

I AM A **VOLUNTARY PATIENT** AT A PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL.

What are my rights in Indiana?



There are (2) two types of voluntary hospitalization in Indiana.

1. VOLUNTARY PATIENT

You have voluntarily admitted yourself for treatment in a psychiatric hospital.

As a voluntary patient, you have the right to:



LEAVE

- Submit a written request to leave the hospital and be released within 24-hours unless the facility contacts the court within (5) five days to request a hearing.



TREATMENT

- Refuse treatments unless it is court-ordered.
- Be included in developing your treatment plan.
- Consult a doctor of your choice if you can pay for it.
- Review and get a copy of your records.



SUPPORT

- File a complaint or appeal at any time. Ask the facility social worker for more information.
- Work with a lawyer of your choice.

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2. INVOLUNTARY PATIENT

Someone else has admitted you for treatment because they believe you are mentally ill, dangerous, or gravely disabled and require immediate hospitalization and treatment.

There are (4) four different types of involuntary admission in Indiana.

1. IMMEDIATE DETENTION

- Law enforcement will take you to the nearest appropriate facility.
- You can be held up to 24 hours. If your doctor thinks you should be held longer than 24 hours, they may apply for an Emergency Detention.

2. EMERGENCY DETENTION

- Law enforcement will take you to the nearest appropriate facility.
- You can be held up to 48 hours. If a detention application is filed, you may be held for up to 72 hours (excluding weekends & holidays).
- The healthcare facility will submit a detention application to the court within 48 hours. The application will include a doctor's recommendation that you require involuntary detention to receive treatment.
- If the detention application is approved by the court, you may be held for up to 14 days (excluding Saturday, Sunday and legal holidays) as you wait for a final hearing.

3. TEMPORARY COMMITMENT

- The court can order you to receive inpatient treatment for up to 90 days, but it may last longer if an extension is filed with the court.
- If you have not had a commitment hearing in the past, a temporary commitment is the only thing a court can require.

4. REGULAR COMMITMENT

- If your treatment is expected to last more than 90 days, a petition can be filed with the court to require treatment beyond that time. The petition must include a report from a doctor who evaluated you in the last 30 days.
- Within 90-days, the court will hold a hearing to review the petition and; decide if you need treatment in a mental health facility. Treatment can last until it is complete, or the commitment order expires.
- Your commitment may be extended without an in-person hearing if treatment is not complete when the commitment form expires.