objectivity
- accountability
- openness
- honesty
- leadership.

10 All practising doctors use resources and play a role in setting priorities, developing policies and making other management decisions. All doctors have an obligation therefore to work with both medical and non-medical managers in a productive way for the benefit of patients and the public.

11 This booklet is concerned with principles of good practice and is not intended as a general management handbook, although we intend to publish more detailed guidance to supplement these principles. The principles and ethical standards set by the Institute of Healthcare Management and the Department of Health's Code of Conduct for NHS Managers are consistent with those described in this guidance.

Good Management Practice

Providing a good standard of management practice

12 It is not possible to set out all the roles doctors take on as managers. If your role involves responsibilities covered in this booklet, you should do your best to make sure that:

- systems are in place to enable high quality medical services to be provided
- care is provided and supervised only by staff who have the appropriate skills (including communication skills), experience, training and qualifications
- significant risks to patients, staff and the health of the wider community are identified, assessed and addressed to minimise risk, and that they are reported in line with local and national procedures
- the people you manage (both doctors and other professionals) are aware of and follow the guidance issued by relevant professional and regulatory bodies, and that they are able to fulfil their professional duties so that standards of practice and care are maintained and improved
- systems are in place to identify the educational and training needs of students and staff, including locums, so that the best use is made of the time and resources available for keeping knowledge and skills up to date
- all decisions, working practices and the working environment are lawful, with particular regard to the law on employment, equal opportunities and health and safety
- information and policies on clinical effectiveness and clinical governance⁶ are publicised and implemented effectively.

- 13** It is crucial that clinical performance is managed at the local level. This is an essential feature of a GMC-approved working environment. You must make sure that effective systems are in place to give early warning of any failure, or potential failure, in clinical performance, and that such failures are addressed quickly and effectively.
- 14** You should make sure that the people you manage have appropriate supervision, whether through close personal supervision (for junior doctors, for example) or through a managed system with clear reporting structures.
- 15** You should make sure that adequate systems are in place for investigating complaints promptly, fairly and thoroughly and that all staff, regardless of grade or seniority, are aware of reporting and complaints procedures and can seek advice, report an incident or make a complaint when necessary.
- 16** You should make sure that appraisals are completed fully and on time for the staff you manage. You should enable your staff to complete activities identified by appraisal.⁷

Competencies and standards that define a good manager⁸

17 As an effective manager, you should be able to:

- lead a team effectively
- identify and set objectives
- communicate clearly
- manage resources and plan work to achieve maximum benefits, both day to day and in the longer term
- make sound decisions in difficult situations
- know when to seek help and do so when appropriate
- offer help to those you manage, when they need it
- demonstrate leadership qualities through your own example
- manage projects
- manage change
- delegate appropriately – to empower others, to improve services and to develop the skills of the people you manage – without giving up your own responsibilities
- consider and act upon constructive feedback from colleagues.

18 As an effective manager, you need a sound working knowledge of the:

- main clinical and other issues relevant to those you manage
- key skills and contributions of other health professionals
- roles and policies of local agencies involved in healthcare
- needs of patients, carers⁹ and colleagues
- use and application of information and information technology
- nature of clinical and other risks
- limits of what is affordable and achievable
- principles of change management
- culture of the organisations in which you work
- structure and lines of accountability in the organisation in which you work
- principles of good employment practice and effective people management.

Responsibilities, conflict and accountability

19 You should establish clearly with your employer the scope of your role and the responsibilities it involves. You should raise any issues of ambiguity or uncertainty about responsibilities in multi-disciplinary teams in order to clarify:

- lines of accountability for the care provided to individual patients
- who should take on leadership roles or line management responsibilities
- where responsibility lies for the quality and standard of care provided by the team.

- 20** Whether you have a management role or not, your primary duty is to your patients. Their care and safety must be your first concern. You also have a duty to the health of the wider community, your profession, your colleagues, and the organisation in which you work.
- 21** Management involves making judgements about competing demands on available resources. If managerial concerns conflict with your primary duty to the extent that you are concerned for the safety or well-being of your patients, you should declare the conflict, seek colleagues' advice, and raise your concerns formally with senior management and external professional bodies as appropriate.
- 22** At times you may not have the resources to provide the best treatment or care that all your patients need. At such times your decisions should be based on sound research information on efficiency and efficacy, and in line with your duties to protect life and health, to respect patients' autonomy and to treat justly.
- 23** You should take into account the priorities set by government and the NHS or your employing or funding body. You should discuss the issues within the healthcare team, with senior management and, when appropriate, with patients.
- 24** You are accountable to the GMC for your own conduct and for any medical advice you give, including while you serve on a hospital board or other corporate body. If you are concerned that a board decision would put patients or the health of the wider community at risk of serious harm, you must ask for your objections to be formally recorded and you should consider taking further action.

- 25** If you have good grounds to believe that patients or the health of the wider community might be at risk of serious harm, and you have done all you can to resolve the problem by raising your concerns within the organisation in which you work, you may consider making them public,¹⁰ provided that patient confidentiality is not breached. You should consult a defence body or professional association before taking a decision of this kind.¹¹

Keeping records

- 26** As well as keeping patients' clinical records, about which *Good Medical Practice* gives advice, you must keep financial, employment, research and other records for which you are responsible in good order. Good records are part of good management: you should keep paper or electronic audit trails to demonstrate good management decision-making. This is particularly important if you manage a healthcare business.
- 27** You should keep clear, accurate and legible management records of relevant decisions and transactions in line with the law, local procedures and good practice. These records should be made at the same time, or soon afterwards. These records must be compiled and stored securely and used honestly, with proper regard for patient and staff confidentiality, and made available to anyone authorised to see them. When disposing of records, you must do so with similar care and in line with relevant guidelines. You should take professional advice as necessary.¹²

Management in general practice

- 28** In general practice, management roles may be taken on by one or more doctors or non-medical managers. You should make sure that management systems are in place to help you meet your legal and professional responsibilities to your patients and your colleagues, including employed and attached staff. Sources of information and advice include the British Medical Association; the Royal College of General Practitioners; medical defence organisations; the Institute of Healthcare Management; the Association of Medical Secretaries, Practice Managers, Administrators and Receptionists; and the National Association of Primary Care.
- 29** If you work as one of a group of independently contracted GPs, you have an individual responsibility to make sure that the practice has appropriate systems in place to deal supportively with problems in your own or your partners' conduct, performance and health.

Maintaining good management practice

- 30** As a manager, you must work within the limits of your competence. You must keep up to date with and observe laws and statutory codes of conduct relevant to your particular responsibilities and location,¹³ seeking expert advice when you need it.
- 31** You should make sure that you keep up to date with and use guidance on the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary to carry out your management responsibilities. The Institute of Healthcare Management, the NHS Confederation and the NHS Institute all offer guidance in this area.
- 32** You should take part in professional development and educational activities appropriate to your management responsibilities. You should also take part in annual appraisal and revalidation,¹⁴ both of which should involve someone who knows about management (who might not be your clinical appraiser) looking at your performance as a manager. You should also consider using medical and management support systems, such as mentoring, coaching and action learning.
- 33** You should review your own performance as a manager and take part in regular audit and reviews.
- 34** You need to be clear about your role and the roles of your staff when accepting jobs and drafting job descriptions, making use of human resources expertise when appropriate. You should also consider the resource, development and training needs involved in jobs that you apply for or offer to others.

Teaching and training, appraising and assessing

- 35** You must make sure that only people with the appropriate knowledge, skills and attitudes conduct teaching and training for which you are responsible.
- 36** You must make sure that adequate systems are in place to advise patients of their rights to know if any students are involved in their care and to choose not to participate in teaching or research. You must make sure that patients' wishes are followed and that their care is not adversely affected if they choose not to participate.
- 37** You should keep up to date and develop your skills in line with your professional obligations. You should make sure that the people you manage have opportunities to do the same.
- 38** You should make sure that you and anyone to whom you delegate responsibility for appraising and assessing receives appropriate training and regular feedback.
- 39** You must be honest and objective when appraising or assessing colleagues' performance and when providing references. The safety of patients and the public could be put at risk if you make false, exaggerated or incomplete comments about another professional's competence or experience.

Relating to patients

Confidentiality and access to information

- 40** Your work might involve patients both directly and indirectly in a variety of settings. Whatever the context, you and those you manage should follow GMC guidance on consent and confidentiality.¹⁵
- 41** If you have wider responsibilities for consent and confidentiality issues within your organisation you should keep up to date with and observe the legal and ethical guidelines on handling confidential information, with particular reference to *the Data Protection and Freedom of Information Acts*.
- 42** You should ensure that systems are in place to:
- store, use and disclose confidential information in line with the law and professional guidance
 - regularly review consent forms and patient information leaflets and make sure that they comply with professional guidance, including guidance from the GMC
 - provide data protection and records managers¹⁶ with the training and support they need to carry out their responsibilities
 - provide other staff who have access to patient records and other personal information with appropriate training on confidentiality and good record keeping
 - include in relevant staff contracts a clear statement that staff must respect and maintain patient confidentiality.

Communicating with patients

- 43** You should make sure that you and those you manage:
- listen to patients and show respect for their views about their health
 - always take seriously patients' descriptions of events
 - provide information which patients or others need or want to know in a way they can understand
 - respond to questions or inquiries honestly and fully, without compromising your duty of confidentiality.

Responding to incidents and complaints

- 44** Concerns about patient safety or the conduct, health or performance of staff can come from a number of sources, such as patients' complaints, colleagues' concerns, critical incident reports and clinical audit. If you receive such information you have a duty to act on it promptly and professionally. You can do this by investigating and resolving concerns locally or by referring serious or repeated incidents or complaints to senior management or regulatory authorities.

- 45** If you are responsible for investigating incidents or complaints you should make sure that:
- appropriate adverse event and critical incident reports are made within the organisation and to other bodies, such as the National Patient Safety Agency
 - you have a working knowledge of the relevant law and procedures under which investigations and related proceedings are conducted
 - patients who make a complaint receive a prompt, open, constructive and honest response
 - clinical staff understand their duty to be open and honest about such events with both patients and managers
 - all other staff are encouraged to raise genuine concerns they have about the safety of patients, including any risks that may be posed by colleagues
 - staff members who raise concerns are protected from unwarranted criticism or actions
 - systems are in place to ensure that incidents, concerns and complaints are investigated promptly and fully
 - the person or people being investigated are treated fairly
 - patients who suffer harm receive an explanation and, where appropriate, an apology¹⁷
 - recommendations that arise from investigations are implemented or referred to senior management.

Working with colleagues

- 46** It is essential to good patient care that you work effectively with colleagues from a variety of disciplines, both within teams and within and between organisations. You should be alive to the benefits of consulting with staff, who are often the first to identify problems and areas where improvement is needed.

Treating colleagues fairly

- 47** All doctors must treat their colleagues fairly. You must tackle discrimination where it arises, actively promote equality and diversity and encourage your colleagues to do the same. You should have a working knowledge of the relevant law and your organisation's policies and know where to get expert advice.
- 48** You should be prepared to discuss constructively and sympathetically any work problems the people you manage may have.

Leading teams

- 49** Healthcare is increasingly provided by multi-disciplinary teams. Such teamwork can bring benefits to patient care, but problems can arise when communication is poor or responsibilities are unclear. If you manage a team, you will need to recognise when it is not functioning well and know where to go for help.¹⁸

50 When leading a team you should:

- respect the skills and contributions of your colleagues; you must not make unfounded criticisms of colleagues, which can undermine patients' trust in the care provided
- make sure that colleagues understand the professional status and specialty of all team members, their roles and responsibilities in the team, and who is responsible for each aspect of patient care
- make sure that staff are clear about their individual and team objectives, their personal and collective responsibilities for patient and public safety, and for openly and honestly recording and discussing problems
- communicate effectively with colleagues within and outside the team; you should make sure that arrangements are in place for relevant information to be passed on to the team promptly
- make sure that all team members have an opportunity to contribute to discussions and that they understand and accept the decisions taken
- encourage team members to co-operate and communicate effectively with each other
- make sure that each patient's care is properly co-ordinated and managed, and that patients are given information about whom to contact if they have questions or concerns; this is particularly important when patient care is shared between teams
- set up and maintain systems to identify and manage risks in the team's area of responsibility
- monitor and regularly review the team's performance and take steps to correct deficiencies and improve quality
- deal openly and supportively with problems in the conduct, performance or health of team members through effective and well-publicised procedures
- make sure that your team and the organisation have the opportunity to learn from mistakes.

Communicating with colleagues

- 51** Effective communication with colleagues and others is essential for good healthcare. You must make sure that those you manage have the information they need when they need it. You should also pass on any relevant information to senior management.

Arranging cover

- 52** You must be satisfied that suitable arrangements are in place for patient care when staff you manage are off duty, and that effective handover procedures are followed.

Delegating responsibility

- 53** When you delegate your managerial responsibilities you must be sure that the person to whom you delegate is competent to do what is asked of them and has the necessary information, authority and resources. You will still be responsible for the overall management of the tasks you have delegated.

Probity

Financial and commercial dealings

- 54** You must be open and honest in any financial and commercial dealings you are responsible for. You must make sure that you and those you manage are competent and have the necessary training or advice for any financial work you take on.
- 55** You must declare any interests you have that could influence or be seen to influence your judgement in any financial or commercial dealings you are responsible for. In particular, you must not allow your interests to influence:
- the treatment of patients
 - purchases from funds for which you are responsible
 - the terms or awarding of contracts
 - the conduct of research.
- 56** You should make sure there are adequate systems in place to monitor financial and management information and that you and those you manage make full use of them. This includes awarding contracts and managing waiting lists and service plans.
- 57** You must make sure that the funds you manage are used for the purposes they were intended for and are clearly and properly accounted for. You should also make sure that appropriate professional services, including audit, are commissioned when necessary.¹⁹

Health

- 58** You should follow the advice in *Good Medical Practice* in relation to your own health. You should also:
- protect those you manage from risks to their health
 - protect patients from risks arising from your own or your colleagues' health²⁰
 - respond constructively to signs that colleagues have health problems; in particular you should be alive to mental health problems, depression, and alcohol and drug dependence
 - help and support colleagues who have health problems.
- 59** If you are an occupational health manager you might have contractual obligations to employers, as well as professional obligations to their employees. You should consider the advice in *Confidentiality*. Further advice is available from the Faculty of Occupational Medicine.

Further reading

Good Medical Practice

Confidentiality

Consent: patients and doctors making decisions together

Good practice in research

Consent to research

Koontz, H. (1962): 'Making Sense of Management Theory', Harvard Business Review, Vol 40, No 4, July-Aug, pp24-46

Medical Ethics Today (Chapter 19: Multidisciplinary teams and relationships with colleagues), BMJ Publishing Group 2004

Code of Conduct for NHS Managers, Department of Health 2002

Doctors in Society: Medical Professionalism in a Changing World, Royal College of Physicians 2005

A list of and links to other organisations

The Association of Medical Secretaries,
Practice Managers, Administrators
and Receptionists

Tavistock House North,
Tavistock Square,
London WC1H 9LN

www.amspar.co.uk

Audit Commission

1st Floor, Millbank Tower, Millbank,
London SW1P 4HQ

www.audit-commission.gov.uk

British Medical Association

BMA House, Tavistock Square,
London WC1H 9JP

www.bma.org.uk

BMA Scotland

14 Queen Street, Edinburgh EH2 1LL

BMA Cymru Wales

Fifth Floor, 2 Caspian Point, Caspian Way,
Cardiff Bay CF10 4DQ

029 2047 4646

BMA Northern Ireland

16 Cromac Place, Cromac Wood,
Ormeau Road, Belfast BT7 2JB

The Chartered Institute of Public
Finance and Accountancy

3 Robert Street, London WC2N 6RL

www.cipfa.org.uk

Clinical Governance Support Team

1st Floor, St John's House,
30 East Street, Leicester LE1 6NB

www.appraisalsupport.nhs.uk

Committee on Standards in Public Life

35 Great Smith Street,
London SW1P 3BQ

www.public-standards.gov.uk

The Doctors' Support Network

www.dsn.org.uk

The Faculty of Occupational Medicine

of the Royal College of Physicians
6 St Andrew's Place, Regent's Park,
London NW1 4LB

www.facocmed.ac.uk

Information Commissioner's Office

Wycliffe House, Water Lane,
Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 5AF

www.ico.gov.uk

Scottish Information Commissioner
Kinburn Castle, Doubledykes Road,
St Andrews, Fife KY16 9DS
www.itspublicknowledge.info

Independent Healthcare
Advisory Service
Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street,
London WC1A 1DU
www.independenthealthcare.org.uk

Institute of Healthcare Management
18-21 Morley Street London SE1 7QZ
www.ihm.org.uk

Medical and Dental Defence Union
of Scotland
Mackintosh House, 120 Blythswood Street,
Glasgow G2 4EA
www.mddus.com

Medical Defence Union
230 Blackfriars Road, London SE1 8PJ
www.the-mdu.com

Medical Protection Society
33 Cavendish Square, London W1G 0PS
www.medicalprotection.org

National Association of Primary Care
Lettsom House, 11 Chandos Street,
London W1G 9DP
www.napc.co.uk

National Clinical Assessment Service
(previously National Clinical Assessment
Authority and now part of the National
Patient Safety Agency)
Market Towers, 1 Nine Elms Lane,
London SW8 5NQ
www.ncas.npsa.nhs.uk

The NHS Confederation
29 Bressenden Place, London SW1E 5DD
www.nhsconfed.org

The Scottish NHS Confederation
The Old Town Jail,
St John's Street
Stirling FK8 1EA

The Welsh NHS Confederation
Regus House, Falcon Drive,
Cardiff Bay CF10 4RU
www.welshconfed.org
The Northern Ireland Confederation
for Health and Social Services
9 Barnetts Court, Belfast BT5 7FL

The NHS Institute for Innovation
and Improvement
University of Warwick Campus,
Coventry CV4 7AL
www.institute.nhs.uk

National Patient Safety Agency
4-8 Maple Street, London W1T 5HD
www.npsa.nhs.uk

Public Concern at Work
Suite 301, 16 Baldwins Gardens,
London EC1N 7RJ
www.pcaw.co.uk

Royal College of General Practitioners
14 Princes Gate, Hyde Park,
London SW7 1PU
www.rcgp.org.uk

RCGP Scotland
25 Queen Street, Edinburgh EH2 1JX
www.rcgp-scotland.org.uk

RCGP Wales
Regus House, Falcon Drive,
Cardiff Bay CF10 4RU

RCGP Northern Ireland
Building 4, Ground Floor, Cromac Place,
Ormeau Road, Belfast BT7 2JB
www.rcgp.org.uk/ni

Endnotes

- 1 Other booklets in the Duties of a Doctor pack are: *Good Medical Practice; Confidentiality; Consent: patients and doctors making decisions together; Treatment and care towards the end of life: good practice in decision making* and *0-18 years: guidance for all doctors*. All our booklets are available online. Hard copies are available from the GMC: visit www.gmc-uk.org. Phone 0161 923 6602 Email publications@gmc-uk.org.
- 2 'Colleague' refers to those a doctor works with, whether or not they are also doctors.
- 3 Adapted from Koontz, 1962.
- 4 The Chief Executive of United Bristol Healthcare Trust was found guilty of serious professional misconduct for failing to take action over concerns about excessive mortality in paediatric cardiac surgery in his hospital trust. See *Privy Council Appeal No. 49 of 1998*.
- 5 The Committee on Standards in Public Life was established to examine concerns about standards of conduct of all holders of public office, including arrangements relating to financial and commercial activities, and to make recommendations to ensure the highest standards of propriety in public life.
- 6 A definition of clinical governance is 'A framework through which NHS organisations are accountable for continually improving the quality of their services and safeguarding high standards of care by creating an environment in which excellence in clinical care will flourish.' (G Scally and L J Donaldson: *Clinical governance and the drive for quality improvement in the new NHS in England, BMJ (4 July 1998): 61-65*). The NHS Clinical Governance Support Team offers information and support on clinical governance issues.

- 7 The National Patient Safety Agency can provide more information on reporting systems.
- 8 The BMA's *Developing the doctor-manager leadership role (2004)* includes a useful guide to management roles for doctors and educational and development opportunities.
- 9 You should consider the guidance in *Confidentiality and Consent: patients and doctors making decisions together*, especially when patients are not competent and when parents, guardians, relatives or carers are involved.
- 10 You should consider *the Public Interest Disclosures Act 1998* and *Health Service Circular 1999/198*. Help is available from Public Concern at Work.
- 11 Doctors in the independent sector should consider reporting their concerns to the chairman of a relevant medical advisory committee.
- 12 You should consider the legal restrictions on processing and disclosing information, including *the Data Protection and Freedom of Information Acts*, about which the Information Commissioner can provide information and guidance.
- 13 Laws and codes differ across the countries of the UK. You continue to be accountable to the GMC when you practise overseas.
- 14 You will be required to satisfy the GMC, on a regular basis, that you are up to date and fit to practise. You will do this by using evidence from your medical practice. You will have to go through this process, known as revalidation, if you are to remain licensed by the GMC.

- 15 See our booklets *Confidentiality: Consent: patients and doctors making decisions together*.
- 16 In the NHS and social services, senior staff appointed to protect patient information are known as Caldicott Guardians.
- 17 In *Making things better? A report on reform of the NHS complaints procedure in England*, the Health Service Ombudsman notes that, in her experience, 'clear, positive leadership is essential for the development of an open learning culture in which complaints are welcomed and resolved and lessons learned.'
- 18 The IHM and the NHS Institute can provide information and assistance on effective team leadership.
- 19 The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy issues guidance on financial management for public bodies. The Audit Commission has published a report, *Achieving first-class financial management in the NHS*.
- 20 The National Clinical Assessment Service provides a support service for organisations within the NHS who are faced with concerns over the performance of doctors. The Doctors' Support Network offers independent, confidential and anonymous help to doctors affected by burnout, depression, anxiety, mental distress, work difficulties or family worries. Its website contains useful links to a number of other organisations that can offer advice and support to doctors with a wide range of problems.

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