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Understanding CCTV abbreviations can help you pick the right solution for your business or customers. At Optview, we offer expert guidance, empowering you to invest in the correct security camera for your application. We have also explained various terms and abbreviations below.

What Does CCTV Stand For? The full meaning of CCTV is closed-circuit television. It refers to a TV system that transmits and monitors signals primarily for video surveillance and security uses. Closed-circuit means the security camera only broadcasts to a few monitors, unlike TV, which transmits to the public. German electrical engineer Walter Bruch invented the first CCTV system, which the country military used in 1942 to monitor the V-2 rockets during World War II. The technology launched in the commercial market in 1949. It could capture live footage but lacked the features to record it for future reference. Today's CCTVs possess more technical capabilities and can deliver real-time feeds and record footage. The primary CCTV system categories include analog, digital, and internet protocol (IP). Here are the definitions of each system.

Security cameras in this class capture video in an analog form and transmit it over coaxial cables to a digital video recorder (DVR) or other recording device. They deliver low resolution but sell at lower costs than other CCTV systems. Analog security devices are difficult to hack since they do not have a direct internet pathway. Manufacturers have upgraded analog systems with high-definition capabilities for increased resolution. Digital CCTVs capture footage at the camera level and store files directly on a computer. They feature advanced compression technology to streamline data storage. You can expand a digital CCTV system with more camera installations. IP network CCTV systems stream videos and audio over the internet. They can support multiple analog and digital cameras and work with distributed artificial intelligence (DAI). IP systems provide better resolution, enable remote access, and support wireless connectivity and power over ethernet (POE). One IP security camera can cover the same area it takes three analog cameras to monitor. Businesses, governments, and individuals use CCTVs for applications such as security deterrence and management. CCTV can detect unlawful acts from occurring in residential, public, educational, commercial, and industrial areas. If these incidents do take place, the captured video could prove useful in investigations and prosecutions.

Disaster management: Rescue and emergency services can use CCTV footage to monitor an ongoing disaster and plan evacuation missions. Medical monitoring: Health facilities can use CCTV cameras to monitor patients in case medical crises arise. Market research: Retail stores can use cameras to determine how customers shop and the aisles they frequent. The most traffic assessment: Video surveillance can help professionals perform traffic analysis, control congestion, and assess traffic flow. In the security industry, CCTV is not the only abbreviation worth knowing the meaning of. Browse our list below to better understand the most widely used acronyms.

CCTV Acronym Definition

AV Audio/Video

AVI Audio video interleave is an audio-video standard from Microsoft.

AES Auto electronic shutter is the ability of the camera to compensate for moderate light changes by adjusting the camera shutter without using auto iris lenses.

AGC Automatic gain control is a feature that adjusts the brightness level of the video to keep it at a consistent level.

BLCC Back light compensation is a feature on newer CCD cameras that electronically compensates for high background lighting to give detail that would normally be silhouetted.

BNC Bayonet Nut Coupling is a commonly used connection for audio/video (AV) applications. It uses a metal sleeve with a bayonet knife is mounted at the end of a rifle. BNCs are used to connect a variety of different coaxial cable types. After the plug is inserted, it is turned, causing pins in the socket to be pinched into a locking groove on the plug.

CAT5 The category 5 cable is used in networking applications.

CCD CCTV security cameras produce images using CMOS or CCD (Charge Couple Device) chips. CCD chips are higher quality and produce a better image than CMOS. It was invented in the 1970s; this technology uses a shift register combined with photodiodes to create the modern-day imaging device and is used in cameras, scanners, fax machines, etc. The size of the CCD chip is normally 1/4", 1/3", or 1/2". As a rule of thumb, the larger the size, the higher the quality of the image produced and the higher the price. Some of the higher density 1/4" and 1/3" CCD chips can now produce as good an image as many of the 1/3" or 1/2" chips.

CMOS Complementary metal oxide semiconductor pronounced see-moss is a widely used type of semiconductor.

CCTV Closed-circuit television.

DVRA digital video recorder is a computer that converts the incoming analog signal from the cameras to a digital format and then compresses and stores it. The DVR replaces the function of a multiplexer or quad or switcher and a security VCR. Digital video recorders have many advantages over their analog counterparts.

FFS Frames per second in digital video applications refer to the number of video images that can be captured, displayed, or recorded in a second. Also referred to as the frame rate or refresh rate.

GHZ Gigahertz

JPEG Pronounced "jay-peg" and stands for "Joint Photographic Experts Group" who designed the standard. This is a standard way of compressing images, which works particularly well for photographic images as opposed to graphic art.

MHZ Megahertz

MPEG (or MPQ) Pronounced "em-peg" and stands for "Motion Picture Experts Group" who designed the standard. This is a standard way of compressing audio and video files. It is also the technology behind the now world-famous MP3 music files.

NTSC The National Television Standards Committee is an analog video standard used in North America and most of South America.

PAL Phase alternating line is the predominant analog video standard used in Europe and Asia.

POE Power over ethernet is an adaptor that allows you to transmit power to a security camera through CAT5 (ethernet) cables.

PTZ Pan-tilt-zoom cameras allow you to adjust the position pan (side-to-side), tilt (up-and-down), and zoom (focus) of the camera using a remote controller. Due to this added functionality, these cameras tend to cost much more than non-PTZ cameras.

RG59 An RG-59 is a common coax cable used in CCTV applications.

RCA An RCA connector, sometimes called a phono connector or cinch connector, is a type of electrical connector commonly used to carry audio and video signals. The name "RCA" derives from the Radio Corporation of America, which introduced the design in the early 1940s to allow mono phonograph players to connect to amplifiers.

S/N Ratio The signal-to-noise ratio represents how much signal noise a camera can tolerate and still provide a good picture. The higher the ratio, the better. **SECAM** Sequential color with memory is an analog video standard used in France and other countries.

VCRA video cassette recorder is an electronic device for recording and playing back video images and sound on a video cassette. Discover various terms associated with CCTVs.

CCTV TERMINOLOGY

INFOAC adaptor Also called a power supply. All CCTV devices need power of some sort. Each device has its own power requirements (usually 12 volts with a minimum amperage). The power coming out of the wall (in the US) is 110 to 120 AC. The adaptor converts the AC power to DC power and will adjust it to a specified amperage. The power supply should be included with each item you usually do not have to buy these separately.

Alarm Input An input connection to a security VCR or DVR that triggers the unit to start recording if the alarm is triggered.

Analog There are two main ways of doing things electronically, analog or digital. An analog signal can be represented as a series of sine waves. The term originated because the modulation of the carrier wave is analogous to the fluctuations of the human voice or other sound that is being transmitted.

Analog System Most cameras used in CCTV applications are analog. Security VCRs, switchers, multiplexers and quads also are analog devices. Any CCTV system that consists of analog devices are considered analog systems. Compare to digital systems.

Angle of View For security cameras, this refers to the angular range in degrees that you can focus the camera on without distorting the image. When focusing close up, you can generally see a wide angle view. If the focus is distant, the angle of view is smaller or narrower.

Aperture The opening of a lens which controls the amount of light let into the camera. The size of the aperture is controlled by the adjustment and measured by an f number. The higher the f number, the less light is permitted to pass into the camera. For example, a f1.2 lens will allow more light to reach the sensor and produce a brighter image than an f2.0 lens.

Armor Dome Camera These cameras are designed to resist vandalism by using a hi-impact reinforced polycarbonate dome casing.

Audio Most cameras capture video only (what you can see) some come with audio too (sound). You can add a microphone to a security system to capture audio if needed. To record the sound, your recording device needs to support audio (must have at least one audio input).

Auto Electronic Shutter (AES) The ability of the camera to compensate for moderate light changes in indoor applications without the use of auto iris lenses.

Auto Iris Control A lens in which the aperture automatically opens or closes to maintain proper light levels on the faceplate of the camera pickup device.

more Auto Gain Control (AGC) An electronic circuit used by which the gain of a signal is automatically adjusted as a function of its input or other specified parameter.

Auto White Balance A feature on color cameras that constantly monitors the light and adjusts its color to maintain white areas.

Back Light Compensation (BLC) A feature on newer CCD cameras which electronically compensates for high background lighting to give detail which would normally be silhouetted.

Bullet Camera C-mount and CS-mount cameras are designed to accommodate custom lenses. The lenses can be removed and replaced. Both C-mount and CS-mount cameras have a thread with a 1 inch diameter and 32 threads per inch. The difference between them is that C-mount cameras have a distance from the lens mounting surface to the camera sensor of 0.69 inches, whereas the CS-mount distance is 0.492 inches. It is possible to put a C-mount lens on a CS-mount camera by using a CS adaptor ring, but you cannot put a CS-mount lens on a C-mount camera.

more Cable The wiring used to connect electronic devices. Cables transmit different kinds of signals such as video, power, data, and audio signals. Refer to plug and play cable and RG59 siamese cable for more information.

more Camera Sensor Also known as camera pickup device, image sensor, or CCD. These are all names for the CCD sensor in the camera that actually captures the image.

CCD stands for "charge-coupled device". First invented in 1970s, this technology uses a shift register combined with photodiodes to create the modern day imaging device. Used in cameras, scanners, fax machines, etc. The size of the CCD chip is normally 1/4", 1/3" or 1/2". As a rule of thumb, the larger the size, the higher the quality of the image produced and the higher the price. However, some of the higher density 1/4" and 1/3" CCD chips can now produce as good an image as many of the 1/3" or 1/2" chips.

CCTV Closed-circuit television.

Compression Refers to taking an incoming signal or image, which can be analog or digital, and compressing the data so it can be stored or transmitted faster and using less resources. There are many different algorithms and techniques that are used to compress data.

more Covert A covert application refers to a situation where you do not want the person to know that they are being watched or recorded. Also known as "hidden" cameras.

CS-mount camera C-mount cameras are designed to accommodate custom lenses. The lenses can be removed and replaced.

more Day/Night Camera "Day/Night Cameras" are regular cameras with an especially sensitive CCD chip that allows a good image to be captured in very low ambient lighting (regular lighting not infrared). Do not confuse these cameras with "Night Vision" cameras which is another name for infrared cameras.

Digital There are two main ways of doing things electronically, analog or digital. The digital method is to consider a circuit either on or off. A digital voltage or signal refers to the discrete nature of digital voltage potentials in digital circuits.

TTL (Bipolar Transistor-Transistor Logic) defines 0.0 Volts as a logic 0 or low, and 5.0 Volts as a logic 1 or high. These are single values for clarity there are actually ranges of voltage potentials around 0.0V and 5.0V which are recognized as low and high logic levels, respectively.

Digital System CCTV systems are just lately coming into the digital age. Most security cameras are still analog. There are some digital cameras available but they are extremely expensive. Where digital technology is really making ground in CCTV is with digital video recorders (or DVRs). Any CCTV system that includes a DVR is considered a digital system.

more Digital Video Recorder (DVR) A digital video recorder is basically a computer that converts the incoming (analog) signal from the cameras to digital, and compresses it, and stores it. The DVR replaces the function of a multiplexer (or quad or switcher) and a security VCR. There are many advantages of digital video recorders over their analog counterparts.

more Dome Camera A type of camera with a dome like shape. Usually used inside only. Some come with infrared lighting and some are designed to be tamper-proof.

more Duplex A duplex device can transmit data into and out of the electronic device at the same time. For example, a full duplex modem can send and receive data at the same time.

Duplex DVR A duplex DVR is a DVR that can record and view/playback at the same time. Compare to a triplex DVR or a pentaplex DVR.

FFS Frames Per Second (FFS) In digital video applications, refers to the number of video images that can be captured, displayed, or recorded in a second. Also referred to as the 'frame rate' or 'refresh rate'.

Housing Special covering or container to protect a camera from extreme temperatures or weather conditions.

more Infrared The region of the electromagnetic spectrum bounded by the long-wavelength extreme of the visible spectrum (approximately 0.7 m) and the shortest microwaves (approximately 0.1 mm).

Infrared Camera Infrared cameras (aka night vision cameras) have special infrared lenses installed around the perimeter of the camera lens. This provides special light that the camera uses to capture a good picture even in total darkness.

more Iris The iris (on some lenses) controls how much light is let into the camera lens.

more Jpeg (or jpg) Pronounced "jay-peg" and stands for "Joint Photographic Experts Group" who designed the standard. This is a standard way of compressing images which works particularly well for photographic images (as opposed to graphic art).

more Lens The lens of the camera determines the angle of view and the focus of the captured image. There are many different lens options.

more Low Light Refers to very dim lighting, even normal darkness. Complete darkness is 0 lux. Infrared cameras work well in very low light conditions.

Lux Refers to the amount of light received for a camera to capture a good image. Infrared cameras have very low lux.

Micro Camera Very small cameras designed to work in covert applications where you do not want people to know that the camera is there. Also called "hidden cameras."

more Monitor Security monitors are used to display the images from your cameras (or captured on your recording device). There are two basic kinds used today in CCTV applications. Analog or composite video monitors are used to display images in analog systems. They are just like a TV screen without the TV receiver. These are the monitors we have for sale on our site. Digital or VGA monitors (just like on your computer) are used with digital devices like the Digital Video Recorders. We do not include the monitor with our digital video recorders because you can pick one up more affordably at your local computer store (and not have to pay the shipping cost for such a heavy item).

more Motion Detection Refers to the feature in some VCRs and DVRs to only record video if something in the image moves or changes. Therefore, you do not have to look through hours of taped video looking for something to happen. It also saves a lot of space on the tape or hard drive.

Mounting Bracket Various different kinds of mounting brackets are used to install cameras to the wall or ceiling.

more Mpeg (or mpg) Pronounced "em-peg" and stands for "Motion Picture Experts Group" who designed the standard. This is a standard way of compressing audio and video files. (It's also the technology behind the now world-famous MP3 music files).

more Multiplexer A device that can accept a number of camera inputs and almost simultaneously display them on a single monitor and/or record them. Multiplexers can also be used to transmit multiple cameras over the same transmission medium.

Outdoor Camera Outdoor cameras come in special weatherproof housings that allow them to stand up well in tough weather and temperature conditions.

more Pan-tilt-zoom (PTZ) Cameras PTZ cameras allow you to adjust the position ('pan' is side-to-side, 'tilt' is up-and-down) and focus ('zoom') of the camera using a remote controller. Due to this added functionality, these cameras tend to cost much more than non-PTZ cameras.

more Pentaplex or Pentaplex DVR A pentaplex DVR is a DVR that can perform all the DVR functions at the same time: record, view/playback, network (view remotely), advertisement and backup. For example, a machine that is not pentaplex would stop recording while the administration functions were being performed. Compare to a duplex DVR or a triplex DVR.

Pin-hole Camera Pin-hole cameras have a very small lens that can see through a small hole. These types of cameras are used in covert applications. A disadvantage of pin-hole cameras is that they require more lighting than normal cameras to capture a good clear picture.

more Plug and Play Cable A cable that makes wiring cameras easy. Each camera needs to have a power wire and video wire (and sometimes an audio wire too), plus the connectors at the end of the wire to plug it in. The plug and play cables have all three wires built into one cable with the connectors already attached. The only disadvantage of plug and play cable is that the signal tends to degrade if run distances. For DVRs, plug and play cables can be run reliably up to 100 ft. For analog systems, plug and play cable can be run up to 400 ft. If you need to run longer distances, then you need to use the RG59 Siamese cable.

more Power Supply Also called an AC adaptor. All CCTV devices need power of some sort. Each device has its own power requirements (usually 12 volts with a minimum amperage). The power coming out of the wall (in the US) is 110 to 120 AC. The power supply converts the AC power to DC power and will adjust it to a specified amperage. The power supply should be included with each item you do not have to buy these separately.

Quad An analog device used to display 4 cameras simultaneously on a single monitor.

more RG59 Siamese Cable This type of cable combines the power wire with the video wire. You have to add your own connectors to each end of the cable. Use this type of cable when you need to run distances longer than 100 ft with a digital system, or more than 400 ft. with an analog system (see the plug and play cable above).

The RG59 Siamese cable can be run reliably up to 1000 ft.

more Real-time Recording In digital video applications, 30 frames per second per camera (see above) looks just like real-time. There is no hesitation or jerkiness in the video.

Remote Surveillance The ability to view your cameras from a remote location. Information is transmitted via phone line or internet.

Refers to how much detail can be captured on a camera or displayed on a monitor. Cameras typically capture about 360 horizontal lines of resolution. High resolution cameras may capture 450 lines of resolution or more. The higher the resolution, the more detail that can be captured in a picture. The monitors and recording devices can generally handle at least as much resolution as the cameras can capture.

Smart Search This is a feature of our digital video recorders that allows you to search for changes in a particular area of an image over time. For example, if a wallet was stolen off of a table, you could go to a point on the video where the wallet is there, draw a virtual box around that area, then search the video recording for changes to that particular area. This would allow you to locate the exact point on the video where the wallet was removed.

S/N Rational signal to noise ratio; this number represents how much signal noise the camera can tolerate and still provide a good picture. The higher the number the better.

Switch A switch will take multiple camera inputs and will show them on the monitor one at a time. Unlike a quad it will not display them all at once, instead it sequences through them showing one camera at a time. It will also allow you to select a particular camera to view.

Time-Lapse VCRA VCR that can be set to slow down its recording rate in order to extend the length of time that can be recorded on a standard tape up to as much as 960 hours. This is possible by recording one frame at a time at set time intervals. Most units have an alarm input signal so it can be automatically switched to real time mode in case of an alarm.

more Transformer A device used to transfer electric energy from one circuit to another, especially a pair of multiply wound, inductively coupled wire coils that effect such a transfer with a change in voltage, current, phase, or other electric characteristic.

Triplex or Triplex DVRA triplex DVR is a DVR that can record, view/playback, and network (view remotely) at the same time. Keep in mind that manufacturers may use this term differently so check for details on the product. Compare to a duplex DVR or a pentaplex DVR.

Varifocal Lens A camera lens in which the focus is not fixed, it can be manually or automatically adjusted.

more VCR Videocassette recorder; an electronic device for recording and playing back video images and sound on a video cassette.

more Video Capture Card Computer cards that you can install on the motherboard of your own computer to create your own video recording computer. Due to compatibility issues with this type of device, we do not sell these separately.

Video Gain An increase in video signal level by an amplifier, expressed as the ratio of output to input. Also called amplification.

Video Input A connection in a video controller or recording device that you can plug a camera into. The more video inputs (also called camera inputs) available on a device the more cameras you can connect to it.

Watch Dog Timer Circuit Protection! Problems are detected in the DVR computer the system will automatically reboot to correct the problem.

Waterproof A device that can be immersed in water and still function properly.

more Weatherproof A device that is weatherproof can be installed outside and stand up to harsh weather conditions and temperatures, but this does not mean that it is waterproof.

Wireless Camera Wireless cameras allow the transmission of video and audio data to be transmitted to the receiver without having to run wires (using radio waves). (redirected from CCTV) Also found in: Dictionary, Thesaurus, Acronyms, Encyclopedia, Wikipedia. [sur-vlans] 1. watching or monitoring. 2. a procedure used instead of quarantine to control the spread of infectious disease, involving close supervision during the incubation period of possible contacts of individuals exposed to an infectious disease. 3. in the nursing interventions classification, a nursing intervention defined as the purposeful and ongoing acquisition, interpretation, and synthesis of patient data for clinical decision-making. surveillance: community in the nursing interventions classification, a nursing intervention defined as purposeful and ongoing acquisition, interpretation, and synthesis of data for decision-making in the community. surveillance: late pregnancy in the nursing interventions classification, a nursing intervention defined as the purposeful and ongoing acquisition, interpretation, and synthesis of maternal-fetal data for treatment, observation, or admission. See also pregnancy surveillance and/or observation a nursing intervention in the nursing minimum data set; action through which the nurse examines and monitors physical and behavioral responses to disease or injury and to the environment. surveillance: patient information in the nursing interventions classification, a nursing intervention defined as the purposeful and ongoing acquisition, interpretation, and synthesis of patient data for clinical decision-making with individuals or populations. See also health surveillance. surveillance: safety in the nursing interventions classification, a nursing intervention defined as the purposeful and ongoing collection and analysis of information about the patient and the environment for use in promoting and maintaining patient safety. skin surveillance in the nursing interventions classification, a nursing intervention defined as the collection and analysis of patient data to maintain skin and mucous membrane integrity. See also skin care. surveillance (omaha) in the omaha system, an intervention on the first level of the intervention scheme, defined as nursing activities of detection, measurement, critical analysis, and monitoring to indicate client status in relation to a given condition or phenomenon. Miller-Keane Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Medicine, Nursing, and Allied Health, Seventh Edition. 2003 by Saunders, an imprint of Elsevier, Inc. All rights reserved. [sur-vlans] 1. The collection, collation, analysis, and dissemination of data; a type of observational study that involves continuous monitoring of disease occurrence within a population. 2. Ongoing scrutiny, generally using methods distinguished by practicability, uniformity, or rapidity, rather than complete accuracy. [Fr. surveiller, to watch over; fr. L. super- + vigilo, to watch] Farlex Partner Medical Dictionary Farlex 2012 (1) The ongoing observation of the health of individuals or populations. (2) The monitoring of diseases that have a known prevalence in a population. (3) The ongoing systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, and reporting of health data. Segen's Medical Dictionary. 2012 Farlex, Inc. All rights reserved. Epidemiology 1. The monitoring of diseases that have a certain prevalence in a population. 2. The ongoing systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, and reporting of health data. See Epidemiologic surveillance, Fluoride surveillance, Health surveillance, HIV surveillance, Immunosurveillance, Medical surveillance, Public health surveillance, Sentinel surveillance, Site-specific surveillance. McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Modern Medicine. 2002 by The McGraw-Hill Companies. [sur-vlans] 1. The collection, collation, analysis, and dissemination of data; a type of observational study that involves continuous monitoring of disease occurrence within a population. 2. Ongoing scrutiny, generally using methods distinguished by practicability, uniformity, and rapidly, rather than complete accuracy. [Fr. surveiller, to watch over; fr. L. super- + vigilo, to watch] Medical Dictionary for the Health Professions and Nursing Farlex 2012 (sur-vlans) 1. Collection, collation, analysis, and dissemination of data. 2. Ongoing scrutiny, generally using methods distinguished by practicability and rapidity, rather than complete accuracy. [Fr. surveiller, to watch over; fr. L. super- + vigilo, to watch] Medical Dictionary for the Dental Professions Farlex 2012 Want to thank TFD for its existence? Tell a friend about us, add a link to this page, or visit the webmaster's page for free fun content. Link to this page: "It is reiterated that the draft rules put out for public suggestions/objections/feedback by the committee formed under the Principal Secretary (Home) have only prescribed a reporting mechanism for CCTVs and not a licensing mechanism," the LG said in a statement. He said the CCTVs on the island had detected a total of 31,295 traffic obstruction cases, 82 accidents and 107 street light malfunctions while a total of 156 vehicles were clamped and 55 towed away for obstructing traffic based on the monitoring system using the CCTVs. "However, we would like to see legislation introduced to make CCTV in abattoirs mandatory, and will continue to urge the Welsh Government to act in Wales. However, most UAE organisations do not currently have the technology infrastructure to support CCTV projects, argues the UAE-based IT infrastructure and information management consultancy and solutions provider Condo Protego. According to recently published report of Bonafide Research "India CCTV Camera Market Outlook, 2021", CCTV camera, access control system, intrusion detection system and intercom are some of the products that are used in the electronic security market. Your abbreviation search returned 7 meanings showing only Science & Medicine definitions (Show all) The practice operates CCTV within the premises to offer additional security for patients, staff and visitors. Our data controller is Dr Arshad Khan. The safety and security of patients, contractors and visitors at Central Medical Centre is of paramount importance. To support the management team in maintaining a safe and secure environment, a closed circuit television (CCTV) system is used within the organisation. This system has been installed and is used in accordance with extant legislation. This document has been produced to provide all staff at Central Medical Centre with the necessary level of information regarding the rationale for the use of CCTV systems in general practice and how to respond to patients who make enquiries as to the use of such systems whilst also explaining how to respond to access requests for data generated by CCTV systems. Status: The organisation aims to design and implement policies and procedures that meet the diverse needs of our service and workforce, ensuring that none are placed at a disadvantage over others, in accordance with the Equality Act 2010. Consideration has been given to the impact that this policy might have regarding the individual protected characteristics of those to whom it applies. This document and any procedures contained within it are non-contractual and may be modified or withdrawn at any time. For the avoidance of doubt, it does not form part of your contract of employment. Furthermore, this document applies to all employees of the organisation. Other individuals performing functions in relation to the organisation, such as agency workers, locums and contractors, are encouraged to use it. Legislation Data Protection Act 2018 GDPR gives member states limited opportunities to make provisions for how it applies in their country. Following Brexit, GDPR became UK GDPR and was incorporated as Chapter 2 of DPA 2018. It is therefore important that the GDPR and the DPA 2018 are read side-by-side. GDPR Central Medical Centre has a legal requirement to ensure compliance with the GDPR and that personal data will be: Processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner in relation to the data subject (lawfulness, fairness and transparency) Collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes Adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which it is processed Accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date every reasonable step must be taken to ensure that personal data that is inaccurate, having regard to the purposes for which it is processed, is erased or rectified without delay kept in a form which permits identification of data subjects for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the personal data is processed Processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of the personal data, including protection against unauthorised or unlawful processing and against accidental loss, destruction or damage, using appropriate technical or organisational measures Further reading can be found in the UK GDPR Policy. Surveillance Camera Code of Practice 2013: The code was released in June 2013 and then updated in both November 2021 and March 2022. It continues to detail 12 guiding principles which strike a balance between protecting the public and upholding civil liberties. These are: Use of a surveillance camera system must always be for a specified purpose which is in pursuit of a legitimate aim and necessary to meet an identified pressing need. The use of a surveillance camera system must consider its effect on individuals and their privacy, with regular reviews to ensure its use remains justified. There must be as much transparency regarding the use of a surveillance camera system as possible, including a published contact point for access to information and complaints. There must be clear responsibility and accountability for all surveillance camera system activities including images and information collected, held and used. Clear rules, policies and procedures must be in place before a surveillance camera system is used and these must be communicated to all who need to comply with them. No more images and information should be stored than that which is strictly required for the stated purpose of a surveillance camera system and such images and information should be deleted once their purposes have been discharged. Access to retained images and information should be restricted and there must be clearly defined rules regarding who can gain access and for what purpose such access is granted. The disclosure of images and information should only take place when it is necessary to support either a claimant or defendant where a crime has been alleged or, for example, a person's property has been damaged within the car park. The data controller must be able to satisfy themselves that the person requesting the data has the authority of the data subject. The responsibility for providing the required authority rests with the third party and is usually in the form of a written statement or consent form, signed by the data subject. It should be noted that such requests for images or information should be approached with care and in accordance with the data protection legislation, as a wide disclosure may be an unfair intrusion into the privacy of the individuals concerned. Disposal of images and information: As stated in Section 3.4, the images and information are stored for the minimum time period necessary to fulfil the purpose and therefore, at Central Medical Centre they will be routinely deleted after 6 months. The deletion process is automatic. Complaints: Should a patient, visitor or contractor have cause to complain about the organisations CCTV system, the data controller should be contacted. Patients, visitors and contractors are to be advised that complaints will be processed in accordance with complaints policy. Access register: The template at Annex B is to be used to record all access to the CCTV system. Audit: The template at Annex C is to be used to audit the CCTV system at Central Medical Centre. Summary: CCTV systems are valuable tools that enhance the safety, security and wellbeing of services, staff and patients at Central Medical Centre and are an increasingly common sight in GP practices. In line with the relevant legislation and code of practice referenced in this policy, it is essential that the use of such systems and the staff who use them are compliant and that all guidelines and processes are complied with. Annex A Application for access to personal/CCTV records (SAR/APPLICATION FOR ACCESS TO PERSONAL/CCTV RECORDS (SAR)) In accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018 Section 1. Personal details: Surname Title Forename Date of birth Address Tel no. Email: Section 2. Record(s) requested: Please tick the relevant box below. The more specific you can be, the easier it is for us to quickly provide you with the records requested. I am applying for access to view records only. I am applying for a printed copy of my records. I am applying for CCTV records. Please specify what information you are requesting. Records between specific dates only (please give dates below) Records with regard to a specific incident (please give details below) Other (please give details below) Declaration: I declare that the information given by me is correct to the best of my knowledge and that I am entitled to apply for access to the records referred to above under the terms of the UK Data Protection Act 2018. You are advised that the making of false or misleading statements to obtain personal information to which you are not entitled is a criminal offence which could lead to prosecution. Section 3. Proof of identity: Under the Data Protection Act 2018, you do not have to give a reason for applying for access to your records. You will however be asked to provide two forms of identification one of which must be photographic identification. ADDITIONAL NOTES: Before returning this form, please ensure that you have: Signed and dated the form Are able to provide proof of your identity Enclosed documentation to support your request (if applicable) Incomplete applications will be returned; therefore, please ensure you have the correct documentation before returning the form. For use only: Identification verification must be verified through two forms of ID one of which must contain a photo, e.g., passport or photo driving licence, and, for example, a bank statement. Request received/Refused/Reviewed/By Request completed/ Fee Date sent/Comments/ Identity verified by Date/ Method Photo ID or proof of residence Type .. Photo ID or proof of residence Type .. Annex B Access register/ Central Medical Centre/ Data controller: Farah Sultana/ CCTV System Access Register/ Date: January/ Date/ Time/ Reason for access/ Outcome/ Individual/ Annex C CCTV system audit/ Central Medical Centre/ Data controller: Farah Sultana/ CCTV System Audit/ Date: 03/09/2024/ Requirement: To ensure the appropriate signage displayed throughout the organisation advising individuals that CCTV surveillance is taking place? Do the signs include who is responsible for operating the system and who to contact for further information? Is the system fit for purpose, i.e., does it capture quality images? Are all clinical areas covered by CCTV surveillance? Does the system have appropriate calibration and regular testing? Are images stored in an encrypted and access restricted manner? Is the image and information stored in a secure location? Is the CCTV system access restricted to authorised personnel only (please give details below) Other (please give details below) Who can access images and information? Dr Khan, Farah Sultana What is the retention period? 6mo What is the disposal process? Automatically deleted by the camera app. Does the organisation have a CCTV or surveillance policy? Does the policy reflect the GDPR? Is staff aware of the organisation policy and how to deal with requests and complaints? Is the CCTV system included on the organisation asset register? Is there a log to record access and disposal? What training has staff received in relation to the use of the CCTV surveillance system? Staff do not have access, they are informed of the locations of all CCTV cameras. Additional comments: Signed: Name: 10000+ Medical & Health Acronym for Doctors, students & patients from a Medical Abbreviation. Our experts define difficult medical & health language in easy-to-understand explanations of each and every medical acronym. Medical & Health acronym online Medical Abbreviation provides quick & easy access to hard-to-spell and often misspelled medical & health abbreviations through an extensive alphabetical A-Z listing. Skip to main content Here you can find out what some of the most common medical abbreviations mean. This may be useful if you want to understand your health records. An abbreviation is a short way of writing a longer word or phrase. Healthcare staff sometimes use the same abbreviations to mean different things. If you do not know what something in your health records means, ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist. If you cannot find the abbreviation you are looking for Speak to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist for help with understanding your health records. Page last reviewed: 22 August 2022 Next review due: 22 August 2025

Cctv full form in english. Cctv full form in medical salary. Cctv camera full form in medical. Cctv meaning medical. Cctv full form. Cctv full name. Cctv ka full form in medical. Cctvs in full.

