



Suggested post text for social media stills

Why is

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Health data is any information about a person's physical or mental health: in the past, at present or in the future.

Find out more here: <u>https://bit.ly/3DYHbli</u>

2.







Large health datasets are used to improve understanding of diseases and disability, and to develop new treatments.

Find out more: <u>https://bit.ly/3DYHbli</u>







Across the world, people are generating an ever-growing amount of health data at an incredible rate. How is such data used in the UK?

Find out more here: https://bit.ly/3DYHbli







Many techniques are used to help protect patient privacy when health data is gathered and used.

Find out more here: https://bit.ly/3DYHbli







Health data is any information about a person's physical or mental health: in the past, at present, or in the future.

Find out more about why it is collected and how it is used: <u>https://bit.ly/3DYHbli</u>







Using large datasets can help improve our understanding of health and disease. But there are also risks in how data is gathered, stored, and used.

Find out more: https://bit.ly/3DYHbli







There are evolving principles, laws, and technical safeguards that aim to protect the privacy of patients when large health datasets are used.

Find out more: <u>https://bit.ly/3DYHbli</u>







Many types of organisation may be permitted to access health data. However, they should demonstrate that the data will be handled safely and used properly.

Find out more: https://bit.ly/3DYHbli







Large datasets are stored and accessed in many different ways. However, the UK government has stated that one particular model will become the standard across NHS England.

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The healthcare you receive from the NHS relies on the information that is recorded and kept about you. That information is often held in large health datasets.

Find out more: https://bit.ly/3DYHbli







Large health datasets are created when the data of many people is gathered together, stored digitally and organised. This data can then be used to help improve our understanding of health and disease.

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Anonymising health data – i.e. making it harder to link to personal information – is important for patient privacy. It may also affect how useful the data is for analysis and research.

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