

Appendix A

<u>ABBREVIATIONS, DEFINITIONS AND GLOSSARY OF TERMS</u>	
The Act	Mental Health Act 1983, as amended by the Mental Health Act 2007
Approved Clinician	A mental health professional approved by the Secretary of State (or the Welsh Ministers) to act as an approved clinician for the purposes of the Act. Some decisions under the Act can only be taken by people who are approved clinicians. All Responsible Clinicians must be approved clinicians.
Approved Mental Health Professional. (AMHP)	A social worker or other professional approved by a local services authority (LSSA) to carry out a variety of functions under the Act.
Mental Health Assessment	Examining a service user to establish whether the service user has a mental disorder and, if they do, what treatment and care they need. It is also used to be mean examining or interviewing a service user to decide whether an application for detention or a guardianship application should be made.
Capacity	The ability to take a decision about a particular matter at the time the decision needs to be made. Some people may lack capacity to take a particular decision (e.g. to consent to treatment) because they cannot understand, retain, use or weigh the information relevant to the decision. A legal definition of lack of capacity for people aged 16 or over is set out in Section 2 of the Mental Capacity Act 2005.
Care Programme Approach	A system of care and support for individuals with complex needs which includes an assessment, a care plan and a care co-ordinator. It is used mainly for adults in England who receive specialist mental healthcare and in some CAMHS services. There are similar systems for supporting other groups of individuals, including children and young people (Children's Assessment Framework), older adults (Single Assessment Process) and people with learning disabilities (Person Centred Planning).
Consent	Agreeing to allow someone else to do something to or for you. Particularly consent to treatment. Valid consent requires that the person has the capacity to make the decision (or the competence to consent, if a child), and they are given the information they need to make the decision, and that they are not under any duress or inappropriate pressure.

Executive Directors and Associate Hospital Managers	<p>The Code of Practice sets out standards required of individuals and organisations in operating the Mental Health Act. Chapter 37 of the Code contains much of this information. Hospital Managers are defined in Chapter 37.2 of the Code of Practice as ‘the organisation or individual in charge of the hospital, which includes anyone, authorised to take decisions on their behalf’. In effect these Managers are employed by the Trust, usually at Board or Senior level, and undertake duties which ensure that the requirements of the Mental Health Act and other relevant legislation affecting the treatment and care of patients in hospitals are followed and implemented correctly in accordance with the law. They must also ensure that patients who are detained either in hospital or under the terms of a Community Treatment Order (CTO) are fully informed of their rights and are appropriately supported in exercising those rights. This includes their right to appeal their detention to the Hospital Managers and a formal Mental Health Review Tribunal. The Trust’s Hospital Managers have delegated a number of these latter functions and roles to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associate Hospital Managers (AHMs) – Who sit as panel members on Appeals, Reviews and Renewals at Hospital Manager hearings. (These personnel will not be employees of the Trust but are appointed by the Trust to act effectively as ‘Independent Lay Members’)
Independent Mental Health Advocate. (IMHA)	An advocate available to offer help to service users under arrangements which are specifically required to be made under the Act
Mental Capacity Act	The Mental Capacity Act 2005. An Act of Parliament that governs decision-making on behalf of people who lack capacity, both where they lose capacity at some point in their lives, e.g. as a result of dementia or brain injury, and where the incapacitating condition has been present since birth.
Mental Disorder	Mental Disorder is defined for the purposes of the Act as ‘any disorder or disability of the mind’. Relevant professionals should determine whether a patient has a disorder or disability of the mind in accordance with good clinical practice and accepted standards of what constitutes such a disorder or disability
Mental Health Tribunal (MHT)	The first-tier Tribunal (Mental Health) hears applications and references for people detained under the Mental Health Act 1983 (as amended by the Mental Health Act 2007).
Nearest relative (NR)	A person defined by Section 26 of the Act who has certain rights and powers under the Act in respect of a service user for whom they are the nearest relative.
Responsible Clinician (RC)	The person in charge of an individual’s care who is subject to the Act.

Second Opinion Appointed Doctor (SOAD)	An independent doctor appointed by the Commission who gives a second opinion on whether certain types of medical treatment for mental disorder should be given without the service user's consent.
SOAD certificate	A certificate issued by a Second Opinion Appointed Doctor (SOAD) approving particular forms of medical treatment for a service user.
Section	The specific piece of legislation within the Act; that pertains to the type of detention an individual is subject to.
Service users	Individuals receiving a care package from the Trust
Community Treatment Order (CTO)	Introduced by the Mental Health Act as amended in 2007. It is a provision for those individuals detained on treatment sections of the Act to be treated in the community; with powers to require compliance with a treatment regime, and powers of recall back to hospital for treatment if necessary.