

INFORMED CONSENT FOR EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION with other enterprises/services

Name of child/young perso Date of birth:			
I/we hereby consent to contacting the agencies I/w follow-up/referrals in conn	ve hereby approve, for my	y child to receive the necessary	
I/we consent to the following information being disclosed:			
☐ Everything considered n	necessary		
\square Limited information. You are permitted to share the following information:			
Mark which public services	-		
Health clinic for children/Sch	nool nurse		
School		 	
Kindergarten			
Doctor			
Child welfare services			
Psychiatry service for children and young people			
Other (specify):			
The consent is valid from	until	, with a potential revision date of	
I/we acknowledge that we n	nay withdraw the consent	at any time.	
Date: Parent/guardian with parental responsibility:			
Date: Parent/guardian with parental responsibility:			



Date:	Young person over the age of 15:	
Date:	For the enterprise:	
Recommended reference:		

Association of Local and Regional Authorities (2013) Guide: Duty of confidentiality and collaboration in municipal work for children, young

http://www.ks.no/PageFiles/2573/Taushetsplikt%20-%20veileder%20A4%20ny%20versjon%202013.pdf?epslanguage=no

people and families

We refer to this guide, which contains information on consent and collaboration in work for children, young people and families.

This stipulates that for the consent to be valid, it must be "informed". This means that the service user must have been adequately informed about the purpose (the reason for obtaining the consent) and which information is covered by the consent, and must understand who the information can be disclosed to and any further use of the information, as well as any consequences of the consent. Information provided must be adapted to users so that they understand the (potential) consequences for them. Users must also be informed that they may withdraw their consent at any time, and of the potential consequences of this.

It is important to remember that consent cannot replace statutory limitations on what consent can be granted for, e.g. in the relationship between parents and children's/young people's ability to give consent. (See, e.g., the Norwegian Act on Healthcare Personnel Section 22).

