



**Mental Health and Wellbeing Act 2022  
Section 184**

**MHWA 110  
Temporary Treatment Order**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Mental Health Statewide UR Number

Local Patient Identifier

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

FAMILY NAME

GIVEN NAMES

DATE OF BIRTH

SEX

GENDER

Place patient identification label above

7. I have had regard to:

- the views and preferences of the person and their reasons
- the person's advance statement of preferences
- the views and preferences expressed by the nominated support person
- the views of a parent, if the person is under the age of 16 years
- the views of any guardian of the person

(please indicate  all persons consulted)

- the views of any carer, if making this order will directly affect the care relationship
- the views of the Secretary, Department of Families, Fairness and Housing if that Secretary has parental responsibility for the person under a Relevant Child Protection Order

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

at:

--	--	--	--

date

time 24 hour

8. Date and time Temporary Treatment Order is made

The duration of a Temporary Treatment Order is 28 days (beginning on and including the day the order was made) unless revoked earlier.

Signature:

signature of authorised psychiatrist or delegate

Date:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Given Names:

Family Name:

Designation:



MHWA110

ROLLS AUSTRALIA 1300 600 192

JULY  
2023

Original – medical record

Temporary Treatment Order

MHWA 110

## Next steps

- As soon as practicable:
  - **tell** the person that this Temporary Treatment Order has been made;
  - **explain** the purpose and effect of the Temporary Treatment Order;
  - **tell** the person that they will be given treatment for their mental illness;
  - **give** the person a copy of this Order and the statement of rights—*Temporary Treatment Order*;
  - **notify** the following persons (as applicable) that the Order has been made and give them a copy of the Order and the statement of rights:
    - the person's nominated support person
    - a parent if the person is under the age of 16 years
    - a carer, if making the Order will directly affect the carer and the care relationship
    - the person's guardian
    - the Secretary, Department of Families, Fairness and Housing if that Secretary has parental responsibility for the person under a Relevant Child Protection Order.
- notify** the primary non-legal mental health advocacy service provider that the order has been made;
- ensure** appropriate supports are provided to assist the person/s to understand this information;
- arrange** for the person to be taken to a Designated Mental Health Service as soon as practicable, if you made an Inpatient Temporary Treatment Order and the person is not already at a Designated Mental Health Service; and
- send** a hearing request to the Mental Health Tribunal by entering the details of this Order through CMI-ODS.

## Notes

- An Inpatient Temporary Treatment Order is sufficient authority to transport the person to a designated mental health service and to detain the person in the service for treatment.
- Transport choices should be appropriate to the person's needs and their circumstances and should, so far as reasonably practicable, be health-led and use the least restrictive option possible.

## Decision-making principles for treatment and interventions

When making a Temporary Treatment Order, you **must give proper consideration** to these principles.

Title	Principle
Care and transition to less restrictive support	Compulsory assessment and treatment is to be provided with the aim of promoting the person's recovery and transitioning them to less restrictive treatment, care and support. To this end, a person who is subject to compulsory assessment or treatment is to receive comprehensive, compassionate, safe and high-quality mental health and wellbeing services.
Consequences of compulsory assessment and treatment and restrictive interventions principle	The use of compulsory assessment and treatment or restrictive interventions significantly limits a person's human rights and may cause possible harm including— (a) serious distress experienced by the person; and (b) the disruption of the relationships, living arrangements, education or employment of the person.
No therapeutic benefit to restrictive interventions principle	The use of restrictive interventions on a person offers no inherent therapeutic benefit to the person.
Balancing of harm principle	Compulsory assessment and treatment or restrictive interventions are not to be used unless the serious harm or deterioration to be prevented is likely to be more significant than the harm to the person that may result from their use.
Autonomy principle	The will and preferences of a person are to be given effect to the greatest extent possible in all decisions about assessment, treatment, recovery and support, including when those decisions relate to compulsory assessment and treatment.

## Definitions

- **'Relevant Child Protection Order'** means:
  - a therapeutic treatment (placement) order;
  - a family reunification order;
  - a care by Secretary order;
  - a long-term care order,each within the meaning of the *Children, Youth and Families Act 2005*.