

Outline

- Overview
- Leave generally
- Personal leave
- Clinical leave
- Extension, variation and cancellation
- Notice requirements
- Refusal of leave
- Failure to comply
- Useful resources
- Questions?

Overview

- The *Mental Health Act 2013* regulates the involuntary assessment and treatment of people with mental illness
- The Act provides for protective custody, Assessment Orders, Treatment Orders and urgent circumstances treatment; regulates seclusion and restraint; and establishes the statutory offices of Chief Civil Psychiatrist and Chief Forensic Psychiatrist
- The Act also establishes Official Visitors and the Mental Health Tribunal and provides the Tribunal with a range of powers and functions
- The Act is consumer centred and recognises that competent adults have the right to make their own decisions about assessment and treatment. It requires decisions which infringe a person's rights to be independently oversighted; and provides consumers with specific rights

Leave generally

- Leave enables patients who are subject to either an Assessment Order or a Treatment Order which authorises the patient's detention in an approved hospital to be temporarily absent from the facility for personal or clinical reasons, with permission
- Leave may be granted by any approved medical practitioner and may be subject to conditions that the approved medical practitioner considers necessary or desirable for the patient's health or safety or the safety of other persons
- This may extend to a requirement that the patient be under escort during the leave, or a part of the leave
- Leave may not be granted for a continuous period of more than 14 days

Personal leave

- Leave may be granted for personal reasons, including so that the patient can:
 - Visit a sick or dying relative or close friend
 - Attend the funeral, wedding or graduation of a relative or close friend
 - Attend a family occasion of special importance, a special religious event or service, or a reunion or commemoration
- Leave for personal reasons may only be granted on the application of the patient or other person who, in the opinion of the approved medical practitioner granting the leave, has a genuine interest in the patient's welfare
- A patient may ask any staff member at the approved hospital for help in applying for leave. If asked the staff member is to either help the patient, or arrange for another staff member to do so

Clinical leave

- Leave may also be granted for clinical reasons including:
 - Facilitating the patient's rehabilitation or reintegration into the community; and
 - Furthering the patient's treatment; and
 - Reasons deemed appropriate by the person authorised to grant the leave
- Leave for clinical reasons does not require an application

Extension, variation and cancellation

- Leave may be extended, varied or cancelled at any time, by any approved medical practitioner
- Leave may be extended or varied more than once, provided the total period of the leave does not exceed a continuous period of 14 days
- A notice of extension, variation or cancellation may have immediate or deferred effect

Notice requirements

- The patient is to be given a copy of documentation granting him or her leave (the leave pass) as well as any notice to extend, vary or cancel the leave
- A copy of the leave pass and of any notice to extend, vary or cancel a patient's leave is also to be given to the controlling authority of the hospital from which the patient is being granted leave, the patient's escort (if there is an escort), the Tribunal, and the Chief Civil Psychiatrist

Refusal of leave

- Leave may be refused
- An approved medical practitioner who refuses an application for leave must give notice of the refusal, with reasons, to the patient and to the person who applied for the leave, if this was someone other than the patient
- A decision to refuse to grant leave is reviewable by the Tribunal
- The Chief Civil Psychiatrist may also intervene under section 147 of the Act

Failure to comply

- A patient who is absent without leave, and a patient who has failed to comply with a condition of leave, or whose leave has been cancelled or expired may be taken into protective custody and returned to the relevant approved hospital
- The patient's treating medical practitioner is to alert the Tribunal of the patient's absence or failure to comply, and of any cancellation or expiration of leave that has been granted
- The treatment medical practitioner may also alert the Commissioner of Police of the circumstances

Useful resources

The *Mental Health Act 2013* can be accessed at [Tasmanian Legislation Online](#)

A range of useful information about the Act is available to read, download and print from [the Mental Health Act website](#) including:

- Approved Forms
- Flowcharts
- Standing Orders and Clinical Guidelines
- Online Training Packages and other Education Resources
- A Clinician's Guide to the *Mental Health Act 2013*
- Fact Sheets and other Information for Consumers
- Statements of Rights

Information about the Mental Health Tribunal can be found on [the Mental Health Tribunal's website](#)

Questions

Any questions?