

<p>General Advocate</p>	<p>Provide short-term, issue based advocacy and when required longer term advocacy support in specifically identified circumstances.</p> <p>Have specialist skills and training required to understand the needs of, and work with, the diverse range of people likely to access the service, for example mental ill-health and learning disabilities</p>	<p>Advocates undertake a variety of tasks that can include supporting people at meetings, pursuing complaints and finding out information on behalf of the person they are supporting. Their role is to make sure the individual is informed of the options available to them together with the positives and negatives of making that particular choice.</p>
<p>IMCA</p>	<p>Means the Independent Mental Capacity Advocate appointed to represent and support a person who lacks capacity, so that the person is enabled as far as possible to participate in any relevant decisions about specific aspects of their care and welfare.</p>	<p>An IMCA must be instructed where:</p> <p>There is a decision to be made regarding either serious medical treatment (SMT) or change of accommodation.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>The person has no close family or friends to represent their views</p> <p>AND</p> <p>The person has been deemed not to have capacity to make that decision in accordance with the assessment of capacity as defined in the Act</p> <p>A person who is deemed not to have capacity could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with learning disabilities • People with physical disabilities • People with dementia or mental ill health • People who have had a stroke • People with acquired brain injuries • People who are unconscious or in a coma

<p>IMHA</p>	<p>Means the Independent Mental Health Advocate are advocates specially for people subject to the Mental Health Act.</p> <p>This means most patients who are detained or “sectioned” under the Act. Patients can also have help from an IMHA if they are on supervised community treatment or on guardianship, or their treatment is subject to certain special rules.</p>	<p>They can help patients get information about the how the Mental Health Act applies to them, what it means and what their rights are. They can also help them get information about their treatment. They can help patients understand what they are told by people involved in their care and treatment and help them to talk to these people.</p>
<p>Relevant Persons Representatives (RPR)</p>	<p>Section 39A IMCA’s may only be instructed when a standard authorisation is not in place. There are two possibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A request has been made for a standard authorisation. • A Best Interests Assessor has been appointed by the supervisory body to check whether a person is being unlawfully deprived of their liberty. 	<p>The 39A IMCA's role is to represent the person in the assessments which will be carried out. In both cases the person should have no one appropriate to consult. This means having:</p> <p><i>‘no person, other than engaged in providing care or treatment for P in a professional capacity or for remuneration, whom it would be appropriate to consult in determining what would be in P’s best interests’.</i></p> <p>MCA section 39A</p>
<p>Litigation Friend, Rule 3A Representative</p>	<p>can be appointed as Litigation Friend to make decisions about a court case for either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an adult who lacks the mental capacity to manage their own court case either with or without a solicitor • a child 	<p>The court case can be any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a civil case, except a tribunal • a family case • a Court of Protection case <p>The Litigation Friend has to go to court if there’s a hearing, but can’t act as the other person’s lawyer.</p> <p>An adult with a Litigation Friend is</p>

		called the ' <i>protected party</i> ' in court
Best Interest Assessors (BIA)	to assess whether someone is deprived of their liberty and if so, whether this is in their best interests, necessary to prevent harm to them and a proportionate response to the seriousness and likelihood of harm	
Independent Investigating Officers (IIO)	is a qualified social worker who has overall responsibility for investigating a complaint at Stage 2 and has no responsibility for, or prior involvement with the service being complained about. They are used when a Local Authority has been unable to resolve a complaint at Stage 1 and the complainant has the right to request their complaint is considered at Stage 2.	