



**CHIEF PSYCHIATRIST  
OF  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

**WA MENTAL HEALTH  
ACT 2014**

SECTIONS: 214

Please use ID label or block print

FAMILY NAME

UMRN

GIVEN NAMES

CMHI

BIRTHDATE

GENDER

ADDRESS

**FORM 11A – RECORD OF ORAL AUTHORISATION OF SECLUSION**

Name of authorised hospital: \_\_\_\_\_

Date and time when oral (verbal)  
authorisation of seclusion given:

Date: DD/MM/YY Time: HH:MM

**Reasons for authorising seclusion:**

The person needs to be secluded to prevent the person from:

- ☐ physically injuring themselves or another person;  
and/or  
☐ persistently causing serious damage to property;

and

- ☐ there is no less restrictive way of preventing the injury or damage.

Room or area where person secluded: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of person who made the oral authorisation: \_\_\_\_\_

Qualifications: \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ Medical practitioner ☐ Mental health practitioner ☐ Person in charge of ward

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

FORM 11A – RECORD OF ORAL AUTHORISATION OF SECLUSION

## Notes: Form 11A – Record of oral authorisation of seclusion

### When to use this form:

Seclusion can commence following an oral authorisation of seclusion or a written seclusion order (Form 11B) (s214, s215). If seclusion commences following an oral authorisation a record of this must be made as soon as practicable using this form.

If the oral authorisation is not confirmed using a written seclusion order (Form 11B) within 2 hours of the person being secluded, the person cannot continue to be secluded and must be released from seclusion.

Seclusion can be authorised by:

- A medical practitioner (s214, s215); or
- A mental health practitioner or person in charge of a ward at an authorised hospital, if satisfied that the person needs to be secluded urgently and a medical practitioner is not reasonably available to give an oral authorisation or make a written seclusion order in respect of a person (s216(2)).

### Meaning of seclusion:

Seclusion is the confinement of a person who is being provided with treatment or care at an authorised hospital by leaving the person at any time of the day or night alone in a room or area from which it is not within the person's control to leave. A person is not secluded merely because the person is alone in a room or area that the person is unable to leave because of frailty, illness or mental or physical disability (s212).

### Criteria for authorising seclusion:

Seclusion can be authorised when (s216):

- The person needs to be secluded to prevent the person from:
  - physically injuring themselves or another person; or
  - persistently causing serious damage to property; and
- there is no less restrictive way of preventing the injury or damage.

### Who can be secluded:

Seclusion can occur in respect of a person who is (s214 & 215):

- a patient admitted by the authorised hospital; or
- referred under Form 1A for an examination to be conducted by a psychiatrist at the authorised hospital; or
- under an order authorising continuation of a person's detention (Form 3C) to enable an examination to be conducted by a psychiatrist at the authorised hospital; or
- under an order authorising the person's reception at an authorised hospital, and the person's detention there, to enable an examination to be conducted by a psychiatrist at the authorised hospital (Form 3D).

### Checklist of *Mental Health Act 2014* requirements related to this form:

#### Notes

- ☐ Give the person a copy of this form as soon as practicable.
- ☐ File this form on the person's medical record.
- ☐ ☒ Email a copy of this form to the Chief Psychiatrist at [monitoring@ocp.wa.gov.au](mailto:monitoring@ocp.wa.gov.au) as soon as practicable and file a record of having done this.
- ☐ ☒ If the person is a mentally impaired accused, email a copy of this form to the Mentally Impaired Accused Review Board at [prisonersreviewboard@justice.wa.gov.au](mailto:prisonersreviewboard@justice.wa.gov.au) and file a record of having done this.