

MENTAL HEALTH BILL

M E M O R A N D U M

The purpose of this Bill is to provide for mental health and related matters. The country has had legislation on mental health since 1888 when the Lunatic Asylum Ordinance, Cap 79 became law and custodial care for the mentally ill was originally provided for. The first asylum was built in 1906 to decongest the prison where arrested mentally ill people were kept. This Ordinance remained in force with little modification until the Mental Health Decree 1972, (NRCD 30) was enacted. NRCD 30 focused mainly on institutional care but was an improvement on the Ordinance because it also took into account, the patient, the property of the patient and voluntary treatment. NRCD 30 has never been amended although attempts were made to revise the law in 1996.

This Bill has become necessary because the 1972 legislation is out of date and does not accord with the World Health Organisation best practice standard for mental health legislation. The WHO World Report of 2001 which concentrated on mental health, exposed the weaknesses in mental health care delivery in developing countries. The modern trend of mental health legislation is to protect, promote and improve the lives and well being of citizens with mental disorder. People with mental disorder are or can be vulnerable to abuse and violation of their rights. Progressive legislation which acknowledges the modern trend on human rights can be an effective tool to promote access to mental health care as well as to promote and protect the rights of people with mental disorder. This Bill adopts a human rights based approach in accordance with the objective of the U.N. charter and international agreements for the health care needs of a person with mental disorder. These are to prevent discrimination in all its forms and offer equal opportunities to people with mental disorder.

Many human rights violations occur in private facilities, the new Bill includes the private sector in mental health as a novelty. Formerly, there were only state run institutions but that position has changed. Furthermore, the Mental Health Decree 1972, (NRCD 30) excluded traditional and spiritual mental health care. There has been a proliferation of charismatic churches since the early 1980s some of which specialize in the healing of mental disorder and there is a need to regulate these establishments by law. The Bill ensures that standards, conditions and rights are relevant for all facilities in order to prevent the abuse of people with mental disorder including physical and sexual abuse.

The policy of the Ministry of Health has been to shift the focus of mental health treatment from institutionalised care to the development of community services with the care of persons with mental disorder in general health care settings. The Bill strengthens community support services which allows those who need mental health care to be identified and reduces the stigma attached to psychiatric hospitals. This approach also reduces the cost of patient care and prevents the influx of persons to the three state run psychiatric institutions. It will promote access to basic mental health care in the least restrictive environment which is one of the basic mental health care principles.

The Bill is divided into nine groups of clauses. Clause 1 in the first group of clauses, establishes the Mental Health Authority, a body corporate with perpetual succession, a common seal with the power to acquire movable and immovable property. Clause 2 provides that the prime object of the Mental Health Authority is to promote mental health and provide humane care in a least restrictive environment. The Authority is also to provide appropriate service that will involve the public and private sector. To achieve these objects, the Authority is to provide mental health services at the primary health care level amongst other responsibilities.

The governing body of the Authority is a Board comprising eleven persons (clause 3), with representation from key sector ministries, health, interior, justice and the Ministry responsible for social welfare as well as the Director, Mental Health Services and a representative from a tertiary medical training institution nominated by the training institution. The standard provisions on meetings and related matters are contained in this group of clauses.

The second group of clauses, clauses 10-15, establishes mental health services at the regional, district and community level for the treatment, prevention, rehabilitation and counselling of persons with mental disorder. Community psychiatric nurses are the frontline care providers for persons with mental disorder and in order to integrate mental health in the primary health care, it is necessary to provide for community mental health by law.

The Director of Mental Health Services is responsible for planning, organization, administration, co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation of mental health services in the country, (clause 11). The Mental Health Service is to have divisions to support the National Secretariat. The hospital director of a psychiatric hospital is the chief executive of the hospital and is responsible for its day to day management (clause 13). There is a medical director who is responsible for the

technical service of a psychiatric hospital (clause 14). The President in accordance with article 195 of the Constitution is to appoint other staff of the mental health service. Other employees may be transferred or seconded to the Board (clause 15).

As in NRCD 30, the Bill provides for a quasi-judicial Mental Health Tribunal in the third group of clauses (16-25) but with stronger provisions. The composition includes a former service user. The Tribunal is to hear and investigate complaints of persons detained under the Act and may discharge a detained person (clause 22). Included in the functions of the Tribunal is the duty to provide guidance on minimising intrusive or irreversible treatments.

The fourth group of clauses deals with visiting committees. Visiting committees which were introduced in 1918 are to be established in each region (clause 26), to ensure that the standards and conditions required by law are respected in practice. Included in the duties and responsibility of visiting committees are the protection of people with mental disorder in mental health facilities both public and private and the inspection of these facilities at least once a year with or without prior notice. These committees are to receive and enquire into complaints by or against an officer, staff or patient in a mental health facility (clause 28). Recommendations are to be made after each meeting to the Regional or District Health Director or the head of the mental health facility (clause 29). Visits to a mental health facility generally, are provided for in clause 30 and respect for the privacy and safety of all concerned is to be taken into account.

The fifth group of clauses deals with voluntary treatment and largely replicates similar provisions in NRCD 30 with additional safeguards for patients. The head of a facility is to report cases of long term stay voluntary patients and admissions to the Mental Health Review Tribunal, clause 32 (7).

The sixth group of clauses deals with involuntary treatment. In order to promote community based care and rehabilitation, involuntary admission is by court order (clause 34) and may be for a period not exceeding one month, subject to appeal against admission or treatment by a patient or primary caregiver, (clause 36). Involuntary patients are to have a treatment plan for one month subject to review (clause 37). To cover extreme cases, a court may impose a prolonged treatment order which is not to exceed twelve months and is subject to review at six months by the Mental Health Review Tribunal, (clauses 38 and 39). The procedure and duration of admission for urgent cases is provided for in clauses 40 and 41 and the admitted person may be detained for not longer than seventy-two hours.

The custody of an involuntary patient is provided for under clause 42. Only facilities accredited under the proposed Health Institutions and Facilities Act can admit involuntary patients for treatment (clause 43). A psychiatrist or head of a health care facility may grant a leave of absence to an involuntary patient for a maximum of thirty days (clause 44). Discharge of involuntary patients is on the expiry of a court order or earlier on the recommendation of the psychiatrist or head of facility (clause 45).

The seventh group of clauses is on the rights of persons with mental disorder. Key rights and principles include equality and non-discrimination, the right to privacy and individual autonomy and freedom from inhuman and degrading treatment. Others are the principle of the least restrictive environment and the right to information and participation. These principles accord with those found in Chapter five of the Constitution referred to in clause 46 and can be found in clause 47 of the Bill. The standard of treatment of a patient with mental disorder is stated in clause 49. A person may be placed in involuntary seclusion or minimal mechanical restraint only where there is imminent danger to the patient when tranquilisation is not readily available. (Clause 50).

A Code of Ethics which defines the general moral principles and rules of behaviour for personnel of the Service has been incorporated in the Bill. These relate to confidentiality (clause 52), privacy and autonomy, (clause 53) and access to information, (clause 54).

The next group of clauses, the eighth, deals with the protection of vulnerable groups. Females, children, the aged and the mentally retarded have been specifically provided for in clauses 56, 57, 58 and 59 for the first time with respect to equal treatment, special accommodation and in the case of children, provision of the right to form an opinion which accords with section 11 of the Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560). The Bill also provides comprehensively for the protection in the management of the finances, business and occupation of a person with mental disorder. This is through the appointment of a guardian on application to the Court, (clause 60). Limited guardianship is a possibility and continuous guardianship is subject to annual review, (clause 61 and 62). Certain special treatments are not allowed on persons with mental disorder such as sterilisation, (clause 63). Furthermore, mental disorder is not to be used as a reason for abortion.

The psycho-social rehabilitation of the patient which includes supervision, rehabilitation and vocational training is the joint responsibility of the Minister of Health and the Minister responsible for Social Welfare and is provided for in clause

64. The Department of Social Welfare which falls within the purview of the Ministry of Manpower, Youth and Employment and is decentralized under the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) is the Ministry responsible for the rehabilitation of persons with mental disorders after treatment.

Accordingly, it is the District Assembly through its Social Services Sub-Committee, which is to see to the rehabilitation and re-integration of the person in the community. Mentally ill persons found in public places are provided for in clause 65. In accordance with the duty of the police to maintain public order, protect and respect the rights of the vulnerable on account of mental disorder, a police officer may remove a person with mental disorder on personal initiative or as requested by someone else. District Assemblies are given responsibility under the Bill in the same clause for the well being of people with mental disorder found in public places.

Police responsibility and duties in private premises are provided for in clause 66. The Court may issue a warrant authorising a police officer to enter premises to remove a person with mental disorder to a place of safe custody to be detained for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours.

Legislative provisions related to offenders with mental disorder are contained in clauses 67 and 68. Prisons are the wrong places for people in need of mental health treatment since correctional facilities emphasize deterrence and punishment rather than treatment and care. Offenders with mental disorders are to be committed to security psychiatric hospitals (clause 67). A unit of a health care facility may be used as a security psychiatric hospital. The provisions in the Criminal Procedure Code, 1960 (Act 30) apply to offenders with mental disorder. An offender found to have mental disorder at the time of the commission of an offence is to be committed to treatment at a psychiatric hospital and a person found unfit to stand trial is to have charges stayed whilst undergoing treatment. If a convicted prisoner serving a sentence becomes mentally ill, that person should be transferred to a mental health facility for treatment. The extra duty of a court appointed mental health practitioner is recognised in clause 69. The mental health practitioner appointed by the Court is to be paid fees for the purpose determined by the Minister of Health (clause (69)).

As in the old law, the Bill provides for the removal of foreign patients to their country of origin (clause 70). This is with the consent of the patient except where the patient is committed to a psychiatric hospital in pursuance of a criminal charge or where the patient is admitted to a security psychiatric hospital established under clause 67 where offenders with mental disorder are committed.

The final group of clauses, the ninth, deals with miscellaneous provisions. Among other matters, it deals with funds of the authority (clause 72), annual estimates (clause 73), accounts and audit (clause 74) and annual report and other reports (clause 75). Notice of sudden death is dealt with in clause 76 and applies the provisions of the Coroners Act, 1960 (Act 18). Limitation on contractual liability, court referrals, offences, application of the Act and regulations are also dealt with in clause 77 – 81. Regulations are to be made on a wide range of matters such as community mental health service and the treatment and rehabilitation of persons with substance use disorders.

The interpretation clause (clause 82), contains definitions which provide clear and unambiguous meanings of more than fifty technical words and phrases to facilitate the understanding and implementation of the law by those affected by it, such as patients, their families, health personnel and the courts.

Clause 83 provides for transitional provisions. The Mental Health Decree, 1972 (NRCD.30) is repealed in clause 84 but actions taken and documents executed under NRCD 30 are saved.

Finally, the commencement clause is clause 85. The Act is to come into force six months after it is enacted to enable training and the making of regulations to make it implementable.

MAJOR COURAGE QUARSHIGAH (RTD)
MINISTER FOR HEALTH

Date:.....

MENTAL HEALTH BILL

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MENTAL HEALTH BILL

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BILL

ENTITLED

THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 2006

AN ACT to provide for mental health care and for related matters

ENACTED by the President and Parliament:

Mental Health Authority

Establishment of Mental Health Authority

1. (1) There is established by this Act a body to be known as the Mental Health Authority.

(2) The Authority is a body corporate with perpetual succession, and a common seal and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

(3) The Authority may for the performance of its functions acquire and hold movable or immovable property and may enter into a contract or any other transaction.

(4) Where there is hindrance to the acquisition of property, the property may be acquired for an Authority under the State Property and Contracts Act, 1960 (C.A 6) or the State Lands Act, 1962 (Act 125) and the costs shall be borne by the Authority.

Objects and functions of the Authority

2. (1) The objects of the Authority are,

- (a) to promote mental health and provide humane care including treatment and rehabilitation in a least restrictive environment; and
 - (b) to promote a culturally appropriate, affordable, accessible and equitably distributed mental health service that will involve both the public and the private sectors.
- (2) To achieve its objects, the Authority shall
- (a) consult with persons with current or previous experience as a service user as well as family members in the formulation, development and implementation of mental health policies;
 - (b) provide mental health service at the primary care, regional and national levels, collaborate with the relevant regulatory bodies to ensure compliance with accreditation and other standards of mental health care;
 - (c) provide service for substance use disorders at the primary care, regional and national levels;
 - (d) collaborate with other healthcare service providers to ensure the best care of persons with mental disorders;
 - (e) protect the rights and responsibilities of persons with mental disorder;
 - (f) ensure and guarantee the fundamental human rights of persons with mental disorder against discrimination and stigmatization;
 - (g) provide mental health care service to voluntary and involuntary patients with mental disorder;
 - (h) provide for safety concerning persons suffering from mental disorder;
 - (i) provide for educational, vocational and leisure opportunities within mental health facilities; and

- (j) collaborate with the Traditional Medicine Council and other providers of unorthodox mental health care to ensure the best interest of persons with mental disorder.

Governing body of the Authority

3. (1) The governing body of the Authority is a Board consisting of
 - (a) the chairperson,
 - (b) the Director, Mental Health Service who shall be the secretary to the Board,
 - (c) one representative from the Ministry responsible for Social Welfare not below the rank of director,
 - (d) one representative of the Attorney-General not below the level of Principal State Attorney,
 - (e) one representative from the Ministry of Health not below the rank of director,
 - (f) one representative from the Ministry of the Interior not below the rank of director,
 - (g) one representative from the Ghana Health Service not below the rank of director,
 - (h) one person from a tertiary medical training institution nominated by the tertiary medical training institutions, and
 - (i) three non-governmental persons nominated by the Minister at least one of whom is a woman.
- (2) The members of the Board shall be appointed by the President in accordance with article 70 of the Constitution.

Tenure of office of members

4. (1) A member of the Board shall hold office for a period not exceeding four years and is eligible for re-appointment, but a member shall not be appointed for more than two terms.

(2) Where a member of the Board, resigns, dies or is removed from office or is for a sufficient reason unable to act as a member, the Minister shall notify the President of the vacancy and the President shall, acting on the advice of the nominating authority and in consultation with the Council of State, appoint another person to hold office for the unexpired term of the member's term of office.

(3) A member of the Board may at any time resign from office in writing addressed to the President through the Minister.

(4) A member of the Board who is absent from three consecutive meetings of the Board without sufficient cause ceases to be a member of the Board.

(5) The President may by letter addressed to a member revoke the appointment of that member.

Meetings of the Board

5. (1) The Board shall meet at least once every three months for the despatch of business at the times and in the places determined by the chairperson.

(2) The chairperson shall, at the request in writing of not less than one-third of the membership of the Board, convene an extraordinary meeting of the Board at the place and time determined by the chairperson.

(3) The quorum at a meeting of the Board is six members of the Board or a greater number determined by the Board in respect of an important matter.

(4) The chairperson shall preside at meetings of the Board and in the absence of the chairperson, a member of the Board elected by the members present from among their number shall preside.

(5) Matters before the Board shall be decided by a majority of the members present and voting and in the event of equality of votes, the person presiding shall have a casting vote.

(6) The Board may co-opt a person to attend a meeting of the Board but that person shall not vote on a matter for decision at the meeting.

(7) The proceedings of the Board shall not be invalidated by reason of a vacancy among the members or a defect in the appointment or qualification of a member.

(8) Subject to this section, the Board may determine the procedure for its meetings.

Disclosure of interest

6. (1) The member of the Board who has an interest in a matter for consideration by the Board shall disclose in writing the nature of that interest and is disqualified from participating in the deliberation of the Board in respect of that matter.

(2) A member who contravenes subsection (1) ceases to be a member.

Establishment of committees

7. (1) The Board may establish committees consisting of members of the Board or non-members or both to perform a function.

(2) Despite subsection (1), the Board shall establish a Hospital Management Committee in each psychiatric hospital.

Allowances

8. Members of the Board and members of a committee of the Board shall be paid the allowances approved by the Minister in consultation with the Minister responsible for Finance.

Ministerial directives

9. The Minister may give directives to a Board on matters of policy.

Mental Health Service

Establishment of mental health service

10. The Minister shall establish through the Authority, mental health facilities and multi-disciplinary services at the community, district and regional level to promote mental health and for the purposes of prevention and treatment of mental disorder, the rehabilitation and counseling of persons with mental disorder.

Appointment and functions of the Director of Mental Health Service

11. (1) There shall be a Director who shall be the head of the Mental Health Service and the Secretary to the Board.

(2) The Director, Mental Health Service, shall be appointed by the President in accordance with article 195 of the Constitution.

(3) The Director shall hold office on the terms and conditions specified in the letter of appointment.

(4) The Director is responsible for planning, organisation, administration, co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation of mental health services in the country.

(5) The Director shall perform any other functions determined by the Board.

(6) The Director may delegate a function to an officer of the Authority but shall not be relieved from the ultimate responsibility for the performance of the delegated function.

(7) The Director shall provide the Minister through the Board with technical advice on mental health that may be required.

(8) The Director shall have a secretariat with designated personnel to assist with the running of the service.

Divisions of the Mental Health Service

12. (1) The Authority may with the approval of the Minister create units or divisions within the Mental Health Service at the national level that it considers necessary for the efficient performance of the functions of the Service and may with the approval of the Minister abolish or re-organise a unit or division.

(2) The Authority shall establish the following divisions:

(a) Technical Division,

(b) Administration Division, and

(c) any other divisions determined by the Authority,

(3) Each division shall have a head who shall report to the Director, Mental Health Service.

Appointment of Hospital Director

13. (1) The Board shall appoint a Hospital Director of a psychiatric hospital with requisite managerial skill and training.

(2) The Hospital Director shall be the chief executive of the psychiatric hospital.

(3) The Hospital Director shall hold office on the terms and conditions in the letter of appointment.

(4) The Hospital Director is responsible for the day-to-day administration of a psychiatric hospital and for the execution of the policies and decisions of the Board.

Appointment of Medical Director

14. (1) The Board shall appoint a Medical Director of a psychiatric hospital.

(2) The Medical Director is responsible for

- (a) the day-to-day technical service of the hospital, and
- (b) the quality of service of the psychiatric hospital

and is answerable to the hospital director.

Appointment of other staff of mental health service

15. (1) The President shall in accordance with article 195 of the Constitution appoint other staff of the mental health service.

(2) Other public officers may be transferred or seconded to the Board or may otherwise give assistance to it.

(3) The Board may engage the services of advisers to perform its function on the advice of the Director.

Mental Health Review Tribunal

Mental Health Review Tribunal

16. There is established by the Board a Mental Health Review Tribunal.

Composition of Tribunal

17. (1) The Board shall appoint members of the Tribunal.

(2) The Tribunal at each sitting consists of

- (a) a legal practitioner of ten years standing as a lawyer nominated by the Attorney-General as the chairperson,
- (b) a psychiatrist, and
- (c) three other persons at least one of whom is a woman and another with experience as a service user.

Functions of Tribunal

18. (1) The Tribunal shall hear and investigate complaints in respect of persons detained under this Act.
- (2) The Tribunal shall review and monitor
- (a) cases of involuntary admissions and treatment processes,
 - (b) long-term stay voluntary admissions, and
- (3) The Tribunal may approve or reject requests for intrusive or irreversible treatments.
- (4) The Tribunal shall in the exercise of its jurisdiction regulate its own procedure.
- (5) The Tribunal shall, in consultation with relevant mental health and other experts, provide guidance on minimizing intrusive and irreversible treatments, seclusion or restraint.
- (6) The Tribunal shall record the incidents referred to in subsection (5).

Meetings of the Tribunal

19. Section 5 shall apply to the Tribunal except that the chairperson, the psychiatrist and one other member constitute a quorum for the Tribunal and the Tribunal shall meet as required.

Allowances for Tribunal members

20. Members of the Tribunal shall be paid allowances approved by the Minister in consultation with the Minister responsible for Finance.

Informed consent

21. The Tribunal shall ensure that informed consent is obtained for intrusive and irreversible procedures.

Discharge by Tribunal

22. (1) The Tribunal may direct the discharge of a person detained under this Act despite the previous order of a Court or Tribunal except in the case of a serious offence and may make the recommendations that it considers necessary to the Director.

(2) The Tribunal shall direct the discharge of a patient where it is satisfied

- (a) that the patient is no longer suffering from mental disorder, or
- (b) that it is not necessary in the interest of the patient's health or safety or for the protection of other persons that the patient should continue to be detained, or
- (c) that the patient if released is not likely to act in a manner dangerous to himself or herself or to others, and
- (d) that admission is no longer the least restrictive form of treatment for the patients.

Review of orders

23. The Tribunal may review a previous decision made by it.

Application for review

24. (1) An application may be made to the Tribunal by or in respect of a person detained under this Act.

(2) The application may request

- (a) a review of the conditions under which that person is detained,
- (b) a discharge, or
- (c) any other appropriate action to be taken with respect to the circumstances of that person's mental disorder.

(3) The Tribunal shall review the case and respond to the applicant within twenty-one days except where the application is against a new admission, in which case the response shall be within three days.

(4) Where a person is not satisfied with the decision of the Tribunal, that person may appeal to a Court.

Annual report of Tribunal

25. The chairperson of the Tribunal shall submit an annual report of the Tribunal to the Minister.

Visiting Committees

Visiting committees

26. The Board shall establish visiting committees for mental health service in each region.

Membership of a visiting committee

27. (1) A visiting committee consists of
- (a) a representative of a Regional Co-ordinating Council not below the rank of a Director;
 - (b) one psychiatrist or other mental health professional without a direct service role in the region;
 - (c) one legal practitioner of ten years standing as a lawyer nominated by the Attorney-General;
 - (d) one representative of a social services sub-committee of a district assembly nominated by the Regional Minister;
 - (e) one member of the Regional Health Management Committee of the Ghana Health Service; and
 - (f) two other community representatives.

- (2) The Board shall appoint the members of the visiting committee.

Duties and responsibility of visiting committee

28. (1) A visiting committee shall collaborate with the relevant agency
- (a) to ensure that the rights of persons with mental disorder within the community are protected,
 - (b) to conduct inspections within the region of its responsibility at least once a year with or without prior notice,
 - (c) to receive and enquire into a complaint preferred by or against an officer, staff or patient,
 - (d) to interview a patient without the presence of an officer of the facility

in a public, private mental health facility or an unorthodox centre like a spiritual mental health facility.

- (2) The visiting committee shall meet at least once every three months.

Submission of report

29. A visiting committee shall report and make recommendations after each meeting to the Board with information to the Regional or District Health Director, the head of the mental health facility and the collaborating relevant agency.

Other visitors

30. (1) The head of a mental health facility shall permit other visits to the facility at the time and on the conditions determined by the head of the facility in consultation with the hospital management committee.

(2) A visitor or a member of a visiting committee shall not be allowed to enter the room of a patient who a mental health practitioner considers dangerous except

- (a) in the presence of and with the consent of the psychiatrist or head of the facility or any other person nominated in writing by the head of the facility, or
- (b) where the person who wants to enter the room states in writing that although a warning has been given that the patient is dangerous, the person still wishes to enter the room.

(2) The head of a facility shall ensure that interviews with patients are conducted in confidence in a safe situation.

(4) A visitor shall not take photographs, make audio-visual recordings or conduct an interview without the permission of the head of the facility if the best interest of the patient will be affected.

Voluntary treatment

Voluntary treatment at a mental health facility

31. (1) A person in need of treatment for mental disorder may receive treatment at a general health care facility and shall be referred to a mental health facility if necessary.

(2) Despite subsection (1), a person in need of treatment for mental disorder may go directly, with or without referral, to a mental health facility for treatment.

Admission of voluntary patient

32. (1) Where a psychiatrist or head of facility is of the opinion that the nature of the mental disorder of a person justifies admission and that there are adequate facilities for the treatment of the patient, the psychiatrist or head of the facility may admit that person as a voluntary patient.

(2) The consent of a voluntary patient shall be obtained before treatment is given.

(3) A voluntary patient reserves the right to refuse treatment.

(4) A person may be treated as a voluntary patient on in-patient or out-patient basis.

(5) At the time of admission, a voluntary patient shall be informed that a personal request for discharge may not be granted if the patient meets the requirements of involuntary admission at the time the request is made.

(6) At the time of admission the head of a facility or the representative of the head shall inform the patient of the relevant information pertaining to admission.

(7) The head of facility shall report cases of long term stay voluntary patients and admission to the Tribunal established under section 16.

Discharge of a voluntary patient

33. (1) A voluntary patient shall be discharged in accordance with the normal rules of discharge in a facility.

(2) A voluntary patient can request a discharge from a facility or mental health facility in writing against medical advice and the facility shall grant the request within twenty four hours unless the patient meets the conditions for involuntary admission as specified in sections 34 and 35.

Involuntary treatment

Recommendation to Court for temporary treatment

34. (1) A person may make a recommendation to a Court for temporary treatment of a person believed to be suffering from severe mental disorder, where

(a) the person named is at personal risk or a risk to other people,
or

(b) there is a substantial risk that the mental disorder will deteriorate seriously,

(2) The temporary treatment order will place the named person under the care, observation or treatment in a psychiatric hospital or any other facility in a least restrictive environment.

(3) The recommendation shall be given on oath to the Court and

shall be supported by two medical recommendations one from a medical practitioner and the other from a mental health practitioner.

- (4) The recommendations shall specify in full detail
 - (a) the reasons why it is considered that that person is a proper subject for care, observation or treatment,
 - (b) the facts on which the opinion has been formed, distinguishing facts observed personally from those observed by somebody else,
 - (c) that that person is suspected to lack capacity to make informed treatment decisions,
 - (d) that the treatment is necessary to bring about an improvement in the patient's condition, restore capacity to make treatment decisions, prevent serious deterioration or prevent injury or harm to self or others.

Examination of facts by Court

35. (1) The Court shall examine the facts or hold an enquiry within forty-eight hours to determine the state of mind of that person.

(2) The Court may summon witnesses or administer oaths.

(3) Where the Court is satisfied that that person is suffering from severe mental disorder and meets the requirements of section 34, the Court may order placement of that person under care, observation or treatment in a psychiatric hospital for a period not exceeding one month as determined by the Court.

Appeal

36. (1) The patient, the family of the patient and the personal representative of the patient shall be informed of the reasons for the admission and their rights with respect to appeal to the Tribunal.

(2) A patient or primary caregiver has the right to appeal against involuntary admission or treatment.

(3) A patient has the right to seek an independent medical opinion.

(2) A patient or primary caregiver has the right to seek counsel or be represented in an appeal or complaint procedure and has right of access to the medical record of the patient.

(5) Access to the medical record of a patient by the primary caregiver is subject to the consent of the patient.

Treatment plan

37. (1) An involuntary patient shall not be subjected to irreversible treatment such as psychosurgery.

(2) The treatment plan for a patient on involuntary admission shall be for one month after which it shall be reviewed.

(3) A patient and the caregiver of the patient shall be involved in the treatment plan of the patient.

Order for prolonged treatment

38. (1) A psychiatrist or head of facility may recommend the placement of a person under a temporary treatment court order for a prolonged treatment in a psychiatric hospital if of the opinion that the severity of the condition warrants it.

(2) This recommendation shall take into consideration the welfare of that person and the safety of the public.

(3) A patient or caregiver has the right to attend and participate in appeal and complaints procedures.

(4) The recommendation shall be made before the expiry of the Court order for temporary treatment or its extension and shall be made on oath to the Tribunal.

- (5) The recommendation shall
 - (a) specify in full detail the reasons why that person is considered a proper subject for prolonged treatment,
 - (b) specify the nature and severity of the diagnosed mental disorder, the likelihood of complete or partial recovery, and the period which, in the opinion of the psychiatrist or head of facility, is reasonably required to effect a complete or partial recovery,
 - (c) specify in full detail the facts on which the opinion is based, distinguishing facts observed personally from facts communicated by others.
- (6) The patient shall meet the criteria stated in section 34.
- (7) The Tribunal shall examine the person in a place considered convenient or hold an enquiry to determine the state of mind of that person, and for that purpose,
 - (d) the Tribunal may summon witnesses or administer oaths,
 - (e) the Tribunal may order the placement of that person under prolonged treatment in a psychiatric hospital if from the examination or enquiry the person meets the criteria of section 34 and prolonged treatment is the least restrictive treatment available.

Length of prolonged treatment order

39. (1) The period of the prolonged treatment order shall not exceed twelve months at a time.

(2) An order for prolonged treatment of up to twelve months shall be reviewed at six-months by the Tribunal.

Procedure for certificate of urgency

40. (1) Despite section 34, in an emergency case where it is expedient either

for the welfare of a person suspected to be suffering from mental disorder or for public safety because of the person suspected to be suffering from mental disorder, a police officer, a relative or any other person with or without the assistance of a police officer may take the person to a facility or mental health facility for a certificate of urgency to be issued under sub-section (2).

(2) At the facility or mental health facility a registered medical practitioner shall examine the person and if the person meets the criteria for treatment as an emergency case, the medical practitioner shall issue a certificate of urgency and place the person under care, observation and treatment.

(3) Where immediate admission to a facility or mental health facility is impracticable, the person shall be received and detained in any other place of safe custody for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours pending transfer to a mental health facility.

Duration of admission for urgent case

41. (1) A person received into a mental health facility under a certificate of urgency may be detained in that mental health facility as an urgent case for a period not exceeding seventy-two hours.

(2) Where the person detained is not discharged before seventy-two hours by the psychiatrist or head of the facility, information shall be given to the Tribunal in accordance with section 33 within that period unless the person opts to become a voluntary patient.

(3) Where a court order for temporary treatment is not obtained within the seventy-two hours, the person detained shall be released at the expiry of that period or can opt to become a voluntary patient.

Custody of involuntary patient

42. (1) Where a person is placed under the care, observation or treatment in a psychiatric hospital, that person is lawfully in the custody of that hospital and shall not discharge himself or herself without the consent of the psychiatrist or head of facility.

(2) Where the patient leaves the hospital without the consent of the psychiatrist or head of the facility before the expiry of the period specified on

admission, that person shall be arrested by a police officer without warrant and returned to the hospital for the specified period.

Non-Accredited facilities and involuntary patients

43. A facility which is not accredited under the Health Institutions and Facilities Act..... or a body recognised by the Minister shall not admit involuntary patients for treatment.

Leave of absence for involuntary patient

44. The psychiatrist or head of facility may grant a leave of absence to an involuntary patient for a maximum of thirty days.

Discharge of involuntary patient

45. (1) On the expiry of the period specified by a Court or by this Act, the patient shall be discharged.

(2) Where the psychiatrist or head of a facility is satisfied that the patient warrants earlier discharge, the patient shall be discharged and information given to the Court or Tribunal accordingly.

(3) Where a referred patient who has been satisfactorily treated, is facing trial and is fit to stand trial, the head of the facility shall report the patient to the nearest police authority for the patient to be sent to the source of referral and the referring agency shall fetch the patient from the hospital within thirty days of the report.

(4) Where the person is not fetched by the referring agency within thirty days of the report, the head of facility shall report the case to the Tribunal which may discharge the patient.

Rights of persons with mental disorders

Non-discrimination

46. (1) A person with mental disorder is entitled to the fundamental human rights and freedoms as provided for in the Constitution.

(2) A person with past or present mental disorder shall not be subjected to discrimination and, whatever the origin, nature or degree of the mental disorder, has the same fundamental rights as a fellow citizen.

(3) A tenant or employee who develops mental disorder shall not be

(a) evicted from the place of residence of that person, or

(b) dismissed from the place of employment of that person

on the basis of mental disorder.

Basic human rights

47. (1) A person with mental disorder has the right to enjoy a decent life as normal and as full as possible which includes, the right to education, vocational training, leisure, recreational activities, full employment and participation in civil, economic, social, cultural and political activities and any specific limitations on these rights shall be in accordance with an assessment of capacity.

(2) A person with mental disorder is entitled to humane and dignified treatment at any time with respect to personal dignity and privacy.

(3) A person with mental disorder has

(a) the right to wear personal clothing while in a treatment facility and to maintain personal belongings subject to space limitations, and

(b) the right to have access to and spend personal money for personal purchases unless the mental capacity of the person does not allow that.

(4) A person with mental disorder has the right to information provided by newspapers and other media.

(5) At the time of admission, patients, their caregivers or their personal representatives shall be informed of the relevant information pertaining to admission including their rights.

Incapacity and human rights

48. A person who by reason of a mental disorder is unable to give consent shall not be deprived by another person of medical treatment, education or any other social or economic benefit.

Standard of treatment

49. (1) A person with mental disorder has the right to the highest attainable standard of mental health care.

(2) A person with mental disorder is entitled to the same standard of care as a person with physical health problems and shall be treated on an equitable basis.

(3) A person with mental disorder shall not be subjected to torture, cruelty, forced labour and any other inhuman treatment.

(4) A person with mental disorder shall have access to psychotropic drugs and any other psychosocial rehabilitative interventions at different levels of care as appropriate.

(5) Intrusive and irreversible treatment like electro-convulsive therapy and psychosurgery shall not be used for emergency cases.

Seclusion and restraint

50. (1) A person may be placed in involuntary seclusion or minimal mechanical restraint only when there is imminent danger to the patient or others and tranquilisation is not appropriate or not readily available.

(2) The seclusion or restraint shall be authorised by the head of facility or a senior nurse in charge of the ward acting on behalf of the head of facility.

(3) The documentation of the seclusion and restraint shall be placed immediately in the clinical notes of the patient by the head of facility or by the nurse in charge of the ward.

(4) The seclusion or restraint shall not be for more than four hours in a twenty-four hour period and the patient shall be reviewed every fifteen minutes with personal contact by a member of staff.

(5) The seclusion or restraint shall be practiced under strict institutional guidelines and shall not be used as punishment or for the convenience of staff.

Complaints about management

51. (1) Complaints from patients, their relatives and caregivers and staff shall be made and documented by a senior mental health personnel and the complaints shall be reported to the head of the facility who shall take appropriate action within forty-eight hours.

(2) If the action by the head of facility is not satisfactory to the parties concerned an appeal may be made to the Tribunal by the aggrieved party and the Tribunal shall respond within twenty-one days.

Confidentiality

52. (1) A person with mental disorder has the right to confidentiality.

(2) Records which identify a person, the manner of behaviour of the person as well as the diagnosis and treatment shall not be disclosed to another person or agency without the person's written consent or the written consent of the personal representative of the person where the person is unable to give consent.

(3) Despite subsection (2), written consent to provide confidential information may be waived where there is a risk of imminent danger to another person or where the disclosure is required by law.

(4) A patient, caregiver or the personal representative of the patient has the right to appeal to the Tribunal against waiving the right of the patient to non-disclosure of information.

Privacy and autonomy

53. (1) The rights of a person with mental disorder include freedom to receive in private, visits from a legal practitioner, relatives and any other visitors, unless the attending psychiatrist or head of facility considers it unsafe.

(2) A person with mental disorder has the right to be examined in private and in the absence of observers other than the psychiatrist or medical staff specifically required for the consultation or examination.

(3) A person with mental disorder shall not be used for teaching and research purposes without informed consent and where that person is incapable of giving informed consent, the consent shall be given by the personal representative of that person.

(5) Research shall not be conducted on a person incapable of giving informed consent if the research can be conducted on a person capable of consenting and if the research is not necessary for promoting the health of the person or the health of the population represented by the patient.

Access to information

54. (1) A patient shall have free and full access to information about his or her mental disorder and the treatment plan.

(2) Where the patient is incapable of understanding the treatment, the personal representative of that person shall have access to this information.

(3) Access to that information may be granted or denied by the head of the facility if the information is harmful to the patient's well being.

(4) Primary care givers shall have access to information about the patient's illness except where the patient objects.

(5) The objection may not apply if the information is absolutely essential in the interest of the patient or for the safety of the care giver.

Employment rights

55. (1) An employer shall not terminate the employment of a worker merely on the grounds of present or past mental disorder or while the worker is receiving treatment for mental disorder.

(2) Where an employer suspects a worker to be suffering from mental disorder severe enough to affect the work output of the worker, the employer may

advise the worker to seek medical advice in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

(3) The employer may engage the worker at a level where the worker can best perform for medical reasons but where the worker is found to be unfit for employment in accordance with the prescribed procedure, the employer may terminate the contract of employment of the worker.

(4) The provisions of the Labour Act, 2003 (Act 651) shall apply with respect to the remuneration of a worker on the termination of a contract of employment.

(5) A worker aggrieved by a medical report provided in accordance with this Act may seek redress from the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice under the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice Act, 1993 (Act 456).

(6) The employer or another person may follow the procedure for a certificate of urgency under section 40 where the situation of a worker is suspected to be severe enough to be treated as an emergency case or where the worker is at personal risk or a risk to others.

Protection of vulnerable groups

Females

56. (1) Female patients in a mental health facility shall have separate sleeping accommodation from male patients.

(2) Females with mental disorder shall have the same treatment as men with mental disorder in matters relating to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

(3) Female patients shall not be discriminated against with respect to treatment, community care, voluntary and involuntary treatment.

(4) Special provision shall be made for the accommodation of females whose conduct may at any time be harmful to them or other patients.

Children

57. (1) A child receiving psychiatric treatment shall as far as possible, be treated in a least restrictive environment.

(2) In cases where they require admission, children shall be accommodated separately from adults, and their developmental needs shall be taken care of.

(3) Parents or guardians of children under the age of eighteen years receiving psychiatric treatment shall represent them in matters concerning the mental well being of the children including consent to treatment.

(4) Special provision shall be made for the accommodation of children whose conduct may at any time be harmful to them or other patients.

(5) Irreversible treatments such as psychosurgery for mental disorders shall not be administered to children.

(6) The opinions of children shall be taken into consideration in issues of their care including treatment, depending on their age and capacity.

Aged

58. (1) The aged who require treatment for mental disorder shall be accommodated separately, and are entitled to free physical treatment in accordance with age exemption policy.

(2) Special provision shall be made for the accommodation of the aged whose conduct may at any time be harmful to them or other aged patients.

(3) Irreversible treatment for mental disorders shall not be administered on the aged.

Persons with mental retardation

59. (1) A person shall not be admitted to a mental health facility merely for mental retardation.

(2) When a person with mental retardation is admitted to a mental health facility for mental health care, the person shall have separate accommodation.

(3) Intrusive or irreversible treatment shall not be administered on a person with mental retardation unless authorised by the Tribunal.

Competence, capacity and guardianship

60. (1) A person with mental disorder who is unable to manage his or her own affairs because of the mental disorder shall be protected in matters such as finances, business and occupation, marriage, the right to found a family, the right to treatment of choice, testamentary capacity and other legal issues for the benefit of that person.

(2) Family members or a social welfare officer may apply to the Court for the appointment of a guardian and on the assessment by a clinical team of mental health professionals including a psychiatrist, the appointment may be made.

(3) Where it is believed that that person's affairs are being managed by others in a detrimental way due to that person's apparent lack of mental capacity, an application may be made to the Court for the appointment of a guardian.

(4) Where, after an application to the Court, a person is found to be lacking in mental capacity on examination by a clinical team of mental health professionals including a psychiatrist and the Court finds the person not competent in the matters referred to in subsection 1, the Court shall appoint a guardian for the personal protection of that person.

(5) A person for whom a guardian is being appointed has the right, in person or through a representative, to contest the application for the guardianship.

(6) A guardian shall consult with the incapacitated person where possible and is responsible for taking treatment, financial and any other welfare decisions on behalf of the incapacitated person using a high standard of substituted judgement.

(7) In case of death, incapacitation or absence of the guardian, a family member or social welfare officer shall apply to the Court for the appointment of a guardian.

(8) The guardianship of a person with mental disorder shall always be a last resort.

Limited guardianship

61. Where a person's incapacity only requires assistance in decision-making in a specific area, a limited guardian may be appointed by the Court through the same procedure as stated in section 60 and the Court shall specify the areas of guardianship reserving those areas in which the person retains capacity.

Review of guardianship

62. (1) A decision on the need for continuous guardianship shall be reviewed annually or earlier by the Court with recommendation by a mental health professional.

(2) The person whose capacity is at issue, a personal representative of that person and any other interested person has the right to appeal against the decisions of the Court.

Special treatments

63. (1) Sterilisation is not allowed as a treatment for mental disorder.

(2) A person with mental disorder shall not undergo a major medical or surgical procedure without informed consent or the informed consent of a personal representative if that person is incapable of giving the consent.

(3) Where a delay in obtaining the informed consent may be dangerous to the life of that person, the procedure may be carried out and the Tribunal shall be informed at the earliest possible time after the procedure.

(4) In cases where inability to consent is likely to be long term, the head of the facility shall refer the matter to the Tribunal.

(5) The presence of mental disorder shall not in itself be used as a reason for an abortion.

(6) Electro-convulsive therapy shall not be administered without informed consent and where the patient is incapable of giving consent, consent shall be obtained from the Tribunal.

Psychosocial rehabilitation

64. The Minister and the Minister responsible for Social Welfare shall make provision for psychosocial rehabilitation and after care services of a patient including supervision, rehabilitation and vocational training.

Persons with mental disorder found in public places

65. (1) A police officer may remove a person to a facility or mental health facility for assessment under a certificate of urgency if that person is found in a public place appearing to be suffering from mental disorder and is highly aggressive or showing out-of-control behaviour and appears to require immediate care, control and treatment.

(2) Family members, care givers, health professionals, social welfare officers and any other citizens may seek the assistance of the police to take a person to a facility or mental health facility under a certificate of urgency in a situation where that person in a public place is highly aggressive.

(3) A person being removed to a facility or mental health facility by the police may be taken to a place of safe custody when transportation is not immediately available and be detained there for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours.

(4) A District Assembly is responsible for the well being of persons with mental disorder found in public places in the district.

(5) A District Assembly shall liaise with the police, social welfare and health authorities to remove persons with mental disorder who are a danger to themselves or to others and found in public places in the district to a facility or mental health facilities for treatment and rehabilitation.

(6) A District Assembly shall ensure, in consultation with the appropriate agencies that a person with mental disorder found in a public place, after treatment is adequately rehabilitated and integrated back into the society.

(7) A District Assembly shall make adequate budgetary allocation for the care of persons with mental disorder found in public places within the district.

Warrant to search for and remove persons with mental disorder

66. (1) Where it appears to a Court on information on oath given by a person that there is reasonable cause to suspect that a person believed to be suffering from mental disorder

- (a) is or has been ill-treated, neglected or kept otherwise than under proper control in a place within the jurisdiction of the Court, or
- (b) is living alone in a place and is unable to care for himself or herself,

the Court may issue a warrant authorising a police officer to enter the premises specified in the warrant to remove that person to a place of safe custody to make an application for that person under section 34 or to make any other arrangements for the treatment or care of that person.

(2) A person who is removed to a place of safe custody in the execution of a warrant issued under this section may be detained there for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours.

(3) In the execution of the warrant, the police officer shall, where practicable, be accompanied by a psychiatric welfare officer or a community psychiatric nurse.

(4) It shall not be necessary in any information or warrant under this section to name the person concerned.

Security psychiatric hospitals

67. (1) The Minister responsible for Interior and the Minister shall collaborate to establish and administer security psychiatric hospitals where offenders with mental disorder shall be committed.

(2) A person shall be committed to a security psychiatric hospital from detention in a prison if found to have mental disorder and after due examination by a psychiatrist.

(3) The decision to commit a person from a prison to a security psychiatric hospital shall be taken by the Director-General of the Prison Service in consultation with the Director of the prison concerned on recommendation by a psychiatrist.

Offender with mental disorder

68. (1) A person arrested for a criminal act and in police custody shall be sent within forty-eight hours to a psychiatrist for a mental health assessment if there is suspicion of mental disorder.

(2) The provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1960 (Act 30) with respect to offenders with mental disorder shall apply to this Act.

(3) An offender suspected to have mental disorder at the time of the commission of the offence shall be sent to a psychiatric hospital for assessment and if found to have mental disorder shall be committed to treatment.

(4) An offender undergoing treatment at a psychiatric hospital shall have the same rights as a non-offender in treatment, including the right to judicial review by the Court.

(5) An offender assessed and found not fit to stand trial shall have the charges stayed while undergoing treatment.

(6) An offender with mental disorder at the sentencing stage shall not be imprisoned but be given probation in the form of a hospital order to be treated at a mental health facility or security psychiatric hospital depending on the severity of the crime and the risk to the public.

(7) An offender who is found by the Court not to be responsible for a criminal act due to mental disorder, who on reassessment by the mental health facility is found no longer to have mental disorder, or is no longer in need of in patient treatment shall be discharged if the offence is a minor offence otherwise a report shall be made to the Court for further directive.

(8) A convicted prisoner serving a sentence who becomes sufficiently mentally ill to warrant in patient treatment shall be transferred to a security psychiatric hospital for treatment.

(9) A prisoner in a mental health facility shall not be kept longer than sentenced unless civil commitment procedures are followed.

Fees for mental health practitioners

69. A mental health practitioner who is appointed by the Court to examine a person for the purposes of this Act shall be paid the fees determined by the Minister.

Removal of patients to country of origin

70. (1) The Minister responsible for the Interior in collaboration with the Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs may assist with the removal of a foreign patient from the country to the country of origin of the foreign patient with the consent of the patient or on request by the family of the foreign patient if the patient cannot consent where the patient is not

(a) committed to a psychiatric hospital in pursuance of a criminal charge, or

(b) admitted to a security psychiatric hospital from a prison.

(3) A patient of foreign origin may not be removed to the country of origin of the patient if the Minister on the advice of the Director, Mental Health Service considers it inappropriate.

Transfer of person on court order

71. (1) The district court from where a person is to be transferred for treatment shall issue a warrant for removal in respect of the person to be transferred specifying who is to have ultimate responsibility for that person.

(2) The warrant issued is sufficient authority to a person to whom it is directed to receive and detain that person and make arrangements for the onward transmission for treatment to the ultimate destination.

Miscellaneous provisions

Funds of the Authority

72. The funds of the Authority include

- (a) moneys provided by Parliament,
- (b) moneys derived from fees,
- (c) donations, grants and gifts,
- (d) moneys derived from investments, and
- (e) any other moneys that are approved by the Minister responsible for Finance.

Annual estimates

73. The Board shall submit to the Minister detailed budget estimates for each financial year not later than three months before the end of the financial year.

Accounts and audit

74. (1) The Board shall keep books of account and proper records in relation to them in the form approved by the Auditor-General.

(2) A Board shall submit the accounts of the Authority to the Auditor-General for audit within three months after the end of the financial year.

(3) The Auditor-General shall, not later than three months after the receipt of the accounts, audit the accounts and forward a copy of the audit report to the Minister.

(4) The Internal Audit Agency Act, 2003 (Act 658) shall apply to this Act.

(5) The financial year of the Authority shall be the same as the financial year of the Government.

Annual report and other reports

75. (1) The Board shall within one month after the receipt of the audit report submit an annual report to the Minister covering the activities and the operations of the Authority for the year to which the report relates.

(2) The annual report shall include the report of the Auditor-General.

(3) The Minister shall, within one month after the receipt of the annual report, submit the report to Parliament with a statement that the Minister considers necessary.

(4) A Board shall also submit to the Minister any other report which the Minister may require in writing.

Notice of sudden death of patient

76. Where death occurs within twenty-four hours of admission, the normal regulations related to sudden death in accordance with the Coroners Act, 1960 (Act 18) shall apply.

Limitation on contractual liability

77. The Authority shall not enter into a contract in respect of movable or immovable property, work or services for the hospital, the total value of which exceeds in a financial year a sum determined by the Minister.

Court referrals

78. A private mental health facility shall not accept court referral cases.

Offences

79. Anybody who wilfully neglects a person with mental disorder or subjects a person with mental disorder to discrimination under section 46 or breaches other rights of the person, commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than five hundred penalty units or to a term of imprisonment of not more than two years or to both the fine and imprisonment.

Application of Act

80. (1) This Act binds the Republic and applies to any place where a person with mental disorder is kept including public and private mental health facilities which shall be licensed under the Health Institutions and Facilities Act..... and the Traditional and Alternative Medicine Act.....

(2) The provisions of this Act shall apply to a person with any degree of mental disorder including mental retardation but excluding personality disorders.

Regulations

81. The Minister, on the advice of the Director, Mental Health Service and in consultation with the Board may, by legislative instrument, make Regulations to

- (a) provide for the organisation of the structures of the Mental Health Service;
- (b) provide for the management and administration of private and public mental health services and facilities;
- (c) provide for the admission, custody and discharge of patients;
- (d) provide for the promotion of mental health;
- (e) to provide the procedure to deal with the mental disorder of a worker;
- (f) provide for community mental health service;
- (g) provide for the welfare of patients and minimal conditions of environmental hygiene in mental health facilities including spiritual mental health facilities;
- (h) provide standards for quality assurance and multi-disciplinary treatment for mental health care;
- (i) provide mental health care forms under this Act;
- (j) provide for the Tribunal;
- (k) provide for visiting committees;
- (l) provide for the treatment and rehabilitation of persons with substance use disorders in collaboration with general health care services and other stakeholders;

- (m) prescribe the procedures for seclusion and restraint of a patient; and
- (n) provide generally for the implementation of the provisions of this Act.

Interpretation

82. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,

“after care” means the care and services to be rendered to persons with mental disorder after they have been discharged from institutional care;

“Authority” means the Mental Health Authority established under Section 1;

“Board” means governing body of the Authority;

“care giver” means a person or family member who looks after a person with mental disorder whether in a domestic setting or not;

“capacity” means the functional ability to understand or form an intention with regard to an act and a person including someone with mental disorder is presumed to have capacity until reliably proven otherwise;

“certificate of urgency” means an authority for involuntary admission initiated by the police or a registered medical practitioner;

“competence” means sufficient capacity to understand an issue and manage a situation as determined by a Court;

“child” means a person under eighteen years;

“Court” means a Court of competent jurisdiction;

“Director” means the Director of the Mental Health Service appointed under section 11;

“District Assembly” includes a Municipal and Metropolitan Assembly and is the decentralized government at the local level;

“facility” means health care facility;

“guardian” means someone legally appointed to take care of the interest of a person with a mental disorder;

“health practitioner” means a person with professional training in healthcare delivery;

“Hospital Director” means the chief executive of a psychiatric hospital;

“hospital order” means an order imposed by a court on an offender with mental disorder for treatment at a mental health facility;

“incapacity” means the lack of functional ability to understand or form an intention with regard to an act and this lack is determined by a clinical team of mental health professionals including a psychiatrist;

“informed consent” means an agreement or consent for a procedure given freely without coercion by a person with capacity when the person has been made fully aware of the nature of the procedure, its implications and available alternative;

“intrusive treatment” means a procedure associated with particularly or significantly unpleasant disturbing and potentially injurious effects on the individual before the therapeutic effect is achieved;

“involuntary patient” means a person who is taken to a mental health facility for treatment without consent under a court order or a certificate of urgency;

“irreversible treatment” means a medical or surgical treatment procedure which primarily results in a permanent anatomical change in the person;

“least restrictive” means a regime of treating a person with mental disorder in a situation or environment where the freedom of movement, association and choice of the person is minimally constrained;

“long term stay” means admission to the ward for six months or more;

“Medical Director” means the person responsible for the technical services of a psychiatric hospital;

“medical record” includes reports and documents related to the mental disorder of a patient;

“mental disorder” means a condition of the mind in which there is a clinically significant disturbance of mental or behaviour functioning associated with distress or interference of daily life and manifesting as disturbance of speech perception, mood, thought, volition, orientation or other cognitive functions to such degree as to be considered pathological but excludes social deviance without personal dysfunction;

“Mental health” means the state of well being of the mind in which one is capable of functioning at a satisfactory level of emotional, psychological and behavioural adjustment personally and with society;

“mental health care” includes prevention and management of mental disorders and rehabilitation of persons with mental disorder;

“mental health facility” means an establishment or a unit of it which has as its primary function, the provision of mental health care;

“mental health service” means a health service devoted to the promotion of mental health and includes mental health care;

“mental health practitioner”, “mental health professional” and “mental health worker” are used interchangeably and mean a medical doctor, clinical psychologist, nurse, social worker or other appropriately trained or qualified person with specific skills relevant to mental health care who is practising the skill;

“mental retardation” means a condition of arrested or incomplete development of the mind leading to deficiency of intelligence and characterised by limitations of adaptation, thinking processes and cognitive functions such as orientation, attention, memory and judgement;

“Minister” means Minister responsible for Health;

“minor offence” means a criminal act such as petty theft, petty assault and threatening offences;

“multi-disciplinary services” include medical, nursing, psychological, occupational and social forms of treatment;

“patient” means a person with mental disorder receiving mental health care;

“personal representative” means any person who represents the interest of a person with a mental disorder who may be a family relation or friend, whether appointed by the Court or not.

“personality disorder” means an enduring pattern of maladaptive behaviour and attributes which deviate markedly from the culturally expected and accepted norm;

“primary caregiver” means the main person or family member who looks after a person with mental disorder;

“psychiatric hospital” means a hospital primarily designated for the management of mental disorders which has in-patient facilities and where there is an established post for a psychiatrist;

“psychiatrist” means a medical doctor with accredited specialist training in psychiatry;

“psychiatry” means a medical discipline concerned with the provision of scientific treatment for mental disorders, rehabilitation of persons with mental disorders and the promotion of mental health;

“psycho surgery” means an irreversible surgical treatment for mental disorder;

- “registered medical practitioner” means a medical doctor registered with the Medical and Dental Council;
- “relevant agency” means the relevant statutory bodies of the Ministry of Health;
- “restraint” means immobilization of an acutely disturbed person with a mental disorder often through physical measures for a limited period for purposes of preventing harm to the person or others for administration of medication or transfer to a place of seclusion or to another mental health facility;
- “safe custody” means a secure place where a person with mental disorder may be temporarily detained pending transfer to a mental health facility and this may include a home, hospital or police station;
- “seclusion” means the confinement of a person with mental disorder for a specific period when the person’s disorder is severe enough to require separation from other persons while other measures are inappropriate;
- “security psychiatric hospital” means a facility or a unit of a facility, primarily designated for the management of offenders with mental disorder;
- “service user” means a person receiving mental health care;
- “social welfare officer” means a trained person employed by the Social Welfare Department to carry out professional social care;
- “spiritual mental health facility” means a faith-based facility for the treatment of persons with mental disorders;
- “sterilisation” means a procedure which renders a person permanently infertile;
- “substance use disorder” means the maladaptive pattern of use of alcohol and other drugs that has a tendency to cause dependence in a manner that is harmful or potentially harmful to the user;

“Tribunal” means Mental Health Review Tribunal;

“urgent case” includes an emergency case where a person’s mental disorder requires to be quickly addressed when there is a high risk or imminent danger of the condition seriously deteriorating or of the person causing personal harm or harming others;

“voluntary patient” means a person who goes to a mental health facility for treatment on his or her own accord with or without referral;

“worker” means a person employed under a contract of employment whether on a continuous, part-time, temporary or casual basis;

Transitional provisions

83. (1) The provisions of this Act and any regulations made under it shall apply to a person received or admitted to a mental health facility or otherwise dealt with under the Mental Health Decree, 1972 (NRCD.30) as if that person were admitted or dealt with under this Act.

(2) Movable and immovable properties in use by mental health facilities under NRCD 30, shall on the commencement of this Act, be considered properties of the Mental Health Authority established under this Act.

(3) Staff of mental health facilities under NRCD 30 shall, on the commencement of this Act, be considered to be staff of the Mental Health Authority.

Repeal

84. (1) The Mental Health Decree, 1972 (NRCD. 30) is hereby repealed.

(2) Despite the repeal of NRCD 30 any act or thing done or document executed under the repealed enactment shall be deemed to have been done or executed under this Act.

Commencement

85. This Act shall commence six months after enactment.