



English	Traditional Chinese 粵語
<p><b>Consent – it’s your decision</b></p> <p><b>How you should be involved in decisions about your health care and treatment</b></p>	<p><b>同意權- 這是您的決定</b></p> <p><b>關於您的健康保健與醫療，應如何表達自己的意願</b></p>
<p><b>Who is this leaflet for?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This leaflet is for people of all ages.</li> <li>There is also a version of this leaflet for young people under 16, called <b>Consent – your rights</b>. You can get a copy from anywhere you receive NHS care, or on the internet (<a href="http://www.hris.org.uk">www.hris.org.uk</a>).</li> </ul>	<p><b>本單張是為誰而設？</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>本單張是為所有年靈人仕而設。</li> <li>本單張另備有十六歲以下青年人的版本，名為：同意權 - 您的權利 (<b>Consent – your rights</b>)，可從您就診的 NHS 醫療診所或互聯網絡 (<a href="http://www.hris.org.uk">www.hris.org.uk</a>) 取得。</li> </ul>
<p><b>What is this leaflet about?</b></p> <p>It tells you about your right to make decisions about your health care and treatment. Normally, you can accept or refuse any treatment, examinations or tests, and you can decide whether to take part in research.</p>	<p><b>本單張的內容為何？</b></p> <p>本資料旨在說明在健康保健與醫療上您享有的決定權。一般情況下，您有權決定接受或拒絕任何治療、檢查或檢驗，而參與醫療研究的決定權也在您手上。</p>
<p><b>What does consent mean?</b></p> <p>It means agreement. Before a doctor, nurse or any other health professional can examine or treat you, they must have your consent.</p>	<p><b>「同意」是什麼意思？</b></p> <p>同意表示您接受該醫療的協議。醫生、護士或其他醫療人員必須在徵求您的同意後，才對您進行檢查或治療。</p>

### Who can give consent?

You can give consent if you can make decisions for yourself.

- Being able to make decisions means you can understand what is involved and can think clearly about the advantages and disadvantages of different actions.
- You must be given enough information, and you should be allowed to make up your own mind without pressure from other people.
- If you want someone to help you express your views, you can ask a friend, a relative, a partner or carer, another member of staff, or an independent representative (often called an 'advocate'). An advocate is independent of the NHS. They can help make sure your views are heard and get you access to the information you need to make your own decisions. You can ask a member of staff involved in your care about advocacy services in your area.

### 誰可授予同意權？

如果您本人能夠自主決定，那麼您可以授予同意。

- 也就是說，您能充分理解所涉及的情況，且能清楚思考各決定的優缺點。
- 相關單位必須提供您足夠的訊息，而您應可在不受他人施加壓力下自行做出決定。
- 如果您希望有人能協助表達您的意見，您可委託朋友、親戚、夥伴或看護、其他工作人員或獨立代表人（通稱為‘法定代理人’）代您發言。法定代理人不屬於 NHS 國家保健醫療體制內，他們確保您的意見被聽取，並協助您獲得下決定前所需的相關資訊。您可向就診的醫療機構詢問當地的法律諮詢資訊。

### What if I can't give consent?

You can give consent only if you can understand the information you are given, make a decision, remember your decision and tell other people your decision. If you can't do all these things, it is called 'incapacity'.

- If your incapacity is because of intoxication from drugs or alcohol, a health professional may be able to treat you without consent, if this is in your best interests.
- If your incapacity is because of a mental disorder such as a learning disability or dementia, someone else may be able to give consent for you.

### 如果我無法表達同意，又如何？

只有在您能瞭解您所獲得的資料、能自行作決定、能記得您的決定且將此決定告訴他人的情況下，您才能表達您的意願。如果您無法達成上述事項，則視為“精神上喪失自決能力”。

- 如果您是因藥物或酒精中毒而喪失自決能力，醫護人員有可能在未取得您的同意下進行治療，前提是此舉符合您的最佳利益。
- 如果您是因學習障礙或老年癡呆症的精神障礙而喪失自決能力的話，其他人可代您表達意願。

### **If you are an adult**

Someone can give consent for you if:

- you have given them welfare power of attorney with the power to consent to treatment, or
- a court has given them a welfare guardianship order with the power to consent to treatment, or
- a court has given them a welfare intervention order specifically for the treatment, and the treatment is needed only for a short time.

Doctors can also treat you if there is no-one who can give consent on your behalf, and the treatment will benefit you.

You should always be given information in a way that you understand and you should always be given help to communicate.

For more information, see the leaflet **Caring and consent**. See page 16 for where to get a copy.

See page 13 for where to get more information about the rights of adults with incapacity.

### **If you are under 16**

- Someone with parental responsibility can give consent for you if you can't give it yourself.

See page 16 for where to get more information about the rights of young people under 16.

### **如果您是成年人**

在下列情況下，他人可代您表達意願：

- 如果您已將福利授權委託書 (welfare power of attorney) 授予他人，同意他們代您決定是否接受治療，或
- 如果法院已授予某人福利監護權令 (welfare guardianship order)，他們有權代您決定是否接受治療，或
- 如果法院已將特定療程的福利干預權令 (welfare intervention order) 授予某人，該療程只是為期短暫。

醫生亦可在無人可代您表達意願的情況下進行治療，前提是此項治療對您有利。

相關單位應以您可瞭解的方式提供資料，並應協助您溝通。

若需更多訊息，請參閱**護理與同意 (Caring and consent)** 單張。索取單張的地點請參閱第 16 頁。

有關成年人精神上喪失自決能力所享有的權利資料，請參閱第 13 頁。

### **如果您是 16 歲以下：**

- 如果您無法自行決定，則享有家長監護權人士可以代您表達意願。

若欲深入瞭解 16 歲以下青年人所享有的權利，請參閱第 16 頁，可找到提供相關資料的機構名單。

<p><b>What happens in an emergency?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In an emergency – for example, if you've been in a road accident and you need urgent treatment to save your life – you may not be well enough to make a decision about your treatment.</li> <li>• If you can't give your consent and there is no time for anyone else to make a decision for you, doctors can treat you. But they can only treat you without your consent if this is necessary to save your life or stop you suffering more serious harm.</li> </ul>	<p><b>緊急情況下，如何處理？</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 在緊急的情況下：假設您不幸發生車禍，需接受緊急治療以挽救您的性命 - 您當時的情況可能無法對您所需的治療作出決定。</li> <li>• 如果您本人無法表達意願，又沒有時間找到人代您作出決定，在此情況下，醫生可進行治療。不過只有在爲了挽救您的生命或避免病情繼續惡化的前提下，才能在未徵求您的同意下自行醫治。</li> </ul>
<p><b>How will I be asked to give my consent?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A doctor or another health professional may ask you to do something to show your consent. For example, a doctor may ask to examine your foot. If you take off your shoe, it shows you agree to this.</li> <li>• Usually you will be asked to say whether you agree to the examination or treatment.</li> <li>• If the examination or treatment is complicated, for example an operation, you may be asked to sign a form showing you agree to it.</li> </ul>	<p><b>他們以何種方式徵求我的同意？</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 醫生或其他醫護人員可能會要求您作一些事來表達您的意願，譬如說醫生可能要求檢查您的腳部，如果您將鞋子脫下，就表示您同意醫生的檢查。</li> <li>• 一般情況下，您會被要求說，您是否同意檢查或治療。</li> <li>• 如果是較複雜的檢查或治療，譬如手術，醫療單位可能會要求您在一份表格上簽字，證明您同意接受該項醫療。</li> </ul>

## What information should I be given?

- To help you make a decision, NHS staff involved in your care must give you information about the examination or treatment you are being offered in a way that you understand. You may want to know:
  - why you are being offered the examination or treatment
  - what it will involve
  - what the benefits are
  - whether there are any risks or side effects
  - how large or small the risks are
  - whether there are any alternatives
  - what may happen if you don't have the examination or treatment
  - whether you will have to pay (for example for dental treatment), and
  - the name of the doctor who is responsible for your care.
- You have the right to ask questions if you don't understand or you want to know more. If the person who is asking you to give consent can't answer your questions, ask them if they can find out or get someone else who can help. If you think you need it, you can ask for a second opinion.
- If you need an interpreter, ask a member of staff to arrange this for you in advance. When you make an appointment, tell them which language you prefer.
- If you wish, someone can be with you when you are told about the examination or treatment. This could be a friend, a relative, a partner or carer, another member of staff, or an independent advocate.
- You may find it difficult to fully understand what you've been told about an examination or treatment. If you would like to take away written information to help you make a decision, you should say so.
- Staff will give you all the information you need in a way that

## 相關單位應提供我什麼資料？

- 為協助您作出決定，您就診的NHS國家保健醫療職員必須以您能瞭解的方式，提供您即將接受的檢查或治療的相關資料。您可能想知道：
  - 相關單位要求您接受檢查或治療的原因
  - 可能涉及事項
  - 好處是甚麼
  - 有沒有風險或副作用
  - 風險程度是大或小
  - 是否有其他選擇
  - 如果不接受檢查或治療，後果將會如何
  - 是否需付費（例如：牙科治療），以及
  - 負責醫治您的醫生的姓名。
- 如果您有不清楚之處或想瞭解更多，您有權提問。如果要求您表達意願的人無法回答您的問題，可要求他們為您找出答案，或聯絡其他可協助的人。如果您認為有需要，可以尋求另一位醫生的意見。
- 如果您需要傳譯員，可要求工作人員事先為您做好安排。當您預約時，請告訴工作人員您想使用的語言。
- 在相關單位告訴您有關檢查或醫療事情時，如果您希望有人在旁陪伴，您可以找您的朋友、親戚、伴侶或看護員，其他工作人員，或獨立的法定代理人陪同出席。
- 有時，對於相關單位所說有關檢查或治療的訊息，您可能無法完全瞭解。如果書面資料有助您作決定，您應該告訴他們您想獲得書面資料。
- 相關單位會以您可瞭解的方式提供您所需的資料，並盡可能滿足您的需求（如：以語音模式、英國手語、或英語之外的其他語言方式提供資料）。

<p><b>How long can I take to decide?</b></p> <p>In emergencies, decisions will have to be made quickly. In other cases you may be able to take more time. It is important that you are given enough time to make your decision so you don't feel rushed. If you want time to think about your decision, you should say so.</p>	<p><b>我有多少時間可以作出決定？</b></p> <p>在緊急情況下，需儘速作決定。一般情況下，則有多一些的時間考慮。您應該有足夠的時間作決定，且不應感到倉促，這點很重要。如果您需要時間想清楚再做決定，應該說出來讓相關人員知道。</p>
<p><b>What if I change my mind?</b></p> <p>You can change your mind about giving your consent to an examination or treatment at any time. You should tell one of the people looking after you.</p>	<p><b>如果我改變主意，會怎樣？</b></p> <p>您可以隨時改變對檢查或治療的意願，您應該告訴照顧您的醫護人員。</p>
<p><b>Can I refuse examination and treatment?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Normally you can refuse an examination or treatment at any time, even if this means your health, or the health of your unborn baby, may be seriously harmed.</li> <li>• It is important that you understand what may happen to you if you decide not to have the examination or treatment.</li> <li>• If another treatment can be used instead, you should be given information about it. But you can't insist on a particular treatment if the NHS staff involved in your care don't think it will help you.</li> <li>• Remember that you can ask for a second opinion about the treatment you have been offered.</li> </ul>	<p><b>我可否拒絕檢查及治療嗎？</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 一般情況下，即使拒絕檢查或治療可能會嚴重影響您的健康或您腹中孩子的健康，您還是可以隨時表達拒絕檢查或治療的意願。</li> <li>• 重要的是，您應瞭解如果您決定不接受檢查或治療的後果會是如何。</li> <li>• 如果有其他治療方式可行，相關單位應提供資料讓您參考。但如果為您診治的NHS醫護人員不認同某療程對您的病情有幫助的話，您不可堅持接受該項治療。</li> <li>• 提醒您：在您決定接受建議的治療方式前，您可尋求另一位醫生的專業看法。</li> </ul>

### Information for young people under 16

If you are under 16, and the health care professional looking after you believes you can make decisions for yourself, you can refuse examination or treatment.

However:

- the person providing your care may ask why you don't want it. They need to know they have given you enough information for you to make your decision
- in very unusual cases, if you have refused treatment and you have a very serious condition, your parent or the person who looks after you may disagree with you and want to discuss your case with a lawyer. You could also have your own lawyer to help you with this.

For more information contact the Scottish Child Law Centre (see page 12)

For where to find information about consent for young people under 16, see page 16.

### 提供給未滿 16 歲青年人的資料

如果您未滿 16 歲，而照顧您的醫療人員相信您能自己作主的話，您可以拒絕接受檢查或治療。不過：

- 為您提供醫療的人員可能會問您拒絕的原因。他們需要知道他們已提供足夠的資料供您參考，協助您作出決定。
- 在特殊情況下，如果您拒絕就一項嚴重病況接受治療，您的父母或照顧人士可能會不同意您的決定而尋求法律協助。此外，您也可以找律師提供此事的協助。

有關訊息可聯絡蘇格蘭孩童法律中心 (Scottish Child Law Centre) (參閱第 12 頁)

欲知何處可取得有關未滿 16 歲青年人的同意權資料，請參閱第 16 頁。

### What if I have a mental illness or disorder?

- In most cases, if you have a mental health problem, you have the same right to accept or refuse an examination or treatment as anyone else.
- But if you are being cared for under the Mental Health Act, you can be examined and treated for your mental illness or disorder without your consent. This will happen only if:
  - it is in your best interests, and
  - there would be a significant risk to yourself or others if you didn't have the treatment.

There are guidelines for certain treatments. Your doctor may need to get a second opinion from another doctor before giving you a particular treatment.

- The Scottish Government Health Directorates have produced a series of guides for people with a mental disorder and their carers. See page 14 for where to get copies of these.

For more information about the rights of people with mental illnesses or disorders, see page 8.

### 如果我患有精神病患或心理障礙？

- 在大部分的情況下，即使您有精神健康問題，您跟其他人一樣享有接受或拒絕檢查或治療的權利。
- 但如果您目前依精神健康法 (Mental Health Act) 規定接受治療，醫療單位可在未徵得您同意的狀況下為您進行診治。只有在下述情況下，他們才會如此：
  - 為您的最佳利益著想；以及
  - 如果您不接受治療，將對您自己或其他人造成很大的風險。

對於若干治療，相關單位已詳述指導方針。例如：對您展開治療前，您的主治醫生可能諮詢其他醫生的看法。

- 蘇格蘭政府衛生局 (Scottish Government Health Directorates) 已就患有精神病患人士及其照顧人士製作了一系列的手冊。有關手冊的索取地點，請參閱第14頁。

若您想深入瞭解精神病患人士或心理障礙人士所享有權利的相關資料，請參閱第8頁。



### What if I'm asked to take part in teaching?

- NHS staff involved in your care should always ask if you prefer not to have a student present while you are examined or treated. You have a right to refuse, and the standard of care you receive won't be affected.
- Staff must ask you to give your consent before they take any photographs or make any video or sound recordings of your examination or treatment for teaching purposes. Wherever possible, they will remove information that identifies you before using the recordings. Where this isn't possible, they must tell you before you make your decision.
- If you agree to photos being taken or recordings being made for teaching purposes, you can change your mind later. If you withdraw your consent, the photos or recordings will not be used and will be destroyed as soon as possible.

### 如果相關單位邀請我參與醫院的醫療教學？

- 在您接受檢查或治療時，提供您醫療服務的 NHS 醫護人員必須詢問您是否不希望有學生在場。您有權拒絕，這不會影響您所接受的醫療品質。
- 醫護人員如欲就您的檢查或治療情況進行拍照、錄影或錄音以作教學之用，事先務必徵求您的同意。如有可能，在使用這些資料前，他們會把能夠辨識您的資料刪除。如果這些資料無法被刪除，相關單位必須在您作出決定前，告知您此事。
- 即使您同意這些照片、錄音或錄像可作教學之用，之後仍可改變主意。如果您改變決定，相關單位將不會使用您的照片、錄像或錄音，並且會盡快摧毀這些資料。

### What if I'm asked to take part in research?

- If you can make your own decisions, it's up to you to decide whether you want to take part in research.
- Before you decide, you should be given as much information about the research as you need, and you can ask as many questions as you wish.
- You will usually be given written information about the research to take home. You can use this to discuss the research with your family and friends if you want to. You should never be put under any pressure to agree to take part.
- If you do want to take part in research, the staff should ask you to sign a form showing that you give your consent. They may give you a copy of this form to keep, and will also keep a copy in your health records.
- You can change your mind at any time about taking part in research, without giving a reason.
- If you decide not to take part in the research, the standard of care you receive will not be affected.

### 如果相關單位邀請我參與醫療研究？

- 如果您能夠自行作出決定，是否參與研究的決定權完全在您手上。
- 在您作出決定前，當局應盡可能提供您所需要的相關研究資料，不管您有多少問題，盡可提出。
- 通常您會收到該項研究的書面資料，並可將資料帶回家。您也可以就該書面資料與家人及朋友討論該項研究。相關單位絕對不應對您施加任何壓力，強迫您參與研究計劃。
- 如果您真的想參與醫療研究，相關單位應請您在表格上簽名，顯示您同意參與的意願。他們可能會給您該份表格的副本供您留存；在您的健康記錄檔案中也會備有一份副本。
- 您可以在未提供原因的情況下隨時改變參加研究的決定。
- 如果您決定不參與研究計劃，您所接受的醫療服務品質不會受影響。

### Consent for using personal health information

The NHS must keep your personal health information confidential. You should be involved in decisions about how your personal health information is used.

For more information about using your personal health information, see the factsheet **Confidentiality: the right for your personal health information to be kept secure and confidential**. See page 15 for where to get a copy of this factsheet.

### What if I'm not happy?

If you are unhappy about how you have been involved in decisions about your health care, first talk to a member of NHS staff involved in your care. If you are still unhappy, you can make a formal complaint.

For more information about making a complaint, see the factsheet **Feedback and complaints: the right to have a say about your care and have any concerns and complaints dealt with**. See page 15 for where to get a copy of this factsheet.

### 使用個人健康資料的意願

NHS必須對您的個人健康資料保密。關於您的個人健康資料被使用的方式，您應有決定權。

有關相關單位如何使用您個人健康資料的信息，請參閱我們的單張【**資料保密 保護您的個人健康資料**】(Confidentiality: the right for your personal health information to be kept secure and confidential)。欲知該份單張的索取地點，請參閱第 15 頁。

### 如果我感到不滿？

如果您對於過去自己在醫療保健上所享有的決定權有所不滿，首先您應跟您就診的NHS醫護人員談談。如果您仍不滿意，可以提出正式投訴。

有關提出投訴的相關資料，請參閱資料單張【**意見回饋與投訴：對您的醫護過程、任何疑慮及投訴處理方式的發言權**】(Feedback and complaints: the right to have a say about your care and have any concerns and complaints dealt with)。單張索取地點，請參閱第 15 頁。

## How to find out more

- For more information about anything in this leaflet, contact:
  - a member of NHS staff involved in your care
  - the NHS inform Helpline on **0800 22 44 88** (textphone 18001 0800 22 44 88; the helpline also provides an interpreting service), or
  - the Patient Advice & Support Service (PASS) at your local citizens advice bureau (find your nearest bureau on the website at **www.cas.org.uk** or in your local phone book). PASS is independent and provides free, confidential information, advice and support to anyone who uses the NHS in Scotland.

- For more information about how the law affects children and young people, contact:

### **The Scottish Child Law Centre**

54 East Crosscauseway

Edinburgh EH8 9HD

Information helpline **0131 667 6333**

Freephone number for people under 18 **0800 328 8970**

Free text enquiry service: text 'SCLC' followed by your question to **80800** (replies will be sent to your mobile)

Email **enquiries@sclc.org.uk**

Website **www.sclc.org.uk**

## 如何獲得更多訊息

- 如欲深入瞭解本單張所述內容，請聯絡：
  - 為您提供醫療保健服務的 NHS 職員
  - 國民保健服務資料查詢熱線 (NHS inform Helpline) **0800 22 44 88**，（文字電話 18001 0800 22 44 88，此查詢熱線可以提供傳譯服務），或
  - 您當地公民諮詢局的【病患諮詢 & 支持機構】(Patient Advice & Support Service (PASS))，（可上網 **www.cas.org.uk** 或由當地電話簿中找到最接近的辦事處）。PASS 是一獨立組織，提供免費保密的資料、諮詢和支持服務給蘇格蘭境內使用 NHS 的人士。
- 其他有關孩童和青少年權利受影響的法律資料，請聯絡：

### **蘇格蘭孩童法律中心**

#### **The Scottish Child Law Centre**

54 East Crosscauseway

Edinburgh EH8 9HD

資料查詢熱線：**0131 667 6333**

提供給18歲以下人士的免費電話號碼：**0800 328 8970**

免費的短訊諮詢服務：把文字'SCLC' 並且連同您的問題的短訊發到 **80800**。（回覆將會以短信形式發到您的手機上）。

電郵：**enquiries@sclc.org.uk**

網址：**www.sclc.org.uk**

- If you can't make decisions for yourself or can't tell others your decisions, this is called 'incapacity'. The leaflet **Caring and consent** explains the rights of people who can't consent to medical treatment and the rights of their carers. See page above for where to get a copy. For general information about the Adults with Incapacity (Scotland) Act, contact:

**The Office of the Public Guardian (Scotland)**

Hadrian House

Callendar Business Park

Callendar Road

Falkirk FK1 1XR

Phone **01324 678 300**

Email **opg@scotcourts.gov.uk**

Website [www.publicguardian-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.publicguardian-scotland.gov.uk)

- For more information about the rights of people with a mental illness, learning disability, dementia or related conditions, contact the **Mental Welfare Commission for Scotland**. They can also give you information and advice on people's rights under the Adults with Incapacity Act.

Mental Welfare Commission for Scotland

Thistle House

91 Haymarket Terrace

Edinburgh EH12 5HE

Phone **0131 313 8777**

Freephone number for service users and carers **0800 389 6809**

Email **enquiries@mwscot.org.uk**

Website [www.mwscot.org.uk](http://www.mwscot.org.uk)

- 如果您無法自行作決定或將您的決定告訴其他人，則視為【無自決能力】。【**護理與同意 (Caring and consent)**】的單張說明無法自行主張醫療同意權人士及其照顧人士的權利。索取單張的地點，請參閱上頁。如欲索取有關成年人喪失自決能力（蘇格蘭）法令 (**Adults with Incapacity (Scotland) Act**) 的資料，請聯絡：

**公共監護人辦事處 (蘇格蘭)**

**The Office of the Public Guardian (Scotland)**

Hadrian House

Callendar Business Park

Callendar Road

Falkirk FK1 1XR

電話：**01324 678 300**

電郵：**opg@scotcourts.gov.uk**

網址：[www.publicguardian-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.publicguardian-scotland.gov.uk)

- 欲知更多有關精神病患、學習障礙、老年癡呆症或其他精神紊亂人士可享有權利的資料，請聯絡蘇格蘭精神健康委員會 (**Mental Welfare Commission for Scotland**)。他們也提供【**成年人喪失自決能力法令 (Adults with Incapacity Act)**】所規定的個人權利的資訊和諮詢。

蘇格蘭精神健康委員會

Mental Welfare Commission for Scotland

Thistle House

91 Haymarket Terrace

Edinburgh EH12 5HE

電話：**0131 313 8777**

為服務使用人士及其照顧人士的免費電話號碼：**0800 389 6809**

電郵：**enquiries@mwscot.org.uk**

網址：[www.mwscot.org.uk](http://www.mwscot.org.uk)

- For information about advocacy and to find a local advocacy group, contact:  
**Scottish Independent Advocacy Alliance**  
 Phone **0131 260 5380**  
 Email **enquiry@siaa.org.uk**  
 Website **www.siaa.org.uk**
- **The Scottish Government Health Directorates** have produced a series of guides for people with a mental disorder and their carers. These include a guide on giving consent to treatment. If you would like copies of any of these guides, contact:  
 Mental Health Law Team  
 Mental Health Division  
 Scottish Government Health Directorates  
 St Andrew's House  
 Regent Road  
 Edinburgh EH1 3DG  
 Phone **0131 244 2591**  
 Email **mentalhealthlaw@scotland.gsi.gov.uk**  
 Website **[www.scotland.gov.uk](http://www.scotland.gov.uk)** (search for 'Information and Topic Guides').

- 欲瞭解更多有關法定代理人及當地法定代理團體的資料，請連絡：  
**蘇格蘭獨立法定代理人聯盟**  
**Scottish Independent Advocacy Alliance**  
 電話：0131 260 5380  
 電郵：enquiry@siaa.org.uk  
 網址：www.siaa.org.uk
- **蘇格蘭政府衛生局 (Scottish Government Health Directorates)** 已為患有精神病患人士及其照顧人士印製了一系列的手冊。其中包括表達就醫意願的指南。如欲索取這些手冊，請聯絡：  
 精神健康法律諮詢團隊  
 Mental Health Law Team  
 Mental Health Division  
 Scottish Government Health Directorates  
 St Andrew's House  
 Regent Road  
 Edinburgh EH1 3DG  
 電話：0131 244 2591  
 電郵：mentalhealthlaw@scotland.gsi.gov.uk  
 網址：[www.scotland.gov.uk](http://www.scotland.gov.uk) (搜尋 '訊息與主題指引' Information and Topic Guides')

## Information about health rights

- **The Charter of Patient Rights and Responsibilities** tells you what you can expect from the NHS and what the NHS expects from you.
- The series of **Your health, your rights factsheets** explain what the rights and responsibilities included in the Charter mean for you:
  - **Access:** your rights when using NHS services in Scotland.
  - **Hospital waiting times:** how quickly you should receive hospital care.
  - **Communication and participation:** the right to be informed, and involved in decisions, about health care and services.
  - **Confidentiality:** the right for your personal health information to be kept secure and confidential.
  - **Respect:** the right to be treated with dignity and respect.
  - **Safety:** the right to safe and effective care.
  - **Feedback and complaints:** the right to have a say about your care and have any concerns and complaints dealt with.
- **How to see your health records** explains your right to see or have a copy of your health record.
- **Health care for overseas visitors** is a set of factsheets explaining what NHS services overseas visitors can expect to receive while they are in Scotland.

## 有關健康權益的資料

- **【病人權益與責任約章】(Charter of Patient Rights and Responsibilities)** 概述您在蘇格蘭境內使用NHS時可預期得到的服務、您的權益及責任。
- **【您的健康，您的權益】** 系列的說明書進一步解說這些權益及責任對您的含義。
  - **就醫權:** 在蘇格蘭境內使用NHS國民保健服務的權利。
  - **候診時間:** 等待就醫的時間。
  - **資訊交流與參與:** 您獲得所有有關醫護及服務的資訊並參與決策的權利
  - **資料保密:** 有關您個人的健康資料受保護及保密的權利。
  - **尊重:** 有尊嚴且受尊重的對待。
  - **安全:** 享有安全及有效照護的權利。
  - **意見回饋和投訴:** 對您的醫護過程、或有任何疑慮及投訴處理方式的發言權。
- **【如何查閱您的醫療記錄】** 解釋您有權檢視您的個人健康紀錄或索取相關副本。
- **【對海外來訪人士的保健服務】** 這一系列的資料單張，說明海外訪客在蘇格蘭停留期間，預期可獲得哪些 NHS 所提供的服務。



<p><b>Information for young people</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Consent – your rights</b> explains how you should be involved in decisions about your health care and treatment.</li> <li>• <b>Confidentiality – your rights</b> tells you how the health service keeps information about you private.</li> <li>• <b>Have your say! Your right to be heard</b> tells you how to give feedback or make a complaint about the NHS.</li> </ul> <p><b>Information for carers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Caring and consent</b> explains your right to be involved in decisions about the health care of the adult you care for.</li> </ul>	<p><b>提供給青少年的資料</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>【同意權 – 您的權利】 (Consent – your rights)</b> 說明您應該如何參與，以作出有關您的醫療保健和治療的決定。</li> <li>• <b>【資料保密 – 您的權利】 (Confidentiality – your rights)</b> 說明醫療單位如何保護您的資料。</li> <li>• <b>【表明您的意見！您有權講出來】 (Have your say! Your right to be heard)</b> 說明提出意見和投訴NHS的方法。</li> </ul> <p><b>提供給照顧人士的資料</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>【護理與同意】 (Caring and consent)</b> 說明您有權參與關於您看護的成人的醫護及治療方面的決策。</li> </ul>
<p>We have tried our best to make sure that this information is correct. However, the information is for guidance only so you should not rely on it as a full statement of the law. If you are thinking about taking legal action, you should contact a solicitor, a citizens advice bureau, the Patient Advice and Support Service or other advice agency.</p>	<p>我們已盡力確保本單張內所載資料正確無誤，但本資料僅供參考之用，您不應將之視為完整的法律聲明。如果您考慮採取法律行動，應聯絡律師、公民諮詢局、病患諮詢與支持服務、或其他諮詢機構。</p>
<p>Produced by NHS inform.</p> <p>To get this leaflet in another language or format phone your local NHS board. If you need help to do this contact the NHS inform Helpline on 0800 22 44 88 (textphone 18001 0800 22 44 88; the helpline also provides an interpreting service).</p>	<p>NHS 資訊製作。</p> <p>本資料單張備有其他語言或格式的版本，請聯絡您當地的國民保健服務處委員會（NHS board）。如果您需要協助以便聯絡該委員會，請致電國民保健服務資料查詢熱線 (NHS inform Helpline) <b>0800 22 44 88</b>，（文字電話 18001 0800 22 44 88，此查詢熱線可以提供傳譯服務）。</p>

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