



PWYLLGOR DEDDFWRIAETH IECHYD MEDDWL MENTAL HEALTH LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

DYDDIAD Y CYFARFOD: DATE OF MEETING:	05 June 2025
TEITL YR ADRODDIAD: TITLE OF REPORT:	Mental Health Legislation Scrutiny – Mental Health Act Data Performance Report
CYFARWYDDWR ARWEINIOL: LEAD DIRECTOR:	Mr Andrew Carruthers, Director of Operations
SWYDDOG ADRODD: REPORTING OFFICER:	Ruth Bourke, Mental Health Act Administration Lead

Pwrpas yr Adroddiad (dewiswch fel yn addas)

Purpose of the Report (select as appropriate)

Er Gwybodaeth/For Information

ADRODDIAD SCAA SBAR REPORT

Sefyllfa / Situation

The purpose of the paper is to present to the Mental Health Legislation Committee the quarterly Mental Health Performance Report in relation to statutory mental health legislation in Wales including The Mental Health Act (1983), as amended.

The paper also includes assurance of other work carried out by the Mental Health and Learning Disabilities Directorate where related to mental health legislation.

Cefndir / Background

This Report provides assurance in respect of the work that has been undertaken by Mental Health and Learning Disabilities (MHLDD) Services during the quarter, that those functions of the Mental Health Act 1983 (the Act) which have delegated to officers and staff, are being carried out correctly; and that the wider operation of the 1983 Act in relation to the Local Health Board's area is operating properly.

The hospital managers must ensure that patients are detained only as the Act allows, that their treatment and care is fully compliant, and that patients are fully informed of, and are supported in exercising, their statutory rights. Hospital managers must also ensure that a patient's case is managed in line with other legislation which may have an impact, including the Human Rights Act 1998 and the Data Protection Act 1998.

The Terms of Reference of the Committee require the submission of a quarterly report to the Board to summarise the work of the Committee and identify how it has fulfilled the duties required of it. Regulations permit the Hywel Dda University Health Board to delegate functions to committees or sub-committees whose members need not be members of the Board. However, the Board retains the ultimate responsibility for the hospital managers' duties.

This report is prepared following the quarterly meeting of the Mental Health Legislation Scrutiny Group. The purpose of this Group is to allow senior managers and clinicians from Hywel Dda University Health Board, its partner agencies and other stakeholders to scrutinise the University Health Board's (UHB) performance, to highlight areas of good practice, and any areas of concern that must be brought to the Committee's attention.

Appendix 1 is a copy of the full report received to inform the MH Legislation Scrutiny Group is embedded below.

Asesiad / Assessment

The MH Scrutiny group received the above embedded report and paid particular attention to the following:

- Overall the activity and detentions under the Mental Health Act during this quarter period was relatively unremarkable other than a recent increase in the use of Section 4 (emergency admission) and Section 135 (warrant to enter property to remove a person to a place of safety). This is particularly relevant to the Ceredigion area, a likely result of the reduced doctors availability within this area.
- Discussion took place regarding timescales relating to use of Section 4 and requirement to admit a patient to a bed within 24 hours of the Mental Health Act assessment which has been challenging at an operational level.
- Use of Section 136's have continued to generally remain lower than previous years. Police continue to consult prior to applying in most cases and the proportion of outcomes require further detention or an admission to hospital demonstrating, most likely, use of this Section of the Act is adequate and appropriately applied.
- Discussion took place relating to the number of Section 136s transferred to A&E as a place of safety for assessment. On occasions it is due to a clinical need of the person but it was generally accepted that other reasons include the Section 136 suite at Prince Philip Hospital being occupied/unavailable or that the police are transporting a person on a voluntary basis to A&E before a change occurs and the legal power is then exercised at an A&E setting therefore this becoming the "place of safety".
- Despite numbers for Section 136s being low a small percentage during this period lapsed due to unavailability of a bed or doctor within the statutory time period.
- Operational challenges as a result of low numbers of Section 12 and Approved Clinicians were highlighted to the group.

Argymhelliad / Recommendation

For discussion

Amcanion: (rhaid cwblhau)	
Objectives: (must be completed)	
Committee ToR Reference: Cyfeirnod Cylch Gorchwyl y Pwyllgor:	
Cyfeirnod Cofrestr Risg Datix a Sgôr Cyfredol: Datix Risk Register Reference and Score:	Not applicable
Safon(au) Gofal ac Iechyd: Health and Care Standard(s):	Governance, Leadership and Accountability Choose an item. Choose an item. Choose an item.

Amcanion Strategol y BIP: UHB Strategic Objectives:	All Strategic Objectives are applicable Choose an item. Choose an item. Choose an item.
Amcanion Cynllunio Planning Objectives	Choose an item. Choose an item. Choose an item. Choose an item.
Amcanion Llesiant BIP: UHB Well-being Objectives: Hyperlink to HDdUHB Well-being Objectives Annual Report 2018-2019	1. Improve population health through prevention and early intervention 2. Support people to live active, happy and healthy lives Improve efficiency and quality of services through collaboration with people, communities and partners

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol: Further Information:	
Ar sail tystiolaeth: Evidence Base:	Agendas, papers and minutes of the Mental Health Legislation Scrutiny Group
Rhestr Termiau: Glossary of Terms:	Included within the body of the report.
Partïon / Pwyllgorau â ymgynhorwyd ymlaen llaw y Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Iechyd Meddwl: Parties / Committees consulted prior to Mental Health Legislation Committee:	MH Legislation Scrutiny Group

Effaith: (rhaid cwblhau) Impact: (must be completed)	
Ariannol / Gwerth am Arian: Financial / Service:	Not applicable
Ansawdd / Gofal Claf: Quality / Patient Care:	SBAR template in use for all relevant papers and reports.
Gweithlu: Workforce:	Not applicable
Risg: Risk:	Risk of non-compliance with the 1983 Act and with the Welsh Government's <i>Mental Health Act 1983 Code of Practice for Wales</i> ; the <i>Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010 Code of Practice</i> ; and with the <i>Good Governance Practice Guide – Effective Board Committees (Supplementary Guidance) Guidance</i> .

	Safety of patients Assurance – use of statutory mechanisms
Cyfreithiol: Legal:	As above
Enw Da: Reputational:	Not applicable
Gyfrinachedd: Privacy:	Not applicable
Cydraddoldeb: Equality:	Not applicable



GIG
CYMRU
NHS
WALES

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Hywel Dda
University Health Board

**Report on the
on the use of
The Mental Health Act, 1983**

**1st January 2025 – 31st March 2025
(Quarter 4)**

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1.0 Introduction

The Mental Health Legislation Scrutiny Group's principal purpose is to ensure that the Mental Health Act 1983 and Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010 are being carried out and operating properly within the health board and to report to the Mental Health Legislation Committee allowing for inadequacies and extraordinary activity to also be reported.

This report provides information relating to the use of the Mental Health Act 1983 (the Act) within the health board during Quarter 4, 2024/25.

To protect identity and comply with Information Governance any figures below five will not be disclosed.

A more detailed breakdown of the Act is as follows:

Mental Health Act, 1983 - Data Collection and Exception Reporting

2.0 Summary

Quarter 4, 2024/25 use of the Mental Health Act (MHA) has been unremarkable with the number of uses of different sections being almost identical to the previous quarter.

However, there has been a marked increase in the use of both Section 4 (emergency admission for assessment) and Section 135 (warrant to enter property to remove a person to place of safety) during this quarter and over recent months. This is most likely attributed to the reported lack of doctors within the Ceredigion area and the reported lack of bed availability in order for patients can be admitted.

Section 135 warrants have been applied for following a mental health act assessment taking place. However, as no bed is available for the patient to be admitted the applicant (AMHP) then has to apply for a warrant in order to gain further access into the persons property in order to remove them. Section 135 warrants currently cost £80 per application.

A further consequence of the lack of Approved Clinicians (AC) within Ceredigion is with regards to the Section 20 & Section 20A (renewal of Section 3 / CTO). Due to the Devon Judgement 2021 there is a requirement that the Responsible Clinician must physically see and personally examine patients. Remote assessments are not permitted.

Since December 2020 amendments were made to the English Regulations which allowed for statutory forms to be signed and sent electronically. The Welsh Regulations have not been amended so all statutory forms in Wales still require a "wet signature". A number of statutory forms are being submitted by Approved Clinicians which are currently not being accepted on behalf of the Hospital Managers.

Use of Section 136's has continued to remain lower than numbers seen over the past few years. Police continue to consult prior to applying its use in most cases and the proportion of detentions resulting in further detention of the MHA demonstrate that overall use of this Section of the Act is adequate and appropriately applied.

However, A&E continues to be used as a place of safety for Section 136 detentions, either as the first place of safety or for the place of safety where the assessment is conducted. In this last quarter 18/39 S136s were presented to A&E at some point during their detention. Whilst there may be an identified clinical need for removing the person to A&E there are

operational challenges that arise. This includes monitoring forms not being located and detained persons not being informed of their statutory rights. It is sometimes unclear when the Section 136 commenced when presented at A&E. Unlike those transferred to identified the Section 136 place of safety patients who present at A&E regularly spend a large proportion of their detention period in the custody of police officers. On occasion officers challenge why they are expected to remain with patients when under the Section 136 joint working policy they are able to leave “when it is safe to do so”.

The local authorities report difficulties in obtaining Section 12 doctors for assessments and identifying beds when an admission is required. A number of Section 136s (24 hour detaining period) lapsed before beds/transport could be arranged and leaving the person without any legal framework. Operational issues are discussed via Section 136 county forums however there has been an increase during this quarter of the issues highlighted.

The MHA management team have continued to provide training in the health board and with key stakeholders. Work has commenced to review the Section 117 aftercare policy and the Section 136 policy review has been delayed for twelve months in order for the legislation changes to be introduced.

Use of the different sections in the table below are shown in comparison to average numbers based over the previous 3 years.

Section of MHA	Average use per Qtr	Qtr 4 activiy	Notes
2	71	73 ↑	Slightly higher than average use of this section.
3	36	30 ↓	Slightly lower than the average use of this section and the lowest use per quarter since 2022.
4	3	6 ↑	Use of Section 4 is quite infrequent and tends to fluctuate between 0 - 5 occasions per quarter. Highest use of Section 4 previously recorded.
5(4)	1	Under 5	Use of this section of the Act is relatively rare however will fluctuate in use between zero to as many as 6
5(2)	19	13 ↓	A low use of this section. Lowest use per quarter for over 5 years.
17A (CTO)	6	9 ↑	A high use of this section this quarter period with the use of Community Treatment Orders increasing once more.
135	3	Under 5	Use of this section of the Act is relatively rare and has been used an average number of occasions.
136	43	39 ↓	Use of this section remains much lower than average in previous years.
Part III	2	Under 5	Average number of Part II patients during the quarter.

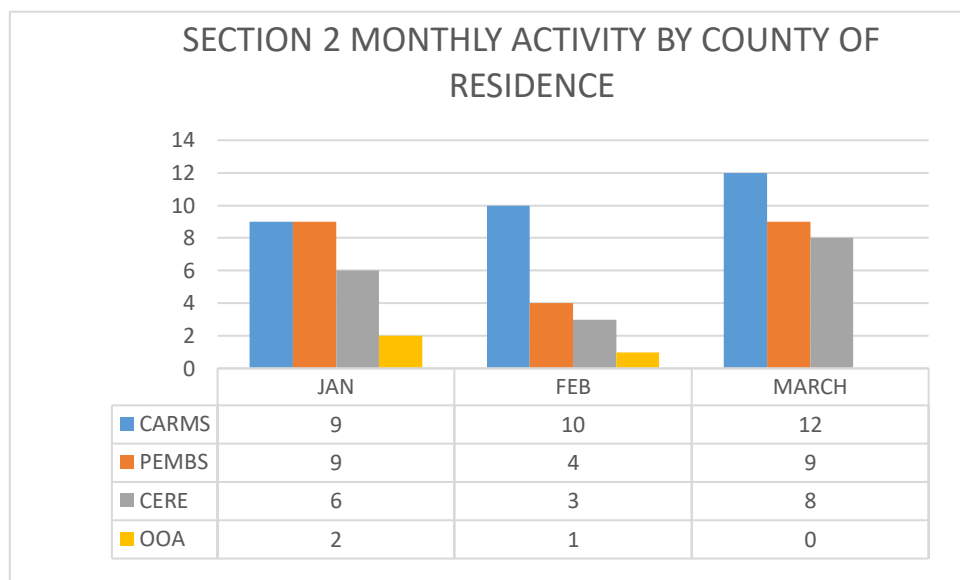
3.0 Findings and Information

3.1 Part II, MHA

3.1.1. Section 2 - Admission for Assessment

The use of Section 2 provides for someone to be detained in hospital for assessment and treatment of their mental disorder.

- Section 2 has been used on 73 occasions which is slightly above the quarterly average based against the previous 12 quarters (January 2022 – December 2024) which is 71. It is in keeping with the last quarter period when it was used on 67 occasions.
- It was noted within the last report that use within older adult services had dropped quite significantly to just 16. During this period, it has increased back up to 22 which is much more in keeping with the average use of 24 per quarter.
- 58 of the 73 patients were admitted to hospital directly from the community. i.e. they were not already in hospital when they were detained, community settings can be a patient’s home, care home or general hospital and can also include transfers from other hospitals outside of Hywel Dda UHB.
- There were 6 Section 2 detentions to the general hospital ward settings.
- There were less than 5 uses of Section 2 in both the CAMHS service and the Learning Disabilities service.
- The times the detention orders were “received on behalf of the hospital managers” (not necessarily when the assessment was conducted) is as follows:
 - Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm: 30/73
 - Friday 05.01pm to Monday 08.59am: 16/73
 - Weekday out of hours (5.01pm to 08.59am): 27/73
- 93% were of white British ethnicity which is relatively consistent with previous quarters other ethnicities included white European and mixed race.
- The graph below shows the usage across the three counties:



3.1.2. Section 3 - Admission for Treatment

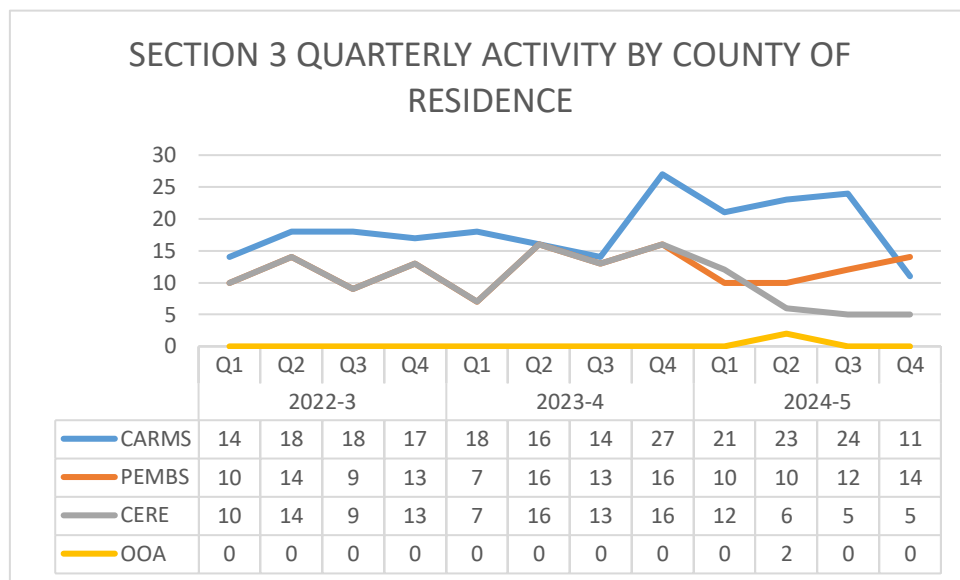
The use of Section 3 provides for someone to be detained in hospital for treatment of their mental disorder.

- Use of Section 3 occurred on 30 occasions which is lower than the quarterly average (based across last 3 years) which is 36. It is the lowest quarterly use of this section

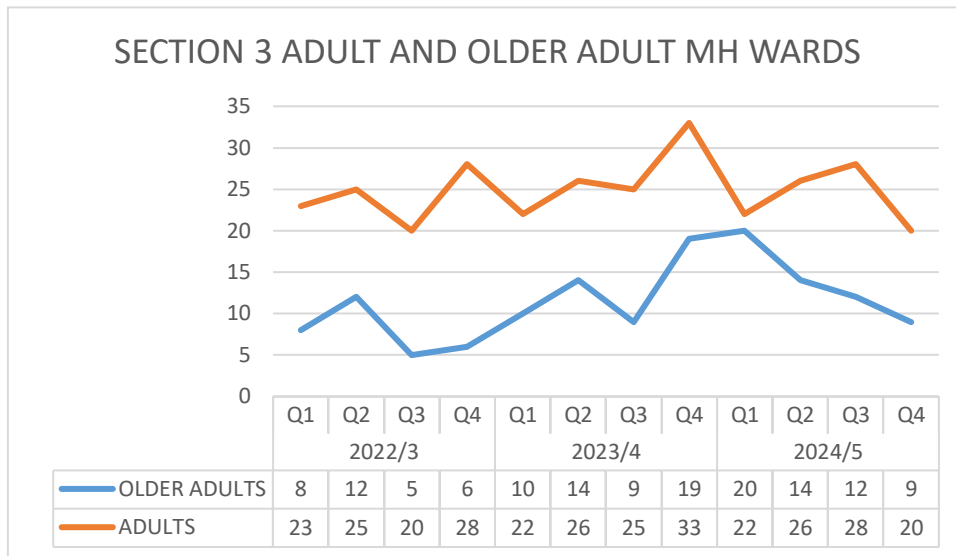
since 2022. A chart to show a breakdown of Section 3 use in the different services and counties can be found below.

- Of the 30 instances 26 were changes in a legal status e.g. from informal or section 2. There were less than 5 direct admissions under this section, this would include transfers from other hospitals.
- Of the 30 overall section 3s 20 were detained to adult inpatient wards and 9 to older adult wards, the remaining to other areas within Hywel Dda hospital settings.
- 39 Section 3s were discharged during this quarter with the following outcomes - 17 regraded to informal status (which could include DoLS authority), 11 were discharged from hospital, 2 transfer out to another hospital and 9 placed in the community subject to a Community Treatment Orders.
- 93% were of white British ethnicity.

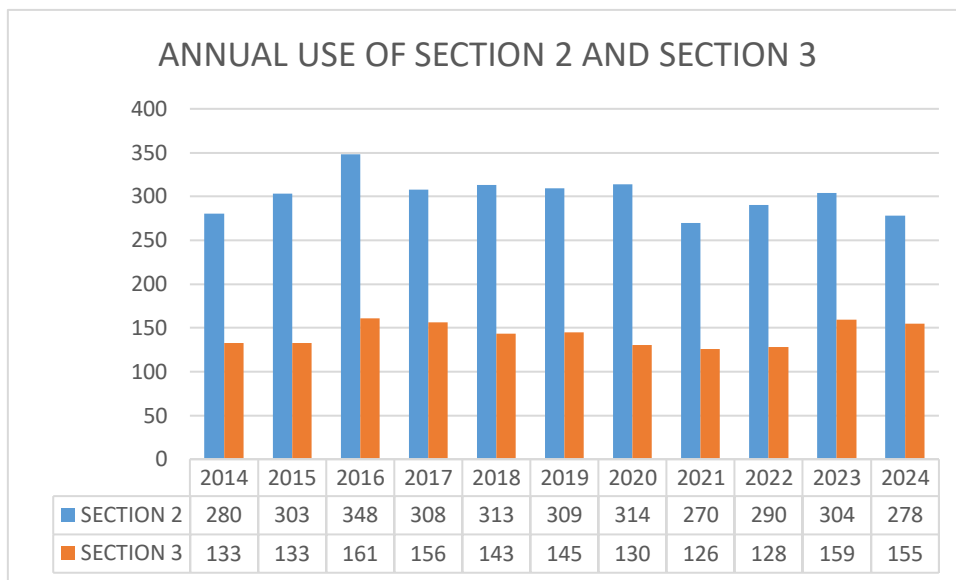
SECTION 3 QUARTERLY ACTIVITY BY COUNTY OVER 3 YEARS



SECTION 3 QUARTERLY ACTIVITY - OLDER AND ADULT INPATIENT BEDS (MH)



TOTAL USE OF SECTION 2 AND SECTION 3 OVER THE LAST 10 YEARS



3.1.3. Section 4 – Admission for Emergency

The use of Section 4 can be made on the basis of a single medical recommendation supported by the AMHP application and is used when the admission to hospital is urgent and would be unsafe to wait for a second medical recommendation for admission under section 2.

- On average it is used on three occasions per quarter. During this quarter there were six detentions under this section of the Act.
- When using Section 4 the person must be admitted within 24 hours of the assessment being conducted. There was a further instance when the admission was over 24 hours therefore the nurse could not receive the detention papers on behalf of the Hospital Managers.
- 33% were completed by a S12 approved doctor.

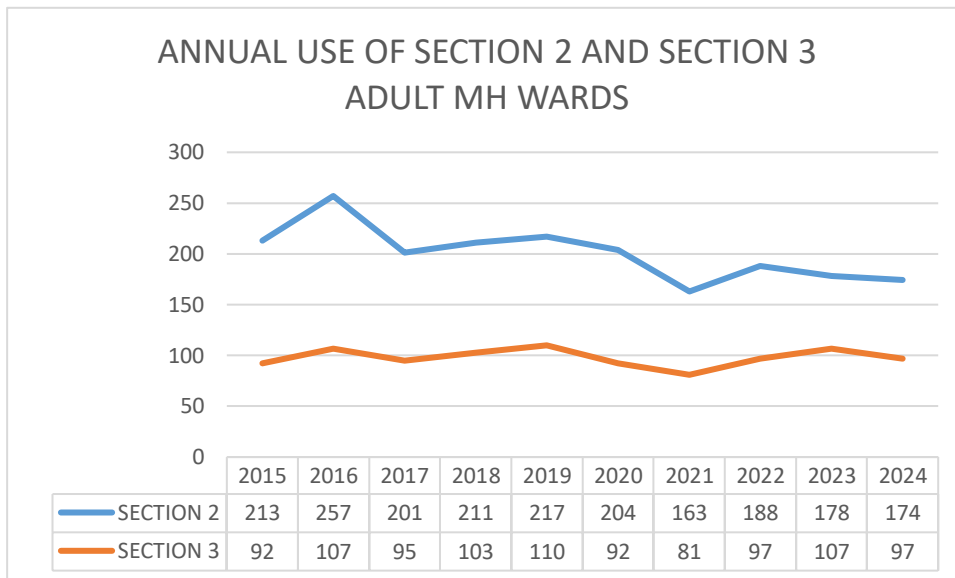
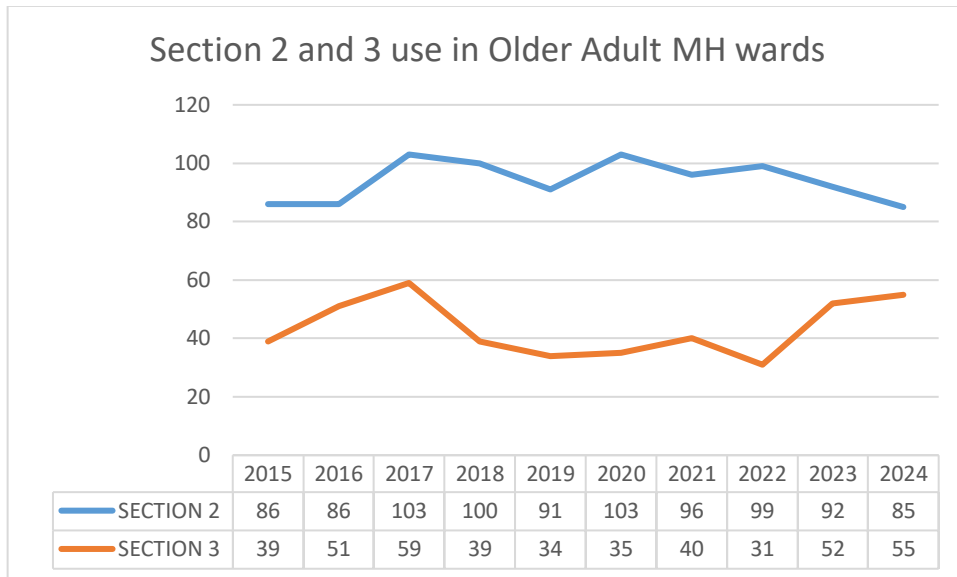
- The majority of the emergency admissions were from Ceredigion whereby the AMHPs recorded difficulties in securing Section 12 doctors or a doctor that was willing to drive to Ceredigion to carry out a planned assessment. Reports by the AMHPs in this area also recorded difficulties in obtaining transport in one case transport could not be obtained for 10 + hours.
- 50% Section 4s were converted to section 2 within 24 hours of admission to hospital.
- Ethnicity – 100% white British, Gender - 100% female.

3.1.4. Section 5 – Holding Powers

Section 5(2) – used by Doctors in both mental health and general hospital settings to detain an in-patient for up to 72 hours to allow for a mental health act assessment to take place. Section 5(4) is used by mental health and learning disability nurses in mental health in-patient settings for up to 6 hours to allow for a further assessment to take place

- Use of the nurses holding power is rare and has been used on less than five occasions during this quarter.
- The doctors holding power was used on 13 occasions during this quarter which is its lowest use for at least a minimum of 5 years.
- Of the 13 Section 5(2)s used less than 5 were used in adult MH acute wards. |
- There has been no detentions under Section 5(2) during this period for under 18s.
- A holding power under Section 5(2) may be used within general hospital wards. During this quarter it was used lawfully and appropriately 7 occasions (more than 50% of total Section 5(2) use). The outcomes of these holding powers were that all 57% were detained under a longer term section of the MHA. The remainder were regraded to voluntary or lapsed with no MHA assessment being conducted within the required period.
- 77% of assessments were carried out within 48 hours.
- 62% were further detained under Section 2 or 3 (lower than previous quarter at 67%)
- Statistics:
 - 100% white British, 31% male, 69% female

3.1.5. Trends and Service Specific Information relating to Part II, MHA (Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5)

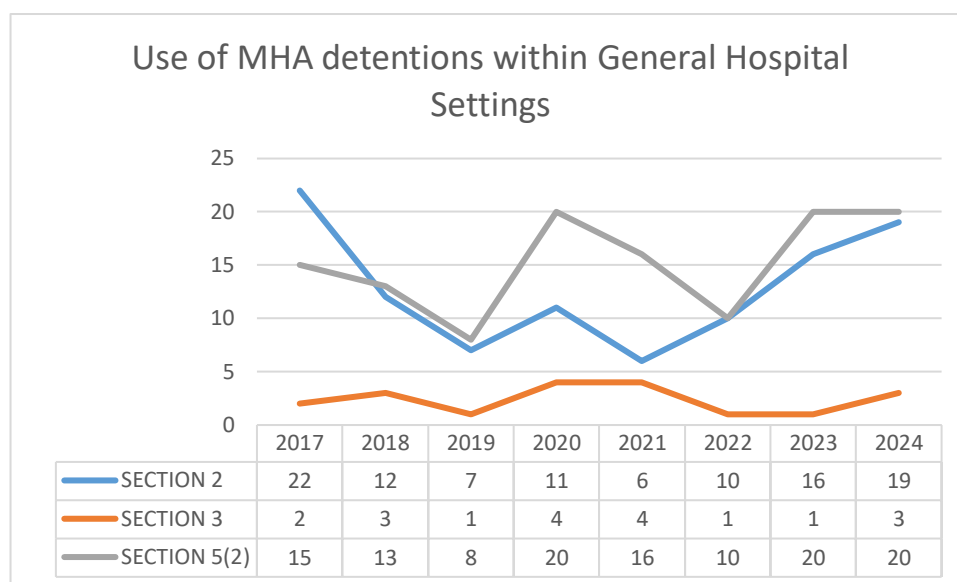


The table below demonstrates the % of which service both section 2 and section 3 were utilised. For example, it can be seen that in 2023 Quarter 4 57% of all section 2's were adult services with only 1% of its use in the general hospital setting.

% of Overall Activity	2023/2024	2024/2025			
	QTR 4	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4
SECTION 2	%	%	%	%	%
Adult	57	56	58	60	58
Older Adult	39	31	37	24	30
General DGH	1	10	0	7	8
CAMHS	3	3	3	7	3
Learning Disabilities	0	0	2	2	1
SECTION 3					
Adult	62	51	63	68	67

Older Adult	36	47	35	29	30
General DGH	2	2	2	0	3
CAMHS	0	0	0	3	0
Learning Disabilities	0	0	0	0	0

Use of the Act within the General Hospital settings over the last 8 years



No of Detentions to the General Hospital Wards (by Quarter)					
	Jan-Mar 24	Apr-June 24	July-Sept 24	Oct - Dec 24	Jan- March 25
Section 2	(1-5)	7	(1-5)	(1-5)	6
Section 3	(1-5)	(1-5)	(1-5)	0	(1-5)
Section 5(2)	(1-5)	7	(1-5)	(1-5)	7

Legal Status of Patients:

The table below is a snapshot the legal status's broken down as a % in each ward as of 31st March 2025

Ward	MHA includes home leave pts	DoLS	Informal	Home leave
Bryngofal	79%	6% - Informal with a DoLS request awaiting assessment	21%	11%
Bryngolau	36%	21% - authorised DoLS 21% - Informal with a DoLS request – awaiting assessment	22%	0%
St Caradog	67%	0% - authorised DoLS	33%	13%
St Nons	57%	21% - authorised DoLS 7% - Informal with a DoLS request – awaiting assessment	15%	0%
Morlais	100%	0%	0%	29%

Enlli	27%	27% - authorised DoLS 18% - Informal with a DoLS request – awaiting assessment	27%	0%
Low Secure	100%	0%	0%	7%
PICU	100%	0%	0%	0%

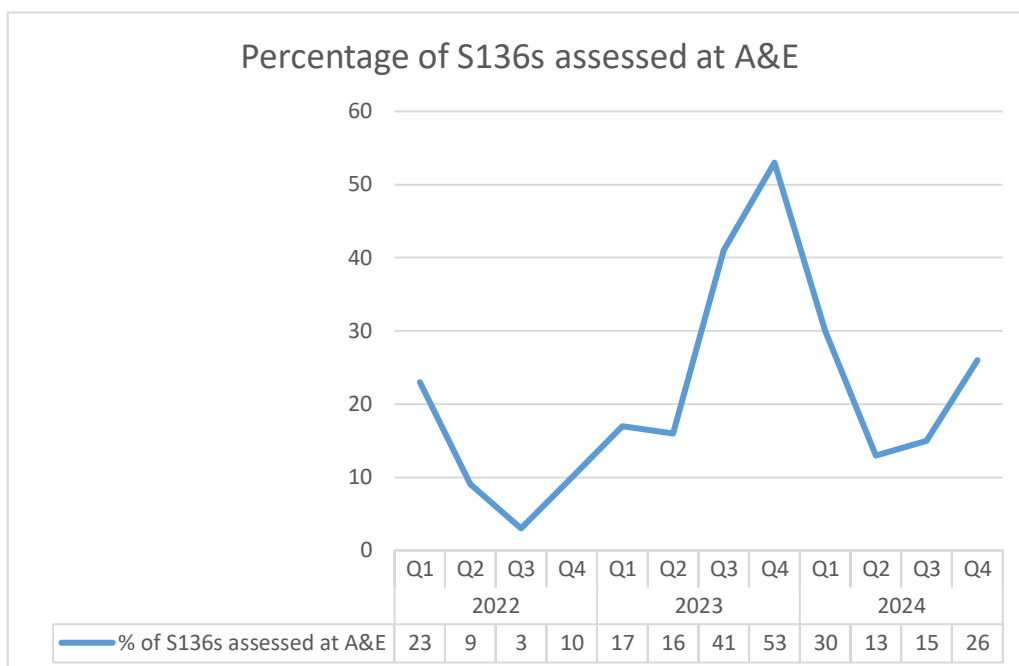
3.2. Use of Police Powers Sections 135 & Section 136

3.2.1. Section 136 – Removal of Mentally Disordered Persons to a place of Safety

The powers of section 136 provide authority for a police officer who finds a person who appears to be suffering from mental disorder, in a place to which the public has access, to remove him to a place of safety if the person:

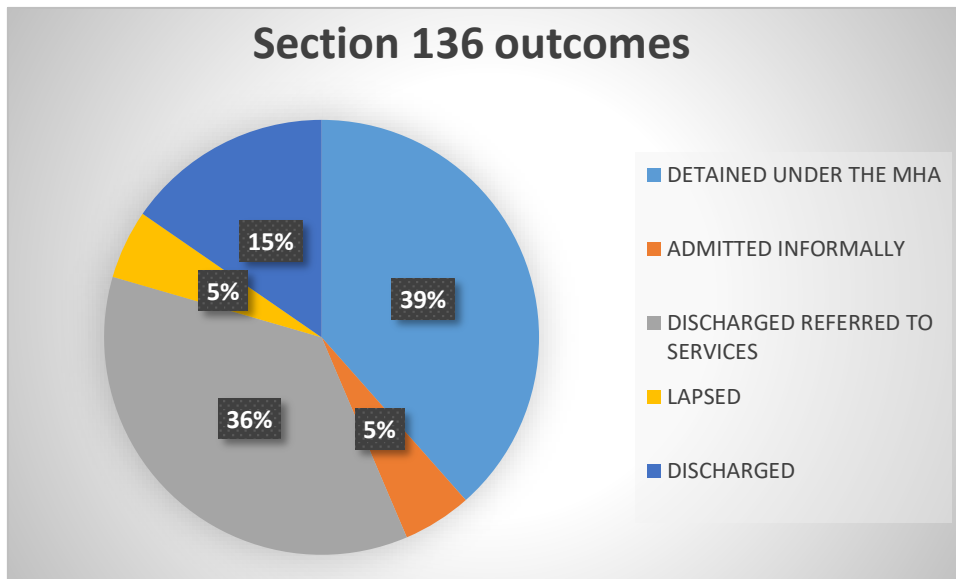
- Use of Section 136 remains lower than the quarterly average having been used on 39 occasions however consistent with the previous quarter when used on 34. Use of S136 overall now is much lower than it was about three years ago.
- 35 different individuals were placed on S136 during this quarter. There was less than 5 individuals having undergone multiple S136 detentions during the same quarter period.
- The places of safety used for the MH assessment were as follows:-
 - 28 to Bryngofal
 - 1 to Morlais
 - 10 to A&E
 - Withybush Hospital – 7
 - Glangwili Hospital – 1
 - Bronglais Hospital - 2
- The use of A&E departments as places of safety where the assessment took place had reduced significantly however during this quarter period has increased once more. In addition to the 10 cases listed above it was also used a further 8 times as the 1st place of safety before the persons were transferred to a MH health place of safety (see graph below for % of S136s assessed at A&E).
- Of the 18 occasions A&E was used as a place of safety 12 was due to a clinical need. Where A&E was used where no clinical need had been identified monitoring forms submitted only occasionally show why A&E was identified. In some case it appears that the persons had been in A&E with a voluntary agreement however change their mind at which time the police officers apply the S136. It has been agreed the Scrutiny Group Chair will continue to monitor use of A&Es as a place of safety routinely.
- There has been no report of the designated mental health place of safety for admissions being closed for any period during this reporting quarter.
- Difficulties continue in obtaining accurate data relating to the use of Section 135. Monitoring forms are often poorly completed with much of the required information missing. When persons are taken to A&E it is often difficult to locate any monitoring form. In addition, the MHA Administration Team are often contacted over disputes relating to the start times of Section 136s, difficulties in obtaining assessments and transport for patients.

- The table below shows the % of overall S136s that were assessed in an A&E setting as opposed to a health-based place of safety.

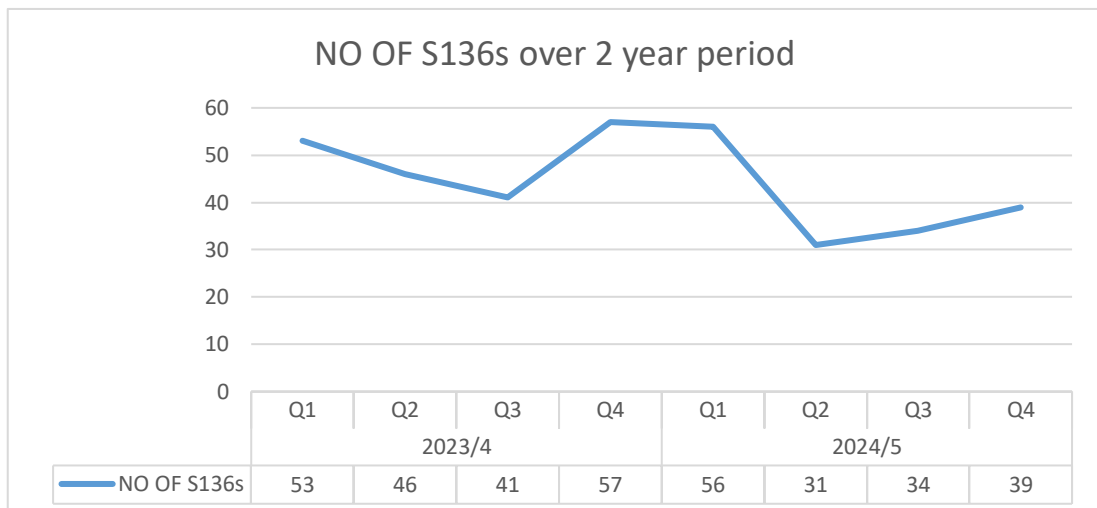


- Morlais Ward is a place of safety for the purpose of assessing under 18's subject to S136. It has not been used as a place of safety for an over 18s during this quarter.
- Custody has not been used as a place of safety for assessment during this quarter. Custody can only be used for adults in exceptional cases. However, it is regularly reported that persons detained under S136 are being "held" in police vans outside A&E settings once the S136 period has already commenced.
- There were less than 5 under 18s detained on Section 136 during this quarter with handcuffs used during the detention period.
- In total it is recorded within the monitoring forms that some form of restraint was used on 25 occasions (64%) which is higher than usual, for example, the last two quarter periods have been around 45%.
- The duty to inform patients of their statutory rights was evidenced in 32 out of 39 cases overall. Within the A&E settings on 11 out of the 18 occasions
- The location of where S136 was applied was recorded as the following:
 - 29 x public place
 - 1 x outside persons residence
 - 6 x general hospital
 - 3 x police station
- Consultation is recorded as having occurred in 32 out of the 39 occasions (82%) which is consistent than the previous quarter. All consultations during this period were with a nurse.
- There is a report under the Out of Hours service that has a record of diverted S136s. There are 3 cases listed during the period of Quarter 4. Records suggest that instead the majority were taken to A&E on informal basis.
- 35 of the 39 resided within Hywel Dda catchment area.

Outcomes of the assessments as follows:



- It is incredibly rare for Section 136 to lapse without an outcome. However during this period a number of Section 136s lapsed after 24 hours. This was attributed to there being no beds available to admit the patient to. There was instances whereby Section 136 lapsed at 24 hours, the medical recommendations for section 2 had been completed however the applications for admission could not be made as no bed was identified. Therefore, there was no legal framework in place for the detention to continue.
- Where the outcome of the assessment did not result in detention under the MHA – 19 of 22 utilised 2 doctors for the assessment.
- All assessments took over 4 hour but no assessments was extended.
- Ethnicity statistics –
 - 100% White British
 - 56% Female 44% Male



3.2.2. Section 135 – Warrant to search and remove person

Section 135 empowers a magistrate to authorise a police constable to remove a person lawfully from private premises to a place of safety.

Section 135 is split into two categories as follows:

- Section 135(1) warrant applied for by an AMHP (the local authority) if reasonable cause to suspect that a person is suffering from a mental disorder.
- Section 135(2) warrant by any constable or other person authorised (*will generally be health professional*) to remove someone already liable to be detained and remove them to a place they are meant to be.

- Only Section 135(1) was used during this period.
- Despite this there has been an increase in warrants being applied for but do not then require execution. This appears to be a result of a MHA assessment being conducted but the person is unable to be admitted immediately as bed or transport are not available. When the applicant (AMHP) returns to the patient it is anticipated that the patient will no longer give access to property. In such circumstances a Section 135(2) warrant will be required. The cost of Section 135 warrants are currently £80.
- It is not known exactly how many warrants are applied for but get refused by court or alternatively granted but then not executed under this section.
- Ceredigion local authority applied Section 135 warrants during this period.
- 100% of assessments resulted in further detention under the Act.

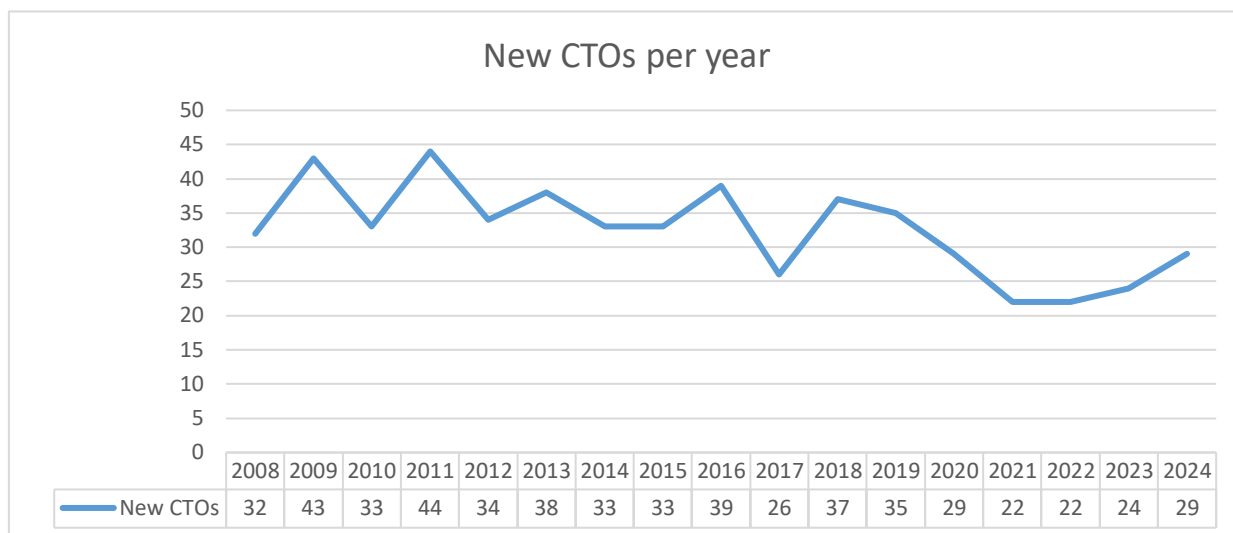
3.3. Section 17A - G, Community Treatment Orders

3.3.1. Community Treatment Order Activity

There were 27 Community Treatment Orders in place as at 31st March 2025.

County	Number of CTO's	Ethnicity
Carmarthenshire	12	White British – 100%
Ceredigion	Under 5	White British – 100%
Pembrokeshire	12	White British – 83% Other ethnicities – 17%

- 9 new CTO's for the quarter.
- There were less than 5 recalls during this quarter.
- 8 CTO's were discharged by the Responsible Clinicians



3.4 Part III

3.4.1. Patients Concerned in Criminal Proceedings or Under Sentence

Part III of the MHA deals with the circumstances in which patients may be admitted to or detained in hospital on the order of a court or by transfers from prisons.

- Use of this area of the Act is minimal within the Health Board. During this quarter it has not been used to admit a patient.
- Unrestricted patients can be made subject to Community Treatment Orders however 0 new CTO for Part III patients were made during this quarter.
- 0 restricted patients were discharged by the MHRTfW during this period.
- There were no unrestricted patient discharges.
- As of the 31st March 2024 the total number of Part III patients are split into the following – 64% restricted; 29% unrestricted; 7% CTOs.

3.5 Errors

3.5.1. Section 15 - Rectifiable Errors

Section 15, MHA allows corrections to be carried out within the statutory time limits (14 days).

- 108 statutory documents were medically scrutinised
- Rectifiable errors were made on medical recommendations, applications for admission and receiving of detention papers. Amendments can be made within 14 days under Section 15, MHA and this process is carried out by the MHA administration team liaising with the professionals involved.
- Common errors included not deleting areas of papers where prompted; names and/or addresses missing, spelling mistakes and ineligible handwriting.
- With the increase in use of Section 4 there have found to be a higher than normal number of errors on HO11 forms (medical recommendation) whereby the medical recommendation does not provide an estimated level of time for a 2nd medical

recommendation to become available or does not state the risk that the delay in admitting would cause where prompted on the statutory form.

- A short training presentation on scrutiny of section papers is due to be uploaded onto the MHA administration sharepoint page in order for professionals to access.

3.5.2. Section 15 - Non-Rectifiable Errors

Where the error is so severe that the error cannot be rectified under Section 15 the appropriate action is taken.

- There were less than five un-rectifiable errors made during this current quarter.
- There was one instance whereby a nurse in charge refused to accept Section 4 papers on behalf of the Hospital Managers as it would have amounted to an unlawful detention.

3.5.3. Other errors

Section 15 relates only to detentions under Section 2, 3 and 4 of the MHA. Errors under this heading of the report relate to other areas of the MHA including Section 5, Community Treatment Orders and Consent. Appropriate action is taken with relevant teams.

- HO12s are completed by a doctor for the purposes of Section 5(2).
 - HO12s – common errors made including insufficient / missing information and /or incorrect patient information.
 - There was a Section 5(2) holding power whereby the form was placed in the patient records and during the period of detention no arrangements was made for a MH assessment. Whilst not an error in the paperwork it is an error in process with the detaining ward being notified by MH services that the detention had not been lawful which had not been the case.
 - There have been errors relating to HO15s & CP3s during this quarter period because either digital signatures are being provided, or no personal examination of the patient has been conducted.

3.6. Code of Practice for Wales

An annual report on the use of restrictive practice policies should be received and considered by the health board. This should include aggregated data. (CoP pg262)

3.6.1. Locked Door Activity (Chapter 26 CoP for Wales)

The Code of Practice provides guidance around the use of locked doors and recommends that a policy should be developed at an organisational level but may be adapted for specific locations. The policy should be considered as part of ward/unit management system.

The Health Board operates a locked door policy across all services however expects staff to ensure patients are aware of their rights, reasons for the locked door and options for access and exit are made clear to both patients and visitors.

Adherence to the “Locked Door and Associated Safeguards for Mental Health and Learning Disability Wards Policy” (321) is provided via the Mental Health’s Ward Management Forum.

3.6.2. Exclusion of Visitors (Chapter 11, COP for Wales)

The Code of Practice states that Hospital Managers should regularly monitor the exclusion from the hospital of visitors to detained patients. “Any decision to exclude a visitor should be fully documented and available for independent scrutiny by HIW”. Ward managers within the mental health services report any instances (less than 5) of exclusion of visitors to the MHA office. During this reporting period there were less than 5 instances.

3.6.3. Withholding of postal packets (Sec 134 MHA)

Patients should have access to any correspondence they receive and send and their privacy respected. However, Section 134, MHA provides authority and withholding of a detained patient’s outgoing and incoming mail. The procedure to be adopted is included in The Mental Health (Hospital, Guardianship, Community Treatment and Consent to Treatment) (Wales) Regulations 2008 where it provides occurrences should be reported upon.

There has not been any post withheld during this reporting period.

3.6.4. Information to Detained Patients and Nearest Relatives

The MHA monitor and contact wards and departments to help ensure all patients detained under the MHA are provided with information relating to the rights of detention.

Most patients are provided with rights during the first 72 hours of detention however there are occasions whereby this is not possible, for example due to a temporary loss of capacity to retain the information or that the risks are deemed too high to staff to do this safely.

3.7. Part IV / IVA Act (Sections 57 – 64) Consent to Treatment and SOAD (Second Opinion Appointed Doctor) requests to Healthcare Inspectorate Wales.

3.7.1. Certification for Treatment – Capacity and Consenting Status

During this quarter there have been 27 new treatment authorisation documents completed for consenting to treatment instances: -

17 x C02 – to certify person has capacity and consents to treatment (detained patients)

8 x C08 – as above (CTOs)

2 x C04 – as above for the treatment of ECT

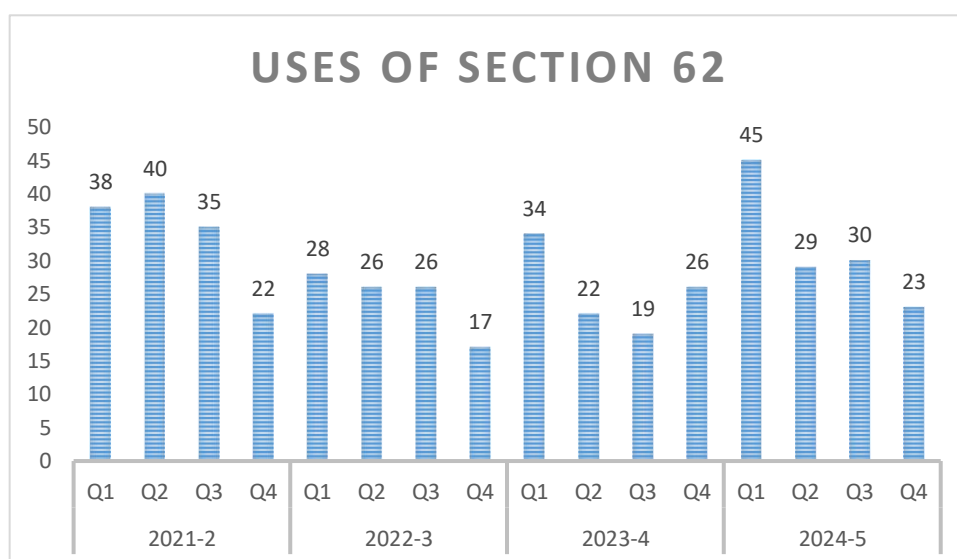
This compares with 17 new certificates issued during the last quarter and only 12 the quarter before.

3.7.2. Certification for Treatment – Non capacious or non-consenting status

When a detained patient requires authority for treatment to proceed but does not have the capacity to consent or refuses to consent then a Second Opinion Appointed Doctor must certify the treatment. SOADS are allocated through HIW.

- 27 SOAD requests were made (35 last quarter period; 24 in Qtr 2, 31 in Qtr 1) and the following certificates were completed:
 - 15 CO3s (detained patients)
 - 2 CO7s (CTOs)
 - 5 CO6s (ECT)
 - 5 certificates pending carried forward to current quarter period

- Average waiting time for a SOAD (medication for inpatients) was 9 days (decrease from 13 days last quarter).
- Of the 22 certificates issued by a SOAD 10 patients were seen in person with the remaining 12 reviews conducted remotely by a SOAD before issuing the relevant certificate to authorise treatment. HIW advised that this ratio is likely to remain.
- There were 5 authority certificates for Electro-convulsive therapy (ECT) during this quarter. The average wait for a SOAD to certify treatment for ECT was 8 days (increase from 4 days last quarter).
- Longest waiting time for a certificate was 22 days. HIW have their own key performance indicators, however they are set from the point they allocate a doctor to the issuing of the certificate as opposed from when the SOAD request is made to the certificate being issued. They have reported that the SOAD was unable to make contact with the Responsible Clinician.
- Section 62 and 64 (emergency) treatment allows for lawful and short-term administration of treatment in the absence of a SOAD certificate. Use of this emergency treatment during this quarter was lower than average as can be seen from the line chart below showing its use over per quarter over the past 3 years. It was used on 23 occasions.



- Reasons for its use is as follows:
 - On 10 occasions to authorise ECT. On 4 occasions S62 ECT was given whereby a SOAD had not yet been requested. In the other 6 cases a SOAD had been requested but had not yet authorised treatment.
 - On 8 occasions to authorise medication because three month rule had expired or the previous certificate had an expiry date and the SOAD had not yet authorised treatment.
 - On 3 occasions there was a change of medication or Responsible Clinician.
 - On the other occasions it was due to change in legal status (CTO revoked).
- Use of emergency Section 62 treatment could be reduced with more prompt SOAD requests or certificate being provided by the SOADs. There were 3 occasions during the last quarter when SOADs were requested by Responsible Clinicians within 3 days of the three month rule expiring. This is an improvement on the previous quarter.

3.7.3. Section 61, Review of Treatment

When a section is renewed under Section 15 or a Community Treatment Order is extended the Responsible Clinician is required to review the treatment and progress for patients that have been subject to a SOAD certificate during the previous period of detention. A report is sent to Healthcare Inspectorate Wales on each case (HIW1).

There were 11 records made during this quarter under Section 61 which is consistent with the previous quarter when there 12 undertaken.

3.8. Sections 23, 24, 20/20A and 65-79 MHA – Discharge from Detention

3.8.1. Applications for Discharge to Hospital Managers

There have been 5 applications for discharge made to the hospital managers during this quarter compared to 2 in the same quarter last year. Despite having returned to face-to-face reviews applications remain low however may be starting to slowly increase once more. During the same quarter in 2018 16 applications were made. Of the 5 applications 2 withdrew therefore 3 hearings were conducted.

All applicants appealing their detention are given the choice to request whether they want a face to face or remote type hearing.

3.8.2. Renewals/ Extensions of Sections

The hospital managers heard 12 renewals compared to 16 in the previous quarter. This is slightly lower than the same quarter last year when 16 renewals were considered for the same period. The Code of Practice states renewal hearings should be held before the section expiry date. 1 renewal did not meet this target due to the Responsible Clinician requiring urgent special leave around the renewal period.

The Responsible Clinician is required to personally examine a patient who is renewed under Section 20 (Section 3) and Section 20a (Community Treatment Orders). There have been instances whereby the nominated Responsible Clinician are reporting difficulties in carrying out this process and consideration whether to legally challenge this requirement or withdraw Responsible Clinician status in a particular area. This is further referenced in the medical risk register for the service.

3.8.3. Application for Discharge by Nearest Relative

There were less than five applications for discharge made by a nearest relative during this quarter. All applications were barred by the Responsible Clinician. The nearest relatives involved did not wish to proceed with a hospital manager review and sought its withdrawal or the patients involved were discharge before the hospital managers review was conducted.

3.8.4. Hospital Managers Hearings

In total (all hearing types) the Hospital Managers held 15 reviews during this quarter. Of the 15 cases patients were present in 10 reviews and of those ten 1 had the support of a solicitor present, 6 had the support of an IMHA, 1 had a relative and IMHA and 3 advocated themselves independently. Of the 5 where patients did not attend 2 had either an IMHA, solicitor or relative present at the review.

No applications were made for a Welsh hearing. No use of translation services were requested.

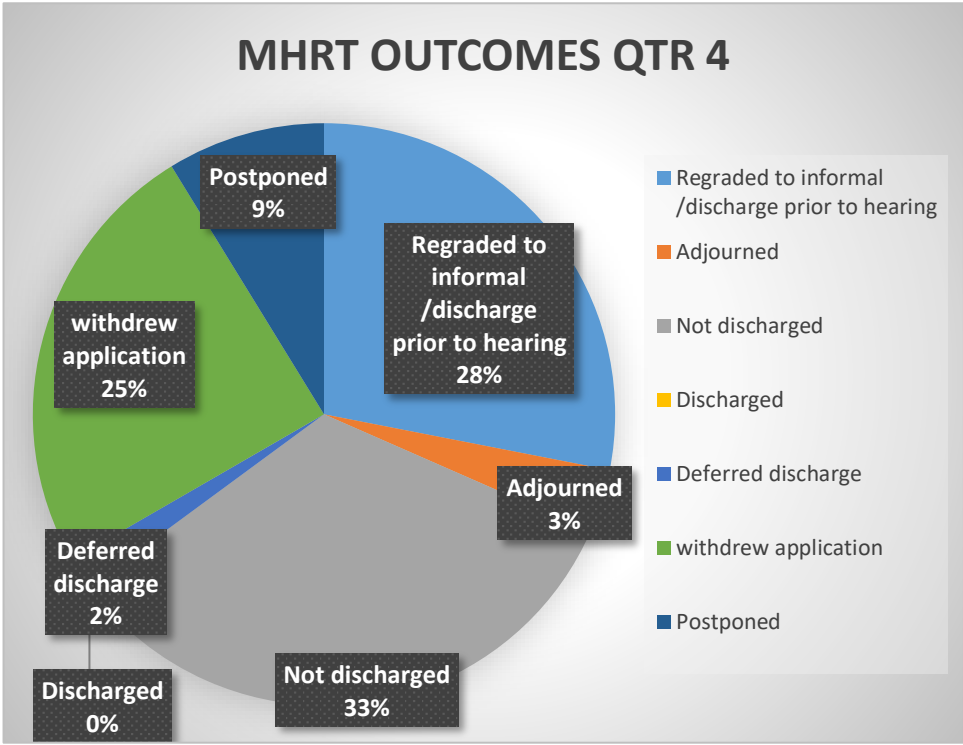
3.8.5. Applications, Referrals and Outcomes at the Mental Health Review Tribunal

There have been 54 applications/referrals to the Mental Health Review Tribunal (MHRTfW) during this quarter with 22 hearings conducted. The MHRTfW office offer the option of face to face or remote reviews based upon patient choice. Of the 22 hearings 19 occurred in person and 3 via MS Teams.

The tribunal ordered the discharge of less than five detained patients during this period.

No applications were made for a Welsh hearing. No use of translation services were requested.

The outcomes of the arranged tribunals during this quarter can be seen below:



3.8.6. Comparative Information relating to Hospital Managers and Tribunals processes

In order to determine whether activity deviates from the norm current quarterly activity can be found in the table below compared against average activity based over the previous 3 years.

Activity	Average per Qtr 2018/19	Average per Qtr	Qtr 4 activity	Notes

Applications to the Hospital Managers	14	5	5	Applications to hospital managers generally remain lower than pre-covid years.
Renewals / Extension reviews		17	12	Every renewal of section / extension of CTO must have a hospital manager review.
Applications by nearest relative	Less than 5	Less than 5	Less than 5	Figures are generally low
Applications/referrals to MHRTfW	44	48	54	Slightly increased number of applications to the Tribunal this quarter period
MHRT hearings held		24	22	Consistent with the average number of hearings held.

3.9. Miscellaneous

3.9.1. Policies

Policies referred to within the Code of Practice are “*Owned by*” the Mental Health Written Control Documents Group and are “*Approved by*” the Mental Health Legislation Committee (MHLC).

During this quarter policies were reviewed as followed:

(395) Section 136 MHA Mentally Disordered Persons found in public places – *extension of review period granted for 12 months to allow for legislation changes.*

(688) Section 117 Aftercare Procedure Mental Health Act 1983 – *review commenced – due by 26.10.2025*

3.9.2. Training

The Mental Health Act Team continues to provide training to services and partner Agencies on the use and processes in performing the functions of the Act. During Quarter 4 the following sessions have been provided either face to face or via MS Teams

Date	Group	Topic
01.10.24	Bryngofal Ward	CTO recall/CTO training inpatient services
09.10.24	Low Secure Unit	Section 136
15.10.24	Preceptorship Nurses - Carmarthen	MHA Act and scheme of delegation requirements for nursing staff
29.10.24	Preceptorship Nurses - Pembrokeshire	MHA Act and scheme of delegation requirements for nursing staff
03.12.24	Bryngofal Ward	Section 136
09.10.24	Low Secure Unit	Section 136 processes and guidance
07.11.24	PICU and Low Secure Unit	MHRT and Hospital Managers processes
18.11.24	Commissioning Administration Team	MHA Overview
21.11.24	Wellfield Resource Centre Administration Team	MHA Overview and administrative roles
03.12.24	Bryngofal Ward	Section 136 processes and guidance

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In addition a pre-recorded training presentation on both Section 136 and Section 5(2), MHA (particularly suitable for general hospital sites) has been uploaded to the MHA Administration Sharepoint page - readily and easily accessible to all staff across the Hywel Dda sites. Further presentations to be developed and should be available in due course.

3.9.3. Operational Lasting Power of Attorneys

The MHA department are required to notify the MHRTfW about any Powers of Attorneys/Deputies. This is in addition to any other responsibilities to Attorneys and Deputies as outlined in Code of Practice (Chapter 7). No details of LPA's have been provided for detained patients during this quarter to the MHA administration team.

CAMHS ASSESSMENTS

There has been a number of areas where the MHA has been utilised within this service during the last quarter - Section 136, Section 2 and Section 3 detentions have all been used. Where a CAMHS assessment is undertaken a specialist doctor in this field should make themselves available.

DATIX REPORTING

All incidents relating to breaches within the MHA are reported upon internally via the DATIX system by the MHA Administrator and reporting it to MHA Administration Lead.

3.9.4. Section 117 Aftercare

A centralised Section 117 register to serve both Health Board and the Local Authority is currently under review.

During this quarter there were 13 new S117 applicable persons were detained to the health board under the Act. The total figure may be slightly more than that if persons within the area have been detained outside of the health board.

In addition to the above there were a further 9 persons detained under a qualifying section of the Act but who were already on the Section 117 register.

During this quarter we have been notified of 26 who have been removed from the centralised register either through a formal discharge or when deceased.

The centralised register is under development within the MHA department currently. At the present time it shows that there are 1218 persons eligible for Section 117 aftercare within the health board.

4.0. Description of Sections

Longer Term Sections (medication can be given)

Section 2 Admission for assessment – up to 28 days

Mental Health Act assessment undertaken by 2 registered medical practitioners, where practicable by one who knows the patient. One must be Section 12(2) approved. An Approved Mental Health Professional (AMHP) must also assess, preferably at the same time as at least one registered medical practitioner.

Criteria needs to be met -

- a) is suffering from mental disorder of a nature or degree which warrants the detention of the patient in a hospital for assessment (or for assessment followed by medical treatment) for at least a limited period; and*
- b) ought to be so detained in the interests of his own health or safety or with a view to the protection of other persons*

2 x medical recommendations (HO4), 1 x application from AMHP (HO2)

Section 3 Admission of treatment – up to 6 months, renewable for 6 months, 12 monthly thereafter

Mental health act assessment undertaken by 2 registered medical practitioners, where practicable by one who knows the patient. One must be Section 12(2) approved. An Approved Mental Health Professional (AMHP) must also assess, preferably at the same time as at least one registered medical practitioner.

Criteria needs to be met -

- a) is suffering from mental disorder of a nature or degree which makes it appropriate for him to receive medical treatment in hospital; and*
- b) it is necessary for the health and safety of the patient or for the protection of other persons that he should receive such treatment and it cannot be provided unless he is detained under this section; and*
- c) appropriate medical treatment is available for him.*

2 x medical recommendations (HO8), 1 x application from AMHP (HO6)

Short Term Sections (medication cannot be given)

Section 4 Admission for emergency – up to 72 hours

mental health act assessment undertaken by a registered medical practitioner, where practicable by one who knows the patient
An Approved Mental Health Professional (AMHP) must also assess the patient – ideally at the same time

Criteria needs to be met -

“it is of urgent necessity for the patient to be admitted and detained under section 2” and that compliance with the provisions relating to application under that section “would involve undesirable delay”

1 x medical recommendation, (HO11) 1 x application from AMHP (HO10)

Section 5(2) Approved Clinician Holding Power – up to 72 hours

mental health act assessment undertaken by a registered medical practitioner.
Criteria is - *that an application for compulsory detention “ought to be made”.*

1 x Form HO12

Section 5(4) Nurses Holding Power – up to 6 hours

Criteria is: if it appears to a nurse of the ‘prescribed class’ firstly that “...*the patient is suffering from mental disorder to such a degree that it is necessary for his health and safety or for the protection of others for him to be immediately restrained from*

leaving the hospital". Secondly the nurse must believe that "...it is not practicable to secure the immediate attendance of a practitioner or clinician for the purposes of furnishing a report under subsection (2)..." In other words, the doctor or approved clinician (or their deputy) cannot attend in time to provide a report under section 5(2).

1 x Form HO13

Community Treatment Order and related sections (medication can be given)

Section 17A Community Treatment Orders – up to 6 months, renewable for 6 months (17A+) 12 monthly thereafter (17A ++)

Criteria is:

the patient is suffering from mental disorder of a nature or degree which makes it appropriate for him to receive medical treatment;

it is necessary for his health and safety or for the protection of other persons that he should receive such treatment;

subject to his being liable to be recalled ... such treatment can be provided without his continuing to be detained in a hospital;

it is necessary that the responsible clinician should be able to exercise the power under section 17E (1) below to recall the patient to hospital;

appropriate medical treatment is available for him

Form CP1

Section 17E Recall of a CTO. Duration is up to 72 hours, which starts once the patient has been admitted to the hospital.

Criteria is: *a change of mental state or increase in risk.*

Form CP5

Section 17F Revocation of a CTO patient who has been recalled to hospital – the section is the re-introduction of the Section 3 or Section 37 (depending on what section they were on previous to the CTO) - up to 6 months, renewable for 6 months, 12 monthly thereafter

Criteria needs to meet the same as Section 3 -

a) is suffering from mental disorder of a nature or degree which makes it appropriate for him to receive medical treatment in hospital; and

b) it is necessary for the health and safety of the patient or for the protection of other persons that he should receive such treatment and it cannot be provided unless he is detained under this section; and

c) Appropriate medical treatment is available for him

Revocation requires the written agreement of an AMHP. Form CP7

Places of Safety Sections (medication cannot be given)

Section 135 Warrant to search and remove

Section 135(1) – warrant to enter and remove

Section 135(1) empowers a magistrate to authorize a police constable to remove a person lawfully from private premises to a place of safety.

A warrant may be issued if, on having information on oath from an approved mental health professional (AMHP), it appears to the magistrate that there is reasonable cause to suspect that a person believed to be suffering from mental disorder is:

Criteria is:

has been, or is being, ill-treated, neglected or kept otherwise than under proper control, in any place within the jurisdiction of the justice, or being unable to care for himself, is living alone in any such place

Section 135(2) – warrant to enter and take or retake

Section 135(2) concerns the taking into custody of patients who are unlawfully absent.

A magistrate can issue a warrant to take or retake the patient if it appears, on information on oath by any constable or any “*other person authorised by or under this Act... to take...or retake a patient who is liable under this Act*”, that:

There is reasonable cause to believe that the patient is to be found on premises within the jurisdiction of the justice; and

That admission to the premises has been refused or that a refusal of such admission is apprehended

Section 136 Place of Safety – up to 24 hours

The powers of section 136 provide authority for a police officer who finds a person who appears to be suffering from mental disorder, in a place to which the public has access, to remove him to a place of safety if the person:

Criteria is:

Appears to be suffering from mental disorder and to be in immediate need for care or control, the constable may, if he thinks necessary to do so in the interests of that person or for the protection of other persons, remove that person to a place of safety...

Part 3 - Sections in relation to Patients concerned with criminal proceedings or under sentence

Section 35 Remand to hospital for report on accused’s mental condition – for up to 28 days but can be extended to a maximum of 12 weeks (*medication cannot be given*)

An approved clinician (at the hospital) is required to provide a report to the court. The court must be satisfied (on the written or oral evidence of any doctor) that:

- (a) *...there is reason to suspect that the accused person is suffering from mental disorder; and*
- (b) *...it would be impracticable for a report on his mental condition to be made if he were remanded on bail*

Section 36 Remand of accused person to hospital – up to 28 days but duration will be set by the Court – maximum of 12 weeks (*medication can be given*)

The Section 36 is to allow a Crown Court to remand an accused person to hospital for the purposes of treatment. The court must be satisfied (on the written or oral evidence of two doctors, one of whom must be section 12(2) approved) that the patient:

- (a) *...is suffering from mental disorder of a nature or degree which makes it appropriate for him to be detained in a hospital for medical treatment; and*
- (b) *appropriate medical treatment is available for him*

Section 37 Hospital Order or Guardianship Order - up to 6 months, renewable for 6 months, 12 monthly thereafter (*medication can be given*)

Section 37 enables a Crown Court or a magistrates' court to order a person to be detained in hospital for treatment (or make a person subject to guardianship) when otherwise they may have imposed a prison sentence. The "hospital order" or a "guardianship order" is given as an alternative to imprisonment, a fine, or probation if appropriate.

The court must be satisfied (on the written or oral evidence of two doctors, one of whom must be section 12(2) approved) that the patient:

is suffering from mental disorder and that either –

- (i) *the mental disorder from which the offender is suffering is of a nature or degree which makes it appropriate for him to be detained in a hospital for medical treatment and appropriate medical treatment is available for him; or*
- (ii) *in the case of an offender who has attained the age of 16 years, the mental disorder is of a nature or degree which warrants his reception into guardianship...;and*

...the court is of the opinion, having regard to all the circumstances including the nature of the offence and the character and antecedents of the offender, and to all other available methods of dealing with him, that the most suitable method of disposing of the case is by means of an order under [section 37]

Section 37/41 Hospital Order with Restrictions – made with no time limit (*medication can be given*)

A Crown Court may, if necessary for the protection of public from serious harm, place restrictions onto a hospital order at the time of making the order under section 37.

The restrictions, Section 41, sets out that the Court must have regard to "*...the nature of the offence, the antecedents of the offender and the risk of his committing further offences if set at large...*" and if it is necessary "*for the protection of the public from serious harm...*" the Court can order that the patient is subject to the special restrictions of the section.

An order made under section 41 is known as "a restriction order", and is commonly referred to as "section 37/41" or a "hospital order with restrictions".

In addition to the requirements for making an order under section 37, the Court must receive oral evidence from at least one of the registered medical practitioners who gave evidence under section 37.

Section 38 Interim Hospital Order – up to 12 weeks, but duration set by the Court – maximum 12 months (*medication can be given*)

To allow a court to send a person who has been convicted but not yet sentenced to hospital, to assess the person's response to medical treatment. The court must be satisfied (on the written or oral evidence of two doctors, one of whom must be section 12(2) approved) that the patient:

- (a) *...is suffering from mental disorder; and*
- (b) *that there is reason to suppose that the mental disorder from which the offender is suffering is such that it may be appropriate for a hospital order to be made in his case,*

the court may, before making a hospital order or dealing with him in some other way, make an order (...referred to as "an interim hospital order") authorising his admission to ... hospital...

Section 47 } Transfer of sentenced prisoners (including with restrictions) -
Section 47/49} (medication can be given)

Allows the Secretary of State for Justice to order the transfer to hospital of a sentenced prisoner following conviction. The Secretary of State must be satisfied (from the reports of two doctors, one of whom must be section 12(2) approved) that the patient:

- (a) ... is suffering from mental disorder; and*
- (b) that the mental disorder from which that person is suffering is of a nature or degree which makes it appropriate for him to be detained in a hospital for medical treatment; and*
- (c) that appropriate medical treatment is available for him*

The Secretary of State must have "...regard to the public interest and all the circumstances..."

A direction made under section 47 is known as a 'transfer direction'. A transfer direction may be accompanied by the special restrictions of section 41, by virtue of section 49. Such a direction is known as a "restriction direction" and is commonly referred to as 'section 47/49' or a 'transfer and restriction direction'

Duration - the transfer direction (including a restricted section 47) ends at the earliest date of release (EDR). At this time the patient, unless discharged by the responsible clinician, will be treated as though a hospital order had been made (and is referred to as a 'notional section 37').

Section 48 }Transfer of other prisoners (including with restrictions) for urgent
Section 48/49 }treatment

Allows the Secretary of State for Justice to order the transfer to hospital of a prisoner who is not sentenced but in urgent need of treatment. The Secretary of State must be satisfied (from the reports of two doctors, one of whom must be section 12(2) approved) that the patient:

... is suffering from mental disorder of a nature or degree which makes it appropriate for him to be detained in a hospital for medical treatment; and he is in urgent need of such treatment; and appropriate medical treatment is available for him

The section only applies to:

- persons detained in a prison, not being a person serving a sentence of imprisonment or persons falling within the following groups
- persons remanded in custody by a magistrates' court;
- civil prisoners, that is to say, persons committed by a court to prison for a limited term, who are not persons falling to be dealt with under section 47;
- persons detained under the Immigration Act 1971 or under section 62 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (detention by Secretary of State).

It is known as a 'transfer direction'. A transfer direction may be accompanied by the special restrictions of section 41, by virtue of section 49. Such a direction is known as a "restriction direction" and is commonly referred to as 'section 48/49' or a 'transfer and restriction direction'. A restriction direction must be given in respect of

- persons detained in a prison, not being a person serving a sentence of imprisonment
- persons remanded in custody by a magistrates' court;

Duration - the period of detention is variable and can continue to the time of sentence; the Secretary of State can also issue a warrant to return the person to prison at any time before the Court disposes of the case.

5.0. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Description	Explanation/Link
MHA	Mental Health Act 1983	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1983/20/contents
Sections		Parts of the Mental Health Act 1983 which allow particular types of detention.
PICU	Psychiatric Intensive Care Unit	Severely ill patients who pose a risk in the short term.
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services	Core age up to 18 years.
Part 2 of the Act	Part 2 of the Mental Health Act 1983	Deals with detention, guardianship, and supervised community treatment for civil (i.e. non-offender) patients.
Part 3 of the Act	Part 3 of the Mental Health Act 1983	Deals with mentally disordered offenders and defendants in criminal proceedings.
HIW	Healthcare Inspectorate Wales	Independent body which is responsible for monitoring the operation of the Act.
Secondary Care		Psychiatric inpatient or community mental health team input for adults.
SOAD	Second Opinion Appointed Doctor	Independent doctor employed by HIW who approves particular forms of medical treatment for a patient.
CTO	Community Treatment Order	Patients can be discharged from detention in hospital under the Act but remain subject to the Act in the community.
Formal admission		Patients admitted to hospital who are detained.
Exception Reporting		Section 5(2) over 60 hours; Hospital Managers' Hearings heard after one month.
MHRT	Mental Health Review Tribunal	A judicial body that has the power to discharge patients from detention, supervised community treatment,

		guardianship and conditional discharge.
Hospital Managers		Independent individuals who carry out functions on behalf of the Board.
Recall		Where it is necessary for a CTO patient to be recalled into hospital.
Revocation		Patients for whom a CTO has been rescinded following recall.
Application		Request from a patient for the MHRT to consider discharge from section.
Referral		Hospital managers request the MHRT to consider a patients detention.
AMHP	Approved Mental Health Professional	Professional with training in the use of the Act, Approved by a local social services authority to carry out a number of functions under the Act.