

PeaceHealth patients (or patient representatives, as appropriate) have the right to...

- Individualized care and adequate treatment.
- Discuss treatment plans and decisions with professional persons.
- Access treatment by spiritual means through prayer in accordance with the tenets and practices of a church or religious denomination in addition to medical treatment.
- Receive services without regard to age, race, ethnicity, religion, culture, language, disability, socioeconomic status, sex, sexual orientation and gender identity or expression;
- Practice the religion of your choice as long as the practice does not infringe on the rights and treatment of others or the treatment service. Individual participants have the right to refuse participation in any religious practice;
- Be reasonably accommodated in case of sensory or physical disability, limited ability to communicate, limited English proficiency and cultural differences;
- Be treated with respect, dignity and privacy. Staff may conduct reasonable searches to detect and prevent possession or use of contraband on the premises;
- You have the right to have all information and records compiled, obtained or maintained in the course of receiving services kept confidential;
- Be free of any sexual harassment as well as free of exploitation, including physical and financial exploitation;
- Have all clinical and personal information treated in accord with state and federal confidentiality regulations;
- Review your clinical record in the presence of the administrator or designee and be given an opportunity to request amendments or corrections;
- No person shall be presumed incompetent or lose any civil rights as a consequence of receiving evaluation or treatment for a mental disorder.

Rights of Involuntary Adult Patients

- To wear his or her own clothes and to keep and use his or her own personal possessions, except when deprivation of same is essential to protect the safety of the resident or other persons.
- To keep and be allowed to spend a reasonable sum of his or her own money for canteen expenses and small purchases.
- To have access to individual storage space for his or her private use.
 - To have visitors at reasonable times.
 - To have reasonable access to a telephone, both to make and receive confidential calls.
- To have ready access to letter writing materials, including stamps, and to send and receive uncensored correspondence through the mails.
- Not to consent to the administration of antipsychotic medications beyond the hearing conducted pursuant to RCW 71.05.320(4) or the performance of electro convulsant therapy or surgery, except emergency lifesaving surgery, unless ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to the following standards and procedures:
 - (i) The administration of antipsychotic medication or electro convulsant therapy shall not be ordered unless the petitioning party proves by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence that there exists a compelling state interest that justifies overriding the patient's lack of consent to the administration of antipsychotic medications or electro convulsant therapy, that the proposed treatment is necessary and effective, and that medically acceptable alternative forms of treatment are not available, have not been successful, or are not likely to be effective.
 - (ii) The court shall make specific findings of fact concerning:
 - (A) The existence of one or more compelling state interests;
 - (B) the necessity and effectiveness of the treatment; and
 - (C) the person's desires regarding the proposed treatment. If the patient is unable to make a rational and informed decision about consenting to or refusing the proposed treatment, the court shall make a substituted judgment for the patient as if he or she were competent to make such a determination.
 - (iii) The person shall be present at any hearing on a request to administer antipsychotic medication or Electro convulsant therapy filed pursuant to this subsection. The person has the right:
 - (A) To be represented by an attorney;
 - (B) to present evidence;
 - (C) to cross-examine witnesses;
 - (D) to have the rules of evidence enforced;
 - (E) to remain silent;
 - (F) to view and copy all petitions and reports in the court file; and

(G) to be given reasonable notice and an opportunity to prepare for the hearing.

The court may appoint a psychiatrist, physician assistant working with a supervising psychiatrist, psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner, psychologist within their scope of practice, physician assistant, or physician to examine and testify on behalf of such person. The court shall appoint a psychiatrist, physician assistant working with a supervising psychiatrist, psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner, psychologist within their scope of practice, physician assistant, or physician designated by such person or the person's counsel to testify on behalf of the person in cases where an order for electro convulsant therapy is sought.

(iv) An order for the administration of antipsychotic medications entered following a hearing conducted pursuant to this section shall be effective for the period of the current involuntary treatment order, and any interim period during which the person is awaiting trial or hearing on a new petition for involuntary treatment or involuntary medication.

(v) Any person detained pursuant to RCW 71.05.320(4), who subsequently refuses antipsychotic medication, shall be entitled to the procedures set forth in this subsection.

(vi) Antipsychotic medication may be administered to a nonconsenting person detained or committed pursuant to this chapter without a court order pursuant to RCW 71.05.215(2) or under the following circumstances:

(A) A person presents an imminent likelihood of serious harm;

(B) Medically acceptable alternatives to administration of antipsychotic medications are not available, have not been successful, or are not likely to be effective; and

(C) In the opinion of the physician, physician assistant, or psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner with responsibility for treatment of the person, or his or her designee, the person's condition constitutes an emergency requiring the treatment be instituted before a judicial hearing as authorized pursuant to this section can be held.

If antipsychotic medications are administered over a person's lack of consent pursuant to this subsection, a petition for an order authorizing the administration of antipsychotic medications shall be filed on the next judicial day. The hearing shall be held within two judicial days. If deemed necessary by the physician, physician assistant, or psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner with responsibility for the treatment of the person, administration of antipsychotic medications may continue until the hearing is held.

Detention:

For involuntary inpatients: Unless released within 120 hours you have the right to a judicial hearing not more than 120 hours after initial detention to determine whether probable cause exists to detain you after 120 hours for a further period of up to 14 days. The 120-hour period is exclusive of weekends and holidays. **NOTE:** Effective January 1, 2021: The initial detention increased to 120 hours or 5 days.

You have the right to communicate immediately with an attorney, and if indigent, the right to have an attorney appointed to represent you before and at such hearing, and the right to be told the name and address of the attorney appointed. You have the right to remain silent and any statements you make may be used in the involuntary proceedings. At the probable cause hearing, in addition to the rights listed for all patients you also have the right to present evidence on your behalf and to cross-examine the witnesses who testify against you. You have the right to refuse medication beginning 24 hours prior to the probable cause hearing. You have the right to receive a copy of specific facts alleged to have caused your present detention and possible future detentions. This requirement will change in January 2021 to a 5-day detention.

For voluntary inpatients: You have the right to release unless involuntary commitment proceedings are initiated. If you leave against medical advice, you will be asked to sign an Against Medical Advice form after speaking with your physician and care team.

Washington Administrative Code 246-341-0600 (April 2019)

Washington RCW Chapter 71.05

You may voice complaints or grievances about your care or concerns either verbally or in writing and have prompt follow up. Ask to speak to the charge nurse, department manager or contact one of PeaceHealth's Risk Management team members using the phone numbers provided below.

You may receive a copy of agency grievance system procedures according to WAC 182-538D-0654 through 182-538D-0680 upon request and to file a grievance with the agency, or behavioral health organization (BHO), if applicable, if you believe your rights have been violated. You may lodge a complaint with the department of health if you feel the agency has violated a WAC requirement regulating behavior health agencies.

PeaceHealth St. Joseph Medical Center 2901 Squalicum Parkway Bellingham, WA 98225 1-844-749-8817	PeaceHealth Peace Island Medical Center 1117 Spring Street Friday Harbor, WA 98250 1-844-749-8817	PeaceHealth United General Medical Center 2000 Hospital Drive Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284 1-844-749-8817
PeaceHealth St. John Medical Center 1615 Delaware Street Longview, WA 98632 360-514-2286	PeaceHealth Southwest Medical Center 400 NE Mother Joseph Place Vancouver, WA 98664 360-514-2286	Washington State Department of Health HSQA Complaint Intake P.O. Box 47857 Olympia, WA 98504-7857 Phone: 360-236-4700 Toll Free: 800-633-6828 Fax: 360-236-2626 Email: HSQAComplaintIntake@doh.wa.gov

Note: Rights of the Minor Patient may be found:

<http://www.wsha.org/wp-content/uploads/Minors-Rights-of-Involuntary-Patients.pdf>