

**Northwest Law & Mental Health Conference
Continuing Education Test Form**

Civil Commitment, Involuntary Treatment the Continuum of Mental Health Services

Session Speakers #2

March, 2018



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Oregon

Summary

A panel of judges discuss mental health courts in Oregon and around the nation, their development, operations and effect.

Learning Objectives

- Overview of Oregon's "Aid and Assist" process.
- Discover what is the prevalence of criminal conduct by untreated seriously mentally ill in county courts.
- Learn about mental health court staffing and procedure.
- What legal and non-legal benefits can judges provide to participants in mental health courts?
- What treatment modalities are most successful for participants in mental health courts.

What are the biggest problems or roadblocks to successful recovery for participants in mental health courts.



Sarah Radcliffe, JD
Managing Attorney, Disability Rights Oregon

Test Process

Download and print this test form.

Watch the 90 minute video, *Civil Commitment, Involuntary Treatment the Continuum of Mental Health Services*.

Review the session handout - <https://tinyurl.com/joondeph>

Complete the ten question test on page three of this form.

You must score 70% or better to receive credit for this test. If your score is lower than 70%, we will send you a message via email and you may retake the test.

To receive 1.25 clinical social work continuing education credit, accredited through the NASW of Oregon, return the completed form and finished test by postal mail with a check for \$20 to:

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TEST QUESTIONS

1. When was Oregon's civil commitment law written?

- A 1883
- B 1934
- C 1953
- D 1973

2. Why has the number of people committed changed since the 1970s?

- A Medical treatment has changed
- B Funding for community mental health has changed
- C The goal of community mental health has changed
- D All of the above

3. A "person with chronic mental illness" can be committed

- A By a close family member
- B Before they become dangerous
- C For life
- D Only after a criminal trial

4. What was the old "basic needs standard"?

- A Person will not survive into the near future
- B Person should be allowed food and housing
- C Criteria for a person to be released from commitment
- D Level of therapeutic care required to maintain quality of life

5. What term was recently added to the "basic needs standard"?

- A Avoid serious physical harm
- B Dual diagnosis
- C Person is without financial resources
- D Mandated treatment

6. Who can start a psychiatric hold process?

- A Mental health authority designee
- B By a police officer
- C By a judge
- D All of the above

7. What is the maximum duration of a psychiatric hold?

- A 72 hours
- B Five days
- C 14 days
- D Until a judge releases the individual

8. Audience Answers: Why are 85% of holds dropped?

- A Person does not meet basic needs standard
- B Availability of bed space
- C Crisis abates
- D All of the above

9. What does the 370 process follow?

- A A criminal charge
- B A long hospitalization
- C A community complaint
- D The direction of a judge

10. Can a family member commit a person?

- A No
- B Yes, if they are a legal guardian
- C Yes, if a person is indigent
- D Yes, if they are the treating physician

ANSWER FORM - circle your answer

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A | B | C | D |
| 2. | A | B | C | D |
| 3. | A | B | C | D |
| 4. | A | B | C | D |
| 5. | A | B | C | D |
| 6. | A | B | C | D |
| 7. | A | B | C | D |
| 8. | A | B | C | D |
| 9. | A | B | C | D |
| 10. | A | B | C | D |