

DEFINITIONS

To be a critical incident the situation must be an unusual or unexpected occurrence for the individual **abuse or neglect** (Note: The various types of Abuse and Neglect are defined in greater detail in accordance with MDCH Administrative Rule 7001 in NLCMH Policy and Procedure 106.1303, "Recipient Abuse and Neglect.")

- **recipient abuse** – Recipient Abuse means any of the following by a Workforce Member: A non-accidental act or provocation of another to act that causes or contributes to the death, serious or non-serious physical harm, physical pain, or emotional harm to a recipient; Sexual abuse or Sexual Harassment of a recipient; The use of unreasonable force on a recipient; Exploitation of a recipient's property or funds; An action that presumes a competent recipient is incompetent and results in economic or material loss or emotional harm to the recipient, or; Verbal abuse of a recipient.
- **recipient neglect** – An act of commission or omission by a Workforce Member: 1) That is in non-compliance with a standard of care or treatment to which a recipient is entitled under the Mental Health Code or other law, rule, policy, procedure, written guideline or directive, or Individual Plan of Service and that causes, contributes to, places or potentially places a recipient at risk of death, serious or non-serious physical harm, physical pain, or emotional harm, or; 2) The failure to report any apparent or suspected abuse or neglect of a recipient.
- **child abuse or neglect** – A violation or an attempt or conspiracy to commit a violation of section 136b of Act No. 328 of the Public Acts of 1931.
- **vulnerable adult abuse or neglect** – A violation or an attempt or conspiracy to commit a violation of section 145n of the Michigan penal code, Act No. 328 of the Public Acts of 1931.
- **criminal abuse of a recipient** – criminal assault, homicide, or criminal sexual assault that is a violation or an attempt or conspiracy to commit a violation of sections 81 to 90 of the Michigan penal code, Act No. 328 of the Public Acts of 1931.

arrest – Initiation of criminal justice proceedings by law enforcement officers taking a consumer into custody and charging the consumer with a crime.

biohazard accident – Accidents involving medical waste that pose a threat to human health

communicable disease – A disease that spreads from person to person or that you can "catch" from someone or something else

conviction – A judge or jury determining a defendant guilty.

elopement – When a person, whose plan of service includes a restriction on freedom of movement or an intrusive level of supervision, leaves a facility or treatment environment unsupervised by staff or another responsible person.

infection control – Incidents that pose a significant risk for the transmission of infection or disease or failure to use universal precautions in response to those incidents

EMT (emergency medical treatment) due to injury – Unexpected physical harm which requires emergency medical treatment.

EMT (emergency medical treatment) due to medication error – An error in the delivery or administration of a medication to a person served that requires emergency medical treatment.

hospitalization due to injury – Unexpected physical harm which requires medical hospitalization.

hospitalization due to medication error – An error in the delivery or administration of a medication to a person served that requires medical hospitalization.

physical management – A technique used by staff to restrict the movement of an individual by direct physical contact in order to prevent the individual from physically harming himself, herself, or others. Physical management shall only be used on an emergency basis when the situation places the individual or others at imminent risk of serious physical harm. Physical management, as defined here, shall not be included as a component of a behavior treatment plan. The term "physical management" does not include briefly holding an individual in order to comfort him or her or to demonstrate affection, or holding his/her hand. Physical management involving prone immobilization of an individual for behavioral control purposes is **prohibited under any circumstances**.

potential sentinel event – An event which has resulted in an unanticipated death or major permanent loss of function, or the risk thereof, not related to the natural course of the person's illness or underlying condition.

suicide or attempted suicide – Completion or attempting to self-inflict critical bodily injury causing death. Suicides are reported for any person actively receiving services at the time of death and anyone who received an emergency service within 30 days prior to death.

unauthorized use or possession of legal or illegal substances – The unauthorized use or possession of legal controlled substances or the use or possession of illegal controlled substances at a provider site.

use of seclusion or restraint – Seclusion is the temporary placement of a recipient in a room, alone, where egress is prevented by any means, while restraint is the use of a physical device to restrict an individual's movement. Restraint does not include the use of a device primarily intended to provide anatomical support.

use or possession of weapons – Weapons include any instrument or implement which is capable of inflicting serious bodily injury, including but not limited to firearms, knives with blades larger than a folding pocket knife, striking instruments, martial arts weapons, incendiary or explosive devices, devices which discharge chemical irritants, bows and arrows.

violence or aggression – The exertion of physical force so as to injure or abuse. Physical or verbal behavior that is intended to cause harm or pain.

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