

Other

If the patient fails to comply with the requirements of this order s/he may be admitted to an approved hospital as an involuntary patient

Treatment Centre (if applicable) _____

Medical practitioner determining treatment (if applicable) _____

Signature of first approved medical practitioner _____ Date: _____

Signature of second approved medical practitioner _____ Date: _____

Section D – Discharge by Approved Medical Practitioner

I, _____ certify that I am one of the approved medical practitioners listed in Section C who made this Community Treatment Order. I hereby **discharge** the order.

Signature: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____ am/pm

Explanatory Notes

Section B: Applicant for Community Treatment Order

- The person responsible is, in descending order of authority, the patient's guardian, spouse or de facto spouse (if there is a close and continuing relationship), carer or a close friend or relative (section 5). A carer is someone who provides domestic services for the patient, or arranges for these to be provided. A carer does not include someone who receives payment for the care of the person (other than a carer's pension). A close friend or relative is someone who maintains a close personal relationship through frequent contact and interest in the patient's welfare.
- If the patient is under 18, the person responsible is, in descending order of authority, their spouse, guardian or parent.

Section C: Approved Medical Practitioner Assessment

- A medical practitioner cannot be a signatory to an order if the medical practitioner :
 - (a) is a relative of the patient; or
 - (b) has a financial interest, other than the receipt of professional fees, in the care or treatment of the patient.
- The medical practitioner must always consider each of the factors listed.
- The maximum time a person can be placed on a community treatment order is 12 months.
- A community treatment order may require the patient to take or submit to treatment specified in the order or decided from time to time by a medical practitioner specified in the order. The order may require the patient to take or submit to treatment as specified in the order or decided from time to time by a medical practitioner practising at a treatment centre specified in the order. The order may also require the patient to attend as an outpatient at a specified treatment centre at intervals specified in the order, or as directed from time to time by a specified medical practitioner or a medical practitioner practising at the specified treatment centre. Finally, the order may also require the patient to comply with other requirements specified in the order, or requirements made from time to time by a person specified in the order.
- The objects of the legislation in sections 6 and 7 should be considered in making an order for involuntary hospitalisation. These include:
 - (a) providing the best possible standard of care while safeguarding the patient's civil rights and identity;
 - (b) to ensure involuntary patients are provided with information about their rights;
 - (c) to ensure that services provided for persons with a mental illness are equitable, comprehensive, coordinated, accessible and free from stigma and in particular to ensure that standards of care and treatment for those persons are at least equal to the standards of care and treatment for physical illnesses and disabilities;
 - (d) to ensure that all practicable measures are taken to prevent mental illness or to arrest or impede its progress at an early stage;
 - (e) to reduce the adverse effects of mental illness on family life;
 - (f) to encourage and contribute to the highest possible standards of care and treatment for persons with mental illnesses;
 - (g) to encourage the care and treatment of persons with mental illnesses in the community and to design and coordinate an integrated system of community support for persons with mental illnesses who are being cared for in the community;
 - (h) to ensure restrictions on the liberty of the person are kept to the minimum necessary to protect the person and others.

Second Approved Medical Practitioner Assessment

- The second approved medical practitioner must examine the patient within 7 days of the first approved medical practitioner.
- The second approved medical practitioner must also consider each of the factors listed.

Section D: Discharge by Approved Medical Practitioner

- One of the approved medical practitioners who made the order may discharge the order.